

**Uranium One Inc.**  
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Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4B1

Trading Symbols: UUU - Toronto Stock Exchange, JSE Limited (Johannesburg Stock Exchange)

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**NEWS RELEASE**

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August 13, 2008

**Uranium One Announces Results for Q2 2008 and Appoints Jean Nortier as CEO**

Vancouver, British Columbia and Johannesburg, South Africa – Uranium One Inc. (“Uranium One”) today reported that Jean Nortier has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer, as well as a director of the Company. Uranium One also announced another record production quarter of 767,100 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> for the second quarter of 2008, quarterly earnings from mine operations of \$32.9 million and substantial progress at its US Operations. The Company also confirmed its 2008 production target of 3.1 million pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.

All figures are in US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

**Highlights:**

- Record production<sup>(1)</sup> in Q2 2008 of 767,100 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, an increase of 24% from 618,900 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in Q1 2008 and 42% from 539,100 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in Q4 2007
- Attributable sales of 685,600 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> for Q2 2008, which was 142% more than attributable sales of 283,300 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in Q1 2008 and 70% more than the average quarterly sales of 402,200 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> per quarter during 2007
- Earnings from mine operations of \$32.9 million in Q2 2008 increased 102% from \$16.3 million in Q1 2008 and 72% from \$19.2 million in Q2 2007
- Production guidance for 2008 remains unchanged at 3.1 million pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, comprising 1.8 million pounds from Akdala and 1.3 million pounds of pre-commercial production from South Inkai, Dominion and Kharasan
- Sulphuric acid constraints in Kazakhstan eased during the quarter with the commissioning of the Balkhash sulphuric acid plant in June
- Measured resources in the United States increased by 80% from 10.7 million pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> to 19.2 million pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Moore Ranch feasibility study completed with an after-tax NPV of \$81 million. Life of mine average cash operating costs before taxes in 2008 terms, are expected to be \$14 per pound of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and total cash costs are expected to be \$26 per pound of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, including state taxes and royalties
- \$100 million senior secured revolving credit facility concluded in June
- Realized cash proceeds of \$66.7 million from the sale of non-core assets
- Appointment of Eben Swanepoel as Senior Vice President, Africa & Europe, succeeding Robert van Niekerk who has been appointed Executive Vice President, Technical Services

Ian Telfer, Chairman of the Board of Uranium One said:

“On behalf of the Board of Directors of Uranium One, I am pleased that Jean has accepted his appointment as CEO of the Company. Jean’s performance as interim CEO and in his previous roles with the Company has been outstanding. Under his leadership, Uranium One has achieved a number of important operational milestones, including another record quarter of production. We have every confidence that Jean and the rest of his team will keep Uranium One firmly on track to becoming one of the world’s largest uranium producers.”

Jean Nortier, President and CEO of Uranium One commented:

“It is an honour to be leading Uranium One through the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. I am excited by the excellent management team that Uranium One has attracted, our long life assets, the geographical diversity of our production base and the dynamics of the market in which we operate. It is encouraging that during the second quarter of 2008, Uranium One achieved another record quarter of production totalling 767,100 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and that our guidance for 2008 production remains unchanged at 3.1 million pounds. I am also pleased with the pace of development at our US projects, the progress made in disposing of non-core assets and the conclusion of a credit facility.”

### **Management Changes**

The Board of Directors of Uranium One has appointed Jean Nortier as President and Chief Executive Officer, as well as a director of the Company. Mr. Nortier has extensive experience with the Uranium One group and has previously acted as Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice-President Corporate Development and most recently as Interim Chief Executive of the Group.

In addition, Robert van Niekerk has been appointed Executive Vice President, Technical Services. Uranium One’s Technical Services Division is based in Denver and has been formed to house Uranium One’s technical skills base and will be deployed to oversee project evaluation, feasibility studies, major capital projects, reserve and resource estimations and exploration for Uranium One globally.

Succeeding Mr. van Niekerk, Uranium One has appointed Eben Swanepoel as Senior Vice President, Africa and Europe. Mr. Swanepoel has over 25 years experience in mining operations in southern Africa. From 2005 to 2007, he was General Manager at Tati Nickel Mining Company in Botswana, where he oversaw the successful turn-around of the open pit and trackless underground operations. Prior to that, Mr. Swanepoel served as a Senior Project Manager for Anglo Platinum, where he was responsible for four major trackless, narrow-reef and open pit operations. Mr. Swanepoel holds a Masters of Engineering degree from the University of Witwatersrand.

### **Financial Review**

During Q2 2008 the Company sold 685,600 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at an average realized price of \$72 per pound resulting in revenue of \$49.4 million, compared to sales of 244,200 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and revenue of \$23.3 million during Q2 2007.

The average cash cost per pound sold<sup>(2)</sup> was \$14 per pound during Q2 2008, compared to \$12 per pound sold during Q1 2008. The higher operating expenses during Q2 2008 are primarily due to higher sulphuric acid costs experienced during the quarter. With the recent commissioning of a new sulphuric acid plant in Kazakhstan, the price for sulphuric acid has decreased significantly

and the Company does not expect the cost per pound sold at Akdala to increase further during 2008.

Earnings from mine operations during the second quarter of 2008 were \$32.9 million, an increase of 102% over first quarter 2008 earnings from mine operations of \$16.3 million.

Primarily as a result of impairments recognized on non-core assets held for sale, the net loss from continuing operations for Q2 2008 was \$68.2 million, or \$0.15 per basic and diluted share, compared to a net loss from continuing operations for Q1 2008 of \$10.3 million, or \$0.02 per basic and diluted share.

Adjusted net earnings<sup>(2)</sup> for Q2 2008 were \$6.6 million, or \$0.01 per basic and diluted share compared to an adjusted net loss during Q1 2008 of \$10.3 million, or \$0.02 per basic and diluted share.

Consolidated cash and cash equivalents were \$133.1 million as at June 30, 2008 compared to \$160.2 million at March 31, 2008.

The Company received cash proceeds during Q2 2008 of \$66.7 million through the sale of non-core investments and will continue to seek to dispose of other selected non-core investments, including its remaining shareholding in Aflase Gold which has a current market value of approximately \$52 million.

Also during the second quarter, Uranium One concluded a senior secured revolving credit facility. Under the terms of the facility, the Company has the ability to borrow up to \$100 million from the lead lenders, Bank of Montreal and The Bank of Nova Scotia. The facility has a two year term, and may be extended for a further year with lender consent.

## **Operations Review**

### *Akdala Uranium Mine (70%), Kazakhstan*

In line with the production plan for 2008, Akdala produced 621,800 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, of which 435,300 pounds is attributable to Uranium One. The average cash operating cost per pound of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> sold was \$14 during the quarter. Commissioning of the precipitation and filtration circuit was completed and the circuit is now fully operational. This enables Akdala to produce yellowcake on site, reducing its dependency on external processing facilities, decreasing transport lead times and reducing costs.

## **Projects Review**

### *South Inkai Uranium Project (70%), Kazakhstan*

Pre-commercial U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> production from South Inkai during Q2 2008 continued to exceed expectations and totalled 367,300 pounds, of which 257,100 pounds is attributable to Uranium One. This represents a 78% increase over Q1 2008 pre-commercial U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> production levels of 206,400 pounds, of which 144,500 pounds is attributable to Uranium One. Average flow rates, as well as the concentration of uranium in solution, have shown quarter over quarter increases since the start of pilot production in Q4 2007. As a result of the continued out-performance of the ramp-up at South Inkai, Uranium One has increased its attributable U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> production guidance for 2008 from 500,000 pounds to 910,000 pounds, assuming receipt of regulatory approval for industrial production, which is expected during the second half of 2008.

*Kharasan Uranium Project (30%), Kazakhstan*

Development activities are continuing at Kharasan, but have been slower than originally anticipated. Acidification of the first well field at Kharasan commenced in March 2008; however, due to a slower than expected increase in the concentration of uranium in solution, the commencement of pilot production has been delayed. As a result, the Corporation is adjusting its 2008 pre-commercial U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> production guidance for Kharasan from 220,000 pounds to 50,000 pounds.

*Dominion Uranium Project (100%), South Africa*

During Q2 2008 pre-commercial production from the Dominion Uranium Project was 74,700 pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and 1,800 ounces of gold, compared to 42,900 pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and 1,200 ounces of gold during Q1 2008. Underground development during the second quarter was 3,880 metres, an increase of 6% over the first quarter. The underground ore blasted grade improved to 0.54 kg/tonne during the second quarter, compared to 0.36 kg/tonne in the first quarter. Underground ore processed through the plant totalled 94,300 tonnes during the second quarter, an increase of 37% over the 69,000 tonnes processed during the first quarter. The grade of underground ore delivered to the plant was 0.43 kg/tonne during Q2 2008. Total metallurgical plant recoveries on the blended underground ore and surface tailings material are estimated to be approximately 70% currently, compared to 67% when last reported. Although progress is being made, the ramp-up at Dominion continues to be slower than anticipated and the Corporation now expects pre-commercial U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> production to be 320,000 pounds for the year, instead of the 590,000 pounds previously anticipated.

*Powder River Basin ISR Projects (100%), United States*

In accordance with NI 43-101, a feasibility study for the Moore Ranch project was completed by engineering consulting companies TREC, Inc. and BRS Engineering, Inc. The study has concluded that the Moore Ranch project is technically and economically feasible. Two alternatives were evaluated: a satellite plant option with toll processing of uranium-bearing resins at Power Resources Inc., and a 2 million pound per year central processing plant ("CPP") alternative. Highlights from the feasibility study (CPP alternative) include:

- After-tax NPV at an 8% discount rate of \$81 million
- After-tax IRR of 106%
- Life of mine average cash operating costs per pound of \$13.70
- Life of mine average total cash costs, including royalties, of \$26.30 per pound
- Start-up capital expenditures, including pre-production costs, of \$33 million
- Probable reserves at Moore Ranch of 4.3 million tons at a grade of 0.054% containing 4.6 million pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Steady state production levels of 1 million pounds per year

The economic analysis assumed a price of \$64 per pound U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The feasibility study considered production from the Moore Ranch deposit only. The 1 million pound per annum excess capacity in the central ISR processing facility could be used for potential production from additional projects owned by Uranium One in the Powder River Basin, but the additional resources were not considered in the feasibility study.

The NRC and WDEQ technical reviews of the application to build and operate an in situ uranium recovery facility at the Moore Ranch Project are currently in progress and the Corporation

expects to receive the licence and permit during 2009. Production from Moore Ranch is anticipated to commence during 2010.

Other Powder River Basin properties where delineation drilling and environmental data collection for permitting purposes is ongoing include the Ludeman, Allemand-Ross and Peterson projects.

#### *Great Divide Basin ISR Projects (100%), United States*

In the first week of July 2008, the Corporation submitted applications to the US federal and state authorities for the licence and permits to construct and operate an in situ uranium recovery facility at the Antelope and JAB projects.

A central processing facility is being planned for construction at the Antelope project, with a satellite facility installed at JAB. The central processing facility is planned to have a capacity of 2 million pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> per year. In addition to processing resin from the satellite plant at JAB, the Antelope central processing facility would have the capacity to accept resins from other Uranium One projects in the Great Divide Basin. Those potential projects include Twin Buttes, Cyclone Rim, West JAB, Stewart Creek, Crooks Creek and Bull Springs.

A drill program is anticipated to recommence at the Antelope project during Q3 2008.

#### *Hobson and La Palangana (99%), United States*

The refurbishment of the fully permitted and licenced Hobson facility has now been successfully completed. Due to a longer than expected permitting process for the La Palangana uranium project, pre-commercial production is now expected to commence in 2009 and accordingly pre-commercial production of 35,000 lbs U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, previously estimated for late 2008, will not be attained.

**This news release should be read in conjunction with Uranium One's second quarter 2008 Management Discussion and Analysis filed with SEDAR and available on our website, [www.uranium1.com](http://www.uranium1.com), in the "Investors" section under "Quarterly Reports".**

#### **Conference Call Details**

Uranium One will be hosting a conference call and webcast to discuss the second quarter 2008 results today starting at 10:00 a.m. (Eastern Time). Participants may join the call by dialling toll free 1-800-587-1893 or 1-416-915-5763 for local calls or calls from outside Canada and the United States. A live webcast of the call will be available through CNW Group's website at: [www.newswire.ca/webcast](http://www.newswire.ca/webcast)

A recording of the conference call will be available for replay for a two week period beginning at approximately 12:00 p.m. today by dialling toll free 1-877-289-8525 or 1-416-640-1917 for local calls or calls from outside Canada and the United States. The pass code for the replay is 21279862. A replay of the webcast will be available on our website at [www.uranium1.com](http://www.uranium1.com)

#### *About Uranium One*

Uranium One Inc. is a Canadian-based uranium producing company with a primary listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange and a secondary listing on the JSE Limited (the Johannesburg stock exchange). The Corporation owns 70% of the operating Akdala Uranium Mine in Kazakhstan and is also developing the South Inkai and Kharasan Uranium Projects in Kazakhstan. Uranium

One owns the Dominion Uranium Project in South Africa, as well as the Honeymoon Uranium Project in South Australia. In the United States, Uranium One has extensive property holdings in Wyoming, Texas, Utah and New Mexico, including the Shootaring Canyon Mill and the Hobson ISR facility.

- (1) Comprised of commercial production from Akdala, as well as pre-commercial production from South Inkai and Dominion.
- (2) The Corporation has included non-GAAP performance measures: sales price per pound of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, cost per pound of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> sold, adjusted net earnings / loss and adjusted net earnings / loss per share. The Corporation reports total cash costs on a sales basis. In the uranium mining industry, these are common performance measures but do not have any standardized meaning, and are non-GAAP measures. The Corporation believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with GAAP, the Corporation and certain investors use this information to evaluate the Corporation's performance and ability to generate cash flow. The additional information provided herein should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

For further information, please contact:

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#### **Cautionary Statement**

**No stock exchange, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained herein.**

*Forward-looking statements: This press release contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to those with respect to the price of uranium and gold, the estimation of mineral resources and reserves, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Uranium One to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, the actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, possible variations in grade and ore densities or recovery rates, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents, labour disputes or other risks of the mining industry, delays in obtaining government approvals or financing or in completion of development or construction activities, risks relating to the integration of acquisitions, to international operations, to prices of uranium and gold as well as those factors referred to in the section entitled "Risk factors" in Uranium One's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2007, which is available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com), and which should be reviewed in conjunction with this document. Although Uranium One has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Uranium One expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.*

*In addition, this press release uses the terms "measured resources", "indicated resources", "inferred resources", "probable reserves" and "proven reserves" as defined in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by CIM Council on August 20, 2000, as may be amended from time to time by the CIM, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. A mineral resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade,*

*geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. A measured mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity. An indicated mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed. An inferred mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited exploration and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and there is no assurance that any mineral resources will ultimately be reclassified as proven or probable reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. A mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined. Mineral reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into probable and proven categories. A probable mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of an indicated mineral resource and, in some circumstances, a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A proven mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified.*

*For the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administration (NI 43-101), Mr. M.H.G. Heyns, Pr.SCL.Nat. (SACNASP), MSAIMM, MGSSA, Senior Vice President of Uranium One Inc., is the qualified person who prepared or supervised the preparation of the information that forms the basis of the scientific and technical disclosure contained in this press release.*

*Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the mineral deposits in the measured and indicated resource categories will ever be converted into reserves. In addition, "inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies or economic studies except for preliminary assessments as defined under NI 43-101. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred resource exists or is economically or legally mineable.*

***For further information about Uranium One, please visit [uranium1.com](http://uranium1.com).***