



TITANIUM CORPORATION INC.
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
August 31, 2013

November 12, 2013

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CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

In this Annual Information Form, the following words and phrases have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

"**CBCA**" means *Canada Business Corporations Act*;

"**Common Shares**" means the common shares in the capital of the Company;

"**Company**", "**Titanium**", "**we**", "**us**" or "**our**" means Titanium Corporation Inc.;

"**oil sands**" has the meaning ascribed to such term in the *Mines and Minerals Act* (Alberta); and

"**TSXV**" means the TSX Venture Exchange.

Unless otherwise specified, information in this Annual Information Form is as at the end of the Company's most recently completed fiscal year, being August 31, 2013.

All dollar amounts herein are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements contained herein including, without limitation, management's assessment of future plans and operations, financial and business prospects and financial outlook, tax horizon, planned capital expenditures, the timing thereof and the method of funding may be forward-looking statements which reflect management's expectations regarding future plans and intentions, growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities. Words such as "may", "will", "should", "could", "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "plan", "potential", "continue" and similar expressions have been used to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current beliefs and are based on information currently available to management. Forward-looking statements involve significant risk and uncertainties. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements including, but not limited to, future prices for zircon, bitumen and naphtha, changes in general economic and market conditions, expected capital expenditures and expected future research activities, loss of markets, volatility of commodity prices, currency fluctuations, environmental risks, competition from other waste management companies, inability to retain services, incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions, failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions, access to and cost of oil sands tailings, delays resulting from or inability to obtain required regulatory approvals and ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources and risk factors outlined under "*Risk Factors*" and elsewhere herein. As a consequence, actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements or information are based on a number of factors and assumptions which have been used to develop such statements and information but which may prove to be incorrect. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements or information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements or information because we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. In addition to other factors and assumptions which may be identified in this document, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things: the impact of increasing competition; the general stability of the economic environment in which Titanium operates; the timely receipt of any required regulatory approvals; our ability to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner; our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms; access to oil sands tailings; future oil and natural gas prices; currency, exchange and interest rates; the regulatory framework regarding environmental matters in the jurisdictions in which we operate; and our ability to successfully market our services.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Additional information on these and other factors that could affect our operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and may be accessed through the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com), and at our website (www.titaniumcorporation.com). Although the forward-looking statements contained herein are based upon what

management believes to be reasonable assumptions, management cannot assure that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements and information are made as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to update or review them to reflect new events or circumstances except as required by applicable securities laws.

Forward-looking statements and other information contained herein concerning our industry and our general expectations concerning this industry are based on estimates prepared by management using data from publicly available industry sources as well as from market research and industry analysis and on assumptions based on data and knowledge of this industry which the Company believes to be reasonable. However, this data is inherently imprecise, although generally indicative of relative market positions, market shares and performance characteristics. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding any industry data presented herein, the industry involves risks and uncertainties and is subject to change based on various factors.

BACKGROUND

Titanium Corporation Inc. was formed upon the amalgamation of Titanium Corporation of Canada Limited and NAR Resources Ltd. under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) on July 24, 2001. On March 19, 2009, Titanium was continued under the CBCA.

We do not have any subsidiaries.

Our principal office is located at Suite 510 – 840 6th Ave, SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3A8 and our registered office is located at Suite 1000 – 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2C5.

The Common Shares trade on the TSXV under the symbol "TIC".

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The following is a summary of our business operations for the periods shown.

Fiscal 2011

On September 28, 2010, we announced that Mr. Andreas Curkovic had been retained to provide investor relations services (the "**Services**"). As part of his compensation for the Services, Mr. Curkovic was granted 50,000 incentive stock options under our stock option plan and was entitled to receive a fee of \$5,000 per month that was renewable on a monthly basis.

On October 5, 2010, we announced the completion of the first portion of Phase III of the concentration and separation of heavy minerals and the removal and recovery of heavy minerals and bitumen from oil sands froth treatment tailings (the "**CVW Project**") and the advance of a second payment of \$2.0 million from Sustainable Development Technology Canada ("**SDTC**") under a contribution agreement (the "**Contribution Agreement**") with SDTC to financially assist us in completing the CVW Project in order to commercially demonstrate the technology (the "**SDTC Grant**"). Under the terms of the Contribution Agreement, SDTC agreed to contribute up to the lesser of: (i) 30.75% of the eligible costs associated with the CVW Project; or (ii) \$4,919,212, with contributions paid in stages when agreed project milestones were met as set out in the Contribution Agreement. SDTC consortium agreements were also entered into with each of Syncrude Canada Ltd. ("**Syncrude**"), Canadian Natural Resources Limited ("**CNRL**") and Suncor Energy Inc. ("**Suncor**"). On December 15, 2010, we completed a brokered private placement of 7,165,500 units ("**Units**") of the Company at a price of \$2.00 per Unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$14,331,000 (the "**Private Placement**"). Each Unit consisted of one Common Share and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant (a "**Warrant**"). Each whole Warrant entitled the holder to purchase one additional Common Share at a price of \$2.50 per Common Share and all Warrants expired on June 15, 2012. The Warrants were listed and posted for trading on the TSXV on April 18, 2011 and were delisted on June 15, 2012.

In early December 2010, piloting of a third oil sands operator's tailings commenced and was completed in February 2011. Bitumen and solvent recoveries from froth treatment tailings averaged 75% and bitumen removal from heavy minerals was well within target ranges.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2011, we commissioned a paraffinic froth treatment tailings pilot at a third party site for two other oil sands operators and then operated for four weeks during that quarter.

On March 10, 2011, we announced the completion of the second phase of the Company's oil sands tailings demonstration pilot project and the advance of a third payment of \$825,000 from SDTC, bringing the total payment advances to \$4.4 million from SDTC under the Contribution Agreement.

In May 2011, the pilot project at CanmetENERGY ("**Canmet**") was decommissioned following operation of the minerals cleaning circuit to produce heavy mineral concentrate, which marked the conclusion of the 18 month demonstration pilot. Minerals separation testing was undertaken in Australia with expert firms to optimize zircon recovery.

Fiscal 2012

Our technology was submitted to the Oil Sands Tailings Consortium ("**OSTC**"), comprised of all of the major oil sands operators in Canada, which was formed to share best practices and technologies across the industry. OSTC was in the process of developing an oil sands tailings "Technology Roadmap", which was developed to guide the industry's implementation of new technologies. In 2012, OSTC was merged to become part of the Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance ("**COSIA**").

On November 1, 2011, the Company announced that The Alberta Science and Technology Leadership Foundation ("**ASTech**") recognized Dr. Kevin Moran as one of its 2011 ASTech Honourees for his role in developing new innovative tailings technologies for the oil sands industry. The ASTech award Honourees are recognized by industry, Government and academia for achieving outstanding technology breakthrough's that improve the world.

On January 25, 2012, Mr. David C.W. Macdonald was elected as a director of the Company.

On February 16, 2012, the Company was recognized by the TSX Venture Exchange as one of the TOP 50 listed companies for 2012 (from the listed group of over 2,000 companies).

In March of 2012, the Company participated in Globe 2012 in Vancouver, one of the world's largest international sustainability conferences where the Company was featured as a successful project by the Canadian Government's SDTC Agency.

In March of 2012, the Company was featured in Mineral Sands Report published monthly by TZ Minerals International Pty Ltd ("**TZMI**"). Headquartered in Australia, TZMI is the leading independent consulting and publishing company providing practical commercial data, analysis and solutions in the mineral sands and TiO2 pigment industries.

On June 1, 2012, Mr. C. Bruce Burton resigned as a director of the Company.

On June 15, 2012, all of the outstanding Warrants expired and were delisted from the TSXV.

In August of 2012, **COSIA** announced its Technology Roadmap and Action Plan. The Company's technologies were included in this review and were ranked in the top twenty technologies identified by COSIA.

Fiscal 2013

On October 16, 2012, a patent relating to the Company's "Creating Value from Waste" ("**CVW**") technology was issued by the Canadian Patent Office (Canadian Patent No. 2,693,879 (Moran et al)).

In November of 2012, the Canadian Government awarded a further \$1.4 million under the SDTC Grant to support the Company's research and development ("R&D") programs. The grant was received in conjunction with the Company's R&D programs to produce a larger sample of cleaned heavy mineral concentrate ("HMC") for minerals separation processing into final zircon sample products. The program produced approximately 2 tonnes of HMC which was shipped to Australia. In Australia, the Company's technical team has been processing the HMC through advanced minerals separation circuitry into zircon and other products for customer testing. In parallel, a paraffinic pilot program was also conducted at Canmet to further refine this technology, which is at an earlier stage of development.

On November 29, 2012, the Company appeared before the Standing Committee of Natural Resources of the House of Commons investigating innovation in Canada's energy sector. The Company's testimony focused on the economic and environmental opportunities to recover minerals, bitumen and solvents from oil sands tailings ponds.

On December 12, 2012, a patent relating to the Company's technology related to hydrocarbon diluents (solvents) recovery from oil sands tailings was issued by the Canadian Patent Office (Canadian Patent No. 2,712,725 (Moran et al)).

In November of 2012, the Company entered into a National Research Council of Canada ("**NRC**") Industry Research Assistance Program ("**IRAP**") contribution agreement (the "**NRC-IRAP Contribution Agreement**") to assist the Company in carrying out programs related to paraffinic froth treatment tailings. The programs included recovery of heavy mineral concentrates, zircon and bitumen production, as well as froth treatment tailings remediation. Pursuant to the IRAP Contribution Agreement, IRAP committed to provide technical advisory expertise and financial support of up to \$350,000 for eligible costs related to programs at Canmet's research facilities in Devon, Alberta for completion by the end of 2013. In March of 2013, the NRC-IRAP Contribution Agreement was amended to increase IRAP's financial support of the program to a maximum of \$483,000.

On April 17, 2013, the Company was awarded a U.S. patent for technology related to bitumen recovery from tailings streams (U.S. Patent No. 8,382,976 (Moran et al)).

On April 30, 2013, the Company announced that the board of directors of the Company (the "**Board**") granted \$50,000 of deferred share units ("**DSUs**"), or 55,555 DSUs, to each of our six non-executive directors to align the interests of the non-executive directors with the long-term performance of the Company. The DSUs were priced at the closing price of the Common Shares on April 29, 2013, being the last trading day preceding the grant. The DSUs vested on grant and will be settled in cash at the time of the non-executive directors' retirement from the Board based on the market price of the Company's shares at the time of retirement. On the same day, the Company announced that it had issued a total of 950,000 incentive stock options to officers of the Company under our stock option plan. The stock options are exercisable at a price of \$1.00 per share, expire in five years and vest as to one-sixth every three months, for a period of eighteen months, following the date of grant.

On May 16, 2013, the Company was awarded the final of three core Canadian patents for a novel process that recovers bitumen from froth treatment tailings (Canadian Patent No. 2,662,346 (Moran et al)). On the same day, the Company announced it had received the final results of independent testing on its pilot at the Canmet facilities and that it had achieved all of its objectives at larger scale processing.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Company has now accomplished three important milestones relating to the commercialization of value extraction technology in the Canadian oil sands. The first was the completion of the Canmet pilot project to verify the commercial potential of the Company's bitumen, solvent and mineral extraction techniques from oil sands tailings streams. The second was securing three Canadian patents protecting the Company's intellectual property. Finally, the Company has continued to conduct an active Government relations program directed toward Alberta and Canadian government ministries. The feedback from these stakeholders has been positive and encouraging. The Alberta Government is at an advanced stage of developing fiscal programs relevant to the recovery of resources from oil sands waste streams. Royalty and other fiscal terms are needed for the development of a new minerals industry and associated recovery of bitumen lost in tailings.

Independent reviews of the Company's technology and piloting have confirmed environmental benefits related to the recovery of hydrocarbons from tailings resulting in the reduction of VOC's and GHG's. The Company continued discussions with potential strategic partners and have attracted interest from international firms that would bring technical, marketing and financial resources to joint ventures.

Proposals have been made for the commercial installation of the Company's technology at the oil sands sites of the operators who cooperated throughout the development and piloting of the technology. Reviews and discussions are ongoing.

In 2013, the Company was invited to join COSIA, Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance., COSIA is a new organization formed in 2012 by the oil sands industry to accelerate the adoption of environmental technologies including tailings. The Company's technology has been reviewed by COSIA and prioritized among the top 20 technologies in the COSIA Technology Roadmap.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

Research and Development Strategy

General Development of the Business

We are in the development stage of our business as we have yet to earn revenues and are devoting substantially all of our efforts towards the commercial development of the CVW™ Project. Phase I of the CVW™ Project, which involved initial laboratory scale work with a view to identifying the most prospective laboratory-based solutions, was completed in 2008, and Phase II of the CVW™ Project, which involved continuous bench scale testing with the objective of providing scaling data for piloting, was completed in 2009.

Phase III of the CVW™ Project was completed in May 2011. The objective of this phase was to operate our CVW™ technology in an integrated process. This phase was completed at Canmet's pilot facility in Devon, Alberta and in May 2011 the pilot plant was decommissioned and the Company stored the technology circuits utilized during the demonstration pilot. The pilot demonstrated a number of our CVW™-developed technologies that are designed to concentrate and recover heavy minerals and bitumen, recover solvents, treat and recover water, as well as reduce environmental impacts associated with froth tailings streams. Phase III of the CVW™ Project cost approximately \$15 million.

The Company is now engaged in the "pre-commercialization" phase involving ongoing consultations, planning and negotiations with stakeholders. The oil sands operators have disciplined internal review processes prior to sanctioning on-site projects including detailed front end engineering and design ("**FEED**"). In addition, the Company is working with the Alberta Government to establish fiscal terms to support the recovery of minerals and bitumen from oil sands tailings, as the recovery of these commodities from tailings was not anticipated in the current fiscal regimes.

Titanium is working with the oil sands industry to gain approval to move forward with on-site projects. Implementing Titanium's technology will see concentrator facilities built at oil sands sites which integrate with existing oil sands operations. Separate minerals separation facilities would process HMC into final minerals products. The facilities may be jointly owned and operated along with oil sands firms or strategic partners. The Company has advanced flexible business models whereby customers may elect to license technology and build certain of the facilities or elect to have the Company, together with partners build and operate.

Narrative Description of the Business

General

The Company has developed and patented innovative technologies that recover valuable heavy minerals, bitumen, solvent and water from froth treatment tailings currently being deposited in oil sands tailings in the Fort McMurray, Athabasca region of Alberta. More specifically, the CVW™ Project is focused on the recovery of heavy minerals, bitumen, solvent and water contained in the froth treatment tailings waste streams. Our technology is designed to be applicable in all open-pit oil sands operations and to reduce greenhouse gas ("**GHG**") and volatile organic compounds ("**VOCs**") emissions at oil sands sites. Treatment and reuse of tailings water by our process has the potential to reduce the consumption of fresh river water and the footprint of tailings ponds. The recovery of bitumen, solvents and water is expected to result in important and timely environmental improvements through the reduction of GHG and VOCs for the oil sands industry.

The CVW™ Project

Our oil sands project began as a project to recover the heavy minerals, principally titanium and zircon, from the tailings of surface mining oil sands operations, as the occurrence of those heavy minerals in the oil sands and their concentration into the froth treatment tailings streams was widely known. However, as the CVW™ Project evolved and we expended more towards the research and development of the CVW™ Project, the scope expanded to respond to needs to include the recovery of heavy minerals, as well as hydrocarbons (bitumen and solvents) from the froth treatment tailings stream and the recovery and recycling of water. The recovery of hydrocarbons that otherwise go

into the tailings ponds by using our CVW™ technologies effectively reduces the emissions of the oil sands operations and results in significant reductions in carbon dioxide, nitric oxide ("NOx"), VOCs and methane. Additionally, the recycling of water assists oil sands operators in reducing use of water from drawn from the Athabasca River. Further, it assists oil sands operators in meeting the requirements of Energy Resources Conservation Board ("ERCB") Directive 74 regarding reductions in tailings volumes and long term storage of mature fine tailings. ERCB Directive 74 mandates reductions in the volumes of oil sands tailings concentrated in and being discharged to tailings ponds by prescribed percentages over a several year schedule.

Phase III of our research and the development phase of the CVW™ Project was completed in May 2011. This technology was developed largely through the Government of Alberta Energy Innovation Fund Grant of \$3.5 million granted on March 28, 2008, the SDTC Grant and the Company's own funding.

Phase III of the CVW™ Project focused on executing the integrated piloting activity to commercially demonstrate the CVW™ suite of technologies. The commercial demonstration was conducted at Canmet's facility in Devon, Alberta, which is a recognized leader in the research and piloting of oil sands technologies appropriate for scaling to commercial operation.

The CVW™ process first separates froth treatment tailings into fine and coarse fractions, with the cut-point for this separation depending on market economics, as well as the processing characteristics of the equipment chosen. The coarse fraction contains all of the saleable heavy minerals along with approximately 20% of the hydrocarbons in the feed stream. Once the hydrocarbons are removed from the mineral surfaces, the minerals can be separated using a variety of techniques utilizing differences in surface tension, specific gravity, electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility. These processes produce final heavy mineral products that are ready for sale and shipment to various downstream consumers; however, due to the high value and market demand for zircon relative to titanium, the Company is first focusing on the recovery and sale of zircon. See "*Risk Factors*".

The fines fraction, after completion of the first step of the CVW™ process, contains 80% of the hydrocarbons in the froth treatment tailings. Depending on the split size chosen for the coarse-fine separation, this fraction can contain up to 80% of the water and 60-70% of the solids in the feed stream. The hydrocarbons and solvent from the fines stream are recovered and concentrated and the tailings are then sent to the water recovery circuit of the CVW™ process. The recovered hydrocarbons may be returned to the oil sands producer.

The second step of the CVW™ process is the water recovery circuit, which serves two purposes: (i) to recover and process sufficient water for our CVW™ technologies, which accounts for approximately 10% of the water in the froth treatment tailings feed stream; and (ii) to recover water to be recycled back to the oil sands operator, which replaces water that would otherwise have been drawn from the Athabasca River. The quality demands for the recycled water will depend on the proposed end use of the water. The removal of this amount of water from the tailings stream concentrates the solids and brings the remaining tailings closer in compliance with the requirements of ERCB Directive 74.

The results of the CVW™ Project to date indicate that over 90% of the valuable heavy minerals in the froth treatment tailings can be recovered, over 80% of the hydrocarbons (including the lost solvent) can be recovered at a quality consistent with oil sand operators bitumen and solvent products, and over 50% of the water can be recovered and recycled.

Patents and Trade-Marks

We have filed patent applications directed at seven different aspects of the CVW™ process, resulting in seven Canadian patent applications and seven U.S. patent applications. As of August 31, 2013: (i) four Canadian patents and three U.S. patents had been issued; (ii) three Canadian patent applications had been allowed; (iii) three U.S. patent applications were pending and in good standing; and (iv) one U.S. patent application had been abandoned. The seven aspects of the CVW™ process are directed at: recovery and processing minerals from froth treatment tailings; recovery of bitumen from froth treatment tailings; a method for processing froth treatment tailings; apparatus and method for recovering hydrocarbon diluents from tailings; and a method for separating a feed material derived from a process for recovering bitumen from oil sands. Each of the patent applications has been assigned by the inventors to the Company.

We have filed three trade-mark applications in each of Canada and the United States (i.e. three Canadian trade-mark applications and three U.S. trademark applications) with respect to the CVW™ Project. These trade-mark applications include: (i) "CREATING VALUE FROM WASTE"; (ii) "VALUE FROM WASTE"; and (iii) "CVW". As of August 31, 2013, each of (i)-(iii) were allowed in Canada and were in a suspended status in the United States.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

In conducting our research and development programs, the Company requires specialized skills and knowledge of the oil sands and mineral sands industries. The Company has assembled a team of technical specialists with oil sands and mineral sands training and experience, which is augmented by the use of external firms and contractors with expertise in these areas. Research and development and piloting are conducted both internally by the Company and with the extensive use of external engineering and research firms and facilities.

Competitive Conditions

The Company's focus is exclusively on the recovery of valuable products from tailings streams generated by the oil sands mining industry in Alberta, Canada. The Company is the leading developer of technology for a unique tailings stream in this industry referred to as froth treatment tailings which contains lost bitumen, solvents, valuable heavy minerals and water. The Company's CVW™ Project is receiving funding support from the Alberta and Canadian Governments and cooperation from five oil sands operators who represent the most likely principal customers for the Company's technology. The Company is not aware of competing projects which offer a total solution for remediation of froth treatment tailings. The products to be recovered from froth treatment tailings have ready uses and markets. Recovered bitumen and solvents would be taken back into the oil sands operators' processes. The majority of zircon is used in the ceramics and refractory industries where it is an essential material. Approximately 40% of the world's zircon is consumed by China. See "Risk Factors".

Economic Dependence

The Company is currently at the development and pre-commercialization stage and does not have revenues or associated agreements such as supply, marketing or services agreements. These types of agreements will be important as the Company commercializes. At the development stage, the Company's significant agreements are the funding Contribution Agreement with SDTC and the NRC – IRAP Contribution Agreement.

Changes to Contracts

In the current year, the Company expects to conclude its work under the Contribution Agreement with SDTC and NRC – IRAP Contribution Agreement. Contracts with the Company's engineering and technical partners will be extended as project and commercialization activities warrant.

Employees and Consultants

As at August 31, 2013, we employed six employees and consultants who develop, manage and direct the Company's programs. The Company outsources the majority of required services including accounting, legal, corporate secretarial, government and investor relations, engineering, analytical, testing and pilot operations. Consultants and contractors working on the Company's programs are engaged "on demand" and the numbers vary considerably. The Company intends to engage additional full time employees in the course of commercializing its technologies.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not paid any dividends on our outstanding Common Shares. The Board will determine the actual timing, payment and amount of dividends, if any, that may be paid by Titanium from time to time based upon, among other things, the cash flow, results of operations and financial condition of the Company, the needs for funds to finance ongoing operations and other business considerations as the Board considers relevant.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

We have been authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares. The holders of Common Shares are entitled to: dividends if, as and when declared by the Board; one vote per share at any meeting of the shareholders of the Company; and, upon liquidation, to receive all assets as are distributable to the holders of Common Shares.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSXV under the symbol "TIC". The following sets forth the price range and trading volume of the Common Shares (as reported by the TSXV) on a monthly basis for our most recently completed financial year and up to the trading date prior to the date of this Annual Information Form.

	Common Shares		
	Price Range		Volume
	High (\$/share)	Low (\$/share)	
2012			
August	0.95	0.77	343,481
September	1.10	0.83	670,948
October	0.95	0.69	982,831
November	0.83	0.67	711,682
December	0.80	0.64	1,602,312
2013			
January	0.77	0.57	756,015
February	0.72	0.55	381,884
March	0.63	0.50	364,852
April	0.90	0.55	1,696,536
May	0.97	0.80	674,395
June	0.86	0.67	314,969
July	0.75	0.60	259,289
August	0.65	0.59	489,400
September	0.65	0.48	2,453,030
October	0.58	0.38	3,338,846
November (1 - 12)	0.58	0.48	544,005

Prior Sales

The following table provides details regarding each class of securities of the Company that are outstanding but not listed or quoted on a market place that have been issued by the Company during the most recently completed financial year:

Type of Securities	Date of Issuance	Number of Securities	Exercise Price per Security
Options to purchase Common Shares	April 29, 2013	950,000	\$1.00 ⁽¹⁾
DSUs	April 29, 2013	333,330	\$0.90 ⁽²⁾

Notes:

- (1) A total of 950,000 options to purchase Common Shares were issued to officers and employees of the Company. The stock options are exercisable at a price of \$1.00 per share, expire in five years and vest as to one-sixth every three months, for a period of eighteen months, following the date of grant.

- (2) The DSUs were priced at the closing price of the Common Shares on April 29, 2013, being the last trading day preceding the grant. The DSUs were granted to each of our six non-executive directors, vested on grant and will be settled in cash at the time of the non-executive directors' retirement from the Board based on the market price of the Company's shares at the time of retirement.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The names, municipalities of residence, positions with us and principal occupation of the directors and officers of the Company as at August 31, 2013 are set out below and, in the case of directors, the period each has served as a director.

Name and Province and Country of Residence	Position	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Director Since	Number of Common Shares /DSUs Beneficially Owned or Controlled
Scott Nelson Alberta, Canada	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since February 23, 2005.	February 23, 2005	225,500 ⁽⁴⁾ commons shares
Gordon Pridham ⁽¹⁾ Ontario, Canada	Chairman and Director	President, Edgewater Capital Inc. (private investment and advisory company) since 2003. Executive Chairman, US Silver Corporation, September 2011 to August 2012.	December 11, 2006	66,000 common shares/ 55,555 DSUs
Moss Kadey ⁽²⁾ Ontario, Canada	Director	Since 2000, an independent businessman and a director of private and public companies.	July 23, 2008	6,220,000 ⁽⁵⁾ common shares/ 55,555 DSUs
Malcolm Macpherson ^{(2) (3)} W.A., Australia	Director	Since 2001, an independent businessman and a director of private and public companies.	November 29, 2005	50,000/ 55,555 DSUs
Brant G. Sangster ^{(2) (3)} Alberta, Canada	Director	Since August 2006, an independent businessman, strategic consultant and a director of public companies. Prior thereto, Senior Vice-President, Oil Sands of Petro-Canada.	September 1, 2006	65,000 common shares / 55,555 DSUs
Eric W. Slavens ⁽¹⁾ Ontario, Canada	Director	Since 2005, an independent businessman and a director of private and public companies.	March 17, 2005	60,000 common shares / 55,555 DSUs
David C.W. Macdonald ⁽¹⁾ Ontario, Canada	Director	Since 2002, has been a Managing Partner of Glencoban Capital Management Inc., a private merchant banking firm	January 25, 2012	2,759,000 ⁽⁶⁾ common shares / 55,555 DSUs

Name and Province and Country of Residence	Position	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Director Since	Number of Common Shares /DSUs Beneficially Owned or Controlled
Jennifer Kaufield Alberta, Canada	Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer	Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Company since March 1, 2010. Prior thereto, an independent business consultant since 2005.	N/A	Nil
Kelsey Clark ⁽⁸⁾ Alberta, Canada	Secretary	Secretary of the Company since January 23, 2013. Partner with Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP since 2009. Prior thereto, associate with Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP since September 2006.	N/A	Nil
Salustio Guzman Quebec, Canada	Vice-President, Marketing and Technology	Vice-President, Marketing and Technology of the Company since 2004.	N/A	Nil
Kevin Moran Alberta, Canada	Vice-President, Process Operations	Vice-President, Process Operations since July 2008 and currently adjunct professor at the Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering at the University of Alberta. Prior to July 2008, Project Leader and Research Associate at Syncrude since 2001.	N/A	10,000 common shares
John Oxenford Brisbane, Australia	Vice-President, Oil Sands Operations	Vice-President, Oil Sands Operations of the Company since 2004.	N/A	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (2) Member of the Compensation Committee.
- (3) Member of the Technical Committee.
- (4) 72,890 Common Shares are held directly by Mr. Nelson, 105,000 Common Shares are held by Auxilium Corporation and 47,610 Common Shares are held by his spouse, Ann Nelson.
- (5) 700,000 Common Shares are held directly by Mr. Kadey, 2,000,000 Common Shares are held by the Kadey Family Trust, 3,420,000 Common Shares are held by Mossco Capital Inc. and 100,000 Common Shares are held by his spouse, Vivette Kadey.
- (6) 2,100,000 Common Shares are held directly by Mr. Macdonald and 650,000 Common Shares are held in his RRSP Account, 3,000 Common Shares are held by Katrina Macdonald Trust, 3,000 Common Shares by Sophie Golets Trust and 3,000 Common Shares by William Golets Trust.
- (7) Titanium does not have an executive committee of its Board.
- (8) Prior to January 23, 2013, Mr. George A. Duguay was the Secretary of Titanium.

The term of office of each director expires at the next annual meeting of shareholders.

As at August 31, 2013, the directors and executive officers of Titanium, as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over 9,455,500 Common Shares or approximately 15% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares.

Senior Management

Scott Nelson, President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director

Mr. Nelson is a leading Canadian executive with more than 25 years experience in resource based, capital intensive companies. Mr. Nelson has held key management positions with Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd., Dome Petroleum Ltd., The Irving Group, IBM Canada ("IBM") and Amerada Hess Canada Ltd. As President of Amerada Hess Canada Ltd., Mr. Nelson led its rapid growth, the tripling of production and the eventual sale of the company to Petro-Canada. Prior to his appointment as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mr. Nelson was employed by IBM and PricewaterhouseCoopers Consulting (which was acquired by IBM) from September 2002 until February 2005. Mr. Nelson is a Certified Management Accountant and is also the President of Auxilium Corporation.

Jennifer Kaufield, Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Ms. Kaufield is an experienced finance professional with over 15 years in private and public corporations spanning high-tech, mining and telecom industries. She has been a key contributor to developing and transitioning companies through research and development, commercialization and growth phases. Ms. Kaufield has served in senior financial positions with resource and technology firms including Placer Dome and Catena Networks. At Catena Networks, Ms. Kaufield was part of the management team which lead the development of the firm from a small technology venture through a period of rapid growth cumulating in over 400 employees.

Ms. Kaufield holds a BBA, Accounting from St. Francis Xavier University, as well as Chartered Accountant and Certified Public Accountant designations.

Kevin Moran, Vice-President, Process Development

Dr. Moran has an extensive oil sands background having worked in the industry for more than 11 years. During this time, he focused on solving technical issues related to bitumen production through the application of colloidal and hydraulic principles. Specific emphases included flotation, tight emulsions and the physical characterization of bitumen. Dr. Moran joined the Company in July 2008 from Syncrude, where he managed research and technology development programs in oil sands bitumen extraction and froth treatment process technologies. As Project Leader and Research Associate at Syncrude, he was also responsible for feasibility studies and business case advancement in support of these research and development initiatives. Dr. Moran also continues in his role as Adjunct Professor at the Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering at the University of Alberta. He is a Professional Engineer registered in Alberta.

Dr. Moran graduated from the University of Alberta with a doctorate in Chemical Engineering. Dr. Moran also holds a Masters degrees in Chemical Engineering from the University of Toronto, a Masters in Business Administration from Queens University and undergraduate degrees in Engineering and Science from the University of Western Ontario.

John Oxenford, Vice-President, Oil Sands Operations

Mr. Oxenford has over 30 years experience in the resource industry in Canada, Australia and the USA. From 1980 to 2004, he worked with Syncrude, where he held positions in operations, technical support to operations, research and development. From 1992 to 2004, he was Manager of Research Programs at Syncrude Research in Edmonton. He has represented Syncrude and the oil sands industry in general in many local and national initiatives such as the Oil Sands Technology Road Map, which he co-chaired. He is the author/co-author of numerous articles in his areas of interest including slurry transport, extraction of bitumen from oil sands, operator training, and the recovery of heavy minerals and other non-energy products from oil sand tailings.

Mr. Oxenford holds a Masters of Engineering degree from the Colorado School of Mines in mineral processing. He is a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a Professional Engineer registered in Alberta.

Salustio Guzman, Vice-President, Marketing and Technology

Mr. Guzman has worked in the titanium industry for over 14 years and prior to that he worked in the aluminum industry for six years. Mr. Guzman has experience in the antimony and tin metallurgical industries in Bolivia. After obtaining his doctoral degree at Columbia University, he worked at the corporate research laboratories of Alcan International Ltd., Kingston, where he was a project leader and research scientist; responsible for proposing/assessing new technologies or improvements to existing Hall-Heracault technologies for production of primary aluminum from bauxites and recycling of secondary aluminum metal. He then joined Rio Tinto Iron & Titanium Inc./QIT Division, where he held the positions of Chief Metallurgist Process Research, Manager Process and Environmental Research and Manager Process Research; responsible for managing, proposing and implementing research programs and technical assistance to operating plants; processing research programs that provided an understanding of fundamental principles for developing new or improved existing technology practices including mining, mineral processing, calcinations, smelting in arc furnaces, iron refining, steel making, iron and steel powders fabrication, acid pressure leaching, resource recovery and environmental conservation practices. Mr. Guzman was also a professor-lecturer for the Department of Mining, Metals and Materials Engineering at McGill University.

Mr. Guzman graduated from the Henry Krumb School of Mines, Columbia University, New York with a Doctorate in Engineering Science (Extractive Metallurgy).

Directors

Gordon Pridham, Director

Since 2003, Mr. Pridham has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Edgewater Capital Inc., a private investment company, and from September 2011 to August 2012 was Executive Chairman and interim CEO of U.S. Silver Corporation (a mining company) and from 2001 until 2003 he was President and Chief Executive Officer of IPC Securities Corporation. Mr. Pridham has over 25 years experience in the financial services sector having financed and advised companies in public and private markets across a broad range of industry sectors. He has an extensive background in the energy and natural resources sectors, having worked in the Energy and Minerals group of Chemical Bank and National Bank in New York, Calgary and Toronto. Mr. Pridham built and ran the Investment Banking groups at Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, Research Capital Corporation and Raymond James Ltd. Mr. Pridham serves as a director of Newalta Corporation, which is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("**TSX**"). Newalta Corporation is Canada's largest provider of industrial waste management and environmental services industrial waste management company focused on maximizing the value inherent in oilfield and industrial waste through the recovery of saleable products and recycling. Mr. Pridham is also a Chairman of the board of directors of U.S. Silver Corporation, a director of RoxGold Inc., and an advisory board member of Evertech, a clean technology venture capital fund.

Moss Kadey, Director

For the last 30 years, Mr. Kadey has been an executive, founder and shareholder in consumer products businesses. From 1995 to 2000 he was President and joint owner of a Manhattan, New York based hair-care company which was sold to Estee Lauder in 2000. During the period from 1987 to 1995, he was founder and Chief Executive Officer of Brita International Holdings Inc., a manufacturer and supplier of household water filtration products, which in 1995 was sold to Clorox Inc. From 1977 to 1987, he was Vice President, Finance and Operations of Giftcraft Limited, a leading Canadian importer and distributor of gifts and novelties. Mr. Kadey currently is a director of Brita GmbH, a private international company based out of Germany which manufactures water filtration products for household and professional applications. Mr. Kadey obtained his Chartered Accountant designation in South Africa.

Malcolm Macpherson, Director

Mr. Macpherson is a leader in the mineral sands industry with a distinguished 25 year career as a senior executive and Chief Executive Officer of Iluka Resources Ltd., the world's largest combined titanium and zircon mineral producer. Mr. Macpherson was instrumental in forming Iluka Resources Ltd. in 1999 (formerly Westralian Sands

Ltd.) and helped grow the company to its paramount position in the mineral sands industry. From 1994 to 2001, Mr. Macpherson was the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Iluka Resources Ltd. Mr. Macpherson has served as head of the Western Australian Chamber of Minerals and Energy, and as Senior Vice President of the Minerals Council of Australia. He also served for a decade as Chairman of Western Power Corporation and is also a director of Bathurst Resources Limited. In July of 2013, Mr. Macpherson was appointed to the Board of Base Resources Limited, a minerals sands company developing the Kwale Mineral Sands Project in Kenya, East Africa.

Brant G. Sangster, Director

Mr. Sangster has extensive experience in Canada's energy industry. He retired in 2006 from a distinguished 25 year career with Petro-Canada, one of Canada's largest oil and gas companies. In his most recent role as Senior Vice-President, Oil Sands for Petro-Canada, Mr. Sangster was responsible for Petro-Canada's oil sands production and development as well as Petro-Canada's participation in Syncrude. He was also a member of Petro-Canada's Executive Leadership Team, accountable for the effective integration of the planning and execution of oil sands business objectives with overall strategies and activities of Petro-Canada. Mr. Sangster is also a director of Inter Pipeline Fund (TSX listed) and Canadian Oil Sands Limited (TSX listed). Mr. Sangster graduated from Dalhousie University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering.

Eric W. Slavens, Director

Mr. Slavens entered the public accounting profession in 1968 and dealt with a broad range of finance, reporting and governance issues servicing the needs of many successful private and public Canadian companies. Mr. Slavens held the position of Managing Partner, Toronto Mid-Market office with Price Waterhouse and served as the National IPO Services Leader, PricewaterhouseCoopers for 10 years until June of 2005. Mr. Slavens also served as a member and chairman of a number of committees of the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario and was elected as a Fellow of the Institute in 1985. Mr. Slavens has completed the Corporate Governance College Program co-sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Corporate Directors and the Rotman School of Management. Mr. Slavens is also a director of Altus Group Income Fund and NexGen Financial Corporation.

David C.W. Macdonald, Director

Mr. Macdonald is a co-founder and Managing Partner of Glencoban Capital Management Inc. ("**Glencoban**"), a private merchant banking firm founded in 2002. Glencoban invests in development stage public and private companies, mainly in the alternative energy, energy and mining sectors. It manages a limited number of concentrated investments and seeks to add value through active involvement in strategy, financing and governance. From 1989 to 2002, Mr. Macdonald worked as an investment banker at UBS Bunting Warburg Inc., in Toronto. He was Head of Corporate Finance in Canada and served as Joint Managing Director of the firm from 1994 to 2002. From 1983 to 1989, Mr. Macdonald worked in investment banking with S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., in London England. As an investment banker, Mr. Macdonald was active in debt and equity financings, mergers and acquisitions, and demutualization and privatization advice for a wide range of clients across many sectors. From 2004 to 2009 when it was sold, Mr. Macdonald was also a director of Centenario Copper Corporation ("**Centenario**"), a company formerly listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. From 2006 to 2009, Mr. Macdonald chaired the Compensation Committee and the Governance Committee and chaired the Special Committee on the sale of Centenario. Mr. Macdonald is currently the chair of the National Ballet of Canada, Endowment Foundation and a director of the National Ballet of Canada. He is also a director of the Art Gallery of Ontario Foundation and a past director of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

To our knowledge, no director or executive officer is, or has been in the last 10 years as of the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of a company (including the Company) that: (i) while that person was acting in that capacity was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemptions under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days (collectively, an "**order**"); or (ii) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an

event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

To our knowledge, no director, executive officer or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company: (i) is, or has been in the last 10 years of the date hereof, a director or executive officer of a company (including the Company) that while that person was acting in such capacity or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or (ii) has, within the last 10 years of the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangements or compromises with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold his or her assets.

To our knowledge, no director, executive officer or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company has been subject to: (i) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or (ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision with respect to the Company.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The directors or officers of the Company may also be directors or officers of other companies involved in our industry or industries similar to ours. As such, situations may arise where they are in a conflict of interest with the Company. Conflicts of interest, if any, which arise will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed by the CBCA which require a director or officer of a corporation who is a party to, or is a director or an officer of, or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or proposed material contract with the Company disclose his or her interest and, in the case of directors, to refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract unless otherwise permitted under the CBCA.

AUDITORS, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The auditors of the Company are PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants, 111 – 5th Avenue, Calgary, Alberta T2P 5L3.

TMX Equity Transfer Services Inc., at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is the transfer agent and registrar of the Common Shares.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

There are no legal proceedings that Titanium is or was a party to, or that any of its property is or was a subject of, during the last completed financial year, nor are any such legal proceedings known to Titanium to be contemplated, that involve a claim for damages, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeding 10% of the current assets of Titanium.

During the year ended August 31, 2013, there were no (i) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority; (ii) penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision; or (iii) settlement agreements the Company entered into with a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

There were no material interests, direct or indirect, of directors or executive officers of the Company, of any shareholder who beneficially owns or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the Company, or any other Informed Person (as defined in National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* ("NI 51-102")) or any known associate or affiliate of such persons, in any

transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company.

Certain directors and officers of Titanium have historically participated in private placements by Titanium on the same basis as other arm's length subscribers to such offerings.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, we have not entered into any material contracts within the most recently completed financial year, or before the most recently completed financial year, which are still in effect.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

There is no person or company whose profession or business gives authority to a statement made by such person or company and who is named as having prepared or certified a statement, report or valuation described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under NI 51-102 by the Company during, or related to, the Company's most recently completed financial year other than PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Company's auditors. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants, the Company's auditors, are independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta.

In addition, none of the aforementioned persons or companies, nor any director, officer or employee of any of the aforementioned persons or companies, is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company.

RISK FACTORS

Investors should carefully consider the risk factors set out below and consider all other information contained herein and in our other public filings before making an investment decision.

A market for our CVWTM process may never develop or may take longer to develop than we anticipate.

Our CVWTM process represents an emerging market opportunity, and we do not know whether oil sands producers will adopt our CVWTM process in their operations. The development of a market for our CVWTM process may be affected by many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including the emergence of newer, more competitive technologies and processes, the cost of building and operating facilities to run our CVWTM process, regulatory requirements, the final fiscal structure applicable to our CVWTM process, the perception of oil sands producers of the viability and necessity of our CVWTM process and their reluctance to adopt new technologies and processes.

If a market for our CVWTM process fails to develop, or develops more slowly than we anticipate, we may never achieve profitability.

We are dependent upon oil sands producers to adopt and integrate our CVWTM process in their oil sands operations.

Our success depends on the willingness of oil sands producers to adopt and integrate our CVWTM process into their own oil sands operations. For oil sands producers to adopt and implement our CVWTM process, we will have to negotiate commercial terms for the implementation of these technologies. This will require the interest and cooperation of the oil sands operators. We can offer no guarantee we will be able to conclude such commercial negotiations on reasonable terms or at all.

Furthermore, any integration, design, construction or operational problems encountered by oil sands producers associated with adopting and integrating our CVWTM process could adversely affect the market opportunity for our CVWTM process and our financial results.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to develop a commercially scaled version of our CVW™ process on the timetable we anticipate, or at all. We may encounter problems and delays in the commercialization of the CVW™ process for a number of reasons, many of which are beyond our control.

The CVW™ process has not been commercially demonstrated and process recoveries on a commercial level are uncertain.

To date, we have focused primarily on research and development. The CVW™ process is a new process and consequently we have no experience operating on a large-scale commercial basis. As such, the recovery of bitumen, heavy minerals, solvent and water in commercial projects using the CVW™ process involves uncertainty. There can be no assurance that the Company's CVW™ process will recover bitumen, heavy minerals, solvent and water at the expected levels, with the expected operating costs or on the expected schedule. In addition, there is inherent variability and uncertainty regarding the composition of the feed tailings that may be processed by the CVW™ process from different oil sands sites in commercial projects and over time from the same site, which could impact realized recovery rates, product volumes, revenues and operating costs significantly.

More specifically, there is uncertainty relating to the volumes of bitumen, heavy minerals, solvent and water that may be recovered from froth treatment tailings using the CVW™ process due to uncertainties in froth tailings composition and process recovery rates. While there have been many Athabasca basin studies that have assessed the composition of oil sands ores, as well as extensive sampling conducted by the Company and some of its potential oil sands commercialization partners on live froth treatment tailings at various oil sands sites, there remains uncertainty about the levels of bitumen and heavy minerals, and the composition of such heavy minerals, in any froth treatment tailings streams that may be used in a commercial project. These could vary substantially and adversely from the levels and composition expected by the Company. As such, actual production, and the net revenues and cash flows to be derived therefrom, may vary from time to time, and over the life of a commercial project from expected levels, and such variations may be material.

We have no experience operating our CVW™ process on a commercial basis and there are uncertainties involved with commercial project execution.

The execution of commercial projects, once negotiated, involves risks associated with the planning, engineering, costing, construction, integration, commissioning and start-up of new CVW™ facilities with existing or new oil sands operations. Risks include: failures in the specification, design or technology selection; building the project in the approved time and at the agreed cost; and meeting agreed performance targets, including operating costs, efficiency, recoveries and maintenance costs. Actual results in the execution of commercial projects could materially and adversely vary from expected outcomes. Many factors can affect key outcomes, including general economic, business and market conditions, the availability and cost of qualified personnel, key materials and equipment, the complexity of managing multiple suppliers and contractors, the complexity of building within existing operating sites, weather conditions, changing government regulations, approval requirements, permits and public expectations.

Capital cost overruns or delays in achieving commercial implementation could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. Moreover, commercial implementation will require substantial capital and we do not know whether we will be able to secure sufficient funding on terms acceptable to us or at all. Our failure to complete commercial implementation or financing could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

We expect to continue incurring losses and consuming cash for several years and will likely need to raise additional capital, the availability of which cannot be assured.

We expect to incur continued losses over the next several years. If we are unable to successfully implement our business plan, our cash requirements may increase and we may find it difficult to raise additional funding. We expect our cash reserves will be reduced due to future operating losses, and we cannot provide certainty as to how long our cash reserves will last or that we will be able to access additional capital when necessary.

We may not be able to successfully execute our business plan.

The execution of our business plan poses many challenges and is based on a number of assumptions. We may not be able to successfully execute our business plan. In addition, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to leverage our relationships with oil sands producers for the implementation and development of our CVWTM process. If we experience significant cost overruns on our programs, or if our business plan is more costly than we anticipate, certain research and development activities may be delayed or eliminated, resulting in changes or delays to our commercialization plans, or we may be compelled to secure additional funding (which may or may not be available) to execute our business plan. We cannot predict with certainty our future revenues or results from our operations. If the assumptions on which our revenue or expenditure forecasts are based change, the benefits of our business plan may change as well. In addition, we may consider expanding our business beyond what is currently contemplated in our business plan. Depending on the financing requirements of a potential acquisition or new process opportunity, we may be required to raise additional capital through the issuance of equity or debt. If we are unable to raise additional capital on acceptable terms, we may be unable to pursue a potential acquisition or new process opportunity.

We are dependent on oil sands operators for froth treatment tailings volumes.

There are numerous uncertainties involved with estimating the quantities of froth treatment tailings that may be available for processing in future commercial projects using the CVWTM process. The quantity of froth treatment tailings available will depend on a number of factors, including the overall volumes of oil sands ore mined and processed by oil sands operators, their extraction and froth treatment efficiency, and the amount and timing of any operational downtime due to planned or unplanned slowdowns, shutdowns or other restrictions on production. The availability of froth treatment tailings for processing will depend on oil sands operators' froth tailings volumes, over which the Company has no control.

Crude oil and bitumen price fluctuations are beyond our control and may affect the ability of oil sands producers to enter into commercial projects with us.

Crude oil and bitumen price fluctuations are beyond our control and may have a material adverse effect on the economics, operating results, financial condition and profitability of commercial projects.

The financial condition, operating results and future growth of oil sands producers are substantially dependent on prevailing and expected prices of oil and bitumen. Prices for oil are subject to large fluctuations in response to changes in the supply of and demand for oil, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors, including access to markets and sufficient transportation capacity, all of which are beyond the control of oil sands producers. West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") is an important benchmark for Canadian crude oil as it reflects mid-continent North American prices and its Canadian dollar equivalent is the basis for determining royalties on oil sands producers' bitumen sales. Additionally, Western Canadian Select ("WCS") is a blend of heavy oils, consisting of heavy conventional crude oils and bitumen, blended with sweet synthetic, light crude oil and condensate. WCS generally trades at a discount to the WTI benchmark price.

A prolonged period of low crude oil and bitumen prices could result in certain oil sands producers suspending production or affect the level of spending by oil sands producers on capital intensive projects and the willingness of oil sands producers to adopt and integrate our CVWTM process into their own oil sands operations.

Heavy minerals price fluctuations are beyond our control and may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and profitability.

The ability of the Company to develop, finance and operate minerals facilities in the future will be significantly affected by the price of zircon, and potentially titanium, in the world market. In particular, zircon prices have fluctuated widely since 2009 and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as global and regional supply and demand (particularly from China), global or regional political, economic or financial conditions, the cost of substitutes, interest rates, inflation or deflation, and fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies. There is a high degree of uncertainty regarding the future price of zircon and other minerals that could have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to develop, finance and operate minerals facilities.

The Chinese market has become a significant source of global demand for commodities, including zircon and other minerals. Chinese demand has been a major driver in global commodities markets for a number of years. A slowing in China's economic growth could result in lower prices and demand for the products from our CVW™ process, which would have a negative impact on the Company. We could also experience these negative effects if demand from China slowed for other reasons, such as increased self-sufficiency or certain thrifting initiatives by customers.

Future mineral price declines could adversely affect our continued development of, and eventual commercial production from, our CVW™ process. These declines could impair the economic feasibility to develop, finance and operate minerals facilities. Depending on the price of and demand for zircon and other minerals, the Company may not be able to proceed with the development of minerals facilities. Additionally, continuing to commercially develop our CVW™ process may not be feasible. Even if the continued commercial development of our CVW™ process is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays and interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

Potential fluctuations in our financial and business results make forecasting difficult and may restrict our access to funding for our commercialization plan.

We expect our revenues and operating results to vary significantly from quarter to quarter. As a result, quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our revenues and operating results may not be meaningful. Due to the stage of development of our business, it is difficult to predict our future revenues or results of operations accurately. We are also subject to normal market and financial risks such as credit risks, foreign currency risks and fluctuations in commodity prices. As a result, it is possible that in one or more future quarters, our operating results may fall below the expectations of investors and securities analysts. Not meeting investor and security analyst expectations may materially and adversely impact the trading price of our Common Shares and restrict our ability to secure required funding to pursue our commercialization plans.

The royalty regime in Alberta and other fiscal incentives may not encourage oil sands operators to enter commercialization agreements and could significantly reduce the value of the Company's CVW™ process and technologies.

The prospects for commercializing the CVW™ process, and the Company's operating cash flow from commercial projects, will be affected by the applicable royalty regime and any fiscal incentives. The Province of Alberta receives royalties linked to price and production levels on the production of natural resources from lands in which it owns the mineral rights, including lands with new and existing oil sands projects.

The Government of Alberta is developing a fiscal framework related to the recovery of heavy minerals and bitumen from oil sands tailings. It is anticipated that this fiscal framework will provide clarity around royalties, capital cost treatment and other fiscal terms required for planning and investing in commercial projects. The Government of Alberta may not adopt a fiscal regime for minerals and bitumen from oil sands tailings that incentivizes oil sands operators to enter commercialization agreements. Further, the Government of Alberta may implement a regime that adversely affects the results of operations, financial condition or prospects of the Company or its oil sands partners.

Further, changes to the royalty regime in Alberta that impose higher than expected royalties on oil sands operators would reduce the total earnings to be derived from commercial projects, and could make future commercialization agreements harder to negotiate on terms acceptable to the Company. Such revisions could also significantly reduce the value of the Company's CVW™ process technologies.

Exchange rate fluctuations are beyond our control and may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and profitability.

Our revenues will be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the United States dollar. We expect to generate a significant portion of our revenues in United States dollars while a significant portion of our operating expenses, cost of revenues and capital expenditures are in Canadian dollars. As a result, any decrease in the value of the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar reduces the amount of Canadian dollar revenues we realize on sales, without a corresponding decrease in expenses. Exchange rate fluctuations are beyond our control, and the United States dollar may depreciate against the Canadian dollar in the future, which

would result in lower revenues and margins. In order to reduce the potential negative effect of a weakening United States dollar, we may enter into various hedging programs. However, if the Canadian dollar increases in value, it will negatively affect our financial results.

We depend on our intellectual property and our failure to protect that intellectual property could adversely affect our future growth and success.

Failure to protect our existing intellectual property could seriously harm our business and prospects because we believe that developing new processes that are unique to us is critical to our success. We rely on patent, trade secret, trademark and copyright laws to protect our intellectual property. However, some of our intellectual property is not covered by any patent or patent application and the patents to which we currently have rights expire between September 4, 2023 and September 20, 2027. Our present or future-issued patents may not protect our technological leadership and our patent portfolio may not continue to grow at the same rate as it has in the past. Moreover, our patent position is subject to complex factual and legal issues that may give rise to uncertainty as to the validity, scope and enforceability of a particular patent. Accordingly, there is no assurance that: (a) any of the patents owned by us or other patents that third parties license to us will not be invalidated, circumvented, challenged, rendered unenforceable or licensed to others; or (b) any of our pending or future patent applications will be issued with the breadth of claim coverage sought by us, if issued at all. In addition, effective patent, trade secret, trademark and copyright protection may be unavailable, limited or not applied for in certain countries.

We also seek to protect our proprietary intellectual property, including intellectual property that may not be patented or patentable, in part by confidentiality agreements and, if applicable, inventors' rights agreements with our strategic partners and employees. We can provide no assurance that these agreements will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach or that such persons or institutions will not assert rights to intellectual property arising out of these relationships.

We may be involved in intellectual property litigation that causes us to incur significant expenses or prevents us from selling the CVWTM process.

We may become subject to lawsuits in which it is alleged that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of others or commence lawsuits against others who we believe are infringing upon our rights. Our involvement in intellectual property litigation could result in significant expense to us, adversely affecting the development of sales of the challenged process or intellectual property and diverting the efforts of our technical and management personnel, whether or not such litigation is resolved in our favour. In the event of an adverse outcome as a defendant in any such litigation, we may, among other things, be required to: (a) pay substantial damages; cease the development, use, sale or importation of processes that infringe upon other patented intellectual property; (b) expend significant resources to develop or acquire non-infringing intellectual property; (c) discontinue processes incorporating infringing technology; or (d) obtain licences to the infringing intellectual property.

We may not be successful in such development or acquisition or such licences may not be available on reasonable terms. Any such development, acquisition or licence could require the expenditure of substantial time and other resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

We currently face and will continue to face competition.

As our CVWTM process has the potential to replace existing methods of dealing with froth treatment tailings, competition for our process will come from current oil sands producers, from improvements to current methods of dealing with froth treatment tailings and from new alternative methods of dealing with froth treatment tailings.

Additionally, oil sands producers are working on developing alternative methods of dealing with froth treatment tailings, such as thickening and dewatering methods which could meet current regulatory requirements. The industry may elect to use such methods or develop others as alternatives to adopting the Company's technology

Other companies, research facilities and universities are actively engaged in the research and development of processes for dealing with froth treatment tailings. Each of these organizations has the potential to develop competing processes that would diminish the competitiveness of our CVWTM process. These organizations,

including the oil sands producers themselves, have substantial financial resources, research and development capabilities, and other resources, which give them significant competitive advantages over us.

There are operational hazards involved in the CVWTM process.

CVWTM projects will involve the typical risks associated with recovering, transporting and processing hydrocarbons, including fires, explosions, gaseous leaks, migration of harmful substances and spills. A casualty occurrence might result in the loss of life and equipment, as well as injury, property damage or the interruption of the operations of a commercial project. The Company may not carry adequate insurance with respect to all potential casualties, damages, losses and disruptions. Losses and liabilities arising from uninsured or under-insured events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We could lose or fail to attract the personnel necessary to run our business.

Our success depends in large part on our ability to attract and retain key management, engineering, scientific and operating personnel. As we develop additional capabilities and expand the scope of our operations, we will require more skilled personnel. Recruiting personnel for the oil sands and waste remediation industry is highly competitive. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain qualified executive, managerial, technical and operational personnel needed for our business. Our failure to attract or retain qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the Company's information circular for the Company's most recent annual meeting of security-holders that involved the election of directors. Additional financial information is contained in the Company's financial statements and the related management's discussion and analysis for the Company's most recently completed fiscal year.