Blue Sky Uranium's CEO on their 10 million pounds of vanadium

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"We have a substantial amount of vanadium in our deposit. In the Ivana deposit that we recently announced 20 million pounds of uranium there is 10 million pounds of vanadium. While in the past, just a few years ago, that was considered a nice byproduct, now it is a significant product because we have seen the price of vanadium move from $4.00 a pound to currently $19.30 a pound. It is adding a substantial amount of economic value to every scoop of ore, every pound of ore that we take out of ground. We are seeing vanadium moving forward as a battery metal. The price is going up. We have a very large property package. Some parts of it have a 1 to 1 with uranium. Some parts of it are primarily vanadium." States Nikolaos Cacos, President, CEO and Director of Blue Sky Uranium Corp. (TSXV: BSK | OTCQB: BKUCF), in an interview with InvestorIntel Corp. CEO Tracy Weslosky.

Tracy Weslosky: Niko everybody is all excited about uranium and they are excited about Blue Sky, but I do not know if InvestorIntel audience understands how much vanadium you have.

Nikolaos Cacos: We have a substantial amount of vanadium in our deposit. In the Ivana deposit that we recently announced 20 million pounds of uranium there is 10 million pounds of vanadium. While in the past, just a few years ago, that was considered a nice byproduct, now it is a significant product because we have seen the price of vanadium move from $4.00 a pound to currently $19.30 a pound. It is adding a substantial amount of economic value to every scoop of ore, every pound of

ore that we take out of ground. We are seeing vanadium moving forward as a battery metal. The price is going up. We have a very large property package. Some parts of it have a 1 to 1 with uranium. Some parts of it are primarily vanadium. We are actively looking at exploring those areas right now.

Tracy Weslosky: Our audience has been watching vanadium. Vanadium is one of the critical materials impacted by the U.S. Defense Act and is sadly going to be the winner in the Chinese tariff wars. Can you comment on that at all? I mean, do you want to explain that to the InvestorIntel audience from your perspective?

Nikolaos Cacos: Well from my perspective vanadium is a mineral that is difficult to find so it is relatively rare. We are fortunate to have it in our deposit. Secondly, besides being used, demand is being driven as a strategic type of battery metal for energy storage, but it is also being used in the production of steel. It was just not that long ago that China mandated an increase in the amount of vanadium in steel as a steel hardener. This is helping to drive the price of vanadium right now. I think we are going to see that price being exacerbated in the future.

Tracy Weslosky: I have one more question with regards to vanadium. I know that companies that have a lot of uranium, like rare earth in their uranium, have a real challenge with extraction processes. Does the same hold true with the extraction challenges from vanadium when you have a large uranium deposit?

Nikolaos Cacos: Well, it depends how it occurs in a specific geological environment and it becomes very technical. We have done some studies on the uranium. We know we can extract very easily. The vanadium we are getting it is like a Rubik’s Cube

puzzle. While we can get over 60% of it at this point, right now we have some samples sitting with the Saskatchewan Research Council, which is a world leader in this, and we are continuing to turn the cubes. We are confident we are going to be able to improve that extraction substantially…to access the complete interview, click here

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