

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
(An exploration stage company)

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

**For the nine months ended
September 30, 2011 and 2010**

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

Management's Responsibility for Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of Pancontinental Uranium Corporation (the "Company") are the responsibility of management.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the balance sheet date. In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34-Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide it sufficient knowledge to support management representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of, and for the periods presented by, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

(signed)

Notice to Reader

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

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

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

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(unaudited)

As at	September 30,	December 31,
	2011	2010
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 269,574	\$ 626,049
Receivables	118,349	83,953
Prepays	4,865	2,283
	392,788	712,285
Mineral properties (Note 6)	10,360,179	8,619,318
Equipment (Note 7)	3,264	3,865
	\$ 10,756,231	\$ 9,335,468
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10)	\$ 684,534	\$ 845,972
Shareholders' Equity		
Capital stock (Note 8)	15,267,138	13,383,952
Contributed surplus	2,035,371	2,035,371
Warrant allocation (Notes 8 and 9)	261,833	145,193
Deficit	(7,716,805)	(7,362,182)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	224,160	287,162
	10,071,697	8,489,496
	\$ 10,756,231	\$ 9,335,468
Commitments (Note 6)		

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
Interim Consolidated Statements of Operations
(unaudited)

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenue				
Interest Income	\$ -	\$ 623	\$ 1,068	\$ 6,679
Expenses				
General and administration (Note 10)	80,751	74,622	311,404	262,870
Interest expense (Note 10)	2,829	-	33,729	-
Amortization	184	288	545	847
Stock-based compensation	-	26,613	-	27,912
Exploration expenditures and evaluation	1,339	-	6,180	14,100
Write-off of mineral properties (Note 6)	-	296	1,067	40,145
Foreign exchange	(8,224)	(40,307)	2,766	449
Net loss	\$ (76,879)	\$ (60,889)	\$ (354,623)	\$ (339,644)

Loss per share

Basic and diluted	\$ (0.001)	\$ (0.001)	\$ (0.006)	\$ (0.007)
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Weighted average number of common shares outstanding

Basic and diluted	62,582,492	49,806,492	57,654,844	49,806,492
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Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(unaudited)

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net loss	\$ (76,879)	\$ (60,889)	\$ (354,623)	\$ (339,644)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(108,463)	198,879	(63,002)	207,442
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (185,342)	\$ 137,990	\$ (417,625)	\$ (132,202)

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(unaudited)

	Number of Shares	Capital Stock	Contributed Surplus	Warrants	Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, January 1, 2010	49,806,492	\$ 12,918,448	\$ 2,006,806	\$ -	\$ (6,778,952)	\$ (2,520)	\$ 8,143,782
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(339,644)	-	(339,644)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	27,912	-	-	-	27,912
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	207,442	207,442
Balance, September 30, 2010	49,806,492	12,918,448	2,034,718	-	(7,118,596)	204,922	8,039,492
Units issued by private placement	5,000,000	465,504	-	145,193	-	-	610,697
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(243,586)	-	(243,586)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	653	-	-	-	653
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	82,240	82,240
Balance, December 31, 2010	54,806,492	13,383,952	2,035,371	145,193	(7,362,182)	287,162	8,489,496
Units issued by private placement	7,776,000	1,883,186	-	116,640	-	-	1,999,826
Net loss for period	-	-	-	-	(354,623)	-	(354,623)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(63,002)	(63,002)
Balance, September 30, 2011	62,582,492	\$ 15,267,138	\$ 2,035,371	\$ 261,833	\$ (7,716,805)	\$ 224,160	\$ 10,071,697

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Cash (used in) provided by:				
Operations activities				
Net loss for the period	\$ (76,879)	\$ (60,889)	\$ (354,623)	\$ (339,644)
Add (deduct) items not affecting cash				
Amortization	184	288	545	847
Stock-based compensation	-	26,613	-	27,912
Write-off of mineral properties	-	296	1,067	40,145
Foreign exchange	(43)	(9,611)	2,919	20,663
	(76,738)	(43,303)	(350,092)	(250,077)
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Accrued interest on term deposits	-	5,428	-	4,027
Receivables	(40,493)	(24,667)	(34,396)	(94,095)
Prepays	4,855	4,515	(2,582)	(4,515)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(239,804)	118,717	(68,438)	(38,413)
	(352,180)	60,690	(455,508)	(383,073)
Investing activities				
Mineral properties	(1,547,596)	(1,700,171)	(1,900,793)	(2,454,882)
Redemption of term deposit	-	1,350,000	-	3,000,000
	(1,547,596)	(350,171)	(1,900,793)	545,118
Financing activities				
Issuance of share capital	-	-	2,021,760	-
Share issuance costs	(7,075)	-	(21,934)	-
	(7,075)	-	1,999,826	-
Net change in cash	(1,906,851)	(289,481)	(356,475)	162,045
Cash, beginning of period	2,176,425	730,903	626,049	279,377
Cash, end of period	\$ 269,574	\$ 441,422	\$ 269,574	\$ 441,422

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine Months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010
(unaudited)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation "the Company" is an exploration stage company continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act ("CBCA"). The Company's principal business activities involve the acquisition, exploration and development of rare earth element ("REE") and uranium mineral properties that it believes may contain mineralization that will be economically recoverable in the future. The address of the Company's registered office is 301 - 260 West Esplanade, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7M 3G7.

The Company has been in the exploration/development stage since its inception as it has not yet established whether its mineral properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The success and continuation of the Company as a going concern and recovery of amounts capitalized for mineral properties on the balance sheet is dependent upon the Company discovering economically recoverable mineral deposits, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration and/or development of the properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. To date, there has been no revenue from exploration activities.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and accounting policies adopted in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements as required by IFRS.

Unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 are the Company's third set of interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and its interpretations adopted by the IASB, including IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. These unaudited condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 and in consideration of the IFRS transition disclosures included in note 4 to these financial statements and the additional disclosures in the Company's unaudited interim financial statements as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2011.

The Company will ultimately prepare its opening Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and financial statements for 2010 and 2011 by applying IFRS that are in effect as at December 31, 2011. Accordingly, the opening Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and financial statements for 2010 and 2011 may differ from these financial statements if new standards are subsequently enacted.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is also the functional currency of the corporate offices located in Canada. The functional currency of the Australian subsidiaries and joint ventures is the Australian dollar.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: financial instruments held for trading and financial instruments classified as available-for-sale.

Non-current assets are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The following standards have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 replaces the current standard, IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard replaces the current classification and measurement criteria for financial assets and liabilities with only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 establishes the core principle that a party to a joint arrangement determines the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations and accounts for those rights and obligations in accordance with that type of joint arrangement. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures (Cont'd)

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 10 establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. This standard (i) requires a parent entity (an entity that controls one or more other entities) to present consolidated financial statements; (ii) defines the principle of control, and establishes control as the basis for consolidation; (iii) sets out how to apply the principle of control to identify whether an investor controls an investee and therefore must consolidate the investee; and (iv) sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC-12 Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities

IFRS 12 requires the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 defines fair value, sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements), except for: share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment; leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17 Leases; measurements that have some similarities to fair value but that are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

IAS 28 prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. IAS 28 applies to all entities that are investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee (associate or joint venture). This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the above standards on its financial performance, position and financial statement disclosures.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Panconoz Pty Ltd, an Australian company, and Maya Gold Corporation S.A. de C.V., an inactive Honduras company, as well as its proportionate share of the accounts of Crosscontinental Uranium Limited ("Crosscontinental") and the Australian Joint Venture ("the Joint Venture"). All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency at the transaction date exchange rate. At closing date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the closing date exchange rate. All foreign currency adjustments are expensed.

Financial statements of the Australian subsidiary and joint ventures for which the functional currency is not the Canadian dollar are translated into Canadian dollar, the functional currency of the parent, as follows: all asset and liability accounts are translated at the period-end exchange rate and all earnings and expense accounts and cash flow statement items are translated at average exchange rates for the period. The resulting translation gains and losses are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments in other comprehensive income.

The parent company has monetary items that are receivable from foreign operations. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is, in substance, a part of the parent company's net investment in that foreign operation. Such exchange differences are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment in foreign operations.

Equipment

a) Cost

Equipment is carried at historical cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes the acquisition cost or production cost as well as the costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its use in operations. When property and equipment include significant components with different useful lives, they are recorded and amortized separately. Amortization is computed using the declining balance method based on the estimated useful life of the assets. Useful life is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Where parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of equipment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Equipment (Cont'd)

b) Subsequent costs

The Company recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of equipment the cost of replacing the part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognized in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a declining balance basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of equipment as follows:

Computer equipment	45%
Exploration equipment	20%
Office equipment	20%

Mineral Properties

Exploration and evaluation activities

As permitted by IFRS, the Company will continue its policy of deferring exploration and evaluation expenditures until such time as the properties are either put into commercial production, sold, or determined not to be economically viable or abandoned. Costs related to pre-exploration and evaluation activities will be expensed as incurred.

The Company records its interest in mineral properties and areas of geological interest at cost. All direct and indirect costs relating to the acquisition and exploration of these interests are deferred on the basis of specific claim blocks or areas of geological interest until the properties to which they relate are placed into production, sold, or management has determined there to be an impairment. If the property is placed into production, deferred costs would be amortized on the basis of units produced in relation to the proven and probable reserves estimated on the related property. Mineral properties which are sold before that property reaches the production stage will have all revenues from the sale of the property credited against the cost of the property. Mineral properties which are sold after the property reaches the production stage will have a gain or loss calculated based on the portion of that property sold. Acquisition costs and related deferred costs would be written off if specific claim blocks or areas of geological interest are disproved, sold, abandoned or management has determined there to be an impairment.

The amounts shown for mineral properties represent costs incurred to date, less write-downs, and do not necessarily reflect the present or future values of the particular properties. The recovery of amounts capitalized for mineral properties on the balance sheet is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral deposits, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration and/or development of the properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Mineral Properties (Cont'd)

Ownership in mineral properties involves certain risks due to the difficulties in determining the validity of certain claims as well as potential for problems arising from frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral interests. The Company has investigated the ownership of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, ownership of its interests are in good standing.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") are measured at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognized in the statement of operations. FVTPL consists of cash.

Financial instruments classified as being available-for-sale are measured at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss being recognized directly under other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and, in the case of monetary items such as securities denominated in foreign currency, which are recorded in foreign exchange gains and losses. When these investments are derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Loans and receivables consists of receivables.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Other financial liabilities consists of accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset. Impairment losses for the different financial assets and liabilities are recognized as follows:

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Share-based Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based compensation using the fair value based method. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The fair value of each tranche of options issued to employees and others providing similar services is determined by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of each tranche of options issued to non-employees is determined by the fair value of the goods or services received. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably measured, then the Black-Scholes option pricing model is used. The fair value of stock options is recognized as share-based compensation expense over each tranche's vesting period with an offsetting credit charged to contributed surplus. The applicable contributed surplus is transferred to share capital if and when the stock options are exercised. Any consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to capital stock.

Loss Per Share

The computation of loss per share and diluted loss per share amounts are based upon the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the year. Dilution is calculated based on the net number of common shares issued should "in the money" options and warrants be exercised and the proceeds used to purchase common shares at the weighted average market price in the period.

3. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the Company's management to make certain estimates and assumptions that they consider reasonable and realistic. Despite regular reviews of these estimates and assumptions, based in particular on past achievements or anticipations, facts and circumstances may lead to changes in these estimates and assumptions which could impact the reported amount of the Company's assets, liabilities, equity or earnings. These estimates and assumptions notably relate to the determination of functional currency, measurement of share-based compensation, impairment of property and equipment and mineral properties and provisions and contingencies.

4. TRANSITION TO IFRS

The Company adopted IFRS on January 1, 2011 and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 are the Company's third set of interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, including IFRS 1. In accordance with IFRS 1, the Company has applied IFRS retroactively to the comparative data as of January 1, 2010, the Transition Date. In preparing these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, the Company also applied certain exceptions and exemptions available under IFRS 1 to the conversion from GAAP to IFRS as discussed below.

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine Months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010
(unaudited)

4. TRANSITION TO IFRS (Cont'd)

Estimates

Hindsight was not used to create or revise estimates. The estimates previously made by the Company under GAAP were not revised for IFRS except where necessary to reflect differences in accounting policies.

Summary of Exceptions and Exemptions

(a) Share-based payments

IFRS 2 permits the application of IFRS 1 only to equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 that had not vested by January 1, 2010. As permitted the Company has applied IFRS 2 for all equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 that had not vested by January 1, 2010.

Reconciliation of assets, liabilities and equity as of September 30, 2010

	Canadian GAAP	Effect to Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Assets			
Cash	\$ 441,422	\$ -	\$ 441,422
Receivables	131,706	-	131,706
Prepays	18,801	-	18,801
Mineral properties (a) (b)	7,836,506	124,294	7,960,800
Equipment (a)	3,984	374	4,358
Total assets	\$ 8,432,419	\$ 124,668	\$ 8,557,087
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 517,595	\$ -	\$ 517,595
Shareholders' equity			
Capital stock	12,918,448	-	12,918,448
Contributed surplus	2,034,718	-	2,034,718
Deficit (a) (b)	(7,038,342)	(80,254)	(7,118,596)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (a) (b)	-	204,922	204,922
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 8,432,419	\$ 124,668	\$ 8,557,087

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
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4. TRANSITION TO IFRS (Cont'd)

Reconciliation of other accumulated comprehensive income at September 30, 2010

	Canadian GAAP	Effect to Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Accumulated other comprehensive income			
Translation adjustment of foreign operations (a)	\$ -	\$ 204,922	\$ 204,922
Total accumulated other comprehensive income at September 30, 2010	\$ -	\$ 204,922	\$ 204,922

Reconciliation of deficit at September 30, 2010

Deficit - Canadian GAAP		\$ (7,038,342)
Translation adjustment of foreign operations (a)		(22,763)
Mineral property write-off (b)		(57,491)
Total deficit at September 30, 2010		\$ 7,118,596

Notes to the reconciliation of assets, liabilities, equity and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at September 30 and December 31, 2010

- (a) As per IAS 21, the functional currency of the Australian subsidiary and joint ventures are the Australian dollar ("AUD"). As a result, the exchange differences originated by the translation from AUD to Canadian dollar ("CAD"), the presentation currency, of the assets and liabilities at the closing exchange rate and income at expenses at the average exchange rates, are recorded in the other comprehensive income account.
- (b) As per IFRS 6, pre-acquisition costs incurred before the Company has obtained legal rights to explore an area have been expensed which were previously capitalized. These amounts were written off under GAAP as of December 31, 2010.

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
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4. TRANSITION TO IFRS (Cont'd)

Reconciliation of total comprehensive loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2010

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
Revenues			
Interest income	\$ 6,679	\$ -	\$ 6,679
Expenses			
General and administration	262,870	-	262,870
Amortization (a)	812	35	847
Stock-based compensation	27,912	-	27,912
Exploration expenditures and evaluation (a)	14,100	-	14,100
Write-off of mineral properties (b)	36,815	3,330	40,145
Foreign exchange (gain) (a)	(20,214)	20,663	449
	322,295	24,028	346,323
Net loss for the period	(315,616)	(24,028)	(339,644)
Other comprehensive income (a)	-	207,442	207,442
Total comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (315,616)	\$ 183,414	\$ (132,202)

Notes to the reconciliation of total comprehensive loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2010

- (a) As per IAS 21, the functional currency of the Australian subsidiary and joint ventures are the Australian dollar ("AUD"). As a result, the exchange differences originated by the translation from AUD to Canadian dollar ("CAD"), the presentation currency, of the assets and liabilities at the closing exchange rate and income at expenses at the average exchange rates, are recorded in the other comprehensive income account. The corresponding foreign exchange previously recorded is reversed out of the foreign exchange gain (loss).
- (b) As per IFRS 6, pre-acquisition costs incurred before the Company has obtained legal rights to explore an area have been expensed which were previously capitalized. These amounts were written off under GAAP as of December 31, 2010.

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
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5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are: to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern; and, to have sufficient capital to fund the exploration and development of its mineral properties and acquisition of other mineral resource properties for the benefit of its shareholders.

As at September 30, 2011, the Company's capital consists of a working capital deficiency in the amount of \$291,746 (2010 - \$133,687).

There were no changes in the Company's management of its capital during the nine month period ended September 30, 2011. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

In order to maintain its capital structure, the Company is dependent on equity funding and when necessary, raises capital through the issuance of equity instruments, comprised of common shares and incentive stock options. The Company has not established quantitative targets for its capital structure and reviews its capital management methods and requirements on an ongoing basis and makes adjustments, accordingly.

6. MINERAL PROPERTIES

	December 31, 2010	Acquisition and property	Exploration	Write-off	Translation adjustment	September 30, 2011
Australia						
Charley Creek	\$ 4,476,411	\$ 161,975	\$ 1,271,942	\$ -	\$ (42,737)	\$ 5,867,591
Chilling	3,437,318	35,391	291,137	-	(16,038)	3,747,808
Kalabity	688,921	-	36,490	-	(6,959)	718,452
Other	16,668	3,399	7,459	(1,067)	(131)	26,328
	\$ 8,619,318	\$ 200,765	\$ 1,607,028	\$ (1,067)	\$ (65,865)	\$ 10,360,179
	January 1, 2010	Acquisition and property	Exploration	Write-off	Translation adjustment	December 31, 2010
Australia						
Charley Creek	\$ 1,957,763	\$ 616,559	\$ 1,703,667	\$ -	\$ 198,422	\$ 4,476,411
Chilling	2,793,000	35,100	550,525	-	58,693	3,437,318
Kalabity	488,582	1,548	182,918	-	15,873	688,921
Crossland Creek	-	25,097	11,718	(36,815)	-	-
Other	-	15,502	15	-	1,151	16,668
	5,239,345	693,806	2,448,843	(36,815)	274,139	8,619,318
Burkina Faso						
Oursi	108,442	-	54	(108,496)	-	-
Other	-	-	5,384	(5,384)	-	-
	108,442	-	5,438	(113,880)	-	-
	\$ 5,347,787	\$ 693,806	\$ 2,454,281	\$ (150,695)	\$ 274,139	\$ 8,619,318

6. MINERAL PROPERTIES (Cont'd)

Australia

On February 8, 2007, pursuant to a letter of agreement dated February 14, 2007, the Company formed a joint venture (the "Joint Venture") with Crossland Uranium Mines Limited ("Crossland") to earn a 50% interest in a number of prospective uranium projects held by Crossland, in Australia, together with all uranium prospects that were or subsequently available to, or known by Crossland. On June 30, 2008, the Company and Crossland finalized a joint venture agreement, see note 13 (b). During 2010, the Company satisfied its initial funding obligation to earn the interest by contributing AUD8 million over 4 years.

Funding of all expenditures are now shared on a proportionate basis. Crossland is the operator of the Joint Venture and is entitled to charge the Company operator costs comprised of a portion of its overhead and equipment usage costs (note 10). In addition, the operator is entitled to assess the Company interest on monetary contributions not paid when due (note 10).

Charley Creek - Northern Territory

The Joint Venture has a 100% interest in thirteen tenements of the Charley Creek project, encompassing approximately 4,914 square kilometres, one of which is subject to a 3% net smelter royalty ("NSR"). The Joint Venture is in the process of acquiring title to an additional four tenements having a total area of 393 square kilometres.

In addition, the Joint Venture can earn a minimum 60% interest in a tenement granted to Western Desert Resources ("WDR"). The project area encompasses 398 square kilometres. The Joint Venture can earn an initial 60% interest in this title by spending a total of AUD500,000 over three years (AUD100,000 minimum expenditures in the first year). After the third year, WDR has the option to participate or reduce to a 20% free carried interest up to completion of a feasibility study. Thereafter, WDR can elect to participate at a 20% interest or receive a 2% NSR.

Chilling - Northern Territory

The Joint Venture has a 100% interest in the Chilling project. The project area encompasses 2,825 square kilometres and is comprised of eight tenements, two of which are subject to a 3% NSR and one of which is subject to a 2% NSR. Two directors of the Company are part of a group that hold the right to one of the 3% NSRs. The Joint Venture is in the process of acquiring title to an additional three tenements having a total area of 1,414 square kilometres.

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
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6. MINERAL PROPERTIES (Cont'd)

Kalabity - South Australia

The Joint Venture earned a minimum 60% interest in the Kalabity project by spending AUD500,000 over 4 years. The project area encompasses 125 square kilometres and is comprised of one tenement subject to a 2% NSR. Other parties have the option to participate or reduce interest up to completion of a bankable feasibility study. Thereafter, these other parties can elect to participate or receive a 2% NSR.

Crossland Creek - Western Australia

During the year ended December 31, 2009 Crossland conducted exploration activities on a prospective uranium property referred to as Crossland Creek. It was determined that no further exploration work was warranted at Crossland Creek and all tenements were relinquished.

Other - Northern Australia

On July 1, 2010, the Joint Venture acquired, through the acquisition by Crossland, a subsidiary of Global Geoscience LTD. ("GSC") which holds the Bloodwood and Highland Rocks project, by reimbursing historic costs of AUD30,000. The project encompasses five tenements, consisting of one granted tenement encompassing 172 square kilometres and four tenements encompassing 2,705 square kilometres under application on aboriginal freehold land. GSC has the option to: reacquire a 20% interest in the tenements by paying 40% of historic expenditures, exercisable for two years from the date the subsidiary was acquired for the granted tenement, and two years from the date title is granted for each of the tenements under application; or, receive a 2% NSR.

In addition, the Joint Venture has a tenement, referred to as Mount Stafford, which encompasses 862 square kilometres.

Burkina Faso

The Company and Crossland, on March 20, 2007, formed Crosscontinental, a private Canadian company, owned and funded by the Company and Crossland on a 50:50 basis. Crosscontinental was formed to expand the Company's and Crossland's world-wide uranium exploration and development efforts beyond Australia.

As at September 30, 2011, the Company and Crossland have each provided Crosscontinental with advances of AUD350,000 (CAD319,025). Crosscontinental uses its funds to finance the acquisition of uranium exploration permits and fund exploration activities in Burkina Faso, a West African nation. The exploration permits are in various stages of receiving government approval.

The Company's 50% proportionate share of the accounts is reported in these financial statements (note 13 (b)).

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
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6. MINERAL PROPERTIES (Cont'd)

Oursi Project

On June 5, 2008 Crosscontinental entered into an agreement with Southern Cross Exploration NL and Longreach Oil Limited to conduct uranium exploration activities on the Oursi Project, comprised of the Agalsa and Tin Dioulaf tenements. Crosscontinental purchased a 20% interest in the tenements and, as a minimum commitment, was obligated to expend an additional AUD100,000 by March 5, 2009. Crosscontinental satisfied the minimum expenditure commitment and earned a 35% interest. During 2010, Crosscontinental withdrew from this agreement. As a result, mineral expenditures of \$108,496 were written off.

7. EQUIPMENT

Cost	December 31, 2010	Additions	Translation Adjustment	September 30, 2011
Computer equipment	\$ 2,158	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,158
Exploration equipment	5,628	-	(56)	5,572
Office equipment	2,307	-	-	2,307
Total cost	\$ 10,093	\$ -	\$ (56)	\$ 10,037
Accumulated amortization				
Computer equipment	\$ (2,158)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,158)
Exploration equipment	(2,826)	(386)	-	(3,212)
Office equipment	(1,244)	(159)	-	(1,403)
Total accumulated amortization	\$ (6,228)	\$ (545)	\$ -	\$ (6,773)
Total net cost	\$ 3,865	\$ (545)	\$ (56)	\$ 3,264

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
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7. EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

Cost	January 1, 2010	Additions	Translation Adjustment	December 31, 2010
Computer equipment	\$ 2,158	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,158
Exploration equipment	5,409	-	219	5,628
Office equipment	2,307	-	-	2,307
Total cost	\$ 9,874	\$ -	\$ 219	\$ 10,093
Accumulated amortization				
Computer equipment	\$ (1,652)	\$ (506)	\$ -	\$ (2,158)
Exploration equipment	(2,180)	(592)	(54)	(2,826)
Office equipment	(978)	(266)	-	(1,244)
Total accumulated amortization	\$ (4,810)	\$ (1,364)	\$ (54)	\$ (6,228)
Total net cost	\$ 5,064	\$ (1,364)	\$ 165	\$ 3,865

8. CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized

Unlimited common shares
Unlimited preferred shares

Issued

	Number of Common Shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2009	49,806,492	\$ 12,918,448
Shares issued by private placement (i)	5,000,000	625,000
Fair value attributed to warrants (i)	-	(145,193)
Share issuance costs	-	(14,303)
Balance, December 31, 2010	54,806,492	13,383,952
Shares issued by private placement (ii)	7,776,000	2,021,760
Fair value attributed to warrants (ii)	-	(116,640)
Share issuance costs	-	(21,934)
Balance, September 30, 2011	62,582,492	\$ 15,267,138

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8. CAPITAL STOCK (Cont'd)

- (i) On October 22, 2010, the Company issued 5,000,000 units at \$0.125 per unit for gross proceeds of \$625,000. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share at a price of \$0.25 expiring on October 22, 2012. The fair value of the warrants was estimated at \$145,193 using the relative fair value method. Under this method the proceeds were allocated to the warrants based on the estimated value of the warrants, using the Black-Scholes pricing model, as a percentage of this Black-Scholes value plus the value of the common shares, based on the market closing price on October 22, 2010.
- (ii) On June 23, 2011, Pancontinental closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 7,776,000 units at a price of \$0.26 per unit for gross proceeds of \$2,021,760. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share for a period of two years at an exercise price of \$0.40 per share, provided that, if at any time, which is more than four months and one day after the closing date, the volume weighted average trading price of the Company's common shares, as traded on the TSX Venture Exchange, meets or exceeds \$0.60 for twenty (20) consecutive trading days, the Company reserves the right to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants to a date which is 30 days following the date of such notice. The fair value of the warrants was estimated at \$116,640.

Stock Option Plan

Under the terms of the Stock Option Plan, the Company is authorized to issue up to a maximum of 10% of the issued common shares. The options can be exercisable for up to five years from the date of grant, subject to vesting terms as determined by the Board.

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options outstanding are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2009	3,600,000	\$ 0.20
Options granted	300,000	0.20
Options expired	(175,000)	0.20
Balance, December 31, 2010 and September 30, 2011	3,725,000	\$ 0.20

- (a) On May 27, 2010, 100,000 stock options previously granted to consultants of the Company expired due to the consultants' resignation.
- (b) On August 30, 2010, granted 300,000 stock options to an employee and consultants of the Company. The options were issued at an exercise price of \$0.20 and expire on August 30, 2015. The consultant options were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model as the fair value of the services received could not be reliably estimated.
- (c) On December 26, 2010, 75,000 of the stock options granted to a consultant of the Company expired due to the consultant's resignation.

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8. CAPITAL STOCK (Cont'd)

The following is a summary of stock options outstanding at September 30, 2011:

Expiry Date	Number	Exercise Price	Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Unamortized Stock-based Compensation
June 3, 2014	3,500,000	\$ 0.20	3,500,000	2.67	-
August 30, 2015	225,000	0.20	225,000	3.91	-
	3,725,000	\$ 0.20	3,725,000	2.74	\$ -

9. WARRANTS

Expiry date	No. of Warrants	Exercise Price
October 22, 2012	5,000,000	\$ 0.25
June 23, 2013	3,888,000	0.40
	8,888,000	\$ 0.32

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, the Company:

- (a) Paid management fees of \$108,000 (2010 - \$108,000) to an officer and to a company controlled and associated with an officer of the Company.
- (b) Paid rent of \$6,300 (2010 - \$6,300) to a company related by virtue of a common director.
- (c) Paid \$78,374 (2009 - \$118,052) to a company related by virtue of common directors to reimburse amounts it paid to a company controlled by a director. These amounts are included in mineral properties with the exception of \$756 (2010 - \$3,645) of consulting fees which is included in general and administration.
- (d) Paid operator costs comprised of overhead and equipment usage fees for the Joint Venture of \$174,558 (2010 - \$334,398) to a company related by virtue of common directors. These amounts are included in the mineral properties.
- (e) Paid \$NIL (2010 - \$589) to a Company related by virtue of common directors to reimburse legal fees it paid to a company controlled by a director, these professional fees were included in general and administration.
- (f) Paid \$33,729 (2010 - NIL) in interest expense on Joint Venture contributions payable to a company related by virtue of common director.

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10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (Cont'd)

Included in accounts payable and accruals is \$652,558 (2010 - \$507,483) payable to companies controlled by or associated with directors/officers or companies related by virtue of common directors.

These transactions were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

11. LOSS PER SHARE

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the purpose of calculating the basic and diluted loss per share. For the purpose of calculating basic and diluted loss per share, the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 was 57,654,844 (2010 - 49,806,492). The exercise of options and warrants has been excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share given their anti dilutive nature.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Mineral properties by geographic area		
Australia	\$ 10,360,179	\$ 8,619,318
Equipment by geographic area		
Canada	\$ 904	\$ 1,063
Burkina Faso	2,360	2,802
	\$ 3,264	\$ 3,865

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation
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13. JOINT VENTURES

(a) Australian Joint Venture

Pursuant to the Joint Venture agreement between the Company and Crossland which was finalized in June 30, 2008 to conduct exploration and development of the uranium prospects in Australia, the Company earned its 50% interest in the Joint Venture during the year ended December 31, 2010.

The consolidated financial statements include the Company's 50% proportionate share of the joint venture.

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Mineral properties	\$ 10,360,179	\$ 8,619,318

(b) Crosscontinental Joint Venture

Crosscontinental commenced operations to conduct exploration and development of uranium prospects worldwide, outside of Australia. The consolidated financial statements include the Company's 50% proportionate share of joint venture activities as follows:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Current assets (includes cash of \$74,613; 2010 - \$86,068)	\$ 74,661	\$ 86,118
Equipment	2,360	2,802
	\$ 77,021	\$ 88,920
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$ 1,100	\$ 5,757
Expenses	\$ 10,105	\$ 138,377
Net loss	\$ (10,105)	\$ (138,377)
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ (11,455)	\$ (19,324)

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair Value

The carrying value of cash, term deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Fair value represents the amount that would be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between willing parties and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists.

The following summarizes the methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair value of the Company's financial instruments where measurement is required. The fair value of short-term financial instruments approximates their carrying amounts due to the relatively short period to maturity. These include cash and term deposits. Fair value amounts represent point-in-time estimates and may not reflect fair value in the future. The measurements are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and are a matter of significant judgment. The methods and assumptions used to develop fair value measurements, for those financial instruments where fair value is recognized in the balance sheet, have been prioritized into three levels as per the fair value hierarchy included in GAAP. Level one includes quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level two includes inputs that are observable other than quoted prices included in level one. Level three includes inputs that are not based on observable data.

As at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, all items carried at fair value are considered level 1.

Risk Management

The Company's risk management activities include the preservation of its capital by minimizing risk related to its cash and term deposits. The Company does not trade financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Company does not have a risk management committee or written risk management policies. The main risks the Company's financial instruments are exposed to are credit, liquidity, and market risk (including currency and interest rate) discussed below. The Company is also exposed to other risks discussed in note 15.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party, by failing to discharge their obligations. Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to this risk consist of cash, term deposits and receivables. The Company's risk is minimal, since the majority of its cash and term deposits are on deposit with a Canadian chartered bank. In addition, the Company's receivables are refunds due from the Canadian and Australian tax authorities.

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14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure as outlined in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements. The Company has no income from operations and relies on equity funding to support its exploration and corporate activities. Should the need for further equity funding arise, there is a risk that the Company may not be able to sell new common shares at an acceptable price.

Accounts payable relating to mineral properties and other accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period. As at September 30, 2011, the Company had total cash of \$269,574 (2010 - \$626,049) to settle current liabilities of \$684,534 (2010 - \$845,972).

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that may arise from changes in market factors, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and price risks.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates in Canada, Australia and Burkina Faso, giving rise to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has potential future financial commitments denominated in Australian dollars, Central African Francs and United States Dollars. The Company periodically monitors foreign exchange rates, though it has not entered into any financial arrangements to hedge or protect the Company from unfavourable changes in foreign exchange rates. As at September 30, 2011, the Company had the following foreign denominated balances:

	USD	CFA Franc	AUD
Cash	14,742	20,956,988	113,853
Receivables	2,533	-	83,948
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	(647,306)

As at December 31, 2010, the Company had the following foreign denominated balances:

	USD	CFA Franc	AUD
Cash	11,673	24,232,713	203,131
Receivables	-	-	75,715
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	908,700	752,587

A 10% change in the USD will impact profitability by approximately \$1,800, a 10% change in the CFA Franc will impact profitability by approximately \$4,400 and a 10% change in the AUD will impact profitability by approximately \$45,400.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Market Risk (Cont'd)

(b) Interest Rate Risk

Excess cash is invested in financial instruments that provide safety and flexibility for early redemption. Term deposits generally consist of guaranteed investment certificates issued by Canadian banks. As of September 30, 2011, the Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

15. OTHER RISKS

Price risk

The ability of the Company to finance the exploration and development of its properties and the future profitability of the Company is strongly related to: the market price of the primary minerals identified in its mineral properties; market price of the Company's equities; and, general commodity and investor sentiment. Mineral and equity prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by a number of factors beyond the Company's control. A sustained, significant decline in either the prices of the identified primary minerals, the Company's issued equities or investor sentiment could have a negative impact on the Company's ability to raise additional capital. Management monitors the commodity and stock markets to determine the applicable financing strategy to be taken, when needed.

Political and Other Risks

The Company's mineral properties are in Australia and may potentially expose the Company to risks and different considerations not normally associated with companies or exploration activities in North America. The Company's ability to retain its mineral properties, raise and deploy capital may be adversely affected by changes in governing regimes, policies, laws and regulations, all of which are beyond the Company's control.

PANCONTINENTAL URANIUM CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011)

November 25, 2011

INTRODUCTION

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of operating results, financial condition and future prospects of Pancontinental Uranium Corporation ("Pancontinental" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with Pancontinental's: unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 and for the three month period ended March 31, 2011; and, audited annual consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2010 and related MD&A, dated April 27, 2011. Additional information related to the Company is filed electronically on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) and is available online at www.sedar.com.

Basis of presentation

Pancontinental's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 are the Company's third set of quarterly interim financial statements to be prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"); prior to 2011, the Company's financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("CGAAP"). In these consolidated financial statements, Note 2 contains a summary of the Company's IFRS amended significant accounting policies and Note 4 includes reconciliations to assist the reader in understanding the effects that the transition to IFRS has had on the Company's CGAAP financial statements. Note 4 of the Company's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 provides additional reconciliations to assist the reader in understanding the effect of the IFRS transition. While the Company believes it has made informed decisions in selecting appropriate IFRS accounting policies, the reader is cautioned that IFRS will most likely continue to develop and evolve with respect to the junior mining sector in Canada and hence the Company may need to reconsider and amend its accounting policies. All amounts in the MD&A and in the Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. The Company's investment in Crosscontinental Uranium Limited ("Crosscontinental"), a company under joint control, is accounted for using proportionate consolidation. The consolidated financial statements also include the accounts of Pancontinental's foreign controlled subsidiary Panconoz Pty Ltd ("Panconoz"), an Australian company, and its inactive subsidiary Maya Gold Corporation S.A. de C.V., a Honduras company.

This MD&A and the related unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes have been reviewed by Pancontinental's audit committee and approved by its Board of Directors.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, but not limited to, Pancontinental's assumptions, estimates, expectations and statements that describe Pancontinental's future plans, intentions, beliefs, objectives or goals, that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or anticipated by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause such differences, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, include: timing of commencement of exploration activities; failure to establish resources or reserves; changes in conditions of precious and base metal markets; ability to raise capital in equity markets; cost and supply of materials, labour and equipment; environmental approvals and regulations; performance of project operator or joint venture partner; adverse exploration and mining conditions; unexpected or unsatisfactory geological conditions or exploration results; failure or delays in obtaining or retaining necessary permits or approvals; inability to access properties; changes in government and mining policies and regulations; currency and commodity price fluctuations; and other development and exploration risks.

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011)

Although we believe that the assumptions, estimates and expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, results may vary, and we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Pancontinental disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.

OVERVIEW

Pancontinental is an exploration stage company, focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of uranium and rare earth element ("REE") properties. The Company is currently participating in REE and uranium exploration activities in Australia and uranium exploration permitting activities in the West African nation of Burkina Faso, through a joint venture agreement with Crossland Uranium Mines Limited ("Crossland"). The Company has no proven reserves and does not earn any production revenue.

With the evolution of the joint venture with Crossland and to avoid any potential conflicts of interest, Crossland directors, Mr. Geoff Eupene and Mr. Peter Walker tendered their resignations as directors of Pancontinental, effective July 15, 2011 and as directors of Panconoz, effective September 15, 2011. The Company continues to assess potential board of director candidates to replace Mr. Eupene and Mr. Walker.

On September 7, 2007, the name of the Company was changed to Pancontinental Uranium Corporation and the Company was continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act (CBCA). The Company was formerly known as Centram Exploration Ltd. On September 10, 2007, the Company began trading as a Tier 2 issuer on the TSX Venture Exchange, under the trading symbol PUC.

JOINT VENTURES

CROSSLAND URANIUM MINES LIMITED

Australia

On February 8, 2007, pursuant to a letter of agreement dated February 14, 2007, Pancontinental formed a joint venture (the "Joint Venture") with Crossland to earn a 50% participating interest (the "Participating Interest") in a number of prospective uranium projects held by Crossland, in Australia, together with all uranium prospects that were or subsequently available to, or known by Crossland. On June 30, 2008, the Company and Crossland finalized a joint venture agreement. During 2010, the Company fulfilled its initial funding obligations to earn the Participating Interest by contributing AUD8 million for exploration purposes (exclusive of certain Joint Venture property acquisition costs) over four (4) years. Funding of expenditures is shared on a proportionate basis.

Subsequent to September 30, 2011, Pancontinental advised Crossland that it would cease funding its share of Joint Venture expenditures for the remainder of 2011. The Company anticipates that its Participating Interest will be reduced between 2 to 4 percent. Due to prevailing poor financial markets, in conjunction with the extended delay of a REE pilot resource estimate (the "Pilot Resource"), to be compiled by Crossland in accordance with Australia's Joint Ore Reserves Committee ("JORC") standards, Pancontinental elected to conserve its cash to avoid having to raise funds at depressed share prices. The Company has the right, at any time, to resume funding its Participating Interest, as adjusted for dilution.

Crossland acts as operator of the Joint Venture and uses its internal resources to support Joint Venture exploration activities. Crossland's operator costs consist of overheads and equipment charges. Pancontinental participates in the oversight of the joint venture through a joint venture management committee.

Pancontinental Uranium Corporation

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011)

Crosscontinental Uranium Limited

Pursuant to the Joint Venture, Pancontinental and Crossland, on March 20, 2007, formed Crosscontinental, a private Canadian company, owned and funded by the Company and Crossland on a 50:50 basis. Crosscontinental was formed to expand the Company's and Crossland's world-wide uranium exploration and development efforts beyond Australia.

Pancontinental and Crossland have each provided Crosscontinental with advances of AUD350,000 (CAD319,025). Crosscontinental uses its funds to finance the acquisition of uranium exploration permits and fund exploration activities in Burkina Faso.

MINERAL EXPLORATION PROPERTIES

EXPLORATION STRATEGY

Pancontinental's and Crossland's exploration strategy is to pursue the discovery of major uranium and rare earth elements ("REE") deposits, primarily across the Northern Territory ("NT") of Australia and South Australia, utilizing the extensive experience of the management team at all stages of the mining process in these jurisdictions. Their significant experience, together with the use of modern exploration techniques, improves the likelihood of exploration success. Properties have been selected based on a number of key factors that include choosing projects in areas with a high probability for the discovery of major uranium deposits, particularly in regions where land title issues are minimized and where the development of discoveries could be expected, if exploration proves successful. The focus on factors favourable for uranium deposits had the unexpected positive consequence of selecting a region that also has exceptional REE potential, in the case of the Charley Creek Project.

The region of Northern Australia, known as the Pine Creek Orogen, hosts large uranium deposits including Jabiluka, Ranger, Koongarra and Nabarlek in the Alligator Rivers Uranium Field, in addition to Rum Jungle and the South Alligator Valley deposits. The region has a global reputation for large, high-grade uranium deposits, perhaps matched only by the Athabasca Basin of Canada. Crossland has been accumulating its North Australian exploration portfolio since 2002 and commenced exploration in 2003. Pancontinental believes Crossland has the expertise and resources to effectively manage the exploration activities from its operations base in Darwin, Australia.

Central Australia, the area of the Northern Territory centred on Alice Springs, is a region of emerging importance for radioactive minerals and REE. The Pamela sandstone deposit in the Amadeus Basin attracted 38 expressions of interest when applications for exploration were invited by the NT Government in 2007. A joint venture between Cameco and Paladin was the successful applicant for that project, indicating that major uranium producers consider the region to be of importance. This project is in advanced exploration. There are other advanced uranium exploration projects in the Ngalia Basin, to the north west of our Charley Creek Project. The Nolan's Bore REE Project of Arafura Resources Ltd. is in advanced feasibility studies, and is located approximately 100 kilometres north of Alice Springs, and a similar distance from Charley Creek. Crossland has joined the Australian Uranium Association as an Associate Member to ensure it has a formal voice in the industry in Australia.

Exploration for 2011 has been focused on the REE potential for Charley Creek, as well as base metals and uranium at Chilling.

Exploration results from 2009 led to a 2010 drill program at the Cockroach Dam Prospect at Charley Creek for granite intrusive related (Rossing style) uranium mineralisation within the Teapot Granite, as well as advanced prospect development at Chilling. Drilling of targets were selected at Chilling, but the early onset of rains prevented completion of this program in 2010. Drilling of some of these targets began in the third quarter of 2011.

In late 2009, Crossland realised that portions of the Teapot Granite also contain anomalous amounts of REE, and by late 2010 a major project was under way to rapidly evaluate the REE potential within the entire area of the Charley Creek Project, approximately 5,700 square kilometres. This new REE direction for the Joint Venture has

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already produced new prospects and areas where alluvial resources can be quickly evaluated with the aim of rapid exploration and permitting, and a simple path to production.

Pancontinental and Crossland continue to receive offers to participate in other uranium opportunities; evaluation of these opportunities will continue and those deemed exceptional and fitting Pancontinental's strategy may be acquired.

EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Australia

Charley Creek – Northern Territory

The Charley Creek project is located in central Australia, approximately 100 kilometres northwest of Alice Springs and is situated on the southern margin of the North Australian Craton, in a geological setting that is the core of an ancient mountain chain.

The Joint Venture has:

- a 100% interest in thirteen (13) granted tenements (4,914 sq. kms.), one of which is subject to a 3% net smelter royalty ("NSR");
- entered into a joint venture with Western Desert Resources ("WDR") to earn a 60% interest in one (1) granted tenement (398 sq. kms.) by expending AUD500,000 over three years (AUD100,000 minimum expenditure during the first year). Upon the Joint Venture earning a 60% interest, WDR has the option to participate or reduce to a 20% free carried interest up to completion of a feasibility study. Thereafter, WDR can elect to participate at a 20% interest or receive a 2% NSR; and,
- four (4) tenements under application (393 sq. kms.)

Recent tenement applications have consolidated the Joint Venture's land position to the east of the original Charley Creek Project area, and are considered to be prospective for REE deposits of the type sought elsewhere at Charley Creek.

The original Charley Creek property was selected in 2003 using proprietary targeting methods and was subsequently expanded to include extensive areas of the radioactive Teapot Granite, as well as drainages and sediment basins downstream. The project area had not been intensively explored, although outcropping secondary uranium mineralization was recorded from the property. Pancontinental and Crossland believe the area also contains the elements necessary for the formation of sediment-hosted uranium deposits and has additional potential for nickel-platinum and REE deposits.

Targets in the Charley Creek project area include uranium-enriched phases of the Teapot Granite, as well as sediment-hosted uranium deposits, specifically calcrete and redox-related uranium targets. Past exploration has identified uranium occurrences in the Teapot Granite. Other areas within the project are considered prospective for REE deposits, as well as deposits of copper, nickel and platinum. Known uranium occurrences associated with secondary uranium mineralization hosted in the granite returned values up to 0.193% uranium ("U") when sampled in the 1970s. Exploration in the 1970s also measured uranium in water bores around the project area, indicating that uranium is mobile in the groundwater and a deposition site could accumulate this to form calcrete or redox deposits. Targets are either one of the two possible deposit types, or a combination of the two types formed in a single deposit, as is believed to occur elsewhere in the region.

The Teapot Granite outcrops in the western portion of the area, which should provide an ideal source rock for sediment-hosted mineralization in the surrounding fluvial channels. The Teapot Granite intrudes and assimilates older gneissic basement of the Glen Helen Metamorphics, Mesoproterozoic (1,650 – 1,680 Ma) gneisses and schists. The oldest lithology in the area is the Mt. Hay Granulite (over 1,780 Ma), a highly metamorphosed

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Paleoproterozoic mafic intrusive complex prospective for nickel, copper and platinum, which outcrops significantly in the eastern portion of the property. A portion of this complex lies below the channels.

In 2009 and 2010, the Joint Venture exploration program focused on the Teapot Granite uranium occurrences, where outcropping uranium mineralization has now been observed at scores of localities. It is tempting to draw analogies with the alaskite uranium deposits of Namibia. Spectrometer surveys, rock sampling, and drilling in 2010 confirmed that elevated uranium values are associated with particular zones within the major phase of the Teapot Granite.

In addition, Crossland recognized that the Teapot Granite also contains phases that are enriched in REE. Preliminary indications are that these are upgraded upon breakdown of the granite by weathering into heavy mineral deposits in alluvium, and that the heavy minerals can be readily recovered by simple physical methods to produce a heavy mineral concentrate with enhanced REE contents. Crossland and Pancontinental are currently evaluating the potential of this deposit style. Recent work has established that, as well as a dominant Monazite heavy mineral species that contains Light REE, there are high levels of Heavy REE, present in a separate mineral species, known as Xenotime. This should have advantageous processing implications.

Further exploration in late 2010 led to the identification of the Cattle Creek REE prospect, where grades of over 1% rare earth oxides were obtained in bedrock across a 5m interval from 37m deep in a 2008 hole (CCA121) drilled for uranium exploration. The mix of REE in this hole was particularly encouraging, with good representation of the heavy REE and Yttrium, commodities in short supply, which will be in demand for renewable energy applications. Work to evaluate this discovery started in the second quarter of 2011.

Pancontinental's and Crossland's commitment to exploration for uranium and associated elements, particularly REE, in Central Australia makes further acquisitions of prospective ground in the region attractive. The companies' regional presence, logistic support and technical experience in this region allow cost-effective exploration from their existing facilities at Charley Creek.

Chilling – Northern Territory

The Chilling project, located in the uranium-rich Pine Creek Orogen geological region, approximately 150 kilometres south of Darwin, has the potential to host large unconformity-related uranium deposits.

The Joint Venture has:

- a 100% interest in eight (8) granted tenements (2,825 sq. kms.), two of which are subject to a 3% net smelter royalty ("NSR") and one of which is subject to a 2% NSR (former directors of Pancontinental and current directors of Crossland - Geoff Eupene and Peter Walker - are part of a group that holds the rights to a 3% NSR on one of the tenements); and,
- three (3) tenements under application (1,414 sq. kms.).

In January 2009, title to an exploration license (EL 22738), covering approximately 540 square kilometres on the southern end of the original Chilling project area was granted after a long period under application. This and adjacent areas contain approximately half of the known uranium radiometric anomalies in the project area. Past exploration in the area has been patchy and isolated, despite several other companies' efforts. It is Pancontinental's and Crossland's intention to systematically and comprehensively explore for uranium covering the entire project area.

Targets at Chilling include Alligator Rivers-type, large high-grade, unconformity-related uranium ore bodies. It is the Joint Venture's hypothesis that the Chilling area mirrors the Jabiruka-Ranger-Koongarra corridor of the Alligator Rivers Uranium Field. The area on the western side is in a similar geological setting with high uranium background values and is large enough to include a repetition of the entire corridor. The Joint Venture is particularly interested in the favourable and potentially uranium-bearing structures beneath sandstone cover of the Tolmer Group, which covers the Lower Proterozoic unconformity in the project area.

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The Chilling titles cover a significant portion of an arcuate unconformity between Paleoproterozoic (more than 1,850 million years old ("1,850 Ma")) metamorphic basement rocks and less deformed Mesoproterozoic (1,700 Ma or younger) platform sedimentary cover rocks of the Tolmer Group. This unconformity extends north-south for approximately 130 kilometres within the Chilling area and is the most important control for the location of uranium mineralization in the Pine Creek Orogen. The source of the high uranium background values is Archean granite basement, which is exposed in the Rum Jungle and Waterhouse granites, over 20 kilometres to the north-northeast of the project area. It is likely that the Adelaide River Fault System, traversing the area, provided channel ways for uranium-bearing fluids. The Depot Creek Sandstone of the Tolmer Group, which forms the cover rocks, is believed to be stratigraphically equivalent in age to the Kombolgie Sandstone in the Alligator Rivers Uranium Field, and favourable structures at the unconformity surface may form sites for uranium deposition within Chilling. Uranium occurrences are known to outcrop within the project area.

During 2009, rocks that are the stratigraphic equivalent of the basal Paleoproterozoic units at Rum Jungle were identified in the Buchanan Window near the southern extent of the original Chilling Project Area, covering an area in excess of 30 square kilometres. This influenced the acquisition of additional ground referenced above. These sediments contain anomalous values of base metals and uranium in stream and soil samples, and show extensive development of radiometric anomalies over the favourable stratigraphy. The sediments extend below the Tolmer Group at the Buchanan Window. The area represents a prime target for uranium and base metal mineralization and has been a focus area in the 2010 exploration program, with the development of eleven targets for drill testing. These targets were identified during the 2010 field season. But the onset of an early beginning to the wet season prevented drilling of the targets with vehicle mounted equipment, and it was not possible to identify suitable helicopter borne equipment to undertake the program.

Bloodwood/Highland Rocks – Northern Territory

The Bloodwood/Highland Rocks project is located approximately 300 kilometres to the northwest of the Joint Venture's flagship Charley Creek project and is prospective for uranium and gold mineralization.

The Joint Venture has acquired a 100% interest, through the acquisition by Crossland of a subsidiary of Global Geoscience Ltd. ("GSC), in one (1) granted tenement (172 sq. kms.) and four (4) tenements under application (2,705 sq. kms.), by reimbursing historic costs of AUD30,000. GSC retains an option: to reacquire a 20% interest in the tenements by paying 40% of historic expenditures, exercisable for two years beginning from the date the last of the tenements is granted; or, receive a 2% NSR.

The Joint Venture widened its Central Australia uranium focus with the acquisition of the Bloodwood/Highland Rocks Project. The addition of the Bloodwood/Highland Rocks Project complements the Joint Venture's Charley Creek Project.

Pancontinental and Crossland were attracted to the Bloodwood-Highland Rocks Project area because:

- The region is highly prospective for uranium mineralization, as demonstrated by the presence of uranium deposits at Napperby and Bigrlyi, and prospects such as Cockroach Dam, Crystal Creek, and Macallan
- Previous exploration on these areas has been almost exclusively for gold, however limited uranium exploration at Bloodwood has met with early success
- No uranium exploration has been conducted in the area since the 1970's
- Regional airborne surveys would have been ineffective because of thin sand cover over much of the area
- Full coverage using modern geophysical data (magnetics and gravity) allows for targeting of "potentially productive" structures in the underlying basement rocks

Bloodwood features:

- A granted exploration licence on pastoral leasehold land
- Ready for reconnaissance exploration
- An extensive airborne radiometric uranium anomaly which correlates with mapped NNW-trending structures

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- Mostly thin residual cover which implies exploration is relatively straightforward.
- Assays up to 810ppm U₃O₈ in a shallow drill hole, with elevated radioactivity in outcropping granite porphyry
- No follow-up of these results has been done

Highland Rocks features:

- Four exploration licence applications, located on Aboriginal Freehold Land of the Lake Mackay Land Trust.
- Mostly covered by a thin layer of sand, which implies almost no previous uranium exploration has been conducted
- Modern geophysical data suggests that parts of the area are underlain by granitoid cut by major structures
- Similar rocks and structures host the nearby Macallan uranium prospect held by Energy Metals
- Gold and base metal explorers have identified several zones of multi-element geochemical anomalism (Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Ni, U) in areas of residual cover. These are considered favourable indicators for basement-hosted uranium mineralization.

Field work on the Bloodwood tenement in 2010 was postponed because of excessive rains. A reconnaissance trip will be made during August of 2011. The Joint Venture is awaiting news from the Central Land Council on the timing of a meeting with Traditional Owners to discuss an access agreement and exploration program at Highland Rocks.

Mount Stafford – Northern Territory

The Joint Venture has one tenement under application (862 sq. kms). This tenement covers radioactive granitoid rocks that may be prospective for uranium or REE.

Kalabity – South Australia

The Kalabity project is located in South Australia, 40 kilometres north of Olary and approximately 100 kilometres west of Broken Hill.

The Joint Venture has, pursuant to a joint venture with Platsearch NL (“Platsearch”) and Eaglehawk Geological Consulting Pty Ltd (“Eaglehawk”), earned a minimum 60% interest by expending a minimum AUD500,000. The project area is comprised of one (1) granted tenement (125 sq. kms.). Platsearch and Eaglehawk have the option to participate or reduce their proportionate interest up to completion of a bankable feasibility study. Thereafter, each of these parties can elect to continue participating or convert to a 2% NSR.

Platsearch and Eaglehawk compiled the previous exploration data after applying for the property in 1999. The project lies within the Olary Uranium Field in the southwestern portion of the Curnamona Craton. This is a district of historic uranium and radium mining and contains a variety of known deposit types. Australia's first uranium mine, Radium Hill, lies 50 kilometres to the south. The KR4 prospect within the Kalabity title was discovered in 1985 by prospecting and contains outcropping davidite mineralization, similar to ore mined at Radium Hill. The field also includes the Crocker Well, Mt. Victoria, Spring Hill, Jagged Rocks, Honeymoon and Gould's Dam deposits, in the district surrounding Kalabity.

Targets at Kalabity include granite-related uranium deposits and iron oxide-copper-gold deposits. Since Crossland has commenced exploration it has identified the Tabita uranium prospect, which appears to be a new style of mineralization. In addition to uranium exploration, recent exploration has concentrated on iron oxide-copper-gold deposits of the East Mt. Isa and Olympic Dam style.

The Kalabity project area has moderate bedrock exposure, although significant areas have thin unconsolidated alluvial, colluvial and aeolian cover, usually much less than 20 metres in depth. Calcreted soils form a large portion of the cover.

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Burkina Faso

Crosscontinental has applied for a number of uranium exploration permits in the West African nation of Burkina Faso. The permits cover a significant portion of zones that rated well for uranium prospectivity in a 2003 study funded by the European Development Fund. Processing of Crosscontinental's applications is expected to proceed when the government of Burkina Faso has formulated its policy on uranium mining. Burkina Faso borders Niger, the leading uranium producing nation in Africa. The Company continues to monitor the progress of its uranium permitting activities.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Australia

Charley Creek

In August 2008, Pancontinental announced the initial uranium assay results from outcrop samples collected in June 2008. These samples were collected following up on radiometric anomalies delineated from Crossland's detailed airborne radiometric survey completed in January 2008. The airborne survey results indicate that high uranium radioactivity occurs over extensive areas of the Teapot Granite. Of 37 samples, 30 returned chemical uranium values exceeding 100ppm, 19 exceeded 300ppm, while three exceeded 1,000ppm, with a maximum of 2,530ppm, equivalent to approximately 6.6lbs of U_3O_8 per metric ton. These results confirmed that high chemical values are present in outcrop in association with the surface radiometrics. In outcrop, widespread visible secondary uranium minerals exist on fracture surfaces. Further anomaly follow-up has extended these observations to literally scores of sites. The possibility exists that the values reported are enhanced by surface enrichment.

An area of 42 square kilometres in seven sections was earmarked for detailed spectrometer surveys on 25 metre line spacing over anomalous areas identified from airborne work. The detailed ground surveys commenced in January 2009, and extended to mid 2010 over priority areas. This survey of the original area is complete, but has been extended in places to close gaps between original survey sections where this appears to be justified. Anomaly follow-up and sampling has continued in conjunction with the survey as manpower is available. Pancontinental and Crossland have committed substantial resources to this discovery, which has been named the Cockroach Dam Prospect, after a local water point. On November 11, 2009, Pancontinental advised the market of the results of this work. An additional 149 rock chip samples were collected to follow up the anomalies identified at the Cockroach Dam Prospect. Over 80% of these samples exceed 32ppm U, a threshold value for geochemical anomalies in the region. Six of the outcrop samples returned values of over 2,000ppm U, with a maximum value of 4,550ppm U (5,364ppm U_3O_8). These values are supported by a strong spread of other elevated results, with a total of 15 samples exceeding 1,000ppm U, 47 exceeding 500ppm U, and 111 exceeding 100ppm U, which represents around 60% of the total sample population. The arithmetic average of all 186 rock chip samples collected from the Cockroach Dam prospect is 373ppm U, or 439ppm U_3O_8 (one pound is 453.6 grams).

The association with a particular major granite phase which outcrops over an area of many square kilometres raised the potential for large uranium deposits within the Joint Venture's holdings. The Joint Venture has since received regulatory approval and Aboriginal site clearances to permit evaluation of the Teapot Granite, and diamond core commenced in July 2010. During 2010, five diamond drill holes were completed at the Cockroach East area, and a further ten holes were completed at the Cockroach Central area. Unseasonal heavy and continual rains hampered access to the Cockroach Dam Prospect area. The rains also hampered core retrieval and processing for some weeks. Assay turnaround was also slower than expected. Drilling in 2010 showed that uranium content averaging around 40ppm (around ten times the average for granites) was present in extensive zones of the granite, but is only upgraded in the oxidised zone near the land surface and in thin zones of alteration associated with shearing at depth. It was concluded that these phases represent ideal source rocks for uranium deposits, but where the outcropping granites with surface uranium were found, the rocks were too massive and unfractured to allow mobilization of uranium into sizeable deposits. Since this realization, work has been directed at the edges of the intrusions, and in a search for shear zones that intersect granite with high uranium background

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contents. These areas of more fractured and permeable granite will be located in areas of low relief and are probably soil covered. These will almost certainly have a structural control, which is likely to be important to enhancing the exceptional background uranium content to ore grades.

In 2008, the exploration program at Charley Creek included an air core drilling program into one of the shallow sedimentary basins in the project area. A total of 126 holes were drilled totalling 4,434 metres. The holes ranged in depth from 3 metres to 129 metres and most reached unweathered basement rocks, even where sedimentary cover rocks were present. Drill targets were delineated from the analysis of the Tempest airborne EM survey completed in August 2007. The assay results of 1,185 samples submitted for multi-element analysis were reviewed and the results of drilling were modelled. A maximum value of 33ppm U was returned from the samples and there are other element concentrations of interest in the results; there are indications of development of a substantial channel filled with probable Tertiary sediments, and there is activity in the radiometrics in these. The drilling indicates that more holes are warranted up-channel closer to the sediment source. There were values that warrant follow up for Nickel (to 286ppm), Cobalt (to 614ppm), and Copper (to 240ppm), that support the concept of mineralization associated with the layered basic intrusive of the Mount Hay Granulite. Selenium and tungsten values of more than 10 times average crustal abundance are widespread in the results, with a maximum of 28ppm Se and 0.15% W. Re-assay for REE of those intersections that had shown anomalous values in the few REE included in the original assay suite has shown that there are values of potential economic interest for REE in some intervals. This led to the identification of the Cattle Creek prospect. A program primarily intended to evaluate the REE potential of Cattle Creek commenced on March 31, 2011.

A Tempest airborne EM survey on broad line spacing has been completed to guide the exploration on five areas of additional exploration licences surrounding the original two Charley Creek exploration licences. The survey provides a broad definition of depth of overburden and the thickness of any sediment basins developed, which assists in planning the exploration programs to be followed in each area. When sacred site clearances are obtained, traverses of air core holes are planned to be drilled to test channels indicated from the EM data. A detailed airborne radiometric and magnetic survey was completed in July 2010 over a portion of EL27283 that hosts poorly exposed Teapot Granite. Results indicate the presence of additional Teapot Granite, with a greater proportion of cover. Wet weather has hampered follow up of this prospective area.

No further uranium related exploration activities were undertaken at Charley Creek during the third quarter of 2011, apart from the rehabilitation of drill sites from the prior year's drill program at Cockroach and Cockroach East.

Rare Earth Element (REE) Activity

The REE activity at Charley Creek consists of four programs:

- Cockroach Dam alluvial Pilot Resource assessment
- Regional stream sediment heavy mineral sampling program
- Drilling program at the Cattle Creek bedrock discovery and alluvial fans
- Test work to develop a flow sheet and costing

Cockroach Dam Alluvial REE Pilot Resource Assessment

The Cockroach Dam alluvial program is moving towards an initial Pilot Resource assessment. As of August 3rd, 2011 the area had been sampled at 400m by 100m centres by auger drilling or shallow pitting to bedrock. Where the alluvium extended beyond the maximum depth capability of the auger drill, the area was drilled on a more closely spaced grid with 564 infill aircore holes. Some 1,401 auger/soil samples and 1,280 samples from these infill aircore holes were processed on site and forwarded to Perth laboratories for further processing and analysis. A total area in excess of 60 square kilometres has now been covered. The Cockroach Dam program covers the alluvial drainages in close proximity to the Teapot Granite source of the REE and includes the samples used to produce the REE concentrate initially described in Pancontinental's announcement of November 1, 2010. An initial mineralogy report has found that the critical Heavy REE at Cockroach Dam are present exclusively (except for Yttrium) in the mineral Xenotime, the preferred material for extraction of these elements. This new information

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provides additional encouragement that a REE mix containing significant amounts of Heavy REE could be extracted from Cockroach Dam heavy mineral concentrates.

As of the date of this MDA, the Pilot Resource on the alluvium at Cockroach Dan is essentially complete. This alluvium is relatively shallow (average depth of 1.2 metres) and falls within two separate drainage basins. These drainages are close to a source of REE minerals, so in the early stages of the REE study, they represent a low-risk opportunity to develop the methodology for defining and estimating an alluvial REE Pilot Resource and to produce concentrates of Monazite, Xenotime and other heavy minerals.

Regional Stream Sediment Heavy Mineral Program

Crossland has received assay results of 783 of 931 stream sediment samples from a program that has covered much of the Joint Venture's holdings of more than 5,700 square km in the Charley Creek Project. Each sample represents an area of 2 to 4 square kilometres. The purpose of the program is to identify alluvial areas with the potential to contain high values of REE. These 25kg (average) samples have been processed using the Company's in-field sample processing facility to recover heavy mineral concentrates. The concentrate samples have now been comprehensively assayed and selected samples have been subjected to detailed mineralogical studies. This voluminous data permits several important conclusions to be drawn about the heavy minerals in the Charley Creek alluvials:

1. Eight key areas have been identified that show widespread and strongly anomalous REE in shallow alluvium, most with potential for very large alluvial tonnages. Work has already commenced on four of these areas, one of which covers the Cockroach alluvial deposits.
2. The dominant REE-bearing mineral is Monazite. The dominant REE-bearing mineral is Monazite.
3. The bulk of the critical and valuable Heavy REE is present as a separate mineral phase, Xenotime.
4. There is a significant Zircon component in some drainages that could form a significant by-product of REE heavy mineral production.
5. All three valuable minerals (Monazite, Xenotime and Zircon) in the heavy mineral concentrates are generally well liberated.

Drilling completed at the Cattle Creek Bedrock Discovery and Alluvial Fans

Re-assaying of a 2008 drill hole for REE values identified a 5 metre section in bedrock below 37 metres which averaged 1.03% Total Rare Earth Oxides ("TREO"), not including Yttrium. Samples collected from the bedrock discovery intersection in hole CCA121 at Cattle Creek, reported on March 9, 2011, contained a significant Heavy REE with Yttrium of 13.8% of TREO. An aircore drilling program started on March 31, 2011 with 86 holes, totalling 3,829m, completed at Cattle Creek, 69 holes (827m) completed at Western Dam, and 67 holes (515m) completed at Dad's Dam. These holes went through alluvial sands, before entering bedrock and were sampled as 4 metre composites to select samples for:

- a. One (1) metre assays of bedrock REE, and
- b. Processing of the alluvial sands to recover heavy mineral concentrates from the alluvial fans.

Assays from the alluvial portion of the 222 aircore holes, show strong indications for very large volumes of alluvium containing heavy minerals with high concentrations of REE. In these alluvial plains, the average depth of alluvium encountered in the 222 air core holes, which covered an area of approximately 150 sq. km., is 17 metres, indicating an extremely large volume of alluvium. These assays indicate that levels of TREO are relatively high (698 four metre composite samples averaged 304 g/t TREO, with values up to 1,000 g/t), are uniform over large areas and are up to 20 metres thick, commencing from surface.

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Test work to develop a Flow Sheet and Costing

Test work commenced during the 3rd quarter to develop a flow sheet and costing model for an alluvial mining project to produce REE-bearing heavy mineral concentrates and other heavy mineral products. The Joint Venture's metallurgical consultant has developed a sample processing system to produce a range of concentrates based on size fraction, which will be used to characterize the REE mineralization.

Bulk samples of alluvium were collected from small test pits at Cockroach and Cockroach East to provide initial material for this test work. Processing of these samples has produced heavy mineral concentrates and middlings for metallurgical test work to investigate processes for the production of pure concentrates of the valuable heavy mineral components.

Outlook

Subject to the results of further sampling, drilling and processing, currently in progress to define resources, the outlook for a significant alluvial mining and processing operation at Charley Creek to produce high-grade REE concentrates is favourable, for the following reasons:

- a. The alluvial material is shallow, with nil to low overburden. Extraction would use low cost techniques of mining, processing and rehabilitation that are routine in the mineral sands industry. The Charley Creek alluvial sands appear to be well suited to these processes.
- b. The Joint Venture anticipates being able to produce concentrates of Monazite (which contains Light and Medium REE); Xenotime (which contains the critical and valuable Heavy REE and Yttrium); Zircon, and possibly other heavy minerals, at relatively low cost using familiar technology developed over many decades, particularly in the Australian beach sand mining industry. Metallurgical test work to evaluate process routes and costing is underway.
- c. The value added processing of products from concentrates will be the subject of studies that will commence soon after an initial resource has been defined. The advantage of working with high-grade, near-monomineralic concentrates of the REE-bearing minerals with relatively well understood REE extractive processes, rather than lower grade concentrates with unusual mineralogy, may be important in substantially lowering process development time and capital costs.

Future Plans

Work is well advanced on several fronts towards an initial REE Pilot Resource estimate, based upon the Cockroach alluvial deposits within the Charley Creek Project. Meanwhile, activity is now focused on the large alluvial fan deposits within the project area.

Test work to develop a flow sheet and costing for an alluvial mining project to produce REE-bearing heavy mineral concentrates and other heavy mineral products, which commenced in the third quarter, is continuing. Follow-up studies based on value adding to these concentrates, is also underway.

No uranium-related work has been undertaken at Charley Creek, apart from rehabilitation of drill sites from last season's drilling program at Cockroach and Cockroach East.

Chilling

A detailed airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed in December 2007, and covered 18,875 line kilometres. This generated 43 priority uranium targets which are being systematically evaluated.

During 2008, nine diamond core holes were drilled, for a total of 1,595.7 metres, at the March Fly prospect in the northern sector of Chilling. Previously, high-grade intersections had been encountered in drill programs by earlier explorers below outcropping oxidized uranium mineralization. The March Fly structure can be traced, in both geology and as a radiometric anomaly, over 600 metres and has the potential to host a mineable resource which should be amenable to open pit mining. The target represents a relatively low permitting risk and with the right grade may well be saleable to an operating mill in the area, such as Ranger. An announcement on the results of the

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March Fly drilling was made in February 2009. The assessment of these results led to recommendations for additional drilling at March Fly, and a program of four drill holes was completed in the fourth quarter of 2009. A compilation of March Fly drill results has been posted on Crossland's website (www.crosslanduranium.com.au). Further assessment of the structure has been completed during 2010, and the controls on mineralisation are now understood, with the generation of additional targets for drilling. The prospect shows similarities with the style of mineralisation that has been intersected at the Thundelarra Thunderball discovery some 80km to the east, and warrants additional testing.

The Buchanan EL 23682 was granted in January 2009 and received priority during the 2009 field season. This was the first opportunity to explore this area in over 10 years. Crossland rehabilitated over 100 kilometres of access track in cooperation with neighbouring exploration companies. Geological mapping, combined with soil and stream geochemistry was advanced during 2009, and around 35 square kilometres were covered by ground gamma spectrometer surveys. During 2010, additional regional and prospect-scale mapping has considerably refined the understanding of local geology, and this has enhanced the potential of some of the radiometric anomalies detected by the 2007 airborne survey.

A belt of strongly folded carbonate, as well as silicified and brecciated carbonate and other sediments lies to the east of the Soldiers Creek Granite, and this has been called the Buchanan Window. The area had been assigned to various stratigraphic units in previous regional geological mapping, but the observed structural complexity and intensity of folding indicated in magnetics confirms that the area is a zone of Lower Proterozoic sediments of the Pine Creek Orogen in faulted, and in places intrusive, contact with the radioactive Soldiers Creek Granite on the west, and unconformably overlain by the middle Proterozoic Tolmer Group sediments and possibly other younger rocks on the east. The area has very poor bedrock exposure, which accounts for past confusion about the geological setting. These observations led Crossland to considerably upgrade the potential of the radiometric anomalies in this zone, as their setting is very similar to that found at many unconformity-related uranium deposits in the region.

Geochemical sampling showed several strong zones of base metal and uranium values in specific stratigraphic horizons. Spectrometer surveys on 25 metre line spacing have mapped the various radiometric signatures, and defined several strong uranium anomalies. These were evaluated with air core drilling completed in early November 2009. A total of 87 holes for 2,586 metres were drilled. The drilling encountered deeply weathered bedrock and heavy water inflows at shallow depths. Few holes encountered fresh bedrock, and deeper drilling will be required to test primary bedrock grades. However, the drilling confirmed the previously postulated geological setting and provided evidence for sub-surface continuity of the outcropping zones enriched in uranium and base metals. Assay results of several hundred samples collected from the program were received. These results were used to plan the next phase of exploration in 2010.

Field work recommenced within the Buchanan Window during July 2010, with the resumption of mapping and sampling along the escarpment. This has led to almost complete coverage of the southern two thirds of the Buchanan Window, with the definition of eleven target settings for drill testing. Some of these contain hematite quartz breccia (HQB) juxtaposed with blocks of younger sediments, a setting that is often the site of uranium mineralisation elsewhere in the Pine Creek Basin. The setting has also been found to extend to the northern part of the Buchanan Window, and field work was continuing to identify favourable settings for uranium and base metal mineralisation when the season was brought to an early close in October by the onset of unseasonal heavy rains.

Results from the Geoscience Australia-sponsored, regional-scale airborne electro-magnetic ("AEM") survey, were received in June 2010. The survey covered the Pine Creek Orogen, of which the Chilling project is a part. Crossland has subscribed to the survey and has also completed more detailed surveys over large portions of the Chilling Project Area, taking advantage of the low cost of the bulk survey. Crossland has used the data to plan for the 2010 season.

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The AEM data is providing additional information to Crossland's own detailed magnetics and radiometrics which will allow deep targeting beneath the cover sandstone units for buried unconformity style deposits. There are well-defined structures in the Allia Granite Window, some of which contain undrilled outcropping secondary uranium mineralization at the MEMA prospect, that appear to have responded to the detailed AEM survey. Part of this area was covered with a detailed ground prospecting program in the late stages of the 2009 field season, and this has been considerably expanded in 2010, with additional geological mapping, geochemical sampling and a detailed spectrometer survey. Preparations for drill access tracks within the property were delayed as site clearances applied for in March were not completed until November, too late for drilling before the onset of the wet season. An evaluation of previous work on the Fletcher's Gully gold field, that lies on the Joint Venture tenements, between the Allia and Buchanan Windows, was completed and additional sampling was commenced. Field work continued into the fourth quarter of 2010 as weather conditions permitted; however it was realized in October that it would not be feasible to drill the Buchanan targets in 2010 unless helicopter demountable drilling equipment could be sourced, to cover the possibility of loss of road access though the continuation of early heavy rains. The Joint Venture was unable to source such equipment in Australia.

Future Plans

At the Chilling Project, the Joint Venture's primary targets are unconformity-related uranium deposits, the deposit style that hosts most of the world's high-grade uranium. Other target commodities exist, such as base metals, gold, tin, and cobalt. Other uranium deposit styles are also possible.

Air core and diamond drilling of selected base metal and uranium targets within the Buchanan Window commenced in August 2011. This was later than hoped, but access was again delayed because of record wet season rains. The Joint Venture will strive to make the most of the short field season. Drilling assistance in the amount of \$100,000 has been received from the NT Government to help fund drilling in the Buchanan Window.

By the end of the 3rd quarter the air core drilling had been completed and diamond drilling was continuing. The sediments of the Buchanan Window are deeply weathered, while the granite basement has shown intense alteration where it has been encountered in drilling. Drilling is continuing to the north, deeper into the sediments in order to encounter the anomalous horizons below the depth of weathering. Other exploration activities in progress within the areas of interest include detailed radiometric (spectrometer) and traversing and stream sediment sampling.

This belt of Proterozoic sediments is a setting analogous to Rum Jungle, and is prospective for Rum Jungle style mineralization. Indications of both base metal and uranium mineralization have been found in the Buchanan Window.

Kalabity

Results from 636 samples from the Kalabity auger drilling program, completed in March 2008, were received in August 2008. These samples were from the newly identified Tabita prospect. At Tabita, there were 15 auger drill sites which returned bottom hole samples with values of over 100ppm U, four exceeding 200ppm U with a highest value of 235ppm U. Based upon element distribution patterns as well as geological settings, the Tabita prospect represents a different style of mineralization to the Davidite style that is common to the region and present at the KR4 prospect. Elevated values of uranium are much more persistent at Tabita. The presence of high vanadium values in association with uranium suggests that the uranium mineral is carnotite. Its presence near surface suggests a calcrete deposit, but almost the entire surface in this district is calcreted, while the Tabita Prospect appears to have an association with gypsum. The prospect warranted deeper drilling and trenching to appraise the extent and dimensions of this mineralization, which is now known to extend over several hectares. This work commenced in April 2010, and was concluded within the second quarter (*please refer to Pancontinental's news release of April 6, 2010*). The drilling component of the program had 93 holes completed for 2303m of drilling. Some 381 samples were collected from radiometrically anomalous zones for chemical analysis. Of these, 33 samples returned values of over 100ppmU, with a highest of 250ppmU. This work has been followed with a trenching program that is also now complete.

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Trenching

Results from trenching were more positive than drilling. Anomalous uranium values peaked at 1010ppm with 45 of the 1 metre-long samples returning >200ppmU. Five samples returned >800ppmV peaking at 1304ppm. There were two copper values >400ppm (412 and 417ppm). Gypsum was found in abundance within the shallow subsurface.

Alternating bands high in gypsum and kaolinite are reflected in the assay results, showing an inverse relationship between Al and Ca, S. There is a positive correlation between U, V and Fe values associated most likely with the oxide zone. Other heavy metals also correlate positively. There is some tonnage potential in the gypsiferous/ferruginous zones, and the control on their distribution can be cheaply established with excavator trenching. A program of metallurgical testing of trench samples from Tabita was completed in late 2010 to determine if there might be a means to physically separate gypsum, thereby upgrading the uranium-vanadium enriched ferruginous material. Metallurgical testing of the concept was performed on composite samples of mineralized material from the trench sampling. Assay results of sizing fractions did not produce conclusive results, but provided justification for further work which was undertaken in early April 2011, under the supervision of a consulting metallurgist.

Future Plans

Trenching to obtain a sample for metallurgical test work was completed under the supervision of the Joint Venture's metallurgical consultant. The site was rehabilitated following this work. Test work has commenced on the samples. Results should be available in the current quarter, and this will determine the direction of further work at Kalabity.

A report on metallurgical test work commissioned by the Joint Venture's consultant has been received. The report demonstrates that physical upgrading of the raw mineralization is possible, but whether this is enough to justify continuing resource assessment work requires further information. As the initial step, the consultant has recommended mineralogical studies be conducted.

Burkina Faso

Based on a familiarity with local conditions and what we believe is excellent untested prospectivity, Crosscontinental has applied for several permits for uranium exploration. Progress with these applications has been slow, as the government has announced that it wished to develop a policy with respect to uranium mining before processing the applications. We believe that this process is proceeding and expect the applications will be granted in due course. This may involve a substantial commitment when the titles are granted, if the terms of grant are considered to be acceptable by Crosscontinental.

Future Plans

All further exploration activities in Burkina Faso have been postponed until the grant of Crosscontinental's additional uranium exploration permits on terms that are acceptable.

Qualified Person

Geoffrey Eupene, B.Sc(Hons), FAusIMM, a former director of Pancontinental and a current director of Crossland, is the Company's Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

MINERAL PROPERTIES EXPENDITURES

Mineral properties expenditures attributable to the Joint Venture are capitalized and for the current three month period amounted to \$866,173 and \$1,807,793 for the nine month period, prior to giving effect to foreign exchange translation adjustments. The Company's Australian activities are conducted through Panconoz and pursuant to IFRS (IAS 21) the Company is required to translate its mineral properties using the foreign exchange rate at the close of the fiscal period. Capitalized Joint Venture expenditures include a foreign exchange translation balance of \$208,274. During the nine month period the Company wrote off \$1,067 of expenditures related to the Joint

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Venture's former Crossland Creek tenements, which were relinquished in 2009. Weather conditions in Australia have a significant impact on when field work can be conducted, thus impacting the flow of expenditures.

Included in mineral properties are recoveries of \$71,800 related to 2009 Joint Venture exploration expenditures. These recoveries were made through a research and development ("R&D") program established by the Australian government. In October, 2011, the Company submitted a R&D claim seeking to recover approximately \$625,000 of 2010 Joint Venture expenditures. Operator costs for the Joint Venture were \$62,363 for the current quarter and \$184,685 for the nine month period.

The Company considers expenditures related to Crosscontinental's activities to be pre-exploration until such time Crosscontinental is granted a legal right to explore a property. These expenditures are expensed in the period incurred pursuant to IFRS 6. These expenditures generally consist of field office and administration expenditures and are incurred to support Crosscontinental's on-going efforts in obtaining uranium permits. Though Crosscontinental has not been granted any uranium permits, Crosscontinental continues to believe that the potential opportunity justifies the minimal costs to maintain office facilities in Burkina Faso. These expenditures are included in the exploration expenditures and evaluation account.

For further information with respect to Joint Venture expenditures, please refer to Schedule "A" of the MD&A and Note 6 in Pancontinental's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For further information, please refer to the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Notes 2 and 4 included in Pancontinental's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011.

Three month period

Net loss for the three month period ended September 30, 2011, was \$76,879 compared to a net loss of \$60,889 for the three month period ended September 30, 2010.

General and administrative expenses experienced a modest increase of \$6,129 (2011 - \$80,751 vs 2010 - \$74,622). The primary contributors to the increase were higher: professional fees, attributable to accounting services related to the Company's transition to IFRS; and, filing and transfer agent fees, due to annual disclosure fees. These increases were mitigated by lower: salaries and benefits, due to a reduction in compensation paid for administration services; and, shareholder relations and promotion costs, as compensation paid to a consultant to support the Company's internal investor relations activities was reduced.

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	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
General and administration	2011	2010	2011	2010
Consulting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,215	\$ 3,645
Filing and transfer agent fees	6,981	3,165	22,128	17,570
Management fees	36,000	36,000	108,000	108,000
Office	3,525	4,039	11,143	11,913
Professional fees	16,044	4,850	36,186	28,442
Rent	3,600	2,100	10,800	6,300
Salaries and benefits	3,534	6,930	10,641	21,853
Shareholder relations and promotion	11,067	17,538	62,541	64,256
Travel	-	-	46,750	891
	\$ 80,751	\$ 74,622	\$ 311,404	\$ 262,870

Interest expense experienced an increase of \$2,829 (2010 - \$nil) and represents interest assessed on the Company's indebtedness to Crossland, using the Australian average bank bill rate.

Exploration expenditures and evaluation were \$1,339 (2010 - \$nil), representing Company's portion of Crosscontinental's field office and administration expenditures in Burkina Faso.

A foreign exchange gain of \$8,224 (2010 - \$40,307) resulting primarily from a favourable change in the Australian dollar.

Nine month period

Net loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, was \$354,623 compared to a net loss of \$339,644 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010.

General and administrative expenses experienced an increase of \$48,534 (2011 - \$311,404 vs 2010 - \$262,870). The primary contributors to the increase were higher: travel costs, as the Company's Canadian officers and directors travelled to Australia for Joint Venture meetings; professional fees, attributable to additional accounting costs related to the Company's transition to IFRS, the impact of which was partially offset by lower legal fees; filing and transfer agent fees, as TSX Venture Exchange sustaining fees increased and the Company incurred slightly higher transfer agent fees; and, rent, as the Company now rents office facilities in Richmond Hill, ON for administration purposes, in addition to its corporate offices in North Vancouver, B.C. These increases were mitigated by lower: salaries and benefits, due to a reduction in compensation paid for administration services; and, shareholder relations and promotion costs, due to a reduction in compensation paid to a consultant to support the Company's internal investor relations activities and lower web site maintenance costs, the impact of which was almost entirely offset by costs attributable to the Company's participation in an industry trade show, media publications and issuance of expansive news releases.

Interest expense experienced a significant increase of \$33,729 (2010 - \$nil) and represents interest assessed on the Company's indebtedness to Crossland, using the Australian average bank bill rate.

Exploration expenditures and evaluation decreased by \$7,920 (2011 - \$6,180 vs 2010 - \$14,100). The Company has curtailed most of its evaluation efforts for prospective uranium projects following the tsunami in Japan. Current period costs represent the Company's portion of Crosscontinental's field office and administration expenditures in Burkina Faso and the evaluation of a mineral project in Tanzania.

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Write-off of mineral properties experienced a decrease of \$39,078 (2011 - \$1,067 vs 2010 - \$40,145). Current period costs are attributable to the Joint Venture's former Crossland Creek tenements.

A foreign exchange loss of \$2,766 (2010 - \$449) resulting primarily from an unfavourable change in the Australian dollar.

Other comprehensive loss of \$63,002 (2010 - income of \$207,442) was created through the foreign exchange translation of the Company's foreign subsidiaries.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

		IFRS			CGAAP		
		Interest revenue	Net loss	Net loss per share	Interest revenue	Net loss	Net loss per share
<u>Fiscal 2011</u>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Q3	September 30, 2011	-	(76,879)	(0.001)			
Q2	June 30, 2011	1,046	(159,980)	(0.003)			
Q1	March 31, 2011	22	(117,764)	(0.002)			
<u>Fiscal 2010</u>							
Q4	December 31, 2010	24	(243,586)	(0.005)	24	(311,250)	(0.006)
Q3	September 30, 2010	623	(60,889)	(0.001)	623	(71,742)	(0.001)
Q2	June 30, 2010	2,622	(164,714)	(0.003)	2,622	(163,449)	(0.003)
Q1	March 31, 2010	3,434	(114,041)	(0.002)	3,434	(80,425)	(0.002)
<u>Fiscal 2009</u>							
Q4	December 31, 2009				4,240	(239,490)	(0.005)

Variances in losses between the quarters for fiscal 2011 were primarily influenced by the amount of: professional fees (accounting) in Q3 and Q2 for services related to the transition to IFRS; filing and transfer agent fees, professional fees (legal) and shareholder relations and promotion costs in Q3 and Q2 related to the Company holding its Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders (the "ASM"); shareholder relations and promotion costs in Q1 as the Company participated in an industry trade show and media publication; travel costs attributable to the Company's officers and directors travelling to Australia for Joint Venture meetings with Crossland in Q1; interest expense attributable to the Company's indebtedness to Crossland in Q2 and Q3; and, foreign exchange gains or losses related to fluctuations in the Australian dollar.

Variances in losses between the quarters for fiscal 2010 were primarily influenced by the amount of: professional fees accrued for 2010 audit fees in Q4; filing and transfer agent fees, professional fees (legal) and shareholder relations and promotion costs related to the Company holding its ASM in Q2; professional fees attributable to the under-accrual of fiscal 2009 audit costs in Q2; consulting and exploration expenditures and evaluation costs related to the evaluation of prospective uranium properties by Crosscontinental in Q2; stock based compensation recognized in Q3, as 300,000 stock options were granted; the write-off of the Joint Venture's Crossland Creek mineral property in Q1 and Q2; the write-off of expenditures related to Crosscontinental's exploration activities in Burkina Faso in Q4; and, foreign exchange gains or losses related to fluctuations in the Australian dollar and the Central African franc.

Q4 of fiscal 2009 was primarily influenced by the amount of: professional fees accrued for 2009 audit costs; fluctuations in foreign exchange gains or losses related to the Australian dollar and the Central African franc;

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interest income earned, as the Company's fixed rate guaranteed investment certificate matured and was reinvested at a substantially lower interest rate; and, the write-off of the Joint Venture's Crossland Creek mineral property.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Pancontinental has no regular source of cash flow and is incurring operating costs in excess of its interest income. The Company finances its activities by raising capital in the capital/equity markets and is dependent upon its existing working capital and its ability to obtain necessary financing to meet its obligations and pay its liabilities. It should be noted that during this period of economic uncertainty and contracted capital/equity markets for junior mineral exploration companies, the ability for the Company to access these markets for funding remains somewhat constrained.

Pancontinental's financial success is dependent on the extent to which it can discover mineralization in economic quantities and the economic viability of developing its properties or projects. Given the nature of the Company's operations, which consist of exploration, evaluation and acquisition of mineral properties or mining projects, the Company believes that the most meaningful financial information relates primarily to current liquidity and solvency.

Cash Flows

Three month period

Cash flows used in operating activities for the quarter were \$352,180 (2010 - \$60,690 provided). Cash flows used by operations before changes in non-cash working capital were \$76,738 (2010 - \$43,303). Changes in non-cash working capital items were significantly impacted by: the expected refund of sales taxes from the Canadian and Australian governments; and, the payment of mineral property expenditures.

Cash flows used in investing activities for the quarter were \$1,547,596 (2010 - \$350,171) representing funds deployed to finance mineral property expenditures.

Cash flows used in financing activities for the quarter were \$7,075 (2010 - \$nil) representing additional share issuance costs related to the 7,776,000 unit private placement, closed on June 23, 2011.

Nine month period

Cash flows used in operating activities for the nine month period were \$455,508 (2010 - \$383,073). Cash flows used by operations before changes in non-cash working capital were \$350,092 (2010 - \$250,077). Changes in non-cash working capital items were significantly impacted by: expected refund of sales taxes from the Canadian and Australian governments; and, the payment of mineral property expenditures.

Cash flows used in investing activities for the nine month period were \$1,900,793 (2010 - \$545,118 provided) representing funds deployed to finance mineral property expenditures.

Cash flows provided from financing activities for the nine month period were \$1,999,826 (2010 - \$nil) representing net proceeds received from a 7,776,000 unit private placement, closed on June 23, 2011.

As at September 30, 2011, Pancontinental's cash balance was \$269,574. Cash of: \$79,969 was held on deposit with a Canadian chartered bank; \$114,992 was held on deposit with an Australian bank; and, \$74,613 represents Pancontinental's portion of \$149,225 of cash held by Crosscontinental, of which \$88,899 is held in Burkina Faso, Africa.

Working Capital

As at September 30, 2011, Pancontinental had a consolidated working capital deficiency of \$291,746. The Company is exploring the option of diluting its Participating Interest in the Joint Venture in an effort to conserve its cash and avoid raising additional funds at depressed share prices. As at September 30, 2011, the effect of

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dilution would be a reduction in the Company's Participating Interest of approximately 1.5% and restoring working capital to a surplus of approximately \$300,000.

In October, 2011, the Company submitted a R&D claim, under a R&D program operated by the Australian government, seeking to recover approximately \$625,000 of 2010 Joint Venture expenditures. These funds, when and if received, will provide additional working capital to the Company. The Company's R&D claim for 2009 expenditures was assessed as submitted, though there are no assurances that the R&D claim for 2010 expenditures will be assessed in the same manner.

On June 23, 2011, Pancontinental closed a 7,776,000 unit private placement for gross proceeds of \$2,021,760. The proceeds from this private placement were used to rectify the Company's 2010 working capital deficiency, fund the Company's 2011 Joint Venture expenditures up to July 31, 2011 and for general working capital.

Pancontinental has advised Crossland of its intention to dilute its Participating Interest in the Joint Venture by not funding the remainder of its portion of 2011 Joint Venture expenditures. The Company plans on using its existing working capital to fund the remainder of its 2011 operating overheads, as well as a portion of 2012. The Company may need to complete a financing in early 2012 to fund its portion of the 2012 Joint Venture exploration program and provide additional working capital. In the current financial environment, there is a risk that the Company will be unable to raise sufficient funds and could be exposed to further dilution in the Joint Venture. The Company may also need to raise capital, if and when, its uranium permit applications are granted by the Burkina Faso government, thereby accelerating exploration activities in Burkina Faso.

SHARE CAPITAL

Common Shares

As of the date of this MD&A, Pancontinental has 62,582,492 common shares outstanding.

Warrants

As of the date of this MD&A, Pancontinental has 8,888,000 common share purchase warrants outstanding.

Options

As of the date of this MD&A, Pancontinental has 3,725,000 exercisable incentive stock options outstanding.

For further information on share capital and warrants, please refer to Notes 8 and 9 of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Management fees of \$15,000 (2010 - \$15,000) for the current quarter and \$45,000 (2010 - \$45,000) for the nine month period were paid to the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Rick Mark. Management fees of \$21,000 (2010 - \$21,000) for the current quarter and \$63,000 (2010 - \$63,000) for the nine month period were paid to Rustle Woods Capital Inc., a company controlled by an associate of the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Mark McMurdie. Mr. Mark's agreement provides for monthly remuneration of \$5,000 and Mr. McMurdie's agreement provides for monthly remuneration of \$7,000. Each of these agreements is automatically renewed on a monthly basis and continues from year to year. In addition, each agreement may be terminated by the Company upon 30 days written notice and making a lump-sum payment equivalent to one month's remuneration. Mr. Mark holds 550,000 stock options and Mr. McMurdie holds 350,000 stock options, each exercisable at \$0.20, expiring on June 3, 2014.

Eupene Exploration Enterprises Pty. Ltd. ("Eupene Exploration"), a company controlled by Mr. Geoff Eupene, a former director of the Company and a current director of Crossland, provides consulting services and deploys equipment, from time to time, for the purpose of facilitating exploration activities for the Joint Venture and for

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Crosscontinental. Costs incurred by Eupene Exploration are reimbursed by Crossland and where applicable, invoiced to Pancontinental or Crosscontinental. These costs are recorded in mineral properties, unless otherwise noted. The Company paid Crossland \$41,601 (2010 - \$40,835) for the current quarter and \$78,374 (2010 - \$118,052) for the nine month period for:

- consulting fees for services rendered by Mr. Eupene of \$30,952 (2010 - \$34,976) for the current quarter and \$62,326 (2010 - \$100,608) for the nine month period. Included in general and administration are consulting fees of \$756 (2010 - \$3,645) for the nine month period for Mr. Eupene's services related to the activities of Crosscontinental.
- equipment usage fees of \$10,649 (2010 - \$5,859) for the current quarter and \$16,048 (2010 - \$17,444) for the nine month period.

Mr. Peter Walker, a former director of the Company and a current director of Crossland, provides legal services to the Joint Venture and Crosscontinental. For the services of Mr. Walker, the Company paid Crossland \$nil (2010 - \$589) for the three and nine month periods. Fees for 2010 are included under general and administration as professional fees.

Crossland acts as operator of the Joint Venture and is entitled to charge operator costs to Pancontinental, comprised of a portion of its overhead and equipment usage costs. During the period in which Mr. Eupene and Mr. Walker were directors of the Company, operator costs for the current quarter were \$52,236 (2010 - 115,102) and \$174,558 (2010 - \$334,398) for the nine month period. Operator costs may include amounts paid to Mr. Eupene and Mr. Walker for their services not directly designated to a Joint Venture property or Crosscontinental.

Interest of \$2,829 (2010 - \$nil) for the current quarter and \$33,729 (2010 - \$nil) for the nine month period was paid to Crossland in relation to Crossland's funding of Pancontinental's portion of 2011 Joint Venture expenditures. Interest was calculated using an interest rate based on the Australian average bank bill rate.

Pancontinental subleases its office premises in North Vancouver, B.C. from VMS Ventures Inc. ("VMS") on a monthly basis at a cost of \$700 per month. The Company paid rent of \$2,100 (2010 - \$2,100) for the current quarter and \$6,300 (2010 - \$6,300) for the nine month period. The Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Mark, also acts as Chief Executive Officer for VMS. In addition, Company director, Mr. Donald Whalen, is a director of VMS.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at September 30, 2011 is \$652,558 (2010 - \$507,483) payable to: companies controlled by, or associated with, directors/officers or companies related by virtue of common directors. Accounts payable and accruals includes payables to Crossland of \$651,558 (2009 - \$491,612).

OUTLOOK

Through their Joint Venture, Pancontinental and Crossland have established one of the strongest management teams in the uranium industry combined with a highly prospective uranium and REE project portfolio. Australia contains the world's largest known resources of uranium, but until very recently, has received little uranium exploration effort since the mid-1980s. The recent election of pro-uranium development governments in Australia has resulted in increased exploration activity in Australia. In particular, the search for unconformity-related deposits of the type that have contributed significantly to Canada's inventory during that period, including McArthur River, Cigar Lake and Millenium deposits, buried deeply beneath younger basin cover, has been very restricted in Australia and received very little attention. The evaluation of radioactive granites for melt-related bulk lower grade mineralisation such as that in Namibia is also in its infancy.

In Australia, all of Pancontinental's uranium project areas contain outcropping and potential ore grades of uranium mineralization, in settings similar to those that have resulted in significant uranium accumulations elsewhere. A characteristic of these exploration projects is that they all have indications of uranium and prospectivity for defined targets.

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The Joint Venture is also evaluating additional new directions for REE at Charley Creek that have evolved directly from our uranium exploration program in this unusual and highly differentiated granitic terrain.

While Pancontinental and Crossland believe that in terms of mineral potential, Australia represents a prime destination, they understand the importance of diversification to minimize sovereign and other risks, as can be seen in the variation in policy from state to state within Australia, and the recent proposals for a resource super profits tax at the national level. Pancontinental's and Crossland's uranium interests are designed to give a spread of geographic and political conditions, as well as styles of uranium deposits. Through Crosscontinental, the Company expects to enter into other opportunities around the world as these become available.

Pancontinental believes that the demand for uranium and REE is likely to continue to increase as the world copes with the issues of energy security, sustainable energy usage and greenhouse gas reduction. Many utility companies consider nuclear power as the optimum solution to these issues and an increasing number are placing orders for new plants. REE are in short supply and are vital components for newer energy technologies, such as wind power. Nuclear power is being re-evaluated for a role in the energy mix of several countries that previously announced a phasing out of nuclear power, while a few countries have confirmed their phase-out plan. All of these factors are contributing to predictions of supply shortages and strong prices for uranium into the future.

While the damage to the Fukushima reactor complex in Japan, as a result of the March 11, 2011 tsunami, may temporarily slow the growth of nuclear power, the lessons learned are expected to ultimately strengthen the nuclear power industry.

Pancontinental's emerging REE projects at Charley Creek have the potential to provide additional commodities that are of increasing importance to the renewable energy sector, as well as other aspects of modern technology. These recently discovered REE opportunities are being pursued at a rapid pace. Much remains to be determined about the REE's grade, extent, recovery and marketability.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported results. Pancontinental bases its assumptions and estimates on historical experience, current conditions, future expectations, practices within the mineral exploration industry and on various other assumptions that the Company believes to be reasonable. On a quarterly basis, Pancontinental considers whether events or changes in circumstances affect these estimates or assumptions. Critical accounting estimates, as described in Note 3 of the Company's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, involve a significant degree of judgement and actual results could differ from these estimates. The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011.

Significant areas requiring the use of estimates and assumptions include:

Mineral Properties

Pancontinental capitalizes its Joint Venture exploration expenditures, unless the related mineral property is impaired or the property will not be retained. The recoverability of the carrying value of its mineral exploration properties is subject to considerations such as, but not limited to: progress, results and future plans of exploration; future costs and probability of development; value and market conditions of underlying minerals; ability to obtain sufficient financing; net realizable proceeds from production or disposition of properties; and, political, legal, permitting and environmental factors.

Equipment

Costs related to the acquisition of equipment are capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful life, using the declining balance method. The recoverability of the carrying value of equipment is subject to considerations

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such as, but not limited to: condition, location and future uses of equipment; storage and transportation costs; and, secondary market values.

Share-based Compensation

Considerations affecting the fair value of share-based compensation include estimates of when stock options may be exercised and stock price volatility. Management assumes it is more likely that stock options will be exercised in advance of their expiry date. The timing of when stock options are exercised is beyond Pancontinental's control and revolves around the Company's share value and the financial objectives of the stock option holder. Estimates concerning volatility are primarily based on the Company's historical share prices.

NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has adopted IFRS with an adoption date of January 1, 2011 and a transition date of January 1, 2010 (the "Transition Date"). Note 2 of the Company's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 includes the accounting policies applied in the transition to IFRS. Also, to transition the comparative information to IFRS (nine month period ended September 30, 2010, the year ended December 31, 2010 and the opening balance sheet as at January 1, 2010) these same accounting policies were applied. Note 4 of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 and for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 provides reconciliations of the effects of transitioning from CGAAP to IFRS.

SUMMARY OF IFRS IMPLEMENTATION

The Company's IFRS conversion plan consisted of three steps: scoping; assessment and design; and, implementation. The Company identified and assessed the major areas impacted by the conversion to IFRS, being accounting policies, restatement of comparative periods, internal controls and business processes.

The conversion plan is essentially complete with only post-implementation reviews outstanding. The Company believes its accounting system is sufficient, though the Company may require a system to track share-based payment activity. The Company will continue to monitor the evolution of IFRS with respect to its application within the mineral exploration and development sector.

The Company's guiding objective was to minimize the effect of transitioning to IFRS, unless there was a compelling reason to change its practices. Where CGAAP was consistent with IFRS, the Company generally maintained its accounting policies. With the conversion to IFRS, revenues and expenses have been reclassified to conform to the presentation now used for the consolidated statements of operations. The adoption of IFRS had no significant impact on the net cash flows of the Company and therefore, reconciliations were not provided.

IFRS I "First time Adoption of International Accounting Standards" provides guidance for the initial adoption of IFRS. Under IFRS I the standards are applied retrospectively at the Transition Date with all adjustments to assets and liabilities taken to retained earnings, unless certain exemptions are applied. Under IFRS I, the Company elected:

- to not to re-measure its equipment at its fair value; and
- to not apply IFRS on share-based payments vested prior to the Transition Date

The major areas impacted by the transition to IFRS are:

Mineral properties

IFRS 6 requires an exploration entity to establish an accounting policy specifying which exploration and evaluation expenditures will be recorded as assets once the legal right to explore a specific area has been obtained. Any costs incurred prior to obtaining such legal right are to be expensed.

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The Company will continue its policy of capitalizing exploration and evaluation expenditures, where applicable. Under IFRS, the Company wrote off all capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures related to general (non-joint venture) exploration activities in Burkina Faso. The Transition Date write-off was \$56,226.

Foreign currency transactions

IFRS (IAS 21) requires that the functional currency of the Company and each of its subsidiaries be determined separately and that the subsidiary's financial statements be translated for consolidation purposes using the closing rate for all assets and liabilities and average rates for the period for revenues and expenses. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income as foreign currency translation adjustments.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of Panconoz and Crosscontinental is the Australian dollar. The Companies exploration activities are conducted through Panconoz and Crosscontinental, therefore giving rise to foreign currency translation adjustments.

Share-based payments

Under IFRS, stock options that vest in installments must be accounted for as though each installment is a separate award, with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. In addition, IFRS requires the Company to estimate the number of stock options that are expected to vest based on expected forfeitures, and subsequently, make adjustments to the estimate to reflect the actual number of awards that vest.

IFRS I provides an exemption for the retrospective application of IFRS on share-based payments provided the share-based payments vested prior to the transition to IFRS. All of the Company's 3,725,000 outstanding stock options had vested prior to January 1, 2011.

Property, plant and equipment

IFRS requires the components of property, plant and equipment be segmented on a broader basis than required under Canadian GAAP.

The Company will continue to account for its equipment using the cost model.

Related Parties

Under IFRS, compensation of key management requires disclosure in total and for each of the following categories: (a) short-term employee benefits; (b) post-employment benefits; (c) other long-term benefits; (d) termination benefits; and, (e) share-based payments.

Compensation of the Company's key management is disclosed in the Related Party Transaction section of this MD&A.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

For further information on future accounting change, please refer to Note 2 of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011.

The following standards have been issued and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company is evaluating the impact of these new standards on its financial performance, position and financial statement disclosures.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

This standard introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

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IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements

This standard establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more entities.

IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements

This standard determines the type of joint arrangement by assessing the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form.

IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

This standard requires the disclosure of information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature of and risks associated with its interest in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement

This standard provides guidance on the measurement of fair value and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy.

IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

This standard prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures and defines the requirements for the application of the equity method. This standard applies to all entities with joint control of, or significant influence over, an associate or joint venture.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

The carrying values for cash, term deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The Company does not have a risk management committee or written risk management policies. Management believes Pancontinental is not exposed to any significant credit or interest risks arising from these financial instruments. The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its credit or market risks. There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Disclosure on the Company's financial instruments and related risks may be found in Note 14 of Pancontinental's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Pancontinental operates in Canadian and international markets, giving rise to exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has significant exposure to fluctuations in the Australian dollar, and to a much lesser extent, the Central African franc for Burkina Faso and the United States dollar. The Company does not use derivatives to mitigate its exposure to foreign currency risk and is therefore subject to gains or losses from fluctuations in the value of these currencies.

Pancontinental's Australian dollar holdings, receivables, commitments and payables, United States dollar holdings and Crosscontinental's Central African franc holdings and payables are exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Of the Company's cash, less than 1% is denominated in United States dollars, approximately 43% in Australian dollars and approximately 16% in Central African francs. Approximately 71% of receivables and 96% of accounts payables and accrued liabilities are denominated in Australian dollars.

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RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Pancontinental is in the business of exploring for minerals and, if successful, ultimately mining them. The mining sector is by its nature, cyclical, competitive and risky. Many of these risks are beyond the Company's control. Investment in the mining sector in general and the exploration sector, in particular, involves a great deal of risk and uncertainty and Pancontinental's common shares should be considered as a highly speculative investment. Current and potential investors should give special consideration to the risk factors involved.

Acquisition Risk

Pancontinental uses its best judgment to acquire mineral properties or projects and, in pursuit of such opportunities, the Company may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates or negotiate acceptable agreements, including agreements to finance the acquisition and development of the mineral properties or projects. The Company cannot provide assurance that it can complete any acquisition that it pursues, on favourable terms, or that any acquisition will ultimately benefit the Company.

Price Risk

The ability of Pancontinental to finance the exploration and develop its properties and the future profitability of the Company is strongly related to: the market price of its primary minerals (uranium and REE); the economics of its projects: market price of the Company's equities; and, general commodity and investor sentiment. Mineral and equity prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by a number of factors beyond the Company's control. A sustained, significant decline in either the prices of its identified primary minerals, the Company's issued equities or investor sentiment could have a negative impact on the Company's ability to raise additional capital and develop its projects.

Competition Risk

Pancontinental must compete with a number of other companies that possess greater financial and technical resources. Competition in the mining sector could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire mineral properties or projects.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of Pancontinental, in their personal capacities or as directors or officers of other companies, are engaged or have interests in mineral exploration and development activities outside of the Company. Accordingly, exploration opportunities or prospects of which they become aware of may not necessarily be made available to the Company.

Dependence on Management and Crossland

Pancontinental is very dependent upon the efforts and commitment of its directors, management and Crossland, to the extent that if the services of the directors or management were not available, or Crossland failed to perform its obligations or conduct sufficient exploration activities on the Joint Venture, a disruption in the Company's operations may occur.

Environmental Risk

The exploration and development activities conducted on Pancontinental's mineral properties are subject to the environmental laws and regulations of the country in which the activities take place. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties, more stringent environmental assessments and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Although the Company undertakes to comply with current environmental laws and regulations, there is no assurance that future changes in environmental laws or regulations will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

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Exploration and Risk

There is no assurance that the activities of Pancontinental will be successful and result in economic deposits being discovered and in fact, most companies are unsuccessful due to the low probability of discovering an economic deposit. Once a mineralization is discovered, it may take several years until production is possible during which time the economics of a project may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling. Pancontinental's ability to establish a profitable mining operation is subject to a host of variables, such as technical and economic factors and regulatory issues. Exploration activities involve risks which even a combination of experience, knowledge and prudence may not be able to overcome. Exploration activities are subject to hazards which could result in injury or death, property damage, adverse environmental conditions and legal liability.

Financing and Liquidity Risk

Pancontinental does not have any producing properties and has no source of regular revenue. The Company's ability to finance its exploration and development activities and make acquisitions is highly dependent upon its ability to raise capital in the financial markets. Pancontinental will require significant capital to finance its overall objectives and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise the capital required and continue as a going concern.

Political and Other Risks

Pancontinental's mineral exploration properties, in Australia and Burkina Faso, expose the Company to different considerations and other risks not typically associated with companies in North America. Such risks are associated with the political, economic, taxation and legal environments. The Company's ability to raise and deploy capital may be adversely affected by changes in political and social conditions and by changes in government policies, taxes, laws and regulations.

Property Title Risk

Although Pancontinental takes reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of its properties will not be challenged, impugned or renounced.

Schedule "A"

MINERAL PROPERTIES

Australia

	Charley Creek	Chilling	Kalabity	Other	September 30, 2011
Acquisition and property					
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 749,968	\$ 168,960	\$ 44,488	\$ 15,502	\$ 978,918
Land access and sacred sites	131,313	11,690	-	-	143,003
Permits and tenements	30,662	23,701	-	3,399	57,762
	161,975	35,391	-	3,399	200,765
Write-off	-	-	-	(957)	(957)
	911,943	204,351	44,488	17,944	1,178,726
Exploration					
Balance, December 31, 2010	3,528,021	3,209,665	628,560	15	7,366,261
Assays, laboratory, metallurgy	261,252	3,012	9,371	-	273,635
Drilling	80,134	164,826	-	-	244,960
Equipment	56,731	9,634	10,192	-	76,557
Field expenses	97,287	24,787	614	-	122,688
Field office and administration	83,168	11,841	853	-	95,862
Geologist/field consulting/wages	291,724	63,076	6,770	1,400	362,970
Geological/technical consulting	188,046	9,654	3,121	3,360	204,181
Operator costs	153,056	27,509	3,101	1,019	184,685
Reports and maps	100	-	-	-	100
Travel and transportation	90,600	18,442	2,468	1,680	113,190
Recoveries	(30,156)	(41,644)	-	-	(71,800)
	1,271,942	291,137	36,490	7,459	1,607,028
Write-off	-	-	-	(110)	(110)
	4,799,963	3,500,802	665,050	7,364	8,973,179
Foreign exchange translation					
Balance, December 31, 2010	198,422	58,693	15,873	1,151	274,139
Change in period	(42,737)	(16,038)	(6,959)	(131)	(65,865)
	155,685	42,655	8,914	1,020	208,274
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 5,867,591	\$ 3,747,808	\$ 718,452	\$ 26,328	\$ 10,360,179