

URANIUM ENERGY CORP
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September 11, 2008

PROSPECTUS

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Registration No. 333-152587

URANIUM ENERGY CORP.

OFFERING OF 12,475,375 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to the offering, from time to time, of 6,476,916 shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders (each a "Selling Stockholder") named in this prospectus under the heading "Selling Stockholders". In addition, this prospectus relates to the offering, from time to time, of 5,998,459 shares issuable upon the exercise of certain outstanding warrants to acquire shares of our common stock by the Selling Stockholders. These shares include the following shares, all as described in this prospectus under "Selling Stockholders":

1. the resale by certain Selling Stockholders, and their transferees, donees or successors, of an aggregate of 6,476,916 shares of our common stock issued on July 11, 2008 and July 18, 2008 pursuant to private placements (together, the "July 2008 Private Placements");
2. the resale by certain Selling Stockholders, and their transferees, donees or successors, of an aggregate of 3,238,459 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of 3,238,459 common stock purchase warrants (the "July 2008 Warrants") issued pursuant to the July 2008 Private Placements; and
3. the resale by certain Selling Stockholders, and their transferees, donees or successors, of an aggregate of 2,760,000 shares of our common stock comprised of (i) shares issuable upon the exercise of 2,600,000 common stock purchase warrants (the "December 2006 Warrants") issued pursuant to private placements completed on December 13, 2006 and December 22, 2006 (together, the "December 2006 Private Placements"), (ii) an aggregate of 60,000 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of 60,000 common stock purchase warrants (the "Penalty Warrants") issued as liquidated damages under the registration rights agreement relating to the private placement completed on December 22, 2006 (the "December 22, 2006 Private Placement"), and (iii) 100,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of 100,000 common stock purchase warrants (the "January 2007 Warrants") issued pursuant to a private placement completed on January 3, 2007 (the "January 2007 Private Placement").

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the Selling Stockholders. However, we will receive proceeds upon the exercise of any common stock purchase warrants that may be exercised by the Selling Stockholders. If all of the warrants are exercised we will receive proceeds in an amount of \$18,139,022.

Our common stock is registered under Section 12(g) of the United States *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended, and is listed for trading on the American Stock Exchange ("Amex") under the symbol "UEC". The last reported sales price per share of our common stock as reported by Amex on August 25, 2008 was \$1.82.

The purchase of the securities offered through this prospectus involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully read and consider the section of this prospectus titled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 8 before buying any of our shares of common stock.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The Selling Stockholders may not sell or offer these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective.

This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence.

The date of this prospectus is September 10, 2008.

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The following table of contents has been designed to help you find important information contained in this prospectus. We encourage you to read the entire prospectus.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The registration statement containing this prospectus, including the exhibits to the registration statement, also contains additional information about Uranium Energy Corp. and the securities offered under this prospectus. That registration statement can be read at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website (located at www.sec.gov) or at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room mentioned under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information" of this prospectus.

You should rely only on the information contained in this document or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document. Our business, financial condition or results of operations may have changed since that date.

REFERENCES

As used in this prospectus: (i) the terms "we", "us", "our", "Uranium Energy" and the "Company" mean Uranium Energy Corp.; (ii) "SEC" refers to the Securities and Exchange Commission; (iii) "Securities Act" refers to the United States *Securities Act of 1933*, as amended; (iv) "Exchange Act" refers to the United States *Securities Exchange Act of*

1934, as amended; and (v) all dollar amounts refer to United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information contained in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information you should consider before investing in the securities. Before making an investment decision, you should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the "Risk Factors" section, the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

The Company

We are a natural resource exploration company engaged in the exploration of properties that may contain uranium minerals in the United States. Our strategy is to acquire properties that are prospective for uranium exploration, and have undergone some degree of uranium exploration but have not yet been mined. To date we have acquired interests in 82,365.09 gross acres of leased or staked mineral properties, consisting of claim blocks located in the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. In 2008 we have plans to acquire further acres of mineral properties subject to adequate funding being completed. Other mineral property acquisitions are contemplated in states of interest that include Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. These potential acquisition properties have not yet been specifically identified. Our ability to complete these acquisitions will be subject to our obtaining sufficient financing and our being able to conclude agreements with the property owners on terms that are acceptable to us.

As of the date of this prospectus we have interests in an aggregate of 82,365.09 gross acres (72,956.85 net mineral acres) of properties that have been either leased or staked, which we intend to explore for economic deposits of uranium. Some of these leases are subject to varying net royalty interests. These properties consist of claim blocks located in the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. Each of these properties has been the subject of historical exploration by other mining companies, and provide indications that further exploration for uranium is warranted.

Our properties do not have any reserves. We plan to conduct exploration programs on these properties with the objective of ascertaining whether any of our properties contain economic concentrations of uranium that are prospective for mining. As such, we are considered an exploration, or exploratory stage company. Since we are an exploration stage company, there is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of our properties, and a great deal of further exploration will be required before a final evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility for our future exploration is determined. We have no known reserves of uranium or any other type of mineral. Since inception we have not established any proven or probable reserves on our mineral property interests.

We have received an updated technical report in accordance with the provisions of National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, of the Canadian Securities Administrators for our Goliad Project located in Goliad County, Texas. For more information, see "Description of Business and Properties - General -Goliad Project Technical Report."

We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on May 16, 2003 under the name "Carlin Gold Inc." During 2004, we changed our business operations and focus from precious metals exploration in the State of Nevada to the exploration for economic reserves of uranium throughout the United States. On January 24, 2005, we filed an amendment to our articles of incorporation changing our name to "Uranium Energy Corp."

On January 24, 2004, we completed a reverse stock split of our shares of common stock on the basis of one share for two outstanding shares. Effective February 28, 2006, we completed a forward split of our shares of common stock on the basis of 1.5 shares for each outstanding share to increase liquidity for our shares of common stock. Effective February 28, 2006, we amended our Articles of Incorporation with the Nevada Secretary of State and increased our authorized capital stock from 75,000,000 shares of common stock at \$0.001 par value to 750,000,000 shares of common stock par value \$0.001.

Our executive offices are located at 9801 Anderson Mill Road, Suite 230, Austin, Texas, U.S.A., 78750, and our telephone number is (512) 828-6980.

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The Offering

The Issuer: Uranium Energy Corp.

The Selling Stockholders: The selling stockholders (each a "Selling Stockholder") are comprised of our existing shareholders who acquired units comprised of shares of our common stock and common stock purchase warrants from us pursuant to the July 2008 Private Placements, and common stock purchase warrants issued pursuant to the December 2006 Private Placements and January 2007 Private Placement. The Selling Stockholders are named in this prospectus under "Selling Stockholders".

Shares Offered by the Selling Stockholders: The Selling Stockholders are offering up to an aggregate of 12,475,375 shares of our common stock comprised of:

- the resale by certain Selling Stockholders, and their transferees, donees or successors, of an aggregate of 6,476,916 shares of our common stock issued on July 11, 2008 and July 18, 2008 pursuant to the July 2008 Private Placements;
- the resale by certain Selling Stockholders, and their transferees, donees or successors, of an aggregate of 3,238,459 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of the July 2008 Warrants issued pursuant to the July 2008 Private Placements; and
- the resale by certain Selling Stockholders, and their transferees, donees or successors, of an aggregate of 2,760,000 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of the December 2006 Warrants, the Penalty Warrants and January 2007 Warrants issued pursuant to the December 2006

Private Placements and January 2007 Private Placement.

See "Selling Stockholders".

- Offering Price:** The Selling Stockholders may sell all or a portion of the shares of common stock beneficially owned by them and offered hereby from time to time directly or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. If the shares of common stock are sold through underwriters or broker-dealers, the Selling Stockholders will be responsible for underwriting discounts or commissions or agent's commissions. The shares of common stock may be sold on any national securities exchange or quotation service on which the securities may be listed or quoted at the time of sale, in the over-the-counter market or in transactions otherwise than on these exchanges or systems or in the over-the-counter market and in one or more transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions. See "Plan of Distribution".
- Use of Proceeds:** We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares by the Selling Stockholders. However, we will receive proceeds upon the exercise of any common stock purchase warrants that may be exercised by the Selling Stockholders. If all of the warrants are exercised we will receive proceeds in an amount of \$18,139,022. The proceeds, if any, would be used for general corporate purposes including, in order of priority, acquisition costs, exploration expenses and working capital.

- Market for our Common Stock:** Our common stock is quoted on Amex under the symbol "UEC". The last reported sales price for our shares on Amex on August 25, 2008 was \$1.82 per share.
- Outstanding Shares of Common Stock:** There were 46,336,239 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as at August 25, 2008. If all warrants offered hereby are exercised, then there would be 52,274,698 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding.
- Risk Factors:** See "Risk Factors" and the other information in this prospectus for a discussion of the factors you should consider before deciding to invest in our securities.

Summary of Financial Data

The following financial data has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with (i) our audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003, together with the notes to these financial statements; (ii) our audited financial statements for the seven-month period ended July 31, 2007, together with the notes to these financial statements; (iii) our unaudited interim financial statements for the nine-month periods ended April 30, 2008 and 2007, together with the notes to these financial statements; and (iv) the sections of this prospectus entitled "Description of Business and Properties" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", included elsewhere herein or filed with the SEC.

In June 2007, we determined to change our fiscal year end from December 31 to July 31. Accordingly, on October 29, 2007, we filed a Transition Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal period ended July 31, 2007, as subsequently amended, with the SEC and commenced a new reporting period.

We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on May 16, 2003. During 2004, we changed our business operations focus from precious metals exploration in the State of Nevada to the exploration for economic reserves of uranium throughout the United States. Since then, we have been acquiring mineral property interests in the United States. In addition, we amended our audited financial statements for the fiscal period ended July 31, 2007 to include a note explaining a reclassification of mineral property acquisition costs from the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, which had no impact on the reported loss for these periods. Accordingly, the financial information presented below may not be comparable from period to period.

Balance Sheet Data

	As at April 30,	As at July 31,	<u>As at December 31, (As Restated)</u>			
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,654,677	\$9,083,453	\$13,581,377	\$107,160	\$406,270	\$346
Working capital (deficiency)	2,419,585	9,593,649	13,460,648	(215,828)	371,469	24,486
Total assets	18,537,322	22,525,727	18,048,453	748,035	427,085	732
Total liabilities	825,945	379,157	532,043	323,288	36,414	24,864
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	17,711,377	22,146,570	17,516,410	424,747	390,671	(24,132)

Statement of Operations Data

	<u>Nine Months Ended April</u> <u>30,</u>		Seven Months Ended July 31,	<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> <u>December 31, (As Restated)</u>			
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Revenues	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Expenses	14,460,579	11,217,440	8,571,200	12,078,099	1,377,432	109,322	24,132
Loss from operations	(14,460,579)	(11,217,440)	(8,571,200)	(12,078,099)	(1,377,432)	(109,322)	(24,132)
Net loss	(14,446,327)	(10,568,809)	(8,044,743)	(11,608,135)	(1,377,432)	(109,322)	(24,132)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.37)	(0.33)	(0.22)	(0.44)	(0.08)	(0.10)	-

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Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves a number of very significant risks. You should carefully consider the following risks and uncertainties in addition to other information in this prospectus in evaluating our company and its business before purchasing shares of our common stock. Our business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed due to any of the following risks. The risks described below may not be all of the risks facing our company. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also impair our business operations. You could lose all or part of your investment due to any of these risks.

Risks Related to Our Business

We will require significant additional financing in order to continue our exploration activities and our assessment of the commercial viability of our mineral properties.

We will need to raise additional financing to complete further exploration of our mineral properties. Furthermore, if the costs of our planned exploration programs are greater than anticipated, we may have to seek additional funds through public or private share offerings or arrangements with corporate partners. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in our efforts to raise these require funds, or on terms satisfactory to us. The continued exploration of our mineral properties and the development of our business will depend upon our ability to establish the commercial viability of our mineral properties and to ultimately develop cash flow from operations and reach profitable operations. We currently are in the exploration stage and we have no revenue from operations and we are experiencing significant negative cash flow. Accordingly, the only other sources of funds presently available to us are through the sale of equity. We presently believe that debt financing will not be an alternative to us as all of our properties are in the exploration stage. Alternatively, we may finance our business by offering an interest in our mineral properties to be earned by another party or parties carrying out further exploration thereof or to obtain project or operating financing from financial institutions, neither of which is presently intended. If we are unable to obtain this additional financing, we will not be able to continue our exploration activities and our assessment of the

commercial viability of our mineral properties.

As our mineral properties do not contain any reserves or any known body of economic mineralization, we may not discover commercially exploitable quantities of ore on our mineral properties that would enable us to enter into commercial production, achieve revenues and recover the money we spends on exploration.

Our properties do not contain reserves in accordance with the definitions adopted by the SEC and there is no assurance that any exploration programs that we carry out will establish reserves. All of our mineral properties are in the exploration stage as opposed to the development stage and have no known body of economic mineralization. The known mineralization at these projects has not yet been determined to be economic ore, and may never be determined to be economic. We plan to conduct further exploration activities on our mineral properties, which future exploration may include the completion of feasibility studies necessary to evaluate whether a commercial mineable orebody exists on any of our mineral properties. There is a substantial risk that these exploration activities will not result in discoveries of commercially recoverable quantities of ore. Any determination that our properties contain commercially recoverable quantities of ore may not be reached until such time that final comprehensive feasibility studies have been concluded that establish that a potential mine is likely to be economic. There is a substantial risk that any preliminary or final feasibility studies carried out by us will not result in a positive determination that our mineral properties can be commercially developed.

Our exploration activities on our mineral properties may not be successful, which could lead us to abandon our plans to develop the property and its investments in exploration.

We are an exploration stage company and have not as yet established any reserves on our properties. Our long-term success depends on our ability to establish commercially recoverable quantities of ore on our mineral properties that can then be developed into commercially viable mining operations. Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and is frequently non-productive. These risks include unusual or unexpected geologic formations, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labor. The success of uranium exploration is determined in part by the following factors:

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- identification of potential uranium mineralization based on superficial analysis;
- availability of government-granted exploration permits;
- the quality of management and geological and technical expertise; and
- the capital available for exploration.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves through drilling and analysis, to develop metallurgical processes to extract metal, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Whether a mineral deposit will be established or determined to be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, which include, without limitation, the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which fluctuate widely; and government regulations, including, without limitation, regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. We may invest significant capital and resources in exploration activities and abandon such investments if we are unable to identify commercially exploitable mineral reserves. The decision to abandon a project may reduce the trading price of our common stock and impair our ability to raise future financing. We cannot provide any assurance to investors that we will discover any mineralized material in sufficient quantities on any of our properties to justify commercial operations. Further, we will not be able to recover the funds that we

spend on exploration if we are not able to establish commercially recoverable quantities of ore on our mineral properties.

Our business is difficult to evaluate because we have a limited operating history.

In considering whether to invest in our common stock, you should consider that our inception was May 16, 2003 and, as a result, there is only limited historical financial and operating information available on which to base your evaluation of our performance.

We have a history of operating losses and there can be no assurances we will be profitable in the future.

We have a history of operating losses, expect to continue to incur losses, and may never be profitable, and we must be considered to be in the exploration stage. Further, we have been dependent on sales of our equity securities and debt financing to meet our cash requirements. We have incurred losses totaling approximately \$35,610,091 from May 16, 2003 (inception) to April 30, 2008. As of April 30, 2008, we had an accumulated deficit of \$35,610,091 and incurred net losses totaling approximately \$14,446,327 in the nine months ended April 30, 2008, \$11,608,135 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 and \$8,239,914 during the seven months ended July 31, 2007. Further, we do not expect positive cash flow from operations in the near term. There is no assurance that actual cash requirements will not exceed our estimates. In particular, additional capital may be required in the event that: (i) the costs to acquire additional uranium exploration claims are more than we currently anticipate; (ii) exploration costs for additional claims increase beyond our expectations; or (iii) we encounter greater costs associated with general and administrative expenses or offering costs.

Our participation in an increasingly larger number of uranium minerals exploration prospects has required and will continue to require substantial capital expenditures. The uncertainty and factors described throughout this section may impede our ability to economically discover uranium prospects. As a result, we may not be able to achieve or sustain profitability or positive cash flows from operating activities in the future.

We will require additional funding in the future.

Based upon our historical losses from operations, we will require additional funding in the future. If we cannot obtain capital through financings or otherwise, our ability to execute our exploration programs will be greatly limited. Our current plans require us to make capital expenditures for the exploration of our minerals exploration properties. Historically, we have funded our operations through the issuance of equity and short-term debt financing arrangements. We may not be able to obtain additional financing on favorable terms, if at all. Our future cash flows and the availability of financing will be subject to a number of variables, including the market prices of uranium. Further, debt financing could lead to a diversion of cash flow to satisfy debt-servicing obligations and create restrictions on business operations. If we are unable to raise additional funds, it would have a material adverse effect upon our operations.

As part of our growth strategy, we intend to acquire additional mineral exploration properties.

Such acquisitions may pose substantial risks to our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In pursuing acquisitions, we will compete with other companies, many of which have greater financial and other resources to acquire attractive properties. Even if we are successful in acquiring additional properties, some of the properties may not produce positive results of exploration, or we may not complete exploration of such prospects within specified time periods may cause the forfeiture of the lease in that prospect. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully integrate acquired properties, which could result in substantial costs and delays or other operational, technical, or financial problems. Further, acquisitions could disrupt ongoing business operations. If any of these events

occur, it would have a material adverse effect upon our operations and results from operations.

We are a new entrant into the uranium mineral exploration industry without profitable operating history.

Since inception, our activities have been limited to organizational efforts, obtaining working capital and acquiring and exploring a very limited number of properties. As a result, there is limited information upon which to base our future success.

The business of minerals exploration is subject to many risks and uncertainties, including those described in this section, and if uranium is found in economic quantities, the profitability of future uranium mining ventures depends upon factors beyond our control. The profitability of mining uranium properties if economic quantities of Uranium are found is dependent upon many factors and risks beyond our control, including, but not limited to: (i) unanticipated ground and water conditions and adverse claims to water rights; (ii) geological problems; (iii) metallurgical and other processing problems; (iv) the occurrence of unusual weather or operating conditions and other force majeure events; (v) lower than expected ore grades; (vi) accidents; (vii) delays in the receipt of or failure to receive necessary government permits; (viii) delays in transportation; (ix) labor disputes; (x) government permit restrictions and regulation restrictions; (xi) unavailability of materials and equipment; and (xii) the failure of equipment or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations.

The risks associated with exploration and, if applicable, mining could cause personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

We are not currently engaged in mining operations because we are in the exploration phase and have not yet any proved uranium reserves. We carry some property and liability insurance. Cost effective insurance contains exclusions and limitations on coverage and may be unavailable in some circumstances.

The uranium exploration industry is highly competitive and there is no assurance that we will be successful in acquiring the leases.

The uranium exploration industry is intensely competitive, and we compete with other companies that have greater resources. Many of these companies not only explore for and produce uranium, but also market uranium and other products on a regional, national or worldwide basis. These companies may be able to pay more for productive uranium properties and exploratory prospects or define, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or human resources permit. In addition, these companies may have a greater ability to continue exploration activities during periods of low uranium market prices. Our larger competitors may be able to absorb the burden of present and future federal, state, local and other laws and regulations more easily than we can, which would adversely affect our competitive position. Our ability to acquire additional properties and to explore them in the future will be dependent upon our ability to evaluate and select suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment. In addition, because we have fewer financial and human resources than many companies in our industry, we may be at a disadvantage in bidding for exploratory prospects.

The marketability of natural resources will be affected by numerous factors beyond our control which may result in us not receiving an adequate return on invested capital to be profitable or viable.

The marketability of natural resources which may be acquired or discovered by us will be affected by numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include macroeconomic factors, market fluctuations in commodity pricing and demand, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, governmental regulations, land tenure, land use, regulation concerning the importing and exporting of uranium and environmental protection regulations. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these

factors may result in us not receiving an adequate return on invested capital to be profitable or viable.

Uranium mining operations are subject to comprehensive regulation, which may cause substantial delays or require capital outlays in excess of those anticipated, causing an adverse effect on our business operations.

If economic quantities of uranium are found on any lease owned by us in sufficient quantities to warrant uranium mining operations, such mining operations are subject to federal, state, and local laws relating to the protection of the environment, including laws regulating removal of natural resources from the ground and the discharge of materials into the environment. Uranium mining operations are also subject to federal, state, and local laws and regulations which seek to maintain health and safety standards by regulating the design and use of mining methods and equipment. Various permits from government bodies are required for mining operations to be conducted; no assurance can be given that such permits will be received. Environmental standards imposed by federal, provincial, or local authorities may be changed and any such changes may have material adverse effects on our activities. Moreover, compliance with such laws may cause substantial delays or require capital outlays in excess of those anticipated, thus resulting in an adverse effect on us. Additionally, we may be subject to liability for pollution or other environmental damages which we may elect not to insure against due to prohibitive premium costs and other reasons. To date we have not been required to spend material amounts on compliance with environmental regulations. However, we may be required to do so in future and this may affect our ability to expand or maintain our operations.

Uranium minerals exploration and development and mining activities are subject to certain environmental regulations, which may prevent or delay the commencement or continuance of our operations.

Uranium minerals exploration and development and future potential uranium mining operations are or will be subject to stringent federal, state, provincial, and local laws and regulations relating to improving or maintaining environmental quality. Environmental laws often require parties to pay for remedial action or to pay damages regardless of fault. Environmental laws also often impose liability with respect to divested or terminated operations, even if the operations were terminated or divested of many years ago.

Future potential uranium mining operations and current exploration activities are or will be subject to extensive laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, protection of endangered and protected species, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. Uranium mining is also subject to risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration and production. Compliance with these laws and regulations will impose substantial costs on us and will subject us to significant potential liabilities.

Costs associated with environmental liabilities and compliance are expected to increase with the increasing scale and scope of operations and we expect these costs may increase in the future.

We believe that our operations comply, in all material respects, with all applicable environmental regulations. However, we are not fully insured at the current date against possible environmental risks.

Any change in government regulation/administrative practices may have a negative impact on our ability to operate and our profitability.

The laws, regulations, policies or current administrative practices of any government body, organization or regulatory agency in the United States or any other applicable jurisdiction, may be changed, applied or interpreted in a manner which will fundamentally alter our ability to carry on business. The actions, policies or regulations, or changes thereto, of any government body or regulatory agency, or other special interest groups, may have a detrimental effect on us.

Any or all of these situations may have a negative impact on our ability to operate and/or our profitably.

We may be unable to retain key employees or consultants or recruit additional qualified personnel.

Our extremely limited personnel means that we would be required to spend significant sums of money to locate and train new employees in the event any of our employees resign or terminate their employment with us for any reason. Due to our limited operating history and financial resources, we are entirely dependent on the continued service of Amir Adnani, our President, Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive Officer and a director, and Harry Anthony, our Chief Operating Officer and a director. Further, we do not have key man life insurance on any of these individuals. We may not have the financial resources to hire a replacement if any of our officers were to die. The loss of service of any of these employees could therefore significantly and adversely affect our operations.

Our officers and directors may be subject to conflicts of interest.

Some of our officers and directors serve only part time and may be subject to conflicts of interest. Each may devote part of his working time to other business endeavors, including consulting relationships with other corporate entities, and may have responsibilities to these other entities. Such conflicts may include deciding how much time to devote to our affairs, as well as what business opportunities should be presented to us. Because of these relationships, some of our officers and directors may be subject to conflicts of interest.

Nevada law and our articles of incorporation may protect our directors from certain types of lawsuits.

Nevada law provides that our officers and directors will not be liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for all but certain types of conduct as officers and directors. Our Bylaws permit us broad indemnification powers to all persons against all damages incurred in connection with our business to the fullest extent provided or allowed by law. The exculpation provisions may have the effect of preventing stockholders from recovering damages against our officers and directors caused by their negligence, poor judgment or other circumstances. The indemnification provisions may require us to use our limited assets to defend our officers and directors against claims, including claims arising out of their negligence, poor judgment, or other circumstances.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock into the public market by certain stockholders may result in significant downward pressure on the price of our common stock and could affect your ability to realize the current trading price of our common stock.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market by certain stockholders could cause a reduction in the market price of our common stock. As of the date of this prospectus, we have 46,336,239 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. Of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of common stock, certain stockholders are able to resell up to 4,552,446 shares, 5,091,000 shares and 8,100,000 shares of our common stock pursuant to registration statements declared effective on June 26, 2008, October 20, 2006 and June 15, 2007, respectively. As a result of these registration statements, 17,743,446 shares of our common stock were issued and are available for immediate resale which could have an adverse effect on the price of our common stock. In addition, this prospectus relates to the resale of an aggregate of 12,475,375 shares of our common stock.

As of the date of this prospectus, there are 23,024,454 outstanding shares of our common stock that are restricted securities as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Although the Securities Act and Rule 144 place certain prohibitions on the sale of restricted securities, restricted securities may be sold into the public market under certain conditions. Further, as of the date of this prospectus, there are an aggregate of 5,452,500 stock options

outstanding and an aggregate of 9,202,662 share purchase warrants outstanding.

Any significant downward pressure on the price of our common stock as the selling stockholders sell their shares of our common stock could encourage short sales by the selling stockholders or others. Any such short sales could place further downward pressure on the price of our common stock.

The trading price of our common stock on the American Stock Exchange and previously on the OTC Bulletin Board has been and may continue to fluctuate significantly and stockholders may have difficulty reselling their shares.

Our common stock commenced trading on September 28, 2007 on Amex, and previously traded on the OTCBB, and the trading price has fluctuated. In addition to volatility associated with Bulletin Board securities in general, the value of your investment could decline due to the impact of any of the following factors upon the market price of our common stock: (i) disappointing results from our discovery or development efforts; (ii) failure to meet our revenue or profit goals or operating budget; (iii) decline in demand for our common stock; (iv) downward revisions in securities analysts' estimates or changes in general market conditions; (v) technological innovations by competitors or in competing technologies; (vi) lack of funding generated for operations; (vii) investor perception of our industry or our prospects; and (viii) general economic trends.

In addition, stock markets have experienced price and volume fluctuations and the market prices of securities have been highly volatile. These fluctuations are often unrelated to operating performance and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. As a result, investors may be unable to sell their shares at a fair price and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Certain of our shareholders may exercise voting power of more than 11.0% of our common stock.

As of the date of this prospectus, Morgan Stanley & Co. ("Morgan Stanley") beneficially owns 5,454,183 shares of our common stock, or approximately 11.43% of our outstanding common stock, and Westcliff Capital Management LLC ("Westcliff") beneficially owns 4,587,626 shares of our common stock, or approximately 9.65% of our outstanding common stock. Due to its stock ownership, Morgan Stanley or Westcliff may be in a viable position to affect the election of the Board of Directors and, therefore, to affect the control our business and affairs including certain significant corporate actions such as acquisitions, the sale or purchase of assets, and the issuance and sale of our securities. Further, Morgan Stanley or Westcliff may be able to affect the prevention of or cause a change in control. We also may be prevented from entering into transactions that could be beneficial to us without Morgan Stanley's or Westcliff's consent. The interest of our largest shareholders may differ from the interests of other shareholders.

Additional issuances of equity securities may result in dilution to our existing stockholders. Our Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of 750,000,000 shares of common stock.

The Board of Directors has the authority to issue additional shares of our capital stock to provide additional financing in the future and the issuance of any such shares may result in a reduction of the book value or market price of the outstanding shares of our common stock. If we do issue any such additional shares, such issuance also will cause a reduction in the proportionate ownership and voting power of all other stockholders. As a result of such dilution, if you acquire shares of our common stock, your proportionate ownership interest and voting power could be decreased. Further, any such issuances could result in a change of control.

Our common stock is classified as a "penny stock" under SEC rules which limits the market for our common stock.

Because the market price of the common stock has fluctuated and may trade at times at less than \$5 per share, the common stock may be classified as a "penny stock." SEC Rule 15c-9 under the Exchange Act imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers that recommend the purchase or sale of penny stocks to persons other than those who qualify as an "established customer" or an "accredited investor." This includes the requirement that a broker-dealer must make a determination that investments in penny stocks are suitable for the customer and must make special disclosures to the customers concerning the risk of penny stocks. Many broker-dealers decline to participate in penny stock transactions because of the extra requirements imposed on penny stock transactions. Application of the penny stock rules to our common stock reduces the market liquidity of our shares, which in turn affects the ability of holders of our common stock to resell the shares they purchase, and they may not be able to resell at prices at or above the prices they paid.

A decline in the price of our common stock could affect our ability to raise further working capital and adversely impact our operations.

A decline in the price of our common stock could result in a reduction in the liquidity of our common stock and a reduction in our ability to raise additional capital for our operations. Because our operations to date have been principally financed through the sale of equity securities, a decline in the price of our common stock could have an adverse effect upon our liquidity and our continued operations. A reduction in our ability to raise equity capital in the future would have a material adverse effect upon our business plan and operations, including our ability to continue our current operations. If our stock price declines, we may not be able to raise additional capital or generate funds from operations sufficient to meet our obligations.

A majority of our directors and officers are outside the United States, with the result that it may be difficult for investors to enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against us or any of our directors or officers.

A majority of our directors and officers are nationals and/or residents of countries other than the United States, and all or a substantial portion of such persons' assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process on our directors or officers, or enforce within the United States or Canada any judgments obtained against us or our officers or directors, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof. Consequently, you may be effectively prevented from pursuing remedies under U.S. federal securities laws against them. In addition, investors may not be able to commence an action in a Canadian court predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States. The foregoing risks also apply to those experts identified in this prospectus that are not residents of the United States.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements in this prospectus include, among others, statements regarding our capital needs, business plans and expectations. Such forward-looking statements involve assumptions, risks and uncertainties regarding, among others, the success of our business plan, availability of funds, government regulations, operating costs, our ability to achieve significant revenues, our business model and products and other factors. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may", "will", "should", "expect", "plan", "intend", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "predict", "potential" or "continue", the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. In evaluating these statements, you should consider various factors, including the assumptions, risks and uncertainties outlined in this prospectus under "Risk Factors". These factors or any of them may cause our actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement made in this prospectus. While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding future events, our actual results will likely vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions or other future performance suggested herein. The forward-looking statements in this prospectus are

made as of the date of this prospectus and we do not intend or undertake to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results, except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock offered by the Selling Stockholders under this prospectus. We would receive gross proceeds in the approximate amount of \$18,139,022 assuming the exercise of all warrants of which the underlying common stock are being offered hereby.

All proceeds from the sale of the shares will be for the account of the Selling Stockholders, and they will pay any and all expenses incurred by them for brokerage, accounting or tax services or any other expenses incurred by them in disposing of their shares. We will, however, incur substantially all of the costs associated with the filing of this prospectus and the registration statement of which it forms a part.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The Selling Stockholders named in this prospectus are offering, from time to time, the 12,475,375 shares of common stock under this prospectus.

On July 11, 2008 and July 18, 2008, we issued an aggregate of 6,476,916 units (the "July 2008 Units"), at a price of \$2.40 per July 2008 Unit, with each July 2008 Unit consisting of one share of common stock and one-half of one July 2008 Warrant, to certain of the Selling Stockholders named herein by way of the July 2008 Private Placements. Each whole July 2008 Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.10 per share for a period of two years from the date of issuance. The common stock registered includes the 6,476,916 shares of common stock issued pursuant to the July 2008 Private Placements and the 3,238,459 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the July 2008 Warrants. In connection with the July 2008 Private Placements, we paid finders' fees of an aggregate of approximately \$504,888.

On December 13, 2006 and December 22, 2006, we issued an aggregate of 5,200,000 units (the "December 2006 Units") to certain Selling Stockholders with each December 2006 Unit comprised of one share of common stock and one-half of one December 2006 Warrant, with each whole December 2006 Warrant entitling the holder to purchase one share of our common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share until March 15, 2008. The shares and shares underlying the December 2006 Warrants issued pursuant to the December 2006 Private Placements were registered with the SEC pursuant to a registration statement on Form SB-2 filed February 14, 2007 and declared effective on June 15, 2007. We subsequently extended the expiry period of the December 2006 Warrants from March 15, 2008 to September 30, 2008. Under the registration rights agreement relating to the December 22, 2006 Private Placement, we agreed that in the event the registration statement related to the December 22, 2006 Private Placement was not declared effective by the SEC within four months from the date of issuance of the units issued under the private placement, we would issue additional warrants as liquidated damages equal to one one-hundredth of a warrant for each US\$1.00 in aggregate funds paid by each subscriber for units under the December 22, 2006 Private Placement for each 30 calendar date period (or partial period thereof) during which the registration statement was not declared effective after the expiry of the four month period. The common stock registered includes the 2,600,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the December 2006 Warrants and the 60,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of such Penalty Warrants.

On January 3, 2007, we issued an aggregate of 200,000 units (the "July 2007 Units") to certain Selling Stockholders with each January 2007 Unit comprised of one share of common stock and one-half of one January 2007 Warrant, with each whole January 2007 Warrant entitling the holder to purchase one share of our common stock at an exercise

price of \$3.00 per share until March 15, 2008. The shares and shares underlying the January 2007 Warrants issued pursuant to the January 2007 Private Placement were registered with the SEC pursuant to a registration statement on Form SB-2 filed February 14, 2007 and declared effective on June 15, 2007. We subsequently extended the expiry period of the January 2007 Warrants from March 15, 2008 to September 30, 2008.

We agreed to file the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part with the SEC in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act in order to register the resale by the Selling Stockholders of the shares issued and the shares issuable upon exercise of the July 2008 Warrants in the July 2008 Private Placements and the shares issuable upon exercise of the December 2006 Warrants and Penalty Warrants, as well as the shares issuable upon exercise of the January 2007 Warrants.

In the event that the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is not declared effective by the SEC on or before November 11, 2008, on that date and for each 30 calendar day period (or partial period thereof) until the registration statement is declared effective, we have agreed to issue to each of the Selling Stockholders under the July 2008 Private Placements an additional one one-hundredth of a warrant to acquire shares of our common stock for each US\$1.00 in aggregate funds paid by such Selling Stockholders for our securities, exercisable at a price of \$3.10 per share, expiring two years from the date of issuance thereof.

The private placement transactions were completed in reliance on Rule 506 of Regulation D of the Securities Act, with respect to investors in the United States, and in reliance on Rule 903 of Regulation S of the Securities Act, with respect to those investors who were not "U.S. Persons", within the meaning of Regulation S, and who were otherwise outside of the United States. Sales to United States investors pursuant to Rule 506 of Regulation D were limited to investors who qualified as "accredited investors" within the meaning of Rule 501(a) of Regulation D.

The following table sets forth information as of August 25, 2008 regarding the ownership of the shares of common stock to be sold by the Selling Stockholders. The number of shares indicated for each Selling Stockholder includes both the shares issued in the private placement transactions and the shares issuable to the Selling Stockholders upon exercise of the warrants.

Information with respect to ownership is based upon information obtained from the Selling Stockholders. Information with respect to "Shares Owned Prior to this Offering" includes the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants held by the Selling Stockholders even though some of these warrants are not exercisable within 60 days of August 25, 2008. The "Number of Shares Being Offered" includes the shares acquired by the Selling Stockholders in the private placement transactions described above and the shares that are issuable upon exercise of the warrants acquired by the Selling Stockholders. Information with respect to "Shares Owned After this Offering" assumes the sale of all of the shares offered by this prospectus and no other purchases or sales of our common stock by the Selling Stockholders. Except as described below and to our knowledge, the named Selling Stockholders own and have sole voting and investment power over all shares or rights to these shares. To our knowledge, none of the Selling Stockholders is a registered broker-dealer or an affiliate thereof. Except for their ownership of common stock described below, none of the Selling Stockholders had or have any material relationship with us. The Selling Stockholders may have sold or transferred, in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, some or all of the common stock held by them since the date as of which information is presented below.

Shares Owned Prior To This Offering	Number of Shares Being Offered	Shares Owned After This Offering
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Name of Selling Stockholder	Number ⁽¹⁾	Percentage ⁽²⁾	Number	Number	Percentage ⁽²⁾
July 2008 Private Placements ⁽³⁾					
Pomona College ⁽⁴⁾	135,000	*	135,000	Nil	Nil
Jane Cecil	45,000	*	45,000	Nil	Nil
Michael Connor & Dale Connor JTWROS	15,000	*	15,000	Nil	Nil
Cranshire Capital, LP. ⁽⁵⁾	156,249	*	156,249	Nil	Nil

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Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares Owned Prior To This Offering		Number of Shares Being Offered	Shares Owned After This Offering	
	Number ⁽¹⁾	Percentage ⁽²⁾	Number	Number	Percentage ⁽²⁾
Crestview Capital Master, LLC ⁽⁶⁾	156,249	*	156,249	Nil	Nil
Dr. Cyril Geacintor & Elke Geacintor, JTWROS	15,000	*	15,000	Nil	Nil
Ehrlich Hood Associates LP ⁽⁷⁾	15,000	*	15,000	Nil	Nil
The Natural Resources Fund ⁽⁸⁾	240,000	*	240,000	Nil	Nil
Delaware Street Capital Master Fund, LP ⁽⁹⁾	1,875,000	4.00%	1,875,000	Nil	Nil
Robert W. Duggan	247,500	*	247,500	Nil	Nil
Harold C. Smith	63,000	*	63,000	Nil	Nil
Josephine Lawrence Hopkins Foundation ⁽¹⁰⁾	75,000	*	75,000	Nil	Nil

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Front Street Investment Management Inc. ⁽¹¹⁾	1,500,002	3.20%	1,500,002	Nil	Nil
Fernando Emy	15,000	*	15,000	Nil	Nil
2035718 Ontario Inc. ⁽¹²⁾	150,000	*	150,000	Nil	Nil
Iroquois Master Fund Ltd. ⁽¹³⁾	125,000	*	125,000	Nil	Nil
Nordea Bank Danmark A/S ⁽¹⁴⁾	750,000	1.61%	750,000	Nil	Nil
Lynn Sackett & Allan Weintraub Ten-In-Com	15,000	*	15,000	Nil	Nil
Morton N. Richter & Sara N. Richter JTWROS	15,000	*	15,000	Nil	Nil
Mecca Temple A.A.O.N.M.S. ⁽¹⁵⁾	30,000	*	30,000	Nil	Nil
The Dalrymple Global Resources Master Fund, LP ⁽¹⁶⁾	750,000	1.61%	750,000	Nil	Nil
Truk International Fund, LP. ⁽¹⁷⁾	43,500	*	43,500	Nil	Nil
Truk Opportunity Fund, LLC ⁽¹⁸⁾	106,500	*	106,500	Nil	Nil
Russian Nobility Association ⁽¹⁹⁾	30,000	*	30,000	Nil	Nil
Uranium Focused Energy Fund ⁽²⁰⁾	637,500	1.37%	637,500	Nil	Nil
Lynn G. Kanzer	7,500	*	7,500	Nil	Nil
Hadron Master Fund ⁽²¹⁾	450,000	*	450,000	Nil	Nil
John King Burns	150,000	*	150,000	Nil	Nil
Highbridge International LLC ⁽²²⁾	312,501	*	312,501	Nil	Nil
Marshall G. Berol	6,750	*	6,750	Nil	Nil
Craig S. Valdes	7,500	*	7,500	Nil	Nil

J Cohen & M Gissen TTEE, Malcolm Gissen/Judith Cohen	9,375	*	9,375	Nil	Nil
Encompass Fund ⁽²³⁾	15,000	*	15,000	Nil	Nil

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Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares Owned Prior To This Offering		Number of Shares Being Offered	Shares Owned After This Offering	
	Number ⁽¹⁾	Percentage ⁽²⁾	Number	Number	Percentage ⁽²⁾
Michael D. Spett	15,000	*	15,000	Nil	Nil
Jim Pattison Developments Ltd. ⁽²⁴⁾	93,750	*	93,750	Nil	Nil
Camlin Global Catalyst Fund ⁽²⁵⁾	31,500	*	31,500	Nil	Nil
Investors Mergers and Acquisitions Fund ⁽²⁶⁾	1,254,750	2.69%	1,254,750	Nil	Nil
Clarion Capital Corporation ⁽²⁷⁾	156,251	*	156,251	Nil	Nil
December 2006 Private Placements ⁽²⁸⁾					
Morgan Stanley & Co. fbo Passport Global Master Fund SPC Ltd. for and on behalf of Portfolio A - Global Strategy ⁽²⁹⁾⁽³⁰⁾	700,000	1.49%	700,000	Nil	*
Morgan Stanley & Co. fbo Passport Materials Master Fund, LP ⁽²⁹⁾⁽³⁰⁾	700,000	1.49%	700,000	Nil	*
Ashdon Select Manager Trust Ashdon Investment Mgmt, LLC ⁽³¹⁾	7,140	*	7,140	Nil	Nil
Compass SAV, LLC ⁽³¹⁾	86,625	*	86,625	Nil	Nil

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Compass Offshore SAV PCC Limit ⁽³¹⁾	86,625	*	86,625	Nil	Nil
Daimler Chrysler Retirement Trust ⁽³¹⁾	182,648	*	182,648	Nil	Nil
Harry-Anna Investment Fund, Inc. ⁽³¹⁾	53,760	*	53,760	Nil	Nil
Hallador Equity Fund, LLC ⁽³¹⁾	34,335	*	34,335	Nil	Nil
QueensCare ⁽³¹⁾	38,220	*	38,220	Nil	Nil
Westcliff Aggressive Growth, LP ⁽³¹⁾	63,525	*	63,525	Nil	Nil
Westcliff Energy Partners, LP ⁽³¹⁾	29,085	*	29,085	Nil	Nil
Westcliff Foundation ⁽³¹⁾	4,830	*	4,830	Nil	Nil
Westcliff Fund, LP ⁽³¹⁾	426,195	*	426,195	Nil	Nil
Westcliff Long /Short LP ⁽³¹⁾	50,925	*	50,925	Nil	Nil
Westcliff Master Fund LP ⁽³¹⁾	32,078	*	32,078	Nil	Nil
Westcliff Partners LP ⁽³¹⁾	64,628	*	64,628	Nil	Nil
Westcliff Small Cap ⁽³¹⁾	25,725	*	25,725	Nil	Nil
Westcliff Venture Fund, LP ⁽³¹⁾	73,658	*	73,658	Nil	Nil
January 2007 Private Placement ⁽³²⁾					
Gold Arrow Global Mining Fund ⁽³³⁾	75,000	*	75,000	Nil	Nil
Musgrove Investments Limited ⁽³⁴⁾	25,000	*	25,000	Nil	Nil

Total:	12,475,375	12,475,375
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* Less than one percent.

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(1) Includes shares of common stock currently held by the Selling Stockholder and shares issuable upon exercise of all warrants owned by the Selling Stockholder, even though some of these warrants are not exercisable within 60 days of August 25, 2008.

(2) The applicable percentage of ownership is based on 46,336,239 shares of common stock outstanding as of August 25, 2008, plus the number of shares of common stock that would be outstanding if all of the warrants held by such Selling Stockholder were exercised.

(3) Comprised of the shares underlying the July 2008 Units. On July 11, 2008 and July 18, 2008, we issued an aggregate of 6,476,916 July 2008 Units, at a price of \$2.40 per July 2008 Unit, with each July 2008 Unit consisting of one share of common stock and one-half of one July 2008 Warrant, to certain of the Selling Stockholders named in the table above by way of the July 2008 Private Placements. The common stock registered represents the 6,476,916 shares of common stock issued in connection with the issuance of the July 2008 Units and also represents the 3,238,459 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the July 2008 Warrants. Each July 2008 Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.10 per share. The July 2008 Warrants are exercisable for a period of two years from the date of issuance.

(4) Martin Garzaron, on behalf of Pomona College, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Garzaron disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(5) Downsview Capital, Inc. ("Downsview") is the general partner of Cranshire Capital, L.P. ("Cranshire") and consequently has voting control and investment discretion over securities held by Cranshire. Mitchell P. Kopin ("Mr. Kopin"), President of Downsview, has voting control over Downsview. As a result, each of Mr. Kopin, Downsview and Cranshire may be deemed to have beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) of the shares owned by Cranshire which are being registered hereunder.

(6) Daniel Warsh, manager for Crestview Capital Master, LLC, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Warsh disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(7) Robert Meyer, General Partner of Ehrlich Hood Associates LP, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Meyer disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(8) Martin Garzaron, on behalf of The Natural Resources Fund, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Garzaron disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(9) Andrew Bluhm, principal of the investment manager of Delaware Street Capital Master Fund, LP, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Bluhm disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(10) Lee Harrison Corbin, Treasurer of Josephine Lawrence Hopkins Foundation, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Corbin disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(11) Craig Porter, for Front Street Investment Management Inc., has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Porter disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(12) Rick Kung, President of 2035718 Ontario Inc., has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Kung disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(13) Joshua Silverman, on behalf of Iroquois Master Fund Ltd., has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Silverman disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(14) Soren Hansen, for Nordea Bank Danmark A/S, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Hansen disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(15) Murray Cohen, Treasurer of Mecca Temple A.A.O.N.M.S., has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Cohen disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(16) Jerry Swank, on behalf of The Dalrymple Global Resources Master Fund, LP, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Swank disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(17) Mitchell Fein, for Truk International Fund, LP, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Fein disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(18) Mitchell Fein, for Truk Opportunity Fund, LLC, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Fein disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(19) Cyril Geacintov, President of Russian Nobility Association, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Geacintov disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(20) Robert Lauzon, for Uranium Focused Energy Fund, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Lauzon disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(21) Dushy Selvaratnam, portfolio manager for Hadron Master Fund, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Selvaratnam disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(22) Highbridge Capital Management, LLC is the trading manager of Highbridge International LLC and has voting control and investment discretion over the securities held by Highbridge International LLC. Glenn Dubin and Henry Swieca control Highbridge Capital Management, LLC and have voting control and investment discretion over the

securities held by Highbridge International LLC. Each of Highbridge Capital Management, LLC, Glenn Dubin and Henry Swieca disclaims beneficial ownership of the securities held by Highbridge International LLC.

(23) Malcolm Gissen, for Encompass Fund, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Gissen disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(24) John Campbell for Camlin Asset Management, on behalf of Jim Pattison Developments Ltd., has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Campbell disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(25) John Campbell for Camlin Asset Management, on behalf of Camlin Global Catalyst Fund, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Campbell disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(26) Bradley Kirk, for I.G. Investment Management, Ltd., as trustee for Investors Mergers and Acquisitions Fund, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Kirk disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(27) Morton A. Cohen, on behalf of Clarion Capital Corporation, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Cohen disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

(28) Comprised of the shares underlying the December 2006 Warrants and Penalty Warrants. On December 13, 2006, we issued an aggregate of 2,800,000 units (the "December 13, 2006 Units") at a price of \$2.50 per December 13, 2006 Unit, with each December 13, 2006 Unit consisting of one share of common stock and one-half of one December 13, 2006 Warrant to certain of the Selling Stockholders named herein. Each December 13, 2006 Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of our common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share. The expiry date of the December 13, 2006 Warrants has been extended to September 30, 2008 from March 15, 2008. On December 22, 2006, we issued an aggregate of 2,400,000 units (the "December 22, 2006 Units") at a price of \$2.50 per December 22, 2006 Unit, with each December 22, 2006 Unit consisting of one share of common stock and one-half of one December 22, 2006 Warrant to certain of the Selling Stockholders named herein. Each December 22, 2006 Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of our common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share. The expiry date of the December 22, 2006 Warrants has been extended to September 30, 2008 from March 15, 2008. We agreed to register the shares and shares underlying the December 22, 2006 Units with the SEC and to have the registration statement declared effective within four months from the date of issuance of the December 22, 2006 Units and, in the event that the registration statement was not declared effective by that date, to issue additional warrants to acquire shares in the capital of the Company equal to one one-hundredth of a warrant for each US\$1.00 in aggregate funds paid by each subscriber for the units for each 30 calendar day period (or partial period thereof), during which the registration statement had not been declared effective, after the expiry of the four month period. As a result, we issued additional warrants to acquire up to 60,000 shares of our common stock to the purchasers of the December 22, 2006 Units as liquidated damages which are exercisable upon the same terms as the December 22, 2006 Warrants.

(29) Includes 13,000 shares held by Partners Group Alternative Strategies PCC Limited Gold Iota Cell, a Guernsey protected cell company ("Passport Iota Cell"). Passport Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Passport Holdings"), is the General Partner of the Passport Materials Master Fund, LP ("Materials Fund"), and Passport Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Passport Management") serves as investment manager to Materials Fund and Passport Global Master Fund SPC Ltd and serves as Trading Advisor to Passport Iota Cell. Passport Capital, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Passport Capital") is the managing member of

Passport Management and of Passport Holdings. John Burbank, a natural person, is the sole managing member of Passport Capital. As a result, each of Passport Management, Passport Holdings, Passport Capital and John Burbank may be considered to indirectly beneficially own the securities directly beneficially owned by these Selling Stockholders.

(30) Pursuant to Rule 16a-1(a)(2)(ii)(B) under the Exchange Act, Mr. Burbank is deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by these Selling Stockholders only to the extent of the greater of his respective direct or indirect interest in the profits or capital account of such Selling Stockholders. Pursuant to Rule 16a-1(a)(4) under the Exchange Act, this filing shall not be deemed an admission that Mr. Burbank is, for purposes of Section 16 of the Act or otherwise, the beneficial owner of any securities owned by the Funds in excess of such amount.

(31) Ashdon Select Manger Trust Ashdon Investment Mgmt, LLC, Compass SAV, LLC, Compass Offshore SAV PCC Limited, Daimler Chrysler Retirement Trust, Harry-Anna Investment Fund, Inc., Hallador Equity Fund, LLC, QueensCare, Westcliff Aggressive Growth, LP, Westcliff Energy Partners, LP, Westcliff Foundation, Westcliff Long/Short, LP, Westcliff Master Fund, LP, Westcliff Partners, LP, Westcliff Small Cap Fund, LP, and Westcliff Ventures Fund, LP, are investment limited partnerships and other clients of which Westcliff Capital Management, LLC ("Westcliff"), is the general partner and/or investment adviser. Richard S. Spencer, as managing member of Westcliff, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of the securities on behalf of its clients. Westcliff and Mr. Spencer disclaim beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of their respective pecuniary interests therein.

(32) Comprised of the shares underlying the January 2007 Warrants. On January 3, 2007, we issued an aggregate of 200,000 units at a price of \$2.50 per January 2007 Unit, with each January 2007 Unit consisting of one share of common stock and one-half of one January 2007 Warrant to certain of the Selling Stockholders named herein. Each January 2007 Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of our common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share. The expiry date of the January 2007 Warrants has been extended to September 30, 2008 from March 15, 2008.

(33) Kjeld Thygesen, portfolio manager for Gold Arrow Global Mining Fund, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of the securities on behalf of Gold Arrow Global Mining Fund. Mr. Thygesen disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests.

(34) Peter Grut, portfolio manager for Musgrave Investments Limited, has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of these securities. Mr. Grut disclaims beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.

The Selling Stockholders identified above, and certain of their transferees, may, from time to time and as set forth in this prospectus, offer and sell common stock pursuant to this prospectus. Prior to any use of this prospectus in connection with an offering of the common stock by any transferee of the common stock, this prospectus will be amended or supplemented, and the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part will be amended by a post-effective amendment, if required, to set forth the name and aggregate amount of common stock beneficially owned by the transferee intending to sell such common stock and the amount of common stock to be offered.

Because a Selling Stockholder may offer by this prospectus all or some part of the common stock which it holds, no estimate can be given as of the date hereof as to the number of shares of common stock actually to be offered for sale by a Selling Stockholder or as to the number of shares of common stock that will be held by a Selling Stockholder upon the termination of such offering.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Selling Stockholders may, from time to time, sell any or all of their shares of common stock on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. These sales may be at

fixed or negotiated prices. The Selling Stockholders may use any one or more of the following methods when selling shares:

- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;

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- purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- short sales;
- broker-dealers may agree with the Selling Stockholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;
- a combination of any such methods of sale; and
- any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The Selling Stockholders may also sell shares under Rule 144 or Regulation S under the Securities Act, if available, rather than under this prospectus.

The Selling Stockholders may also engage in short sales against the box, puts and calls and other transactions in our securities or derivatives of our securities and may sell or deliver shares in connection with these trades.

Broker-dealers engaged by the Selling Stockholders may arrange for other brokers-dealers to participate in sales. Broker-dealers may receive commissions or discounts from the Selling Stockholders (or, if any broker-dealer acts as agent for the purchaser of shares, from the purchaser) in amounts to be negotiated. The Selling Stockholders do not expect these commissions and discounts to exceed what is customary in the types of transactions involved. Any profits on the resale of shares of common stock by a broker-dealer acting as principal might be deemed to be underwriting discounts or commissions under the Securities Act. Discounts, concessions, commissions and similar selling expenses, if any, attributable to the sale of shares will be borne by a Selling Stockholder. The Selling Stockholders may agree to indemnify any agent, dealer or broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving sales of the shares if liabilities are imposed on that person under the Securities Act.

The Selling Stockholders may from time to time pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares of common stock owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of common stock from time to time under this prospectus after we have filed an amendment to this prospectus under the applicable provisions of the Securities Act amending the list of Selling Stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as Selling Stockholders under this prospectus.

The Selling Stockholders also may transfer the shares of common stock in other circumstances, in which case the transferees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this

prospectus and may sell the shares of common stock from time to time under this prospectus after we have filed an amendment to this prospectus under the applicable provisions of the Securities Act amending the list of Selling Stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as Selling Stockholders under this prospectus.

The Selling Stockholders and any broker-dealers or agents that are involved in selling the shares of common stock may be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with such sales. In such event, any commissions received by such broker-dealers or agents and any profit on the resale of the shares of common stock purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act.

In the event that the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is not declared effective by the SEC on or before November 11, 2008, on that date and for each 30 calendar day period (or partial period thereof) until the registration statement is declared effective, we have agreed to issue to each of the Selling Stockholders under the July 2008 Private Placements one one-hundredth of a warrant to acquire shares of our common stock for each US\$1.00 in aggregate funds paid by the Selling Stockholders for our securities, exercisable at a price of \$3.10 per share, expiring two years from the date of issuance thereof.

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We are required to pay all fees and expenses incident to the registration of the shares of common stock, including the reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel to the Selling Stockholders. We have agreed to indemnify the Selling Stockholders against certain losses, claims, damages and liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The Selling Stockholders have advised us that they have not entered into any agreements, understandings or arrangements with any underwriters or broker-dealers regarding the sale of their shares of common stock, nor is there an underwriter or coordinating broker acting in connection with a proposed sale of shares of common stock by any selling stockholder. If we are notified by any selling stockholder that any material arrangement has been entered into with a broker-dealer for the sale of shares of common stock, if required, we will file a supplement to this prospectus. If the Selling Stockholders use this prospectus for any sale of the shares of common stock, they will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

The anti-manipulation rules of Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 may apply to sales of our common stock and activities of the Selling Stockholders.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not a party to any material legal proceedings nor are we aware of any legal proceedings pending or threatened against us or our properties, except as follows:

Goliad County Notice

As disclosed in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 20, 2008 with the SEC, a lawsuit has been filed in U.S. District Court by Goliad County, Texas and an individual landowner alleging infractions of the United States Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 in connection with our exploration activities in Goliad County. We believe this claim regarding our exploration activities to be completely without merit and will be vigorously defended by us. The responsible state agency with sole jurisdiction over our exploration activities previously thoroughly investigated a similar claim by the County and found us to be in compliance with all applicable regulatory and environmental requirements.

Specifically, as the agency noted in an April 2007 letter to the County's attorney, the state agency hydrologist "concluded from the available information that no ground-water contamination has occurred as a result of the drilling activities." The state agency concluded its letter by noting that "[t]o date, the Commission's investigation of your complaint has not revealed any practice or activity within the approved permit area that has adversely affected the wells identified in your complaint or the related aquifer, or is out of compliance with the Texas Uranium Mining Regulations...". Later in a September 2007 letter to the Goliad groundwater district, the agency reiterated its findings stating the agency's "investigation of your complaint has not revealed any practice or activity at UEC's Uranium Exploration Permit No. 123 that is out of compliance... We consider this investigation to be closed."

Our Goliad Project has been inspected on a monthly basis since the close of the investigation, and no violations have been noted. In fact, an inspection report from November of 2007 observed that "prompt attention" to site restoration during exploration was apparent and "the area inspected looked very good". We are dedicated to full compliance with all aspects of the state regulatory process and will continue to focus our attention and efforts on obtaining all necessary authorizations for our Goliad Project.

The lawsuit, which was commenced by the filing of the plaintiffs' Original Complaint on or about March 17, 2008, follows on a notice of intent to file litigation issued by counsel for Goliad County which was disclosed in the Company's current report filed with the SEC on Form 8-K on March 3, 2008. The plaintiffs have requested that the Court grant the following relief: (a) that the Court exercise jurisdiction over the lawsuit; (b) an order enjoining the Company from further exploration activities in the Weesatche Project in Goliad County; (c) an order requiring the Company to clean up the alleged contamination of the aquifer; (d) an order enjoining initiation of the aquifer exemption process until the Company has cleaned up the alleged contamination; (e) an order prohibiting the Company from using any water quality data for purposes of establishing baseline water quality if such data was collected after initiation of mining activity (although the Company has not commenced any mining activity); (f) an order granting Goliad County payment of its expert fees incurred in the prosecution of the lawsuit; (g) an order granting Goliad County payment of its attorney fees; and (h) such additional relief as the Court may deem just, proper and equitable, including an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses and costs.

Claim for Legal Fees

We were also informed that we have been named as a defendant in a claim filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York for \$33,000 in legal fees in connection with our prior amicable settlement of a short-swing profit matter under Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act by a non-management shareholder of our Company. The plaintiff acted as counsel for the shareholder. We believe that the legal fees sought were highly unreasonable for the work performed by the plaintiff and subsequently settled the claim for \$13,000, and consider the matter concluded.

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

Our directors and executive officers and their respective ages as of August 25, 2008 are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position with the Company</u>
Amir Adnani	30	President, Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive Officer and a director
Alan P. Lindsay	58	Chairman and a director

Harry L. Anthony	61	Chief Operating Officer and a director
Pat Obara	52	Secretary, Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer
Ivan Obolensky	83	Director
Erik Essiger	43	Director
Vincent Della Volpe	66	Director

The following describes the business experience of each of our directors and executive officers, including other directorships held in reporting companies:

Amir Adnani

. Mr. Adnani is a co-founder of Uranium Energy Corp and has been our President, Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive Officer and a director since January 24, 2005. Mr. Adnani is an entrepreneur with an extensive background in business development and marketing. In September 2004, he founded and was a director and President of Blender Media Inc., a Vancouver based company that provides strategic marketing and financial communications services to public companies and investors in mineral exploration, mining, and energy sectors. Effective October 1, 2006, Mr. Adnani is no longer a director, officer or shareholder of Blender Media Inc. In June 2001, Mr. Adnani co-founded, and from June 2001 to September 2004, was a director and officer of Fort Sun Investments Inc, a strategic marketing and financial communications services company for public companies. Mr. Adnani holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of British Columbia. Mr. Adnani is not a director or officer of any other U.S. reporting company.

Alan P. Lindsay

. Mr. Lindsay a co-founder of Uranium Energy Corp. has served as Chairman of the Company since December 2005. He is also a founder of MIV Therapeutics Inc. ("MIVT") and from 2000 to present has been the Chairman of MIVT where he also served as President and CEO until January 2008. MIVT is a publicly traded bio-medical Company recently awarded the prestigious Frost and Sullivan 2005 and 2008 Award for Technology Innovation in the field of Medical Coatings and in 2006 MIVT was appointed to Fortune 500's Top 100 Nanotechnology Companies. Mr. Lindsay was a founder of AZCO Mining and served as chairman, president and CEO of AZCO from 1992 to 2000. The company was listed on the Toronto and American Stock Exchanges. During his tenure at AZCO, the Company sold the Sanchez copper deposit to Phelps Dodge for \$55 million and established a joint venture with Phelps Dodge on the Piedras Verdes copper deposit with 2.1 billion pounds of copper reserves. Mr. Lindsay also co-founded Anatolia Minerals Development and New Oropuru Resources, two publicly traded companies with significant gold discoveries. Mr Lindsay has been chairman of TapImmune since December 2005 and has helped reorganize the company and arranged for the acquisition of the technology from The University of British Columbia.

Harry L. Anthony

. Mr. Anthony has been our Chief Operating Officer since July 2007 and a director since February 2005. He was our Chief Operating Officer from February 2005 to July 2007. Mr. Anthony has over thirty years of experience in the uranium mining industry. From approximately 1997 to present, Mr. Anthony has been a consultant through Anthony Engineering Services for several major uranium companies and international agencies, which duties generally include project evaluation, operations "trouble shooter" and technical and financial expert. From approximately 1990 through 1997, Mr. Anthony was a senior vice president of Uranium Resources, Inc., where he managed all facets of operations

and technical support to achieve production goals, drilling, ion exchange, reverse osmosis, software development and equipment design. His duties also included oversight of construction, technical aspects, and daily operations of plants and wellfields, budget planning and forecasting, property evaluations and reserve estimations. Mr. Anthony also previously served as the vice-president of engineering/engineering manager of Uranium Resources, Inc., and a project superintendent and project engineer for Union Carbide Corp. Mr. Anthony was on the board of directors of Uranium Resources, Inc. from 1984 through 1994. He is the author of several publications and the recipient of the awards "Distinguished Member of the South Texas Mineral Section of AIME -1987" and "1999 Outstanding Citizen of the Year - Kingsville Chamber of Commerce". Mr. Anthony received an M.S. in Engineering Mechanics in 1973 and a B.S. in Engineering Mechanics in 1969 from Pennsylvania State University. Mr. Anthony is not a director or officer of any other U.S. reporting company.

Pat Obara

. Mr. Obara became our Secretary, Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer on August 23, 2006. During the past five years Mr. Obara has worked as a consultant to several private and publicly listed companies providing various consulting services in the areas of corporate finance and administration. From March of 2003 to present Mr. Obara has provided various administrative consulting services to private companies involved in business activities in Asia and North America. Prior to April of 2004 Mr. Obara served as the Chief Financial Officer and a director of two public companies listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. Mr. Obara was involved in the restructuring, organizing and management of these early stage companies which were involved in the resource and technology sectors. Mr. Obara is not a director or officer of any other U.S. reporting company.

Erik Essiger

. Mr. Essiger became a director of our company and a member of our Audit Committee on August 23, 2006. During the past five years Mr. Essiger has been: the Managing Director and the founder of Precisetech GmbH, a corporate finance advisory company focused on international M&A transactions (from October 2004 to present); a member of the Supervisory Board of Corix Capital AG (from December 2003 to present); the Senior Manager, Transaction Services Strategy Group, with PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, heading up the commercial and due diligence practice of that group in Germany which provided services mainly to private equity clients of the firm (from April 2003 to September 2004); and a member of the Executive Board (Vorstand) of MultiMedia Technologies AG, a producer of set-top-boxes and a company operating in the fields of interactive digital television and the streaming media market (from July 2000 to July 2002) Mr. Essiger also has extensive international experience in corporate restructuring; especially in Germany, Russia, Hong Kong and Switzerland; and he was a member of the German-Russian co-operation council.

Ivan Obolensky

. Mr. Obolensky has 40 years experience in the investment banking business as a financial analyst, with specific expertise in the defense aerospace, oil and gas, nuclear power, metals and minerals, publishing and high technology industries. He has been an executive of several investment banks, including Sterling Grace & Co., Jesup, Josephthal & Co., Dominick and Dominick, Inc., Middendorf Colgate, and CB Richard Ellis Mosley Hallgarten. Since November 1990 to date, Mr. Obolensky has been Vice President of Shields & Company, an Investment Bank and Member of the New York Stock Exchange. Ivan Obolensky is a Registered Investment Advisor and a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts. He has made frequent appearances as a guest on CNBC, CNNfn, and Bloomberg TV. Mr. Obolensky is also a member of various foundations and philanthropic organizations, and serves as Chairman and CEO of the Soldiers' Sailors' Marines' and Airmen's Club in New York. He is a graduate of Yale University and a retired Lieutenant (Junior Grade) in the U.S. Naval Air Corps.

Vincent Della Volpe

. Mr. Della Volpe has served as a professional money manager for over 35 years, including as a senior portfolio manager of pension funds for Honeywell Corporation and senior vice president of the YMCA Retirement fund in New York. Throughout his career Mr. Della Volpe has particularly focused on the management of energy and utility equity portfolios, and he also has experience managing venture capital investments. Mr. Della Volpe holds a Bachelor of Arts in Accounting and an MBA in finance, both from Seton Hall University. Since September 2006, Mr. Della Volpe has served as a director of Gold Canyon Resources, Inc., a junior natural resources company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, that is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. Mr. Della Volpe has been retired since March 2003. During the prior 11 years he was employed by the YMCA Retirement Fund. In addition to his position as director of the Company, he has been a director of Gold Canyon Resources since Sept 2006.

Advisory Board

We have also established an Advisory Board currently comprised of Mr. Craig Holmes, Mr. Jon Indall, Mr. Edward Brezinski and Mr. George Cavey. The purpose of the Advisory Board is to provide support in our search and acquisition of uranium properties, and for the design, permitting and reclamation of our uranium properties.

Craig Holmes

, age 57, has extensive experience in uranium mine permitting in the United States which traces back to the advent of ISR uranium mining in the United States in 1976. Mr. Holmes is the founding partner of Eggleston Holmes and Associate (EHA) and served as a General Partner in the firm from 1983 to December 2006. During his tenure with EHA, Mr. Holmes served a major part in conducting numerous environmental assessments related to uranium mining and processing. Mr. Holmes continues to work full time as a regulatory consultant to the uranium industry in Texas and Wyoming. Mr. Holmes devotes a significant amount of his time to us in the areas of permitting and technical services, and in legislative efforts pertaining to rules governing the uranium industry.

His 30-year career has been dedicated to the permitting of uranium projects spanning 26 different projects in Texas, Wyoming and New Mexico. He was involved in the baseline and environmental impact analyses in support of permits and a radioactive material licenses for the Highlands In-Situ Recovery Project in Wyoming. Additionally, he participated in technical evaluations regarding waste disposal and radiological assessments for the Smith Ranch In-Situ Recovery Project for Rio Algom Mining Corporation. More recently, Mr. Holmes acted as Project Manager and Advisor to Mesteña Uranium, LLC, a private uranium-producing company based in south Texas. In this role, he was responsible for preparing all required baseline studies, writing the applications for the mine permit, the production area authorizations, and the radioactive material license. He was also responsible for preparing all data needed for an air permit exemption, and the EPA aquifer exemption. As a result of his deep involvement with regulatory matters, Mr. Holmes has made a significant contribution to the formulation of the rules and regulations that govern the ISR permitting process today. He received his BSc and MSc from the University of Pittsburgh.

Jon Indall

, age 57, is a prominent attorney, and an acknowledged expert in representing uranium industry interests in the United States. Mr. Indall currently is and has been a partner at the law firm of Comeau, Maldegen, Templeman & Indall in Santa Fe, New Mexico for over 25 years. Mr. Indall's career in the law and as an authoritative lobbyist spans over 30 years, with specialization in natural resources and environmental law, and with a special focus on the uranium mining industry. Mr. Indall has represented the Uranium Producers of America - a trade association of domestic uranium producers - since its inception in 1985. He drafted and successfully assisted in lobbying Title X of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 which has provided over \$500 million of federal reimbursements for costs related to reclamation of uranium and thorium mill tailings sites. He was also instrumental in the revitalization of the UPA in 2005, and has been active in negotiations with the US Department of Energy regarding sales of the their excess uranium inventories.

In court, Mr. Indall has represented senior mining companies including Homestake Mining, Kerr-McGee, Kennecott Corp, and Pennzoil Corp. He has also represented uranium mining and development companies Cameco, Uranium Resources Inc, United Nuclear Corporation, Strathmore Resources and many others. Mr. Indall received his BA from the University of Kansas, and his Juris Doctorate from the University of Kansas Law School. He is currently a member of the American Bar Association (Natural Resources Section), the State Bar of New Mexico (Natural Resources Section), and First Judicial District Bar Association.

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Edward Brezinski

, age 53, career spans over 20 years working for utility companies and with nuclear fuel traders and brokers. His experience has been focused on marketing, trading and brokerage of uranium and related products, market analysis, inventory management, procurement and contracting for nuclear fuel, fuel services and other vital nuclear power plant services. While at Northeast Utilities, he acted as lead purchaser of uranium concentrates, and conversion, enrichment and fabrication services. He also worked in a similar lead trader or broker capacity for UG USA, Nukem Inc, and NYNCO trading and brokerage companies. Mr. Brezinski currently serves as the Vice President of Nuclear Fuel Supply for Utah-based Energy Solutions. Mr. Brezinski has a Bachelor of Science in Radiological Health Physics, and an MBA in Finance and International Business.

George Cavey

, age 53, is a consulting geologist with 35 years experience. Since 1982, he has been the president of OreQuest Consultants, a company providing geological consulting services to resource companies, both public and private. Mr. Cavey has been responsible for the examination and evaluation of properties in North, Central and South America and Africa; implementation and management of all aspects of exploration programs including research, geophysical surveys, diamond drilling, reserve definition and underground development. He has authorized or been involved in the writing of more than 300 geological reports for Canadian junior resource companies. He is a past president of the Canadian Council of Professional Geoscientists. Mr. Cavey has served on the Canadian Securities Administrators Mining Technical Monitoring and Advisory Committee and still acts as a consultant to the BCSC with respect to NI43-101 issues. Mr. Cavey is an officer and/or director of six public companies.

Term of Office

All of our directors hold office until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders or until their successors are elected and qualified. Our officers are appointed by our board of directors and hold office until their earlier death, retirement, resignation or removal.

Significant Employees

There are no significant employees other than our executive officers.

Audit Committee

Our board of directors has established an Audit Committee, comprised of Vincent Della Volpe, Erik Essiger and Ivan Obolensky. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to a charter adopted by the board.

Vincent Della Volpe, Erik Essiger and Ivan Obolensky are "independent" directors of the Company as that term is defined in Rule 121 of the American Stock Exchange listing standards.

Family Relationships

Alan Lindsay is the father-in-law of Amir Adnani.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

None of our directors, executive officers, advisory board members or control persons have been involved in any of the events prescribed by Item 401(f) of Regulation S-K during the past five years, including:

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- any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
- being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities; or
- being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock by each stockholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock and by each of our current directors and executive officers. Each person has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of common stock, except as otherwise indicated. Beneficial ownership consists of a direct interest in the shares of common stock, except as otherwise indicated. As of August 25, 2008, there are 46,336,239 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

<u>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership</u>	<u>Percentage of Beneficial Ownership</u>
(1)	(1)	
Directors and Officers:		
Amir Adnani 320 - 1111 West Hastings Street Vancouver, B. C., Canada, V6E 2J3	2,410,701 ⁽²⁾	5.13%
Alan P. Lindsay 2701 - 1500 Hornby Street Vancouver, B. C., Canada, V6Z 2R1	2,319,787 ⁽³⁾	4.92%
Harry L. Anthony P.O. Box 1328	1,622,500 ⁽⁴⁾	3.44%

Kingsville, TX, U.S.A., 78364

Pat Obara 2791 West 35 th Avenue Vancouver, B. C., Canada, V6N 2M1	350,000 ⁽⁵⁾	*
Erik Essiger P.O. Box 37491, Dubai, UAE	150,000 ⁽⁶⁾	*
Ivan Obolensky 425 East 79 th Street New York, NY, U.S.A., 10021	116,000 ⁽⁷⁾	*
Vincent Della Volpe 32 Evergreen Drive, Lincoln Park, NJ, U.S.A., 07035	<u>150,000</u>	<u>*</u>
All executive officers and directors as a group (7 persons)	<u>7,118,988</u>	
	(9)	<u>14.40%</u>
Major Shareholders:		
Isaiah Capital Trust 28 - 30 The Parade St. Heller, Jersey, Channel Islands, JE4 8XY	2,735,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	6.86%
Morgan Stanley & Co. fbo Passport Global Master Fund SPC Ltd. And Passport Materials Master Fund, LP 30 Hotaling Place, Ste 300 San Francisco, CA, U.S.A., 94111	5,454,183 ⁽¹¹⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	11.43%
Westcliff Capital Management, LLC 200 - 7 th Avenue, Suite 105 Santa Cruz, CA, U.S.A., 95062	4,587,626 ⁽¹³⁾	9.65%

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* Less than one percent.

(1) Under Rule 13d-3, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares; and (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the amount of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights. As a result, the percentage of outstanding shares of any person as shown in this table does not necessarily reflect the person's actual ownership or voting power with

respect to the number of shares of common stock actually outstanding as of the date of this prospectus. As of the date of this prospectus, there were 46,336,239 shares issued and outstanding.

(2) This figure includes (i) 1,730,201 shares of common stock, (ii) 3,000 shares of common stock held of record by Amir Adnani's wife, (iii) stock options to purchase 202,500 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.33 per share expiring on December 20, 2015, (iv) stock options to purchase 225,000 shares of our common stock at \$3.30 per share expiring on January 2, 2017, and (v) stock options to purchase 250,000 shares of common stock at \$2.50 per share expiring April 7, 2018.

(3) This figure includes (i) 1,306,287 shares of common stock, (ii) 163,500 shares of common stock held of record by Alan P. Lindsay's wife, (iii) stock options to purchase 600,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.33 per share expiring on December 20, 2015, and (iv) stock options to purchase 250,000 shares of common stock at \$2.50 per share expiring April 7, 2018. Mr. Lindsay is the father-in-law of Amir Adnani.

(4) This figure includes (i) 772,500 shares of common stock, (ii) stock options to purchase 202,500 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.33 per share expiring on December 20, 2015, (iii) stock options to purchase 172,500 shares of our common stock at \$0.33 per share expiring on February 14, 2016, (iii) stock options to purchase 225,000 shares of our common stock at \$3.30 per share expiring on January 3, 2017, and (iv) stock options to purchase 250,000 shares of common stock at \$2.50 per share expiring April 7, 2018.

(5) This figure represents (i) stock options to purchase 200,000 shares of our common stock at \$1.30 per share expiring on October 10, 2016; (ii) stock options to purchase 25,000 shares of our common stock at \$3.30 per share expiring on January 2, 2017, and (iii) stock options to purchase 125,000 shares of common stock at \$2.50 per share expiring April 7, 2018.

(6) This figure represents (i) stock options to purchase 100,000 shares of our common stock at \$1.30 per share expiring on October 10, 2016, and (ii) stock options to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock at \$2.50 per share expiring April 7, 2018.

(7) This figure represents (i) 16,000 shares of common stock, and (ii) stock options to purchase 100,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share expiring on April 7, 2018.

(8) This figure represents (i) stock options to purchase 100,000 shares of our common stock at \$3.80 per share expiring on November 1, 2017, and (ii) stock options to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock at \$2.50 per share expiring April 7, 2018.

(9) This figure includes (i) 3,991,488 shares of common stock, and (ii) stock options to purchase 3,127,500 shares of our common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$0.33 to \$5.70 per share.

(10) Isaiah Capital Trust is a trust organized under the laws of Jersey, Channel Islands. The trustee of Isaiah Capital Trust is Equity Trust (Jersey) Limited.

(11) This figure includes (i) 4,054,183 shares of common stock and (ii) warrants to purchase up to 1,400,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share expiring June 13, 2008. Passport Capital, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Passport Capital") is the managing member of Passport Management and of Passport Holdings LLC. John Burbank, a natural person, is the sole managing member of Passport Capital. As a result, each of Passport Management LLC, Passport Holdings LLC, Passport Capital and John Burbank may be considered to indirectly beneficially own these securities.

(12) Pursuant to Rule 16a-1(a)(2)(ii)(B) under the Exchange Act, Mr. Burbank is deemed to be a beneficial owner of these securities only to the extent of the greater of his respective direct or indirect interest in the profits or capital

account of the holders.

(13) This figure includes (i) 3,361,963 shares of common stock and (ii) warrants to purchase 1,225,663 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 expiring June 22, 2008. Richard S. Spencer, as managing member of Westcliff Capital Management LLC ("Westcliff"), has discretionary authority to purchase, vote and dispose of the securities on behalf of its clients. Westcliff and Mr. Spencer disclaim beneficial ownership as to such securities except to the extent of their respective pecuniary interests therein.

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Changes in Control

We are unaware of any contract, or other arrangement or provision, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of our company.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

Our authorized capital stock consists of 750,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share. As of August 25, 2008, there were 46,336,239 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding.

Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our company, the holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all net assets available for distribution to common stockholders after payment to secured convertible promissory note holders and creditors. The common stock is not convertible or redeemable and has no pre-emptive, subscription or conversion rights. Each outstanding share of common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. There are no cumulative voting rights. The holders of outstanding shares of common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of assets legally available therefore at such times and in such amounts as our Board of Directors may from time to time determine. In the event of a merger or consolidation all holders of common stock will be entitled to receive the same per share consideration.

An aggregate of 5,998,459 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants to acquire shares of our common stock by the Selling Stockholders are offered by this prospectus as described herein. The purchase price and number of shares to be issued upon exercise of the warrants is subject to adjustment in certain cases, including, among others, in the event of a share reorganization, capital reorganization or other related transaction.

LEGAL MATTERS

Lang Michener LLP, our independent legal counsel, has provided an opinion on the validity of the shares of our common stock that are the subject of this prospectus.

EXPERTS

The audited financial statements included in this prospectus and the registration statement of which it forms a part: (i) for the seven-month period ended July 31, 2007 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Accountants; and (ii) for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 have been audited by Dale Matheson Carr-Hilton LaBonte LLP, Chartered Accountants, each of which is an independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their respective reports thereon appearing elsewhere herein and are included in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firms as experts in auditing and accounting.

INTERESTS OF NAMED EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

No expert or counsel named in this prospectus as having prepared or certified any part of this prospectus or having given an opinion upon the validity of the securities being registered or upon other legal matters in connection with the registration or offering of the common stock offered hereby was employed on a contingency basis, or had, or is to receive, in connection with such offering, a substantial interest, direct or indirect, in the Company, nor was any such person connected with the Company as a promoter, managing or principal underwriter, voting trustee, director, officer, or employee.

DISCLOSURE OF SEC POSITION ON INDEMNIFICATION FOR SECURITIES ACT LIABILITIES

Our directors and officers are indemnified as provided by the *Nevada Revised Statutes*, our Articles of Incorporation and our Bylaws.

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We have been advised that, in the opinion of the SEC, indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act, and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities is asserted by one of our directors, officers, or controlling persons in connection with the securities being registered, we will, unless in the opinion of our legal counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit the question of whether such indemnification is against public policy to a court of appropriate jurisdiction. We will then be governed by the court's decision.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

Corporate Organization

Our company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on May 16, 2003 under the name "Carlin Gold Inc." During 2004 we changed our business operations and focus from precious metals exploration in the State of Nevada to the exploration for economic reserves of uranium throughout the United States. On January 24, 2005, we filed an amendment to our Articles of Incorporation changing our name to "Uranium Energy Corp.". On December 31, 2007, we incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, UEC Resources Ltd.

On January 24, 2004, we completed a reverse stock split of our shares of common stock on the basis of one share for each two outstanding shares. Effective February 28, 2006, we completed a forward split of our shares of common stock on the basis of 1.5 shares for each outstanding share to increase liquidity for our shares of common stock. Effective February 28, 2006, we amended our Articles of Incorporation with the Nevada Secretary of State increasing our authorized capital stock from 75,000,000 shares of common stock, with a \$0.001 par value, to 750,000,000 shares of common stock with a similar par value.

Our principal offices are located at 9801 Anderson Mill Road, Suite 230, Austin Texas, U.S.A., 78750, and our telephone number is (512) 828-6980.

General

We are a natural resource exploration company engaged in the exploration of properties that may contain uranium minerals in the United States. Our strategy is to acquire properties that are prospective for uranium exploration, and have undergone some degree of uranium exploration but have not yet been mined. To date we have acquired interests in 82,365.09 gross acres of leased or staked mineral properties, consisting of claim blocks located in the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. In 2008, we have plans to acquire further acres of mineral properties subject to adequate funding being completed. Other mineral property acquisitions are contemplated in states of interest that include Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. These potential

acquisition properties have not yet been specifically identified. Our ability to complete these acquisitions will be subject to our obtaining sufficient financing and our being able to conclude agreements with the property owners on terms that are acceptable to us.

As of the date of this prospectus we have interests in an aggregate of 82,365.09 gross acres (72,956.85 net mineral acres) of properties that have been either leased or staked, which we intend to explore for economic deposits of uranium. Some of these leases are subject to 5.0% to 15.25% net royalty interests. These properties consist of claim blocks located in the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. Most of these properties have been the subject of historical exploration by other mining companies, and provide indications that further exploration for uranium is warranted.

Our properties do not have any reserves. We plan to conduct exploration programs on these properties with the objective of ascertaining whether any of our properties contain economic concentrations of uranium that are prospective for mining. As such, we are considered an exploration, or exploratory stage company. Since we are an exploration stage company, there is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of our properties, and a great deal of further exploration will be required before a final evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility for our future exploration is determined. We have no known reserves of uranium or any other type of mineral. Since inception we have not established any proven or probable reserves on our mineral property interests.

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Goliad Project Technical Report

On March 4, 2008, we issued a news release entitled "Uranium Energy Corp Reports Independent NI 43-101 Resource Estimate at Goliad Project." This news release is attached as Exhibit 99.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on the same day.

As described in more detail in the news release, we have received an updated technical report (the "Technical Report") in accordance with the provisions of National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), of the Canadian Securities Administrators for our Goliad Project located in Goliad County, Texas. The complete Technical Report is expected to be filed under our company's profile on the Canadian Securities Administrators public disclosure website, at www.sedar.com, within 45 days of the date the news release was disseminated. The Technical Report is authored by Thomas A. Carothers, P.Geo., a qualified person as defined in NI 43-101, who has over 30 years of uranium experience, substantially in the South Texas Uranium trend. His experience includes working directly for two operating ISR mining companies in South Texas, US Steel and Tenneco Uranium, during the 1970s and 1980s.

As required by NI 43-101, the Technical Report contains certain disclosure relating to measured, indicated and inferred mineral resource estimates for the Company's Goliad Project. Such mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with the definition standards on mineral resources of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum referred to in NI 43-101. Measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources and inferred mineral resources, while recognized and required by Canadian regulations, are not defined terms under the SEC's Industry Guide 7, and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. Accordingly, we have not reported them in this prospectus or otherwise in the United States.

Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral resources in these categories will ever be converted into mineral reserves. These terms have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. In particular, it should be noted that mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources or inferred mineral resources discussed in the news release and Technical Report will ever be upgraded to a higher category. In accordance with Canadian rules, estimates of

inferred mineral resources cannot form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part of the reported measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources or inferred mineral resources referred to in this news release and in the Technical Report are economically or legally mineable.

Background

The United States is the largest consumer of uranium in the world and consumed approximately 55 million pounds of uranium in 2006. Production of uranium in the United States in 2006 was approximately four million pounds. Nuclear power supplied approximately 20% of the electricity consumed in the United States in 2006.

The price for uranium is generally determined by supply and demand. Over the past five years the price for uranium has been gradually increasing and, on December 28, 2007, the spot price for uranium was approximately \$90 per pound. We believe that there is potential for further increases in the price for uranium based upon an expected decrease in the available supply for uranium in 2008 and 2009.

Between 1960 and 1985 a significant amount of exploration work was conducted in the United States for uranium. A large number of these exploration projects were not pursued, however, these projects accumulated a significant amount of exploration data.

We have acquired a significant amount of this exploration data and have acquired interests in properties that we believe warrant further exploration for uranium based upon the exploration data we have acquired. Our properties do not have any reserves. We plan to conduct exploration programs on these properties with the objective of ascertaining whether any of our properties contain economic concentrations of uranium that are prospective for mining. We are also reviewing the exploration data we have acquired to determine other properties that we believe warrant further exploration for uranium and plan to acquire interests in such properties. We have identified a number of low grade projects that we believe we can fast-track to production by conducting a number of different exploration and permitting activities at that same time, particularly in the State of Texas. Currently, most of our exploration activity is focused in the State of Texas. Subject to many factors outside the control of the Company and including, without limitation, further exploration and development work and the completion of an acceptable feasibility study, we are currently targeting the third or fourth quarter of 2009 to begin production. However, there can be no assurance that we will achieve our objectives in this regard within the time frames targeted or at all.

We plan to utilize the in-situ recovery method ("ISR") when mining for uranium, which is an alternative to conventional mining. We believe that this method of mining requires lower capital expenditures and has less impact on the environment, as well as a shorter lead time than conventional mining with respect to beginning production. ISR mining of uranium involves pumping oxidized water through an underground uranium deposit, dissolving it and then pumping it to surface for further processing. Monitor wells on sides of the deposit assure none of the uranium-rich waters leak away from the production zone.

According to a survey by the U.S. Department of Energy, in 1979 there were over 20,000 people employed in the uranium mining industry, compared to just over 400 people in 2004. We believe that there is a shortage of human resources in the uranium mining industry currently which acts as a barrier in respect of the exploration for uranium. We employ a team of 35 highly experienced uranium mining professionals, comprised primarily of geologists, engineers, technicians, field personnel, administrative and support staff, which we believe is a competitive advantage for our company. These persons are involved in the review of the historical exploration data we have acquired in order to determine projects that warrant pursuing, as well as the exploration of our properties.

Our Database

We have acquired historical exploration data that may provide indications of locations that warrant further exploration for uranium. This prior exploration data consists of management information and work product derived from various reports, drill hole assay results, drill hole logs, studies, maps, radioactive rock samples, exploratory drill logs, state organization reports, consultants, geological study and other exploratory information.

The following provides information relating to our database:

Tronox Worldwide

Effective February 20, 2008, we acquired from Tronox Worldwide LLC certain assets, consisting of certain maps, data, exploration results and other information pertaining to lands within the United States (excluding New Mexico and Wyoming), Canada and Australia, and specifically including the former uranium exploration projects by Kerr McGee Corporation.

We have exclusive ownership of this database.

Jebsen

The Jebsen database covers territory in Wyoming and New Mexico, including some of our existing properties. The database belonged to a pioneering uranium developer and represents work conducted from the 1950s through to the present.

This database adds over 500 drill holes and over 500,000 feet of drilling data results to the Company's existing library of 4.6 million feet. Other than logs, the data set consists of volumes of maps, lithographic logs, geologic reports, and feasibility studies, and many other essential tools for uranium exploration and development.

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Our geologists have linked contents of the database to some of our existing properties, specifically pertaining to our projects in the Shirley Basin and Powder River Basin of Wyoming, and in the Grants Uranium District of New Mexico.

We have exclusive ownership of this database.

Paul Pierce

The Paul Pierce database covers the 6,700 acre Cebolleta property located in the Grants Mineral District, New Mexico, and consists of 601,486 feet of drill logs from 996 holes, drill hole location maps, geological and mine planning maps, various geological and mining reports, and surface and underground mine facility designs that were related to the past-producing JJ Number 1/L-Bar uranium mining and milling complex. The locations of multiple pre-existing mine shafts and underground access ways to uranium mineralized zones are also detailed.

This database was compiled by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio ("SOHIO") during the course of their development and production at JJ Number 1/L-Bar. We acquired the database from Paul Pierce, the Company's Manager of Mine Production. Mr. Pierce was employed by SOHIO from 1981 to 1986 as Senior Mining Engineer and Resource Development Specialist at the L-Bar operations.

We, and our joint venture partner of Cibola Resources, LLC ("Cibola Resources") share exclusive ownership of this database.

Halterman

The Halterman database consists of exploratory and development work compiled during the 1970s and 80s, including extensive data on significant prospects and projects in the following known uranium districts in the States of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah: Grants, San Juan Basin, Chama Basin, Moab, Lisbon Valley, Dove Creek, Slick Rock and Uravan.

This database includes drilling and logging data from over 200,000 feet of uranium exploration and development drilling, resource evaluations and calculations, drill-hole locations and grade thickness maps, competitor activity maps as well as several dozen geological and project evaluation reports covering uranium projects in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Texas and California. These reports will be used by our geologists to assess uranium potential in various districts and to identify key land parcels for acquisition.

We have exclusive ownership of this database.

Brenniman

The Brenniman database includes drilling and logging data from over 2 million feet of uranium exploration and development drilling, resource calculation reports and various other geological reports, drill hole location maps and other mapping. This database includes approximately 142 drill hole gamma and E-logs. The data was originally compiled from 1972 to 1981 by various exploration companies, and covers over 100 uranium prospects in 15 southern US states. This library will be used by our technical personnel to determine locations of where drill-indicated uranium may exist.

We have exclusive ownership of this database.

Nueces

We have acquired copies of uranium drill logs from previous uranium exploration drilling projects covering a large area in the South Texas uranium trend. The data consists of approximately 150,000 feet of drill logs from 366 drill holes. This drill data provides regional geologic information and will be used to locate possible mineralized zones within the area of the South Texas uranium trend.

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The data was acquired from Nueces Minerals Company, a privately-held oil and gas production company which owns the mineral rights to 72,000 contiguous acres covering portions of four counties in south Texas.

We do not have ownership or exclusive rights to this data.

Kirkwood

We acquired a database of uranium exploration results covering an area of approximately 13,000 acres within the uranium zone known as the Poison Spider area, in central Wyoming. The area covered includes property already held by us, as well as by other publicly-traded uranium exploration companies. The database was compiled by William Kirkwood of North American Mining and Minerals Company ("NAMMCO"), a significant participant in the uranium, coal, gold and oil and gas industries in the western United States since the 1960s. The data acquired was generated from exploration originally conducted by companies such as Homestake Mining, Kennecott Corp, Rampart Exploration, as well as Kirkwood Oil and Gas, largely between 1969 and 1982. The database consists of drill hole assay logs for 470 holes, including 75,200 feet of drilling, 22,000 feet of gamma logs, drill hole location maps, cross sections, geological maps, geological reports, and other assay data and will be used to locate possible mineralized zones in the Poison Spider area in central Wyoming.

We have exclusive ownership of this database.

Knupke

We acquired the exclusive rights to a uranium database consisting of 40 years worth of uranium exploration results, gathered largely from the South Texas uranium trend, where we have already been actively acquiring interests in land on the basis of the data, and will be used to locate possible mineralized zones.

The rights to this exploration database were provided to the Company by James A. Knupke, Consulting Geologist of Corpus Christi, Texas. Under terms of an agreement Mr. Knupke provided consulting services to the Company, which included the review of his database. Upon review of the database we acquired several prospective properties. We have terminated the agreement as we had substantially exhausted our review of Mr. Knupke's data.

We do not own or have exclusive rights to this database.

Odell

We acquired the rights to a database containing over 50 years of uranium exploration data for the State of Wyoming.

This database consists of 315,000 feet of drill logs, over 400 maps, copies of all US geological survey uranium publications dating back to 1954, and geological reports on uranium ore bodies throughout Wyoming. The database will be used to locate possible mineralized zones. The database is made available to the Company by Robert Odell, the compiler and publisher of the Rocky Mountain Uranium Minerals Scout since 1974.

We have not acquired ownership of this database, but rather the exclusive use of it as long as the owner remains our employee. Should he resign we would be required to negotiate an agreement to acquire ownership of this database.

Moore

We acquired a database of US uranium exploration results from Moore Energy Corporation ("Moore Energy"), a private Oklahoma-based uranium exploration company.

The Moore Energy US uranium database consists of over 30 years of uranium exploration information in the States of Texas, New Mexico and Wyoming, originally conducted during the 1970s, 80s and 90s. It includes results of over 10,000 drill holes, plus primary maps, and geological reports. It covers approximately one million acres of prospective uranium claims, in the South Texas uranium trend, New Mexico, and Powder River Basin, Wyoming, as well as zones in Texas, and will be used to locate possible mineralized zones.

The database also provides the Company with exploration data about its Goliad Project in south Texas, including 250,000 feet of drill logs and further delineates zones of potential uranium mineralization. It also contains drilling results from properties that are being developed by other uranium exploration companies, and also widespread regional data from throughout the South Texas uranium trend.

We have exclusive ownership of this database.

Our Plan of Operations

Our plan of operations for the next 12 months is to conduct further exploratory drilling at the Goliad Project in Goliad County, Texas, as described under "Plan of Exploration - 2007/2008" under the discussion relating to the Goliad

Project below.

We may also plan to undertake the exploration work programs described below under "Mineral Exploration Properties" in the next 12 months.

We also plan to acquire further acres of mineral properties in the states of interest that include Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. Our ability to complete these acquisitions will be subject to obtaining sufficient financing and being able to conclude agreements with the property owners on terms that are acceptable to us.

Our Principal Mineral Properties

The Goliad Project in Goliad County, Texas, and the Cebolleta Project, in Cibola County, New Mexico, are our principal mineral properties.

None of our other properties are currently considered material properties, however, we may plan to conduct further exploration to determine if economic deposits of mineralization exist on these properties.

The following provides information relating to our principal mineral properties:

Goliad Project, Goliad County, Texas

Property Description and Location

The Goliad Project property is located in south Texas near the northeast end of the extensive South Texas Uranium trend. The Goliad Project consists of multiple contiguous leases that would allow the mining of uranium by ISR methods while utilizing the land surface (with variable conditions) as needed, for mining wells and aboveground facilities for fluid processing and ore capture during the mining and groundwater restoration phases of the project. The UEC Goliad Project area is about 14 miles north of the town of Goliad and is located on the east side of US route 77A/183 (Figure 4-1), a primary highway that intersects with US 59 in Goliad and IH-10 to the north. The approximate center of the project area is 28 d 52' 7" N latitude, 97 d 20 36" W longitude. Site drilling roads are mostly gravel based and allow reasonable weather access for trucks and cars. Four-wheel drive vehicles may be needed during high rainfall periods.

all mining in Texas is on private lands with leases negotiated with each individual landowner/mineral owner. Moore Energy obtained leases for exploration work in the project area in the early 1980s and completed an extensive drilling program resulting in a historic uranium mineral estimate in 1985. We obtained mining leases by assignment from a private entity in 2006.

The current leases range in size from 14 acres to 331.98 acres. Most of the leases have starting dates in 2005 or 2006 with term periods of five years with a five-year renewal option (Figure 4-2). The various lease fees and royalty conditions are negotiated with individual lessors and conditions may vary from lease to lease. Because the leases are negotiated with individual private land and/or mineral owners and none of the properties are located on government land, the details of the lease information and terms are considered confidential.

No historic uranium mining is known to have occurred on any of the Goliad Project lease properties and only state permitted uranium exploration drilling has taken place. There are believed to be no existing environmental liabilities at the property leases. Prior to any mining activity at the Goliad Project, we are required to obtain a Radioactive Materials License, a large area Underground Injection Control ("UIC") Mine permit and a Production Area Authorization (PAA) permit for each wellfield developed for mining within the Mine Permit area. In addition, a waste disposal well will, if needed, require a separate UIC Permit. These permits will be issued by Texas regulatory agencies. The current drilling and abandonment of uranium exploration holes on any of the leases is permitted by the Texas Railroad Commission. Potential future environmental liability as a result of the mining must be addressed by the permit holder jointly with the permit granting agency. Most permits now have bonding requirements for ensuring that the restoration of groundwater, the land surface and any ancillary facility structures or equipment is properly completed.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Goliad Project area is situated in the interior portion of the Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province. The area is characterized by rolling topography with parallel to sub-parallel ridges and valleys. There is about 130 feet of relief at the site with ground surface elevations ranging from a low of 150 to a high of 280 feet above mean sea level. The leased property for the Goliad Project is used mostly for livestock grazing pasture and woodland. The overall property

area is shown as having a Post Oak Woods, Forest, and Grassland Mosaic vegetation/cover type.

The site property is accessed from combined route US 77A / 183 that trends north-south to the west of the property. Highway FM 1961 intersects with 77A-183 at the crossroad town of Weser. Highway FM 1961 to the east of the intersection trends along the south side of the property. Access from either of these roads into the property is via vehicular traffic on private gravel roads.

The property is in a rural setting at the north end of Goliad County. The nearest population centers are Goliad (14 miles south), Cuero (18 miles north) and Victoria (about 30 miles east). While Goliad and Cuero are relatively small towns, they provide basic needs for food and lodging and some supplies. Victoria is a much larger city and provides a well-developed infrastructure that has resulted from being a regional center to support oil and gas exploration and production. The Goliad Project site area has generally very good accessibility for light to heavy equipment. There is an excellent network of county, state and federal highways that serve the region and the moderate topography, with dominantly sandy, well-drained soils, provides good construction conditions for building gravel site roads necessary for site access.

The climate in Goliad County is mild with hot summers and cool to warm winters. The moderate temperatures and precipitation result in excellent conditions for developing an ISR mine. Periods of freezing temperatures are generally very brief and infrequent. Tropical weather from the Gulf of Mexico can occur during the hurricane season and may affect the site area with large rain storms. The periodic freezing weather and abnormally large rainfalls are the primary conditions that can cause temporary shutdowns. Otherwise there is not a regular non-operating season.

The necessary rights for constructing needed surface processing facilities are in-place on selected lease agreements. Sufficient electric power is believed to be available in the area, however, new lines may be needed to bring additional service to the plant site and wellfields. We believe that within a 30 mile radius of the planned Goliad Project facility there is located sufficient population to supply the necessary number of suitable mining personnel.

History

Ownership History of the Property

The Goliad Project site is located in the north-central portion of Goliad County to the east and north of the intersection of U.S. Routes 77A/183 and Farm to Market Route 1961. There has been a long history of oil and gas exploration and production in the area and oil and gas is still a primary part of the economy for the relatively lightly populated county. In the period from October 1979 to June 1980, as a part of a large oil, gas and other minerals lease holding (approximately 55,000 acres), Coastal Uranium utilized the opportunity to drill several widely spaced exploration holes in the region. There were reported to be eight holes drilled at or near the Goliad Project area.

In the early 1980s Moore Energy obtained access to review some of the Coastal States wide-spaced drilling exploration data. The review resulted in Moore Energy obtaining several leases from Coastal Uranium, including several of the current Goliad Project leases. During the period from March 1983 through August 1984, Moore Energy conducted an exploration program in the Goliad Project area.

No further drilling was done at the Goliad Project area until we obtained the leases through assignment from a private entity. During the period from May 2006 to present we began and are continuing an extended drilling program at the site.

Exploration and Development Work Undertaken

This description of previous exploration and development work undertaken at the Goliad Project is based primarily on electric logs and maps produced by Moore Energy during the period 1983 to 1984. Moore Energy completed 479 borings on various leases. Eight widespread exploration borings were completed by Coastal Uranium in 1980. We obtained leases from a private entity in 2006 and began confirmation drilling in May 2006. As of December 20, 2007, approximately 591 confirmation-delineation holes totaling 191,775 feet have been drilled by us to confirm and expand the mineralization base at the Goliad Project with the intention of permitting the project as an ISR mining and recovery facility.

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All of the exploration holes (Coastal Uranium, Moore Energy and the Company) have been drilled using truck-mounted drilling rigs contracted with various drilling companies. The holes were drilled by conventional rotary drilling methods using drilling mud fluids. All known uranium exploration or confirmation drilling at the Goliad property has been by way of vertical holes. Drill cuttings were typically collected from the drilling fluid returns circulating up the annulus of the borehole. These samples were generally taken at 10-foot intervals and laid out on the ground in rows (10 cuttings piles per 100 feet of drilling) by the driller for review and description by a geologist. At completion the holes were logged for gamma ray, self potential and resistance by contract logging companies. The logging companies utilized by both Coastal Uranium and Moore Energy provided and primarily analog data. No down-hole deviation tool was available at the time. In contrast, the Company has utilized a company (Century Geophysical) that has provided digital log data along with downhole deviation. In an effort to be cost effective we have recently purchased and had built our own logging truck.

Historical Mineral Estimates and Their Reliability

Historical mineral estimates were prepared by Moore Energy from 1983 through 1985. For each drill hole, a grade thickness (GT) was determined. GT is the product of the average equivalent uranium mineral grade, as determined by eU3O8 gamma ray readings, and the thickness of the mineralized zone. An outline contouring all of the drill holes with intercepts meeting these criteria was produced and the area within the outline was determined using a planimeter. The average GT of the holes within the contoured outline was then used to estimate the mineralization meeting the specified criteria.

During the field investigation by Moore Energy a prompt fission neutron ("PFN") specialty logging unit was used to determine the disequilibrium factor ("DEF") in the four different mineralized zones identified at the site. The logging unit was designed to determine the grade of uranium only while excluding the daughter products that develop over time from the half-life decay rates. The unit utilized by Moore Energy was provided by Princeton Gamma Technologies ("PGT"). A total of 30 boreholes were logged with the PFN unit by Moore Energy during the field investigation. The log output data is on a printout with one-foot values for the logged mineralized intercepts. Numerical values of the PGT uranium were assayed in %U₃O₈, the gross gamma equivalent e%U₃O₈, and the unit calculated the DEF. The log header contains logging unit factors and location and hole identification data. The log output also provides a calculation of the thickness, average grade, starting depth, grade thickness and DEF. A review of the historic data and discussion with the Moore Energy geologist shows that DEF data from PGT logged holes were sorted by intervals according to what zone that interval was situated. The DEF values from each zone were then averaged if there were enough values and those values used to adjust the historical estimate of Moore Energy.

Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The Goliad Project area is situated in the Texas Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province that is geologically characterized by sedimentary deposits that typically dip and thicken toward the Gulf of Mexico from the northwest source areas. Additionally, the regional dip generally increases with distance in the down dip direction as the overall

thickness of sediments increase. The sedimentary units are dominantly continental clastic deposits with some near shore and shallow marine facies. The uranium-bearing units are virtually all sands and sandstones in Tertiary formations ranging in age from Eocene (oldest) to Upper Miocene (youngest).

Local and Property Geology

The surface of the property is all within the outcrop area of the Goliad Formation (Figure 4-3). The mineralized units are sands and sandstone within the Goliad Formation and are designated by us as the A through D sands from younger (upper) to older (lower), respectively. The sand units are generally fine to medium grained sands with silt and varying amounts of secondary calcite. The sand units vary in color depending upon the degree of oxidation-reduction and could be from light brown-tan to grays. The sands units are generally separated from each other by silty clay or clayey silts that serve as confining units between the sand units.

The Goliad Formation at the project site occurs from the surface to a depth of about 500 feet. Depending upon the land surface elevation, groundwater occurs in the sands of the formation below depths of about 30 to 60 feet. The four sand/sandstone zones (A-D) designated as containing uranium mineralization at the site are all considered to be a part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer on a regional basis. At the project area, however, each zone is a hydrogeologic unit with similar but variable characteristics. The A zone is the uppermost unit and based on resistance logs, groundwater in this unit may be unconfined over portions of the site. The three deeper zones are confined units with confining clays and silts above and below the water-bearing unit.

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Groundwater from sands of the Goliad Formation is used for water supplies over much of the northern portion of Goliad County. Water quality in the Goliad Formation is variable and wells typically can yield small to moderate amounts of water. Data indicates an approximate average hydraulic conductivity of the water-bearing zones of the Goliad Formation in Goliad County is 100 gallons per day per square foot. Based on this value, a 20 foot sand unit would have an approximate transmissivity of 2,000 gallons per day. With sufficient available drawdown properly completed ISR wells could have average yields in the range of 25 to 50 gallons per minute.

The hydrogeologic characteristics of the water-bearing sands at the Goliad Project have not been determined yet, but aquifer tests are required prior to submitting a mining permit application. Hydrogeologic tests will determine the hydraulic character of the sands and the confining beds separating the individual sand zones.

The site area structures include two faults that intersect and offset the mineralized units. These faults are normal, with one downthrown toward the coast and one downthrown toward the northwest. The fault throws range from about 40 to 80 feet.

Project Type

The Goliad uranium project is characteristic of other known Goliad sand / sandstone deposits in south Texas. The mineralization occurs within fluvial sands and silts as roll front deposits that are typically a "C" or cutoff "C" shape. The roll fronts are generally associated with an extended oxidation-reduction boundary or front.

The other Goliad projects in the region include the Mt. Lucas mine at Lake Corpus Christi, the Kingsville Dome mine southeast of Kingsville, the Rosita mine west of Alice and the Mestena mine in Brooks County. These mines are all located south of the Goliad Project from about 60 to 160 miles. The average tons and uranium grade information for these mines is not known, but all these ISR projects mining Goliad Formation sand units have been very successful with the following characteristics in common: excellent leaching characteristics rate, favorable hydraulic conductivity of host sands, mineral resources have DEF mostly above 1.0 and mineral resource mining recoveries of 80-100 percent.

At the Goliad Project there are four (A-D) stacked mineralized sand horizons that are separated vertically by zones of finer sand, silt and clay. Deposition and concentration of uranium in the Goliad Formation likely resulted due to a combination of leaching of uranium from volcanic tuff or ash deposits within the Goliad Formation or erosion of uranium-bearing materials from older Oakville deposits. The leaching process occurred near the outcrop area where recharge of oxidizing groundwater increased the solubility of uranium minerals in the interstices and coating sand grains in the sediments. Subsequent downgradient migration of the soluble uranium within the oxygenated groundwater continued until the geochemical conditions became reducing and uranium minerals were deposited in roll front or tabular bodies due to varying stratigraphic or structural conditions.

There are at least two northeast-southwest trending faults at the Goliad property that are likely related to the formation of the Goliad Project mineralization. The northwesterly fault is a typical Gulf Coast normal fault, downthrown toward the coast, while the southeastern fault is downthrown to the northwest, forming a graben structure. Both faults are

normal faults. Throw on the northwest fault is about 75 feet and the southeast fault has about 50 feet of throw. The presence of these faults is likely related to the increased mineralization at the site. The faulting has probably served as a conduit for reducing waters-gases to migrate from deeper horizons as well as altering the groundwater flow system in the uranium-bearing sands.

Mineralization

The Goliad Project uranium-bearing units occur as multiple roll-front type structures in vertically stacked sands and sandstones. Groundwater flowing from northwest to southeast in the Goliad sands likely contained low concentrations of dissolved uranium resulting from oxidizing conditions and the relatively short distance from the recharge area. The geochemical conditions in the sands near our property changed from oxidizing to reducing due to an influx of reductants. Hydrogen sulfide and/or methane dissolved in groundwater are likely sources of creating a reduction-oxidation boundary in the area with consequent precipitation and concentration of uranium mineralization.

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Specific identification of the uranium minerals has not been done at the Goliad Project. The very fine uranium minerals found coating quartz grains and within the interstices in most south Texas sand and sandstone roll-front deposits has generally been found to be dominantly uraninite. No uraninite has been identified on the Goliad Project and the presence of uraninite on other properties does not mean that such mineralization will be found on the Goliad Project. Detailed petrographic examination of disseminated uranium mineralization within sands/sandstones is generally not suitable for identification of the specific uranium minerals. Laboratory equipment such as x-ray diffraction units may be used to identify the minerals, however the specific mineral species typically found in reduced sands are generally similar in south Texas ISR projects and leaching characteristics are also similar. Based on the experience of the ISR mines throughout south Texas, the use of gamma-ray logging with a calibrated logging probe has become the standard method to determine the thickness and estimated grade of uranium bearing minerals.

At the project site the Goliad Formation is exposed at the surface and extends to depths exceeding 500 feet. Uranium mineralization occurs in four sand/sandstone units that are all below the saturated zone. The zones are designated A to D from the top to the bottom of the sequence. The sands are fluvial-deltaic in origin, and thicken and thin across the project site. Each Zone is hydrologically separated by 10 to 50 feet or more of clay or silty clay. The uranium deposits are tabular in nature and can range from about one foot to over 45 feet in thickness. The "C"-shaped configuration is typically convex in a downdip direction with leading edge tails on the upper end. Most of the exploration and delineation holes with elevated gamma ray log anomalies are situated within a southwest-northeast trending graben and most of the gamma ray anomaly holes are situated along the northernmost of the two faults comprising the graben. This northernmost fault is downthrown to the southeast, which is typical for the majority of faults along the Texas coastal area.

The A and B gamma ray anomaly zones are continuous, tabular bodies which extend for over 2000 feet along trend. The A Zone mineralized body ranges from about 100 feet to over 600 feet in width and the B Zone ranges from about 50 feet to over 300 feet in width. The D Zone gamma ray anomaly extends for over 5,000 feet along trend and appears to be comprised of extensive, isolated pods of high grade gamma anomalies which range from 50 feet to over 500 feet in width. Confirmation drilling, however, has shown high-grade gamma ray anomaly connections between some of the pods. The C Zone is the least extensive of the four gamma anomaly zones.

Exploration

A review of the available records for the Goliad Project indicated that approximately eight holes were drilled by Coastal Uranium on or near the current Goliad Project leases. This original exploration program resulted in the original find of gamma ray logging responses indicating potential low grade uranium as a part of a very wide spaced preliminary exploration program by Coastal Uranium during the period from October 1979 through June 1980.

Records indicate that Moore Energy obtained leases from Coastal Uranium for properties in the current Goliad Project area and conducted a thorough exploration program that consisted of drilling 479 exploration holes from March 1983 to August 1984. The program utilized gamma ray, resistance and self-potential logging of each hole and a geologic description of the lithology from five to 10-foot interval drill cuttings. In addition to gamma logs, several holes were also logged with a Princeton Gamma Tech Geophysical Services PFN type tool. This logging tool was used to differentiate gamma radiation from uranium and daughter products, and determine a DEF for the mineralization intervals. The Moore Energy exploration program provided the geological basis for the Goliad Project.

Current (2006-2007) drilling at the property has been to confirm the geological details of the uranium mineralization at the property. The Goliad property work by our geologists is not exploration but confirmation-verification drilling. Additionally, our staff has continued peripheral as well as internal drilling to expand the historical mineralization.

Drilling

Drilling for the Goliad Project has been conducted by truck-mounted rigs drilling vertical holes ranging from about four to six inches in diameter. After reaching the designated total depth, the hole is circulated from bottom to clear the heavy cuttings from the hole and condition the hole for logging with a specialized calibrated tool that recorded resistance, spontaneous potential and gamma ray. The gamma ray probe on each logging truck working on uranium drilling projects has to maintain calibration by regular cross checking the probe at a US Department of Energy test pit near George West, Texas. The pit is set up for logging units to calibrate the gamma probe with a known radioactive source. This method has been successfully used in Texas since at least the mid-1970s. The available data indicate that the logging companies contracted for this project have maintained industry standard calibration procedures for their probes.

Based on a review of drilling records and discussions with former Moore Energy and our current employees, previous drilling on the property was conducted using rotary mud drilling and truck-mounted drilling rigs. Cuttings are typically taken at 10-foot intervals and placed in piles on the ground for a geologist to review for lithology and alteration. The drill holes were completed at various depths depending on which of the four sand units may have been mineralized in the vicinity location. Once completed, the drill holes were logged by a contract logger using a probe with gamma ray, self-potential and single point resistance capability. Drift tools for bottom hole deviation were not used by Coastal Uranium nor for the vast majority of Moore Energy holes. We have utilized the digital logging capability of Century Geophysical Corp. and have downhole deviation records for these holes. The drill hole collar location was used to position the hole location for map locations of individual holes. Although several boreholes had no deviation records, all drilling to date has been set up to be vertical drilling. At the depth range (300-500 ft) of most Goliad Project drilling, measured bottom hole deviations from vertical are generally less than 10 feet.

Initial exploration drilling in the general areas was conducted by Coastal Uranium in 1980. Some scattered low level gamma ray anomalies were noted in the geophysical logs that indicated potential low grade uranium mineralization was possible in three of the eight Coastal drill holes. Moore Energy established leases in the area in 1982 and began an exploration program in early 1983. Between 1983 and August 1984 Moore Energy completed 479 borings by mud rotary methods on several of their leases. We obtained leases at the property by assignment from a private entity in 2006 and began confirmation drilling in May 2006. 360 holes have been completed by us so far.

At the time when we received a report of data for this disclosure, the report indicated that we had drilled a total of 939 confirmation holes. Of the total 939 holes, 61 were strongly mineralized.

All uranium grades have been determined from evaluation (manual calculations or computerized logging equipment) of gamma logs of the drill holes. The resulting grades are designated as equivalent percent uranium that have not been corrected or verified by chemical assay. Because there has not been sufficient verification of the gamma log and PFN

log data to arrive at a validated resource or reserve classification, the following data in Table 2 cannot be used to define a resource at this time.

Table 1. Representative Thickness and Grade by Zone

A - A'

Hole #	30892-62	30892-116	32202-64	32202-117	32202-108
Depth to Top (ft)	81	68	58	50	48
Depth to Base (ft)	144	130	120	116	108
Mineral Thickness (ft)	23.0	7.5	40.0	23.0	8.5
Grade (%U ₃ O ₈)	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03
Operator	Moore Energy	UEC	Moore Energy	UEC	UEC
Date Completed	27-Oct-83	3-Nov-06	31-Oct-83	15-Nov-06	8-Nov-06
Probe Used	414-1B	9055C-238	414-1B	9055C-82	9055C-238

B - B'

Hole #	32201-N105	32201-N103	32201-N114	32201-N85	32201-N86
Depth to Top (ft)	160	160	160	153	155
Depth to Base (ft)	206	207	207	206	202
Mineral Thickness (ft)	7.0	14.0	14.5	10.5	10.0
Grade (%U ₃ O ₈)	0.04	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.04
Operator	UEC	UEC	UEC	UEC	UEC
Date Completed	7-Mar-07	7-Mar-07	8-Mar-07	14-Feb-07	14-Feb-07
Probe Used	9056C-33	9056C-33	9056C-33	9056C-33	9056C-33

C - C'

Hole #	30898-2	32201-N6	32201-N10	32201-N47	32201-N51
Depth to Top (ft)	160	226	220	214	219
Depth to Base (ft)	230	292	286	279	294
Mineral Thickness (ft)	11.0	15.0	22.0	8.5	6.0
Grade (%U ₃ O ₈)	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03
Operator	Moore Energy	UEC	UEC	UEC	UEC
Date Completed	27-Sep-83	7-Dec-06	7-Dec-06	22-Mar-07	9-Jan-07
Probe Used	414-1B	9055C-238	9055C-238	9056C-33	9056C-33

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D - D'

Hole #	30898-10	30892-13	30892-111	30892-37	32202-108
Depth to Top (ft)	265	268	342	330	330
Depth to Base (ft)	348	350	420	418	423
Mineral Thickness (ft)	23.5	12.0	7.5	5.5	13.0
Grade (%U ₃ O ₈)	0.11	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.03
Operator	Moore Energy	Moore Energy	UEC	Moore Energy	UEC
Date Completed	30-Sep-83	21-Jul-83	25-Oct-06	26-Aug-83	8-Nov-06
Probe Used	414-1B	SPB-01	9055C-82	SPB-01	9055C-238

Disequilibrium

Uranium disequilibrium can be defined as the ratio of chemical uranium (cU_3O_8) over gamma-ray equivalent uranium (eU_3O_8). The first determination is made in a laboratory, as described below, whereas the second determination is typically a field measurement, from which an indirect or equivalent estimate of uranium content can be made. The ratio, or disequilibrium, between "chemical" laboratory techniques and "equivalent" field techniques exists because of the ongoing radioactive decay of uranium over time. A positive DEF of 1.0 or greater indicates the presence of more chemical uranium than equivalent uranium.

During exploration of the Goliad property in the early 1980s, Moore Energy utilized the prompt fission neutron (PFN) downhole logging technology of the Princeton Gamma-Tech Corporation (PGT) to identify disequilibrium. A review of available logs identified 30 Moore Energy drill holes on which PGT's PFN downhole logging tool was used to develop DEFs for the four mineralized zones on the project. Approximately 2,000 feet of hole was logged by PGT, which included all four of the mineralized zones. Both chemical (PFN direct reading) and equivalent (gamma log) U_3O_8 readings were obtained for each foot of logged hole.

The DEF for each of the four zones at the Goliad Project were estimated by Moore Energy during the 1982-85 field investigation. There were 30 borings during the Moore work that were logged with the PGT PFN tool to provide a direct comparison of the PGT uranium assay ($\%U_3O_8$) with the gross gamma equivalent (eU_3O_8) from the radiometric signature of the material being logged. The A zone was the most logged unit, with about 14 PGT logs of mineralized zones. The average DEF for these logs was approximately 1.7. The B zone was penetrated by four PGT logs. The B zone DEF was thus conservatively designated as 1.439. The D zone was PGT logged at 6 holes had an average DEF of 1.435. No PGT logs were obtained of the C zone during the field program, due to the more limited areal extent of this unit and the limited time periods the PGT logger was at the project site. Because of the geologic similarity of the C zone sand with the B and D zones sands, Moore Energy assigned a DEF of 1.4 to the C zone to be consistent with the B and D zone sands. Although the PFN derived DEFs are believed to be reliable based on the operator's experience and knowledge of the technology utilized, direct chemical assays were not done to verify the technique when this work was done.

Modern day field logging continues to use the PFN tool as an effective direct assay technique to assess the disequilibrium between standard gamma ray logging results and the actual grade of uranium in the borehole. However, in order to verify the values obtained by historical or current PFN logging, a suitable verification program that uses laboratory chemical assays of core and/or definitive calibration testing by the equipment manufacturer or at certified test facilities would be needed.

Drill Cuttings

Drill cuttings are important sources of information for distinguishing and mapping alteration fronts and for use in correlating geophysical logs for lithology. Field geologists will review the drill cuttings in the field and describe the sediments encountered in the boring in terms of color, grain size, and other distinguishing characteristics. An important aspect of the lithology logs is to provide the level of the sediment alteration as an indication of reduction and oxidation conditions. This information is important to locate the reduction-oxidation front/boundary. Cutting samples are generally not used for chemical assay or other laboratory testing due to dilution and contamination with drilling mud. Lithology logs are present for all of the drill holes, but they were not reviewed in full detail during this study.

Our policy has been to take samples of drill cuttings at 10-foot intervals from the surface to total depth. Once the cuttings have been observed and the lithologic logs prepared, the cuttings are discarded back into the mud pit. After allowing some drying time, the mud in the pit and the cuttings are eventually covered with soil that has been stored from the excavation of the pits.

Probe Truck and Calibration

Contract logging companies were utilized by Moore Energy and UEC for logging of drill holes. The contract logging companies maintained scheduled calibration of the gamma probes on each of their trucks against standards in a US Department of Energy maintained and monitored test pit facility outside George West, Texas. Probe truck and calibration information records were kept by the logging companies. We recently purchased two logging trucks and began using them on the Goliad Project in early June 2007, and January 2008.

Core Samples

We have taken three-inch core samples from eight drill holes representative of the occurrence of uranium mineralization at the site. The core holes are as follows: 30892-74C, 30892-85C, 30892-86C, 30892-102C, 30892-111C, 30892-118AC 30892-120C, and 32201-N100C) (Figure 13-1). The cores have included samples from all mineralized zones but the C zone. Samples have been used for the purpose of moisture content, total metals (U and Mo), cU_3O_8 for disequilibrium evaluations, leachability tests, density analyses and X-ray diffraction for mineral identification. Selected intervals were put in bags, labeled and placed in core boxes for transport to the respective laboratories for analyses. The remaining core is locked in a storage shed on the project site. All of the analyses except density determinations were conducted by Energy Labs in Casper, Wyoming. The laboratory has been in business since 1952, is fully certified, but not ISO certified. Certifications include the US Environmental Protection Agency, US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the following US states: AZ, CA, CO, FL, ID, NV, OR, SD, TX, UT and WA. The density analyses were conducted by Professional Service Industries in Austin, Texas.

Borehole Remediation and Abandonment