



Quarterly Report
For the
Three-Month Period Ending
March 31, 2009

UEX Corporation, Vancouver, B.C., Canada



Message to Shareholders

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, UEX Corporation ("UEX", or the "Company") funded approximately \$5.5 million of exploration and development drilling at its 100%-owned, optioned, and joint-ventured uranium projects, all in the prolific Athabasca Basin, an area that hosts the world's highest-grade uranium deposits. UEX is well-financed, with approximately \$22.0 million in cash as of the date of this document, including the net proceeds of approximately \$8.3 million received upon completion of a private placement on April 15, 2009. Exploration and development budgets on UEX projects for 2009 total approximately \$22.5 million, of which UEX will be responsible for approximately \$17.0 million.

At its 100%-owned Hidden Bay Project in the eastern Athabasca Basin, UEX continues to make important strides in exploration and development. The Company carried out significant drilling, engineering and environmental baseline programs on its Raven and Horseshoe Deposits ("Raven" and "Horseshoe"), and is advancing towards a pre-feasibility study on the West Bear Deposit ("West Bear"). A winter 2009 diamond drilling program carried out from the beginning of January to early April utilizing three diamond drills completed a total of 32,167 metres in 105 holes. Significant milestones for the Hidden Bay Project include the combined National Instrument 43-101 ("N.I. 43-101") compliant resource estimates for the Horseshoe, Raven and West Bear Deposits of 7.624 million tonnes grading 0.175% U_3O_8 in the Indicated category containing 29.425 million pounds of U_3O_8 , and 0.805 million tonnes grading 0.144% U_3O_8 in the inferred category containing 2.560 million pounds of U_3O_8 at a cut-off of 0.05% U_3O_8 . Since mineralization at Raven and Horseshoe is still open, and additional mineralization at Horseshoe Northeast is currently being defined, UEX's goal for 2009 is to establish resources of 40 million pounds of U_3O_8 on its Hidden Bay Project.

At its 49%-owned Western Athabasca Projects, which include the Anne, Colette and Kianna Deposits on the Shea Creek Project, UEX and AREVA Resources Canada Inc. ("AREVA"), as joint venture partners, fund expenditures on a pro rata basis: 49% by UEX and 51% by AREVA. A 2009 diamond drilling program at Shea Creek began in early February with three diamond drills and is currently in progress. Two pilot holes and ten directional holes have been completed to date. AREVA and UEX believe that the Anne and Kianna Deposits are of a size sufficient to warrant underground exploration so, in early 2007, a development program was commenced for the Shea Creek Project. Baseline data collection and site characterization will continue in 2009 in support of a future Environmental Impact Statement.

The Shea Creek drilling continues to expand the Kianna Deposit. The 2009 budgets at Shea Creek include \$2 million for development and \$8.25 million for exploration.

With high quality, advanced stage assets and a strong ability to finance future costs, UEX is well positioned to benefit from the continued strength of the uranium and nuclear sectors.

"signed"

Stephen H. Sorensen, President & CEO

May 15, 2009

Management Discussion & Analysis

(All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless indicated otherwise.)

Overview

UEX's goals are to remain the leading uranium explorer in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan, to advance its portfolio of uranium deposits and discoveries through the development stage and, by leveraging its strong partnerships with leading uranium producers, generate revenues through the sale of uranium production. Since being listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in July of 2002, UEX has aggressively pursued exploration on a diversified portfolio of prospective uranium projects in three areas within the Athabasca Basin. UEX's remarkable exploration success on two of these three areas has allowed UEX to change its focus towards exclusively advanced projects by developing, in parallel, both of these major uranium resource projects, the 100%-owned West Bear, Raven and Horseshoe Deposits in the eastern Athabasca Basin, and the Kianna, Anne and Colette Deposits within the 49%-owned Shea Creek Project in the western Athabasca Basin.

About UEX

UEX is a Canadian uranium exploration and development company actively involved in 19 uranium projects in the Athabasca Basin, including seven that are 100% owned and operated by UEX, one joint venture with AREVA that is operated by UEX, ten joint-ventured with AREVA and one under option from Japan-Canada Uranium Company, Limited ("JCU"), which are operated by AREVA. AREVA is part of the AREVA Group, the world's largest nuclear energy company. The 19 projects, totaling 356,088 hectares (879,913 acres), are located on the eastern, western and northern perimeters of the Athabasca Basin, the world's richest uranium belt, which accounts for approximately 21% of global primary uranium production.

UEX 100% owned projects are the Hidden Bay Project, the Riou Lake Project, and the Northern Athabasca Projects, which is a collective term for the Butler Lake, Fond du Lac, Munroe Lake, Otherside River and Jacques Point projects, staked in 2004. UEX operates the Black Lake Project, a joint venture with AREVA under which UEX holds an 89.96% interest and AREVA holds a 10.04% interest. The Black Lake Project was the site of a new uranium discovery made by UEX during a drilling program in September 2004.

The Western Athabasca Projects, which include the Anne, Colette and Kianna Deposits, are ten joint ventures with UEX holding a 49% interest and AREVA holding a 51% interest. AREVA is the operator of the Western Athabasca Projects. UEX is currently in the process of preparing joint venture agreements with AREVA.

In June 2004, UEX announced an agreement with JCU whereby JCU granted UEX an option to acquire a 25% interest in the Beatty River Project ("Beatty River"), located in the western Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan. Beatty River is located 40 kilometres south of the Shea Creek uranium deposits.

At present, AREVA owns a 50.71% interest and JCU owns a 49.29% interest in Beatty River. Under the agreement, UEX can earn a 25% interest in Beatty River by funding \$865,000 in exploration expenditures by December 31, 2010. As at March 31, 2009, UEX's expenditures under the option were \$603,192.

Growth Strategy

The main growth strategies of UEX are:

- To continue the exploration and development work required to delineate and develop economic resources at the Shea Creek Project;
- To initiate feasibility studies at the Raven and Horseshoe Deposits;
- To complete a pre-feasibility study at the West Bear Deposit;
- To maintain, explore and advance to discovery its other uranium projects; and
- To pursue a diversified portfolio of projects from early exploration through to development.

Uranium Industry Trends

A number of trends in the nuclear industry have the potential to affect UEX's business environment.

Current trends are encouraging for explorers and producers of uranium. The uranium spot price has appreciated over 600% since January 2001, and by May 11, 2009 the spot price was US\$51.00 per pound U_3O_8 , after peaking at a spot price of US\$136.00 per pound U_3O_8 during June 2007. The long-term uranium price was US\$65.00 per pound U_3O_8 , as of April 27, 2009. (Spot and long-term uranium prices as reported by The Ux Consulting Company, LLC).

In recent years, the nuclear industry has seen increased capacity at existing nuclear plants, extensions of plant licenses, and new plant construction. Electricity demands are rising rapidly worldwide. For example, in China, at least 30 new reactors are planned in order to increase China's nuclear power generation to 40 million kilowatts by 2020. India also has similar ambitious plans.

UEX believes that public opinion in many countries has moved in favour of nuclear power, and historically high natural gas and oil prices have made nuclear energy the lowest cost option in some countries. In the U.S., other than hydro, nuclear energy is the cheapest source of electricity and, in recent months, several U.S. utilities have taken steps toward the construction of new nuclear power plants. Global warming concerns also support increased interest in nuclear power.

Uranium Supply and Demand

Uranium supply sources include primary mine production and secondary sources. Principal primary producers of uranium include Cameco Corporation ("Cameco") and AREVA, both of which produce principally from deposits in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan. In 2008, worldwide annual consumption was estimated at approximately 172 million pounds U_3O_8 . World primary production in 2008 was approximately 115 million pounds U_3O_8 . The resulting shortfall between consumption and production has been covered by several secondary sources including excess inventories held by utilities, producers, other fuel cycle participants, reprocessed uranium and plutonium derived from used reactor fuel, and uranium derived from the dismantling of Russian nuclear weapons. These secondary sources will decline in importance as excess inventories and recycled uranium from nuclear weapons are progressively consumed over the next decade, resulting in the need for further primary mine supply.

Demand for uranium is directly linked to the level of electricity generated by nuclear power plants. As of January 2009, 436 reactors were in operation worldwide. Nuclear electricity generation worldwide is growing, since world nuclear generating capacity continues to expand as more reactors are built than are closed, and existing reactors are being operated at higher capacity.

Long-Term Outlook

In 2000, uranium spot prices reached a low of US\$7.10 per pound U_3O_8 due to the increased availability of secondary supplies, short-term lower demand, and increased inventory sales. The spot price is at US\$51.00 per pound U_3O_8 as of the date of this document, and the long-term uranium market outlook remains positive with increased consumption and the continuing drawdown of secondary uranium sources. Given the lead time necessary to find and develop new mines, the projected gap in both supply and future depletion of existing uranium deposits means that uranium exploration must be accelerated in order to meet future demand.

The recent resurgence of concern over energy security and supply, and the corresponding interest in nuclear power as a reliable and clean source of energy, has heightened public awareness that new uranium supplies will be needed in the long term. The new uranium production is likely to come from deposits in Canada, Australia, Africa, Kazakhstan and the United States. Most deposits generally have much lower grades than the high-grade deposits in the Athabasca Basin, and consequently it is anticipated that the new supply will come at higher cost, which is expected to put further upward pressure on the uranium price over the next several years.

Selected Financial Information

The following is selected financial data from the audited financial statements of UEX for the last three completed fiscal years. The data should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2008 and the notes thereto.

For the Years Ended December 31

	2008	2007	2006
	\$	\$	\$
Investment income	1,249,734	3,034,219	3,266,404
Net loss for the year	(8,803,994)	(5,472,534)	(3,690,166)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Capitalized exploration and development expenditures, net of non-cash items	28,852,805	35,199,037	20,853,031
Total assets	154,984,327	153,021,833	137,994,482

The following quarterly financial data is derived from the interim, unaudited financial statements of UEX as at (and for) the three-month periods ended on the dates indicated below. The data should be read in conjunction with UEX's interim, unaudited financial statements and the notes thereto.

For the Quarters Ended

	March 2009	Dec. 2008	Sep. 2008	June 2008	March 2008	Dec. 2007	Sep. 2007	June 2007
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Investment income	45,930	207,887	251,284	311,467	479,096	693,362	762,380	754,608
Net earnings (loss) for the period	(329,304)	23,363	(2,098,103)	(5,922,594)	(806,660)	2,120,037	(8,373,384)	261,419
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.002)	0.000	(0.011)	(0.032)	(0.004)	0.011	(0.046)	0.001
Capitalized exploration and development expenditures, net of non-cash items	5,446,728	6,816,899	6,680,659	6,065,319	9,289,928	8,988,909	8,840,867	6,778,834
Total assets	152,469,623	154,984,327	154,941,483	154,893,093	154,368,149	153,021,833	153,017,409	148,362,637

Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value, of which 183,703,052 common shares were issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2009, and an unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in series, of which 1,000,000 preferred shares have been designated Series 1 Preferred Shares, none of which are issued and outstanding. As of May 15, 2009, the number of common shares outstanding was 192,403,052.

At March 31, 2009, the Company had reserved a total of 11,051,200 common shares related to director, employee and consultant options, the details of which are as follows:

Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding, December 31, 2008	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
\$ 0.08	156,500	4.5 years
0.84	300,000	5.3 years
0.95	575,000	5.4 years
1.20	4,020,000	9.2 years
1.80	99,700	6.3 years
2.75	175,000	5.9 years
3.56	1,850,000	7.4 years
4.22	3,875,000	8.6 years
	11,051,200	8.2 years

On December 22, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors approved the re-pricing of 3,875,000 outstanding stock options from an exercise price of \$4.22 per option to an exercise price of \$0.52 per option. The modification of these stock options is subject to shareholder approval.

Results of Operations for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2009

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, the Company reported a net loss of \$329,304 compared to a net loss of \$806,660 for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The lower net loss for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 was primarily due to a \$673,265 decrease in stock-based compensation, a \$105,000 decrease in donations, a \$75,638 decrease in filing and stock exchange fees, and a \$71,681 increase in future income tax recovery, offset by a \$433,166 decrease in investment income.

Investment income was \$45,930 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, compared to \$479,096 for the three months ended March 31, 2008, a decrease of \$433,166 due to the investment during the period of lower cash balances than those invested during the three months ended March 31, 2008, and also due to lower interest rates.

There were no stock options granted during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009. The vesting of stock options during this period resulted in total stock-based compensation expense of \$271,988, of which \$142,218 was allocated to mineral property expenditures and the remaining \$129,770 was charged to operations. The granting and vesting of stock options during the three months ended March 31, 2008 resulted in total stock-based compensation expense of \$1,082,252, of which \$279,217 was allocated to mineral property expenditures and \$803,035 was charged to operations.

The future income tax recovery for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$73,705 and \$2,024, respectively. The increased future income tax recovery for 2009 reflects the benefit of a larger increase in future income tax assets during the period.

Operating expenses before stock-based compensation expense for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 were \$319,169, compared to \$484,745 for the three months ended March 31, 2008, a decrease of \$165,576 due mainly to a \$75,638 decrease in filing and stock exchange fees during 2009, and to a \$100,000 donation to the Saskatchewan Research Council toward its uranium lab expansion during 2008. No donations were made during the three months ended March 31, 2009.

General and administrative expenses were \$48,052 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, a decrease of \$10,311 compared to the general and administrative expenses of \$58,363 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 due to lower office consultant fees in 2009. Salaries and benefits totaled \$126,569 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, an increase over the salaries and benefits of \$115,816 incurred by the Company during the three months ended March 31, 2008 due to the addition of accounting personnel. Legal and audit expenses for the

three-month period ended March 31, 2009 were \$44,195, higher than the legal and audit expenses of \$25,163 during the three months ended March 31, 2008 due to increased audit fees. Filing fees and stock exchange fees significantly decreased in the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 to \$58,273, compared to \$133,911 during 2008, directly due to decreased stock exchange and regulatory fees, which are based on the Company's market capitalization.

The continuity of expenditures on UEX's uranium projects is as follows:

Project	Balance December 31, 2008	Exploration & Development Expenditures During the Period	Balance March 31, 2009
Hidden Bay	\$ 59,337,816	\$ 4,811,836	\$ 64,149,652
Western Athabasca	40,454,607	711,553	41,166,160
Black Lake	15,253,114	10,113	15,263,227
Riou Lake	8,931,497	51,693	8,983,190
Northern Athabasca	5,413,862	66,633	5,480,495
Beatty River	597,581	5,611	603,192
	\$129,988,477	\$ 5,657,439	\$135,645,916

(For further information regarding exploration and development expenditures on the projects shown in the above table, please refer to "Exploration Activities", below.)

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, the Company incurred exploration and development expenditures totaling \$5,446,728 before non-cash stock-based compensation, future income taxes and amortization totaling \$210,711. Exploration and development expenditures during the three months ended March 31, 2008 totaled \$9,289,928 before non-cash stock-based compensation, future income taxes and amortization totaling \$408,647. This \$3,843,200 decrease in expenditures, before non-cash items, is due to lower overall exploration and development budgets for 2009 relating to the Hidden Bay and Western Athabasca Projects, compared to 2008. In addition, the Company reduced its exploration activities in its projects located in the northern Athabasca Basin and consequently incurred less exploration expenditures.

Financing Activities

There were no stock options exercised during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009. The Company realized \$132,000 from the exercise of stock options during the three months ended March 31, 2008.

Exploration and Development Activities

The following is a general discussion of UEX's exploration and development activities during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009. For more detailed information regarding UEX's exploration projects, please refer to UEX's current Annual Information Form, available at www.sedar.com, or to UEX's website at www.uex-corporation.com.

Western Athabasca Projects: 2009 Exploration and Development Programs

AREVA acts as operator on the ten Western Athabasca Projects, which include the Shea Creek exploration and development project, and the Douglas River, Erica, Alexandra, Mirror River, Laurie, Nikita, Uchrich, James Creek and Brander Lake exploration projects totaling 157,255 hectares (388,586 acres).

UEX has approved 2009 expenditures totaling approximately \$11.0 million as proposed by AREVA for the Western Athabasca Projects. The 2009 expenditures include an exploration budget of \$9.0 million, of which \$8.25 million has been allocated to Shea Creek and a development budget for Shea Creek of \$2.0 million. Expenditures under the joint venture are funded 49% by UEX and 51% by AREVA.

Shea Creek Project

The Shea Creek Project ("Shea Creek"), hosts the Kianna, Anne and Colette Deposits, and consists of 11 claims totaling 19,581 hectares (48,386 acres).

Directional drilling, first introduced in the Athabasca Basin by AREVA, is utilized at Shea Creek. This technology, which uses a steerable drill bit to allow several target intersections to be completed from one pilot hole, reduces the cost while improving targeting precision when drilling deep targets. A pilot hole is strategically positioned within a target area and subsequent directional cuts from the pilot hole are made towards specific targets. For example, a vertical pilot hole may reach the unconformity at a depth of 700 metres and continue into the basement for another 150 metres. Directional drilling from that pilot hole could begin in the sandstone at the 400-metre level, angling in a new direction to a different unconformity impact location and beyond, thus saving the time and expense of "re-drilling" the 400-metre length to the point where the directional hole begins.

As a result, a unique nomenclature is used for the Shea Creek drill holes. For example, "SHE-109" refers to a vertical pilot hole, with subsequent directional cuts from that pilot hole numbered "SHE-109-1", "SHE-109-2", etc.

The Kianna, Anne and Colette Deposits within Shea Creek are distributed along a strike length of over three kilometres of the north-northwest trending Saskatoon Lake graphitic conductor. The Saskatoon Lake Conductor is coincident with a southwest-dipping, reverse fault that displaces the flat lying unconformity with the overlying Athabasca Group sandstone by several tens of metres. Depths to the unconformity typically range from 700 to 740 metres.

Mineralized areas along the Saskatoon Lake Conductor at Shea Creek occur often in areas where northeast-trending discordant faults offset the northwest-trending conductive graphitic unit. Three styles and settings of mineralization are present:

- Basement-hosted mineralization ("B") found in zones up to 200 metres below the unconformity. Drilling at Kianna has outlined a zone of this style of mineralization with a strike length of 200 metres and a down-dip extension of 160 metres which includes intercepts such as SHE-114-11, grading 4.09% U_3O_8 over 45.0 metres, including 18.07% U_3O_8 over 6.0 metres. This mineralization style at Anne and Colette includes intercepts such as SHE-122-1 at Anne, grading 4.21% U_3O_8 over 36.0 metres, including 23.17% U_3O_8 over 3.5 metres, and SHE-111-6 at Colette, grading 3.23% U_3O_8 over 8.0 metres. The basement mineralization at Colette has been traced over a strike length of 240 metres, and is largely open.
- Perched ("P") sandstone-hosted pervasive and fracture-controlled pitchblende bearing mineralization found in discrete zones tens of metres above the unconformity. At Kianna, the largest of these pods has a defined strike length of 80 metres and a width of 60 metres, and includes intercepts such as SHE-114-5, grading 20.72% eU_3O_8 over 10.2 metres, including 27.73% eU_3O_8 over 7.60 metres. This mineralization style at Colette includes intercepts such as SHE-111-11, grading 1.43% U_3O_8 over 6.0 metres. Fracture/fault-controlled perched mineralization is also developed within the Anne area, however intersections cannot be correlated between drill holes with the current density of drill information.
- Unconformity-type ("UC") disseminated, nodular and massive mineralization in close proximity to the unconformity. At Kianna, the principal zone of this style has a defined strike length of 200 metres and a plan width of 200 metres with intercepts such as SHE-115-3, grading 9.34% U_3O_8 over 12.2 metres, including 21.15% U_3O_8 over 4.3 metres. Much of the mineralization at Anne and Colette is of this style also, with intercepts such as SHE-99-2 at Anne, grading 5.65% U_3O_8 over 17.9 metres, including 14.55% U_3O_8 over 6.5 metres, and SHE-52 at Colette, grading 2.34% U_3O_8 over 16.8 metres. The unconformity mineralization at Anne has been traced over a strike length of 250 metres, a plan view width of 100 metres, and is open in all directions. The unconformity mineralization at Colette has been traced over a strike length of 650 metres, and is open in all directions.

Mineralization of these styles is open in many parts of the deposits. The zones may be stacked with additional underlying zones successively beneath a zone at or above the unconformity. For example, at Kianna, high-grade uranium mineralization has been intersected in multiple zones at depths from 662 metres to 922 metres, a vertical distance of approximately 260 metres. Areas of low-grade mineralization intersected near the unconformity in widely spaced holes between the deposits suggest the potential for additional mineralized zones in areas which are largely untested, or where historical drill holes did not penetrate sufficiently deeply to test for all mineralization settings. In addition, excellent exploration potential occurs along the extensions of the Saskatoon Lake conductor in southern and central parts of the property, as well as along parallel conductors to the west.

Principal composites reported here are mainly geochemical, and are based on analysis of split half cores typically collected at approximately 0.5-metre sample intervals. The analysis was performed by the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories ("SRC") using ICP-MS and ICP-OES analysis for uranium. In addition to the geochemical analyses, downhole radiometric probe data is available for most drill holes. As is standard practice in uranium exploration in the Athabasca Basin, the probe data can be used to estimate uranium grade when sufficient geochemical data is available to calibrate the probe results to specific mineral deposits or mineralized areas. The converted probe data, which are denoted as "eU₃O₈", then form a check for the geochemical data, and allow estimation of the uranium grade of mineralized intervals in areas of poor core recovery where representative sampling is not possible. Composited drilling results in areas of less than 80% core recovery, or where sampling is incomplete, are reported here as equivalent probe data.

The conversion formula from probe data to equivalent uranium grades (denoted as "eU" or "eU₃O₈") on an exploration or mining project is periodically modified for different mineralized areas as new geochemical data is received. Probe data reported in UEX disclosures prior to 2008 utilized a modified conversion coefficient which had been developed by AREVA in its operations at the Dominique-Peter Deposit at the nearby Cluff Lake mining operations in the 1980s. Cluff Lake is located 13 kilometres north of the Shea Creek Project and, prior to generation of sufficient geochemical data at Shea Creek, was considered to be a reasonable analogue for estimation of probe equivalent grades at Shea Creek. In early 2008, AREVA calculated specific probe conversion coefficients for the Kianna and Anne Deposits based on geochemical data received up to that time, which replaced the earlier Cluff Lake coefficient. Consequently, the geochemical data reported here, and the probe equivalent grades which are reported here in areas of poor core recovery or incomplete sampling, differ from, and supersede all previously composited probe estimated intervals reported by AREVA to UEX and disclosed by UEX in news releases from 2004 to 2009.

True widths of mineralized intervals have not yet been determined. The technical information in this document regarding exploration results for the Western Athabasca Projects has been reviewed and approved by R. Sierd Eriks, P.Geo., UEX's Vice President of Exploration, David Rhys, P.Geo., consultant to UEX, and Erwin Koning, P.Geo., AREVA's District Geologist, West Athabasca Region, who are Qualified Persons as defined by N.I. 43-101.

Gold Mineralization

Gold was mined as a by-product from the D orebody at Cluff Lake. At Shea Creek, locally high gold grades are also present. Significant composited gold intercepts with a grade of greater than 3.0 g/T Au and grade-thickness product of greater than 5.0 are illustrated in Table 1; the morphology and true thickness of areas which are high in gold content are as yet undetermined. Analyses are by fire assay by the SRC laboratories. The high gold grades frequently, but not always, occur in areas of higher grade uranium mineralization, and can be present in both unconformity and basement mineralization in all three deposits at Shea Creek. Native gold grains both encapsulated in pitchblende, sometimes in association with Bi-tellurides, and free in the surrounding clay alteration have been identified in samples from basement and sandstone-hosted mineralization.

Significant gold-bearing intercepts include 20.79 g/T Au over 2.40 metres in drill hole SHE-087, 14.02 g/T Au over 3.30 metres in hole SHE-115-03, 13.75 g/T Au over 2.50 metres in hole SHE-079, 9.70 g/T Au over 3.50 metres in hole SHE-102, and 5.95 g/T Au over 5.70 metres in hole SHE-115-04. Future work to establish patterns of gold distribution is planned, especially to identify if any consistent local gold-enriched domains can be identified which might enhance the potential value of parts of the Shea Creek Deposits.

Table 1:

Summary of Significant Gold Intercepts with a Grade of >3 g/Tonne Au and a Grade-Thickness (Au g/Tonne x metres) of >5 from Drill Holes at Shea Creek

(Gold analyses are by fire assay at the SRC Laboratories. The true thickness and morphology of areas of higher grade gold mineralization are as yet undetermined.)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm (g/Tonne)	Area	Mineralization Style
SHE-016	717.70	721.00	3.30	5.80	Anne	Unconformity
SHE-018	719.60	720.10	0.50	10.74	Kianna South	Unconformity
SHE-023	736.90	738.10	1.20	7.50	Colette	Unconformity
SHE-052	710.10	713.50	3.40	5.37	Colette	Unconformity
SHE-078	702.00	708.00	6.00	3.85	Colette	Unconformity
SHE-079	714.50	717.00	2.50	13.75	Anne	Unconformity
SHE-079	729.50	731.00	1.50	5.88	Anne	Basement
SHE-087	708.60	711.00	2.40	20.79	Anne	Unconformity
SHE-091	707.00	710.00	3.00	3.44	Colette	Unconformity
SHE-094-01	742.10	744.30	2.20	7.49	Anne	Basement
SHE-094-05	716.40	718.70	2.30	3.53	Anne	Unconformity
SHE-095-03	719.80	720.20	0.40	19.50	Anne	Unconformity
SHE-096-03	710.20	716.00	5.80	4.14	Anne	Unconformity
SHE-099	707.20	708.90	1.70	7.55	Anne	Unconformity
SHE-100-01	717.00	719.50	2.50	6.20	Anne	Unconformity
SHE-101-04	736.20	737.70	1.50	4.61	Anne	Unconformity
SHE-102	716.80	720.30	3.50	9.70	Kianna	Unconformity
SHE-102-02	715.20	715.80	0.60	23.00	Kianna	Unconformity
SHE-109-01	723.80	725.30	1.50	6.20	Anne	Unconformity
SHE-111-08	732.50	733.50	1.00	27.26	Colette South	Unconformity
SHE-114-11	837.00	839.90	2.90	6.03	Kianna	Basement
SHE-115	715.50	716.50	1.00	5.63	Kianna	Unconformity
SHE-115-03*	743.00	746.30	3.30	14.02	Kianna	Unconformity
SHE-115-05**	732.00	737.70	5.70	5.95	Kianna	Unconformity
SHE-115-05	794.50	795.00	0.50	19.04	Kianna	Basement
SHE-115-06	743.50	745.00	1.50	4.21	Kianna	Unconformity
SHE-115-10	833.50	840.00	6.50	3.20	Kianna	Basement
SHE-118	706.00	711.40	5.40	5.43	Kianna	Unconformity
SHE-118-01	873.50	874.00	0.50	18.26	Kianna	Basement

* includes 0.3 m unsampled, composited at 0 grade

** includes 0.1 m unsampled, composited at 0 grade

2009 Drilling and Exploration Program at Shea Creek

The 2009 diamond drilling program at Shea Creek began in early February with three diamond drills and is currently in progress. Two pilot holes (SHE-131 and SHE-132) and ten directional holes (SHE-131-1 to 131-5, SHE-132-1 to 132-2 and SHE-50-1 to 50-3) have been completed to date. The drilling program has focused on testing the following:

- The southern margin of the Anne Deposit for the presence of additional mineralization and associated structures at the unconformity and within the basement (SHE-131 series);
- The eastern margin of the Kianna Deposit for the presence of additional mineralization and associated structures at the unconformity (SHE-132 series); and
- The prospective corridor between the Anne and Kianna deposits for mineralization and favourable structures at the unconformity and within the basement (SHE-50 series).

Geochemical results from the sampling of the drill core are pending.

In addition, a downhole gravity survey was carried out on drill hole SHE-132 by Scintrex Ltd. of Concord, Ontario. Results of the survey are being evaluated.

2009 Development Work at Shea Creek

In 2009, the Shea Creek Project will continue its transition from an exclusive exploration program to include initial development work. A budget of \$2 million has been approved for 2009 studies supporting future development work. In addition, baseline data collection and site characterization will continue in 2009 in support of a future Environmental Impact Statement.

Current Shea Creek 43-101 Technical Report

A current 43-101 compliant technical report on the Shea Creek property entitled "Technical Report on the Shea Creek Property, Northern Saskatchewan" by D. A. Rhys, P.Geol., L. Horn, AusIMM and R. S. Eriks, P.Geol. dated April 3, 2009 was filed on www.sedar.com. The technical report was prepared to provide a review of significant exploration results at the Shea Creek property.

2009 Exploration Program at the Alexandra Project

A ground geophysical program is planned over the conductive zone outlined by the 2004 airborne MEGATEM survey. The ground geophysical surveys consist of 55 line kilometres of new grid preparation. Following grid establishment, either 65 kilometres of pole-pole DC-resistivity or 130 kilometres of double moving loop will be collected over the grid.

No significant exploration work is planned for 2009 on the Brander Lake, Douglas River, Erica, James Creek, Laurie, Mirror River, Nikita or Uchrich Projects.

Hidden Bay Project: 2009 Exploration and Development Programs

UEX operates its 100%-owned Hidden Bay Project, which consists of 41 claims totaling 56,624 hectares (139,921 acres). The Horseshoe, Raven and West Bear Deposits are located within the Hidden Bay Project.

Uranium Deposits

Hidden Bay is host to three uranium deposits which have recently estimated N.I. 43-101 compliant resources: Horseshoe, Raven and West Bear. These deposits are of the unconformity type: West Bear is a classic unconformity-hosted deposit at very shallow depths, while Horseshoe and Raven are a basement-hosted variety of the unconformity type. Current N.I. 43-101 compliant resources, which are supported by a technical report by K. Palmer, P.Geol. of Golder

Associates Ltd. ("Golder") dated February 17, 2009 and available on SEDAR, are provided in Tables 2 and 3 below:

Table 2
February 2009 Indicated Mineral Resources for Deposits on the Hidden Bay Property at a Cut-off Grade of 0.05% U₃O₈

Deposit	Tonnes	Dry Density	U ₃ O ₈ (%)	U ₃ O ₈ (lbs)
Horseshoe	3,577,700	2.480	0.237	18,693,000
Raven	3,967,600	2.460	0.105	9,154,000
West Bear	78,914	2.030	0.908	1,578,500
Totals	7,624,214	2.465	0.232	29,425,500

Table 3
February 2009 Inferred Mineral Resources for Deposits on the Hidden Bay Property at a Cut-off Grade of 0.05% U₃O₈
(There are no inferred resources for the West Bear Deposit)

Deposit	Tonnes	Dry Density	U ₃ O ₈ (%)	U ₃ O ₈ (lbs)
Horseshoe	311,200	2.370	0.208	1,426,000
Raven	494,000	2.420	0.104	1,134,000
Totals	805,200	2.401	0.162	2,560,000

The resource estimates were calculated using a minimum cut-off grade of 0.01% U₃O₈ utilizing a geostatistical-block model technique with ordinary kriging methods and the DATAMINE Studio 3 software package.

Raven and Horseshoe Exploration and Development Programs

Raven and Horseshoe are basement-hosted deposits and are located approximately five kilometres southeast of the edge of the Athabasca Group sandstones, which normally cover uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin.

On September 29, 2008, UEX announced it received a N.I. 43-101 compliant resource estimate report from Golder for the Horseshoe Deposit. The mineral resource estimate contains 3.578 million tonnes grading 0.237% U₃O₈ in the Indicated category containing 18.693 million pounds of U₃O₈, and 0.311 million tonnes grading 0.208% U₃O₈ in the inferred category containing 1.426 million pounds of U₃O₈ at a cut-off of 0.05% U₃O₈. A supporting technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Hidden Bay Property, Saskatchewan, Canada including Mineral Resource Estimates for Horseshoe, Raven and West Bear Deposits" by K. Palmer, P.Geo dated February 17, 2009 has been filed on www.sedar.com.

On January 5, 2009, UEX announced it received a N.I. 43-101 compliant resource estimate report from Golder for the Raven Deposit. The mineral resource estimate contains 3.968 million tonnes grading 0.105% U₃O₈ in the Indicated category containing 9.154 million pounds of U₃O₈, and 0.494 million tonnes grading 0.104% U₃O₈ in the Inferred category containing 1.134 million pounds of U₃O₈ at a cut-off grade of 0.05% U₃O₈. A supporting technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Hidden Bay Property, Saskatchewan, Canada including Mineral Resource Estimates for Horseshoe, Raven and West Bear Deposits" by K. Palmer, P.Geo dated February 17, 2009 has been filed on www.sedar.com.

UEX is considering various production options, including a toll milling arrangement with one of the operators of the two active uranium mills in the region, namely Cameco's Rabbit Lake Mill less than 5 kilometres to the northeast, and AREVA's McClean Lake facilities located 12 kilometres to the northwest, or potentially constructing a stand-alone facility which could process ore from all of UEX's Hidden Bay deposits. In all scenarios, given the location of the deposits in less permeable basement rocks, any open pits created by mining either deposit will be evaluated as tailings disposal facilities for UEX's deposits, and for the deposits of other operators in the area.

The current Horseshoe mineral resource estimate was prepared by Kevin Palmer, P.Geo., of Golder, who is independent of UEX. The mineral resource calculation utilized 272 diamond drill holes (86,100 metres from holes HU-001 to HU-256, and HO-01 to HO-16) drilled between 2005 and 2008, which tested the deposit at 7.5-metre to 30-metre drill centres. The mineral resource estimate was calculated using a minimum cut-off grade of 0.05% U₃O₈ utilizing a geostatistical block-model technique with ordinary kriging methods and the DATAMINE Studio 3 software package.

Details of the mineral resources at different cut-off levels are provided in Tables 4 and 5 below. Note that approximately 93% of the resource is in the Indicated category at a 0.05% U₃O₈ cut-off. At a cut-off of 0.20%, most of the contained U₃O₈ in the deposit is within areas averaging 0.433% U₃O₈.

Table 4
September 2008 Indicated Mineral Resources at Horseshoe
Tonnes and Grade at Various U₃O₈ Cut-off Grades

Cut-off	Tonnes	Dry Density	U₃O₈ (%)	U₃O₈ (lbs)
0.05	3,577,700	2.48	0.237	18,693,000
0.10	2,725,300	2.48	0.287	17,255,000
0.15	1,944,100	2.48	0.353	15,116,000
0.20	1,343,000	2.48	0.433	12,817,000
0.25	945,500	2.48	0.521	10,866,000
0.30	693,000	2.48	0.612	9,347,000
0.35	525,400	2.48	0.704	8,154,000
0.40	400,200	2.48	0.807	7,120,000

Table 5
September 2008 Inferred Mineral Resources at Horseshoe
Tonnes and Grade at Various U₃O₈ Cut-off Grades

Cut-off	Tonnes	Dry Density	U₃O₈ (%)	U₃O₈ (lbs)
0.05	311,200	2.37	0.208	1,426,000
0.10	248,600	2.37	0.239	1,310,000
0.15	180,600	2.43	0.282	1,124,000
0.20	132,400	2.45	0.320	935,000
0.25	83,900	2.47	0.376	695,000
0.30	53,100	2.47	0.439	514,000
0.35	33,000	2.47	0.512	372,000
0.40	19,300	2.49	0.607	258,000

The current Raven resource estimate was prepared by Kevin Palmer, P.Geo., of Golder. The resource calculation utilized 187 diamond drill holes (45,300 metres from holes RU-001 to RU-160, and RV-001 to RV-028) drilled between 2005 and 2008, to define the deposit at 7.5-metre to 50-metre drill centres. The resource estimate was calculated using a minimum cut-off grade of 0.02% U₃O₈ utilizing a geostatistical-block model technique with ordinary kriging methods and the DATAMINE Studio 3 software package.

Details of the resources at different cutoff levels are provided in Tables 6 and 7 below. The bulk of the resource is in Indicated category at a 0.05% U₃O₈ cut-off. At a cut-off grade of 0.10%, most of the contained U₃O₈ in the Indicated Resource is within areas averaging 0.165% U₃O₈.

Table 6
January 2009 Indicated Mineral Resources at the Raven Deposit
with Tonnes and Grade at Various U₃O₈ Cut-off Grades.

Cut-off	Tonnes	Dry Density	U₃O₈ (%)	U₃O₈ (lbs)
0.02	7,602,400	2.46	0.074	11,572,000
0.05	3,967,600	2.46	0.105	9,154,000
0.10	1,446,900	2.46	0.165	5,273,000
0.15	598,500	2.47	0.229	3,019,000
0.20	286,400	2.48	0.291	1,838,000
0.25	154,000	2.48	0.350	1,189,000
0.30	85,500	2.48	0.412	777,000
0.35	52,000	2.49	0.470	539,000
0.40	31,800	2.49	0.532	373,000

Table 7
January 2009 Inferred Mineral Resources at the Raven Deposit
with Tonnes and Grade at Various U₃O₈ Cut-off Grades.

Cut-off	Tonnes	Dry Density	U₃O₈ (%)	U₃O₈ (lbs)
0.02	833,200	2.41	0.078	1,418,000
0.05	494,000	2.42	0.104	1,134,000
0.10	146,200	2.45	0.189	611,000
0.15	81,200	2.47	0.244	437,000
0.20	40,100	2.47	0.316	279,000
0.25	20,700	2.47	0.401	183,000
0.30	14,600	2.46	0.454	146,000
0.35	11,400	2.46	0.489	123,000
0.40	9,100	2.47	0.518	104,000

The current resources at Raven are still open to the west and east into areas that were included within the historical resources defined by Gulf Minerals Corporation ("Gulf"). Historical drilling results include several significant drilling intersections by Gulf that lie beyond the limits of the current resource, including intercepts of 0.21% U₃O₈ over 15.54 metres in hole LB-031, 0.52% U₃O₈ over 3.35 metres in hole LB-038, and 0.16% U₃O₈ over 13.72 metres in hole LB-048, which suggest that mineralization at Raven may extend for at least 200 metres westward from the current resource outline.

In addition to the resource calculation, UEX has received an interim report on ongoing metallurgical test work for the Horseshoe and Raven Deposits. Representative samples derived from composited drill core assay rejects from the Horseshoe Deposit, and from three HQ-diameter metallurgical holes, two from Horseshoe and one from Raven, have now undergone preliminary testing for leach and effluent treatment conditions and grindability analysis under the direction of Melis Engineering Ltd. of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan at SGS Lakefield Research Limited in Lakefield, Ontario. These tests indicate that uranium in both deposits is easily leached under relatively mild atmospheric leach conditions, producing leach extractions of 98%, and lacking any significant concentrations of deleterious elements such as arsenic, molybdenum, selenium and base metals.

Horseshoe and Raven mineralization is comprised of pitchblende and other uranium oxides and silicates without the potentially deleterious nickel-arsenide minerals that may affect extraction and pose tailings disposal problems. Initial effluent treatment testwork indicates that regulatory discharge limits will be achievable. Tailings aging tests of waste raffinate and leach residue suggest that while molybdenum and residual uranium levels in the tailings supernatant increase upon aging, excess tailings water would be re-used and/or treated in the mill process and waste treatment circuits under normal operating conditions to potentially mitigate these effects. These results suggest that methods for treatment of waste and effluent generated by the processing of this mineralization would be comparable to those in use at operating mines in the area.

Nine composites were submitted for Bond ball mill work index (BWI) and SPI[®] determinations. The Raven and Horseshoe composites were categorized as medium in hardness from the perspective of SAG milling and moderately hard for ball mill grinding.

In progressing toward a feasibility study on the Horseshoe and Raven Deposits, environmental baseline studies were commenced by Golder in 2006, and Golder continues to collect biological, hydrogeological and other environmental data. During the 2007 and 2008 drilling programs, geotechnical studies commenced assessing rock properties and hydrogeology of the area of both the Horseshoe and Raven Deposits. Further baseline and geotechnical studies are scheduled for 2009 following the input of more detailed information on the project design generated from the ongoing feasibility study.

In recognition of the potentially limited future tailings facility capacity at the two nearby operating mills in the area, UEX will assess the economic benefit of an assumption that following open-pit mining of the Raven and Horseshoe Deposits, the final pits would be used as tailings management facilities. Given the basement-hosted nature of the Raven and Horseshoe Deposits, overall strength of the host rocks encountered during drilling, and lack of overlying Athabasca sandstone cover, it is anticipated that the ground conditions and low permeability host rocks to the deposits could be highly amenable to such a use, and may increase the value of the project.

To view a map of Hidden Bay area uranium mines, mills, deposits and tailings management facilities, please access UEX's website at www.uex-corporation.com under "Projects – Eastern Athabasca – Hidden Bay".

The technical information in this document regarding Raven and Horseshoe has been compiled by David Rhys, P. Geo., and the metallurgical component by Bruce Fielder, P. Eng., who are Qualified Persons as defined by N.I. 43-101.

2009 Drilling Program at the Raven and Horseshoe Deposits

A winter 2009 drilling program on the Hidden Bay property was carried out from the beginning of January to early April utilizing three diamond drills. A total of 32,167 metres in 105 holes were completed. The principal objectives of the drilling program were as follows:

- Definition drilling of the Horseshoe Northeast mineralization; and
- Definition drilling of the extensions of the southwestern end of the Raven Deposit, where additional historical drilling intersections also lie outside of the current Raven Deposit mineral resource.

In addition to defining extensions of mineralization in the Horseshoe Northeast and Raven West areas, this program also tested the following:

- Currently open extensions of the eastern part of the Raven Deposit;
- The area between the Raven and Horseshoe deposits where mineralization was historically intersected; and
- The down dip extent of the alteration zones that host the Raven and Horseshoe Deposits.

Drilling during the winter 2009 program has continued to define mineralization beyond the limits of the above resources at the Horseshoe and Raven Deposits. New resource estimates for these deposits, which will incorporate additional areas of mineralization that were encountered during the recent drilling program, are currently underway and results are expected during the summer of 2009.

Winter/Spring 2009 Geophysical Program in the Raven-Horseshoe Area

A geophysical program consisting of linecutting, D.C. Resistivity and gravity commenced in late March and is still in progress. The geophysical surveys are being carried out in areas to the north, south and west of the Raven and Horseshoe Deposits. Once the processing and interpretation of the geophysical results are completed, the D.C. Resistivity and gravity surveys will help to define priority targets outside the known areas of mineralization for follow-up during a summer 2009 drilling program.

West Bear Deposit

A 2005 N.I. 43-101 compliant Indicated resource estimate was prepared by Roger Lemaitre, P. Eng., P.Geo. of Cameco, who is independent of UEX. The resource estimate, which was based only on UEX's 2005 sonic drilling program, outlined an Indicated resource of 45,600 tonnes, grading 1.385% U_3O_8 and totaling 1.391 million pounds U_3O_8 at West Bear using a cut-off grade of 0.15% U_3O_8 . A supporting technical report entitled "2005 Resource Estimate of the West Bear Uranium Deposit, Hidden Bay Project, Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan" by R. Lemaitre dated March 2, 2006 is available for review at www.sedar.com

UEX's 2007 winter sonic drilling program included additional infill holes spaced at 5-metre intervals on two sections (1762.5E and 1787.5E) in the high-grade core of the main deposit area between sections 1750E, 1775E and 1800E drilled by Cameco in 2005. These holes were designed to better define the deposit geometry and uranium grades in this main deposit area. Uranium grades in this high-grade core area were increased, and include intercepts of 6.032% U_3O_8 over 10.67 metres in hole UEX-206 (see Section 1762.5E on UEX's website under West Bear) and 2.341% U_3O_8 over 7.08 metres in hole UEX-197 (see Section 1787.5E on UEX's website under West Bear).

On January 5, 2009, UEX announced it had received a N.I. 43-101 compliant resource estimate report from Golder for the West Bear Deposit. The mineral resource estimate contains 78,914 tonnes grading 0.908% U_3O_8 in the Indicated category containing 1.58 million pounds U_3O_8 at a cut-off grade of 0.05% U_3O_8 . A supporting technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Hidden Bay Property, Saskatchewan, Canada including Mineral Resource Estimates for Horseshoe, Raven and West Bear Deposits" by K. Palmer, P.Geo. dated February 17, 2009 has been filed on www.sedar.com.

The updated January 2009 West Bear resource estimate was prepared by K. Palmer, P.Geo., of Golder, who is independent of UEX. The resource calculation utilized the results from 216 drill holes totaling 6,400 metres which were completed during 2005 and 2007 sonic drilling programs. Total contained Indicated uranium resources at the West Bear Deposit have not significantly changed from the December 2007 N.I. 43-101 compliant resource calculation, also prepared by K. Palmer, P.Geo. (73,800 tonnes grading 1.00% U_3O_8 , containing 1.61 million pounds of U_3O_8 using a cutoff grade of 0.15% U_3O_8 – see December 13, 2007 news release). The resource estimate was calculated using a minimum cut-off grade of 0.01% U_3O_8 utilizing a geostatistical-block model technique with ordinary kriging methods and the DATAMINE Studio 3 software package.

The new resource reported below reflects the remodeling of the deposit after significant resampling of drill core was undertaken to better define mineralization outlines. The changes in volume, with corresponding decrease in grade with respect to the December 2007 N.I. 43-101 compliant Indicated resource reflect incorporation of lower-grade material in the new resource outlines. All resources at West Bear are classified as Indicated; details at different cut-off levels are provided in Table 8 below:

Table 8
January 2009 Indicated Mineral Resources at the West Bear Deposit
with Tonnes and Grade at Various U₃O₈ Cut-off Grades.

Cutoff	Tonnes	Dry Density	U₃O₈ (%)	U₃O₈ (lbs)
0.01	209,655	1.99	0.36	1,654,594
0.02	188,137	1.99	0.40	1,646,208
0.03	112,950	1.99	0.65	1,605,245
0.04	85,265	2.02	0.84	1,584,573
0.05	78,914	2.03	0.91	1,578,500
0.10	76,067	2.03	0.94	1,574,010
0.15	70,316	2.04	1.01	1,557,586
0.20	63,767	2.04	1.09	1,532,152
0.25	57,332	2.04	1.19	1,500,142
0.30	52,067	2.04	1.28	1,468,219
0.35	47,764	2.04	1.37	1,437,236
0.40	43,560	2.05	1.46	1,402,640

The information in this document regarding West Bear has been compiled and reviewed by Sierd Eriks, P.Geo., a qualified person as defined by N.I. 43-101.

West Bear Metallurgical Testing

Melis Engineering Ltd. of Saskatoon, SK oversaw a confirmation metallurgical testing program using representative composites derived from fresh drill core samples collected from the 2007 sonic drilling program. The composites were processed at SGS Lakefield Research Ltd. of Lakefield, ON to confirm leach and effluent treatment conditions on fresh samples of core.

West Bear Environmental Baseline and Pre-Feasibility Studies

Golder is carrying out an environmental baseline study ("EBS") and a pre-feasibility study for West Bear. The EBS has been underway at West Bear since August 2005, and Golder continues to collect biological, hydrogeological and other environmental data. Further baseline studies are scheduled for 2009 following the input of more detailed information on the project design generated from the West Bear pre-feasibility study.

The pre-feasibility study of West Bear is nearing completion under the direction of Golder, and is anticipated to be delivered by June 2009. This study will examine the most efficient methods and procedures for extracting the defined uranium resource, including the most appropriate road access and support infrastructure, mining methods and operating plans. Golder is currently carrying out mine, open-pit slope, and waste dump design work. As the pre-feasibility study progresses, Golder will perform cash flow analyses and projections in order to determine net present values and internal rates of return for West Bear at various uranium price levels.

West Bear uranium mineralization occurs at a vertical depth of between 10 and 31 metres (or approximately 33 to 100 feet) from surface and is one of the shallowest undeveloped uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin. Combined with the relatively soft nature of the host rocks and overburden, UEX believes that the deposit could be mined using low cost, open-pit techniques within a very short timeframe. The deposit is located close to two existing uranium mills, Cameco's Rabbit Lake Mill and the McClean Lake Mill, operated by AREVA.

Black Lake Project

The Black Lake Project ("Black Lake") is located within the northern part of the Athabasca Basin and consists of 12 claims totaling 30,381 hectares. The centre of the property area is approximately 15 kilometres south of the town of Stony Rapids, SK.

No significant exploration work is planned for 2009 on the Black Lake Project.

Riou Lake Project

The Riou Lake Project ("Riou Lake") consists of 12 claims totaling 32,306 hectares and is located within the northern Athabasca Basin near the town of Stony Rapids, SK.

No significant exploration work is planned for 2009 on the Riou Lake Project.

Northern Athabasca Projects

UEX's 100%-owned Northern Athabasca Projects consists of five projects totaling 72,537 hectares in 21 claims located on the northern rim of the Athabasca Basin near Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan, as follows: Butler Lake – 13,134 hectares; Fond du Lac – 16,838 hectares; Otherside River – 8,055 hectares; Munroe Lake – 18,275 hectares; and Jacques Point - 16,235 hectares. UEX staked these five project areas in 2004 following a review of the favourable geophysical and structural characteristics in the region.

No significant exploration work is planned for 2009 on the Northern Athabasca Projects.

Beatty River Project

Beatty River consists of seven claims totaling 6,688 hectares located in the western Athabasca Basin approximately 40 kilometres south of the Shea Creek deposits. At present, AREVA owns a 50.71% interest and JCU owns a 49.29% interest in Beatty River. UEX entered into an agreement dated June 15, 2004 with JCU wherein JCU granted UEX an option to acquire a 25% interest in Beatty River. Under the agreement, UEX can earn a 25% interest in Beatty River by funding \$865,000 in exploration expenditures by December 31, 2010.

No significant exploration work is planned for 2009 on the Beatty River Project.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As UEX has not begun production on any of its exploration and development properties, the Company does not generate cash from operations. As at March 31, 2009 the Company had current assets of \$16,625,059, including \$15,988,152 in cash and cash equivalents, compared to current assets as at December 31, 2008 that totaled \$24,785,318. Working capital at March 31, 2009 was \$13,777,970, compared to working capital of \$19,501,945 at December 31, 2008. The Company's cash balances are invested in highly liquid bankers' acceptance notes, fully guaranteed by the bank, with terms of 90 days or less.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at March 31, 2009 were \$2,847,089, which is lower than the amount at December 31, 2008 of \$5,283,373.

The Company has an obligation under an operating lease for its office premises. The future minimum lease payments are as follows: 2009 - \$30,587; and 2010 - \$37,384. The Company has no other financial commitments or obligations beyond those required to fund exploration and development related to the maintenance and title of its mineral dispositions and its option agreement obligations to JCU.

The Company's net future income tax liability of \$15,037,192 at March 31, 2009 is comprised of a \$15,831,051 future income tax liability related to the tax effect of the difference between the carrying value of the Company's mineral properties and their tax values, offset by the Company's future income tax assets totaling \$793,859. At December 31, 2008, the Company's net future income tax liability was \$15,058,296.

All acquisition, exploration, development and start-up costs are capitalized until such time as the project to which they relate is put into commercial production, sold, abandoned or recovery of costs is determined to be unlikely. Upon reaching commercial production, these capitalized costs are amortized over the estimated ore reserves on a unit-of-production basis. For properties which do not yet have proven reserves, the capitalized amounts represent costs to date and are not intended to represent present or future values. The underlying value of all properties is entirely

dependent on the existence and economic recovery of reserves in the future, and the ability to obtain sufficient financing to put the project into production.

Events Subsequent to March 31, 2009

On April 15, 2009, the Company issued 8,700,000 flow-through common shares at \$1.00 per share for gross proceeds of \$8,700,000, pursuant to a brokered private placement. A commission of \$348,000 was paid to the broker.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are designated as held for trading and carried at fair value, with the unrealized gain or loss recorded in the statement of operations. Interest income is recorded in the statement of operations. Amounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, and recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. In addition, any impairment of loans and receivables is deducted from amortized cost. The Company does not hold any derivative financial instruments.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short period to maturity of these instruments.

Adoption of New Accounting Policies

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the new CICA Handbook Section 3064 - *Goodwill and Intangible Assets* ("Section 3064"), which replaces CICA Handbook Section 3062 - *Goodwill and Intangible Assets* and provides more comprehensive guidance for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. On adoption of Section 6064, Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") Abstract 27 - *Revenues and Expenditures During the Pre-Operating Period* no longer applies to the Company. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's interim financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") with IFRS over an expected five-year transitional period. In February 2008, the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly accountable companies to use IFRS, replacing Canadian GAAP. This date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition date of January 1, 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS.

Risks and Uncertainties

An investment in UEX common shares is considered speculative due to the nature of UEX's business and the present stage of its development. A prospective investor should carefully consider the risk factors set out below.

It is not possible to determine if the exploration programs of UEX will result in profitable commercial mining operations.

The successful exploration and development of mineral properties is speculative. Such activities are subject to a number of uncertainties, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Most exploration projects do not result in the

discovery of commercially mineable deposits. There is no certainty that the expenditures made or to be made by UEX in the exploration and development of its mineral properties or properties in which it has an interest will result in the discovery of uranium or other mineralized materials in commercial quantities. While discovery of a uranium deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs of UEX will result in profitable commercial uranium mining operations.

Uranium price fluctuations could adversely affect UEX.

The market price of uranium is the most significant market risk for companies exploring for and producing uranium. The marketability of uranium is subject to numerous factors beyond the control of UEX. The price of uranium may experience volatile and significant price movements over short periods of time. Factors impacting price include demand for nuclear power, political and economic conditions in uranium producing and consuming countries, reprocessing of spent fuel and the re-enrichment of depleted uranium tails or waste, sales of excess civilian and military inventories (including from the dismantling of nuclear weapons) by governments and industry participants, and production levels and costs of production in countries such as Russia, Africa and Australia.

Competition from other energy sources and public acceptance of nuclear energy.

Nuclear energy competes with other sources of energy, including oil, natural gas, coal and hydro-electricity. These other energy sources are to some extent interchangeable with nuclear energy, particularly over the longer term. Lower prices of oil, natural gas, coal and hydro-electricity may result in lower demand for uranium concentrate and uranium conversion services. Furthermore, the growth of the uranium and nuclear power industry beyond its current level will depend upon continued and increased acceptance of nuclear technology as a means of generating electricity. Because of unique political, technological and environmental factors that affect the nuclear industry, the industry is subject to public opinion risks which could have an adverse impact on the demand for nuclear power and increase the regulation of the nuclear power industry.

Competition in the uranium industry could adversely affect UEX.

The international uranium industry is highly competitive. The uranium mining industry is global, and consists of a small, decreasing number of large players. In 2003, eight producers accounted for approximately 80% of the world's uranium production. However, given the large number of commercial reactors and diverse fuelling requirements, there are market niches for smaller low-cost producers. The key requirement for most producers now is low-cost production and flexible marketing more than high volume production. An enabling factor is mine location. Geographically, about 50% of the world's mined uranium comes from Canada and Australia, with Canada well-positioned for further development. UEX competes with other domestic and international companies that have greater financial, human and technical resources.

Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis could cause UEX to reduce its interest in its properties.

The Company has sufficient financial resources to carry out planned exploration on all its projects into 2009, and to fund its general administrative costs; however, there are no revenues from operations and no assurances that sufficient funding will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its projects, or to fund exploration expenditures under the terms of any option agreements, after that time. If the Company's exploration and development programs are successful, additional funds will be required for development of one or more projects. Failure to obtain additional funding could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development, or the possible loss of the Company's properties. It is intended that such funding will be obtained primarily from future equity issues. If additional funds are raised from the issuance of equity or equity-linked securities, the percentage ownership of the current shareholders of UEX will be reduced, and the newly issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to or equal to those of the holders of UEX's existing common shares. The ability of UEX to raise additional capital, and the cost of such capital, will depend upon market conditions from time to time. There can be no assurances that such funds will be available at reasonable cost, or at all.

Compliance with and changes to current environmental and other regulatory laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of uranium exploration companies, or more stringent interpretation, implementation, application or enforcement thereof, could have a material adverse impact on UEX.

Mining and refining operations and exploration activities, particularly uranium mining, refining and conversion in Canada, are subject to extensive regulation by provincial, state, municipal and federal governments. Such regulations relate to production, development, exploration, exports, taxes and royalties, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, mine decommissioning and reclamation, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. Compliance with such laws and regulations has increased the costs of exploring, drilling, developing and constructing. It is possible that, in the future, the costs, delays and other effects associated with such laws and regulations may impact UEX's decision to proceed with exploration or development, or that such laws or regulations may result in UEX incurring significant costs to remediate or decommission properties which do not comply with applicable environmental standards at such time. UEX believes it is in substantial compliance with all material laws and regulations that currently apply to its operations; however, there can be no assurance that all permits which UEX may require for the conduct of uranium exploration operations will be obtainable or can be maintained on reasonable terms, or that such laws and regulations would not have an adverse effect on any uranium exploration project which UEX might undertake. World-wide demand for uranium is directly tied to the demand for electricity produced by the nuclear power industry, which is also subject to extensive government regulation and policies.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions. These actions may result in orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Companies engaged in uranium exploration operations may be required to compensate others who suffer loss or damage by reason of such activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

The potential costs which could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance or in excess of insurance coverage may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting UEX's financial position.

The nature of the risks UEX faces in the conduct of its operations are such that liabilities could exceed policy limits in any insurance policy, or could be excluded from coverage under an insurance policy. The potential costs that could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance, or in excess of insurance coverage or compliance with applicable laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting UEX's financial position.

Dependence on key management employees.

UEX's development to date has depended, and in the future will continue to depend, on the efforts of key management employees.

Resource estimates are based on interpretation and assumptions.

Mineralization figures presented in this document and in UEX's filings with securities regulatory authorities, press releases and other public statements that may be made from time to time are based upon estimates. These estimates are imprecise and depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. There can be no assurance that these estimates will be accurate or this mineralization could be mined or processed profitably.

Because UEX has not commenced production on any of its properties, and has not defined or delineated any proven or probable reserves on any of its properties, mineralization estimates for UEX's properties may require adjustments or downward revisions based upon further exploration or development work, actual production experience, or future changes in uranium price. In addition, the grade of mineralization ultimately mined, if any, may differ from that indicated by

drilling results. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small scale tests will be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale.

In addition, certain of the resource estimates presented in this document and in UEX's filings with securities regulatory authorities, press releases and other public statements that may be made from time to time are historical estimates. These historical estimates were not made using current Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum categories and no current resource or reserve confidence categories were applied. As a result, these estimates are not compliant with N.I. 43-101. UEX has not independently verified the results of these historical resource estimates and they may not be reliable.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP, which require management to estimate various matters that are inherently uncertain as of the date of the financial statements. Accounting estimates are deemed critical when a different estimate could have reasonably been used or where changes in the estimate are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, and would materially impact the Company's financial statements. The Company's significant accounting policies are discussed in the audited annual financial statements. Critical estimates inherent in these accounting policies are discussed below:

Valuation of Mineral Properties - The amounts shown for mineral properties and deferred exploration costs represent costs to date, and do not necessarily represent present or future values, as they are entirely dependent upon the economic recovery of current and future reserves. All acquisition, exploration, development and start-up costs are capitalized until such time as the project to which they relate is put into commercial production, sold, abandoned or recovery of costs is determined to be unlikely by management.

Asset Retirement Obligations - The Company's mining, exploration and development activities are subject to various environmental government regulations, including those for asset retirement obligations. The Company's judgements and estimates are made when estimating the discounted future cash settlement of an asset retirement obligation. In some cases, these obligations could be incurred many years from the date of estimate. These estimates may be revised as a result of changes in government regulations, or as a result of escalation of exploration properties to development or production stage.

Stock-Based Compensation - The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to determine the fair value of options granted. Option pricing models require management to estimate and input highly subjective assumptions including the expected future price volatility and the expected life of the options. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options granted.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company has established disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that information disclosed in this MD&A and the related financial statements was properly recorded, processed, summarized and reported to the Company's Board and Audit Committee.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

The Company's certifying officer acknowledges that he is responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting, or causing them to be designed under his supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the most recent interim period ended March 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Statements contained in this document that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements and are prospective. These statements appear in a number of different places in this Management Discussion and Analysis, but principally under the headings "Overview" and "Outlook" above and can be identified by words such as "estimates", "projects", "expects", "intends", "believes", "plans", or their negatives or other comparable words. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding the outlook for our future operations, plans and timing for the commencement or advancement of exploration activities on our properties, statements about future market conditions, supply and demand conditions, forecasts of future costs and expenditures, the outcome of any legal proceedings, and other expectations, intention and plans that are not historical fact. Forward-looking statements are based on certain factors and assumptions including expected economic conditions, uranium prices, results of operations, performance, and business prospects and opportunities. UEX considers the factors and assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based to be reasonable at the time they were prepared, but cautions readers that these assumptions may ultimately prove to be incorrect. Forward-looking statements by their nature necessarily involve risks, uncertainties and other factors including without limitation, the risk that uranium price fluctuations could adversely affect UEX, that UEX's exploration activities may not result in profitable commercial mining operations, that competition from other energy sources and public acceptance of nuclear energy may affect UEX's prospects, that competition in the uranium industry could adversely affect UEX, that failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis could cause UEX to reduce its interest in its properties, that compliance with and changes to environmental and other regulatory laws could adversely affect UEX, and other factors all as more particularly described under the heading "Narrative Description of the Business – Risk Factors" in the Company's most recent Annual Information Form and include unanticipated and unusual events. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Consequently, all forward-looking statements made in this Management Discussion and Analysis are qualified by this cautionary statement and there can be no assurance that actual results or developments anticipated by UEX will be realized. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable securities laws (and UEX's disclosure policy), UEX disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Additional Information

Additional information concerning UEX, including the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2008 is available at www.sedar.com or at UEX's website at www.ux-corporation.com

UEX CORPORATION
INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2009
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)



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NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

UEX CORPORATION
INTERIM BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

	March 31 2009	December 31 2008
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	15,988,152	24,166,305
Amounts receivable	410,974	432,243
Prepaid expenses	225,933	186,770
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,625,059	24,785,318
Equipment (Note 3)	198,648	210,532
Mineral properties (Note 4)	135,645,916	129,988,477
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	152,469,623	154,984,327
<hr/>		
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,847,089	5,283,373
Future income taxes (Note 5)	15,037,192	15,058,296
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,884,281	20,341,699
<hr/>		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 6)	124,699,739	124,699,739
Contributed surplus (Note 7)	29,596,709	29,324,721
Deficit	(19,711,106)	(19,381,802)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	134,585,342	134,642,658
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	152,469,623	154,984,327
<hr/>		

Commitments (Note 9)
Subsequent event (Note 12)

APPROVED BY THE DIRECTORS

Graham C. Thody (Signed)

Stephen H. Sorensen (Signed)

Refer to accompanying notes.

UEX CORPORATION
INTERIM STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS, COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND DEFICIT
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Expenses		
Amortization	2,402	2,508
Bank charges and interest	742	829
Donations	-	105,000
Filing fees and stock exchange	58,273	133,911
General and administration	48,052	58,363
Insurance	11,254	11,774
Legal and audit	44,195	25,163
Rent	24,956	24,905
Salaries and benefits	126,569	115,816
Stock-based compensation	129,770	803,035
Telephone	2,213	1,811
Travel and promotion	513	4,665
Loss before the following	(448,939)	(1,287,780)
Investment income	45,930	479,096
Loss before income taxes	(403,009)	(808,684)
Future income tax recovery (Note 5)	73,705	2,024
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(329,304)	(806,660)
Deficit, beginning of period	(19,381,802)	(10,577,808)
Deficit, end of period	(19,711,106)	(11,384,468)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.002)	(0.004)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Basic	183,703,052	183,549,206
Diluted	183,848,352	185,518,283

Refer to accompanying notes.

UEX CORPORATION
INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	(329,304)	(806,660)
Items not involving cash		
Amortization	2,402	2,508
Stock-based compensation	129,770	803,035
Future income tax recovery	(73,705)	(2,024)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital		
Amounts receivable	81,630	40,410
Prepaid expenses	(39,163)	(67,021)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(185,808)	10,890
	<u>(414,178)</u>	<u>(18,862)</u>
Investing activities		
Mineral property expenditures	(5,446,728)	(9,289,928)
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to mineral property expenditures	(2,250,476)	826,586
Change in amounts receivable relating to mineral property expenditures	(60,361)	(377,409)
Purchase of equipment	(6,410)	(11,492)
	<u>(7,763,975)</u>	<u>(8,852,243)</u>
Financing activities		
Issuance of share capital	-	132,000
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(8,178,153)	(8,739,105)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	<u>24,166,305</u>	<u>51,830,474</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	15,988,152	43,091,369
Supplementary information		
Interest received	62,379	530,583
Non-cash stock-based compensation included in mineral property expenditures	142,218	279,217
Increase to mineral properties due to future income taxes	52,601	103,272
Amortization included in mineral properties	15,892	26,158

Refer to accompanying notes.

UEX CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2009
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

1. Nature of Operations

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable ore reserves in its mineral properties, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration and development, the completion of commitments required under option agreements in order for the Company to earn its interest in the underlying mineral claims, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of its mineral properties.

2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") and, except for the adoption of new accounting pronouncements issued by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") discussed below, follow the same accounting policies as used in the most recent annual financial statements. The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008.

a) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the new CICA Handbook Section 3064 - *Goodwill and Intangible Assets* ("Section 3064"), which replaces CICA Handbook Section 3062 - *Goodwill and Intangible Assets* and provides more comprehensive guidance for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. On adoption of Section 6064, Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") Abstract 27 - *Revenues and Expenditures During the Pre-Operating Period* no longer applies to the Company. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on these interim financial statements.

b) International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008, the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly accountable companies to use IFRS, replacing Canadian GAAP. This date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition date of January 1, 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS.

3. Equipment

			March 31 2009	December 31 2008
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Exploration equipment	313,198	186,657	126,541	136,801
Computer equipment	108,948	59,825	49,123	53,107
Computer software	115,277	101,347	13,930	11,094
Furniture and fixtures	11,704	2,650	9,054	9,530
	549,127	350,479	198,648	210,532

UEX CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2009
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

4. Mineral Properties

The continuity of exploration and development expenditures on mineral properties is as follows:

	Balance December 31 2008	Exploration and development expenditures during the period	Balance March 31 2009
	\$	\$	\$
Hidden Bay	59,337,816	4,811,836	64,149,652
Western Athabasca	40,454,607	711,553	41,166,160
Black Lake	15,253,114	10,113	15,263,227
Riou Lake	8,931,497	51,693	8,983,190
Northern Athabasca	5,413,862	66,633	5,480,495
Beatty River	597,581	5,611	603,192
	129,988,477	5,657,439	135,645,916

A summary of the Company's mineral property interests is as follows:

(a) Hidden Bay Project

The Company's 100%-owned Hidden Bay Project, including the West Bear, Raven and Horseshoe Deposits, is located in the eastern Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan, Canada.

(b) Western Athabasca Projects

The Western Athabasca Projects, located in the western Athabasca Basin, which include the Anne, Colette and Kianna Deposits, are ten joint ventures with the Company holding a 49% interest and AREVA Resources Canada Inc. ("AREVA") holding a 51% interest as at March 31, 2009. The Company is in the process of preparing joint venture agreements with AREVA.

The Anne, Colette and Kianna Deposits are subject to a royalty of US\$0.212 per pound of U₃O₈ sold, to a maximum of US\$10,000,000.

(c) Black Lake Project

The Black Lake Project, located in the northern Athabasca Basin, is a joint venture with the Company holding an 89.96% interest and AREVA holding a 10.04% interest as at December 31, 2008.

(d) Riou Lake Project

The Company has a 100% interest in the Riou Lake Project located in the northern Athabasca Basin.

(e) Northern Athabasca Projects

The Company has a 100% interest in the Northern Athabasca Projects located in the northern Athabasca Basin.

(f) Beatty River Project

During 2004, the Company entered into an option agreement with Japan-Canada Uranium Company, Limited ("JCU"), whereby the Company was granted an option to acquire a 25% interest in the Beatty River Project, located in the western Athabasca Basin, by funding \$865,000 in exploration expenditures by December 31, 2008. On January 29, 2008, the deadline date was extended to December 31, 2010. At the time of the agreement, AREVA held a 50.71% interest and JCU held a 49.29% interest in the Beatty River Project.

UEX CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2009
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

5. Future Income Taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	Three-Month Period Ended March 31 2009 \$	Three-Month Period Ended March 31 2008 \$
Loss before income taxes	(403,009)	(808,684)
Income recovery at statutory rates	120,903	254,735
Non-deductible expenses and permanent differences	(39,008)	(253,372)
Future tax rate differences	(8,190)	661
Future income tax recovery	73,705	2,024

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portion of the Company's future income tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are presented below:

	March 31 2009 \$	December 31 2008 \$
Future income tax assets:		
Loss carry forwards	408,819	335,762
Equipment	37,265	36,616
Share issuance costs	347,775	347,775
	793,859	720,153
Future income tax liabilities:		
Mineral properties	(15,831,051)	(15,778,449)
Net future income tax liabilities	(15,037,192)	(15,058,296)

6. Share Capital

(a) Authorized

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in series, of which 1,000,000 preferred shares have been designated Series 1 Preferred Shares.

(b) Issued and Outstanding - Common Shares

	Number of Shares	Value \$
Balance, December 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009	183,703,052	124,699,739

UEX CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2009
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

6. Share Capital (Cont'd)

(c) Stock-Based Compensation

A summary of the status of the Company's stock-based compensation plan as of March 31, 2009, and changes during the three-month period then ended, are presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price \$
Outstanding – December 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009	11,051,200	2.65
Exercisable – March 31, 2009	9,891,200	2.59

As at March 31, 2009, the Company had reserved a total of 11,051,200 common shares for issuance related to director, employee and consultant options, the details of which are as follows:

Exercise Prices \$	Number Outstanding March 31, 2008	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life
0.08	156,500	4.5 years
0.84	300,000	5.3 years
0.95	575,000	5.4 years
1.20	4,020,000	9.2 years
1.80	99,700	6.3 years
2.75	175,000	5.9 years
3.56	1,850,000	7.4 years
4.22	3,875,000	8.6 years
	11,051,200	8.2 years

On December 22, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors approved the re-pricing of 3,875,000 outstanding stock options from an exercise price of \$4.22 per option to an exercise price of \$0.52 per option. The modification of these stock options is subject to shareholder approval.

The estimated fair value of all options granted and vested during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 is \$271,988 (2008 - \$1,082,252). Included in deferred exploration and development expenditures is \$142,218 (2008 - \$279,217) of stock-based compensation. The unamortized balance of stock-based compensation expense for options that were not vested at March 31, 2009 is \$843,047.

There were no stock options granted during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009. The weighted-average fair value of options granted during the three-month period ended March 31, 2008 was \$1.35 per option using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	2009	2008
Volatility percentage	-	69%
Risk-free interest rate	-	3.0%
Dividend yield	-	-
Expected life of options	-	3 years

UEX CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2009
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

7. Contributed Surplus

The continuity of the Company's contributed surplus is as follows:

	\$
Contributed surplus, December 31, 2008	29,324,721
Fair value of options vested during the period	<u>271,988</u>
Contributed surplus, March 31, 2009	<u>29,596,709</u>

8. Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and earnings (loss) available to shareholders. For all periods presented, earnings (loss) available to shareholders equals reported earnings (loss). The treasury stock method is used to calculate diluted earnings per share. However, outstanding options have no dilutive effect on basic earnings (loss) per share for the periods presented.

9. Commitments

The Company has an obligation under an operating lease for its office premises. The future minimum lease payments are as follows:

	\$
2009	30,587
2010	<u>37,384</u>

Other commitments in respect of the Company's mineral properties are disclosed in Note 4.

10. Management of Capital

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration and development programs on its mineral properties. The Company manages its capital structure, consisting of shareholders' equity and cash and cash equivalents, and makes adjustments to it, based on funds available to the Company, in order to support the exploration and development of its mineral properties. Historically, the Company has relied exclusively on the issuance of common shares for its capital requirements.

All of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are available for exploration and development programs and administrative operations.

The Company has not changed its approach to capital management during the current period. The Company is not subject to any external capital restrictions.

UEX CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2009
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

11. Management of Financial Risk

The Company operates entirely in Canada and is therefore not subject to any significant foreign exchange risk. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to limited liquidity risk, credit risk and interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure as outlined in Note 10 of these interim financial statements. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period.

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk includes cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable. The Company reduces its credit risk by maintaining its bank accounts at large international financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable. The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments, such as bankers' acceptance notes, with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition.

The Company holds a significant portion of its cash and cash equivalents in interest-bearing instruments. The primary objective of the Company's investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing the income it receives from its investments without significantly increasing risk. To minimize interest rate risk, the Company maintains its portfolio of cash equivalents in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments, such as bankers' acceptance notes, with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition.

12. Subsequent Event

Subsequent to March 31, 2009, the Company issued 8,700,000 flow-through common shares at \$1.00 per share for gross proceeds of \$8,700,000, pursuant to a brokered private placement. A commission of \$348,000 was paid to the broker.



Corporate Information

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Transfer Agency

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