



## Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods  
Ended September 30, 2018

REPORT DATED: JANUARY 11, 2019

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## 1. Introduction

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A"), dated January 11, 2019, provides a review of, and discusses the financial position and results of operations of, Almonty Industries Inc. (TSX-V: AII) ("Almonty" or the "Company") for the three- and twelve-month periods ended September 30, 2018. It should be read in conjunction with the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Company and notes thereto for the year ended September 30, 2018 (the "**2018 Annual Financial Statements**").

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements as well as other information contained in this MD&A. The board of directors of Almonty (the "**Board of Directors**") is required to ensure that management assumes its responsibility in regard to the preparation of the Company's financial statements. To facilitate this process, the Board of Directors has created an audit committee (the "**Audit Committee**"). The Audit Committee meets with members of the management team to discuss the operating results and the financial results of the Company, before making their recommendations and submitting the 2018 Annual Financial Statements and MD&A to the Board of Directors for review and approval. Following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors approved the 2018 Annual Financial Statements and this MD&A on January 11, 2019.

The 2018 Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**").

All currency figures in this MD&A appear in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated.

Additional information about the Company, including the 2018 Annual Financial Statements, is available on the Company's website at [www.almonty.com](http://www.almonty.com) and on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)) under Almonty's profile.

### **Forward-Looking Information**

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements that reflect management's expectations, estimates and projections concerning future events in relation to the Company's business and the economic environment in which it operates. Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to possible acquisitions, demand for tungsten, tungsten prices, tungsten recovery and production, reductions in operating and unit production costs, improvements in efficiencies or reduction in dilution, future remediation and reclamation activities, future mineral exploration, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, the timing of activities and the amount of estimated revenues and expenses, the success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, the success of mine development and construction activities, the success of future mine operations, the success of other future business operations, requirements for additional capital and sources and uses of funds. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects", "anticipates", "plans", "estimates", "intends", "strategy", "goals", "objectives" or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be "forward-looking statements".

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events, results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the inability of the Company to maintain its interest in its mineral projects or to obtain or comply with all required permits and licenses, risks normally incidental to exploration and development of mineral properties, uncertainties in the interpretation of drill results, the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with expectations, changes in governmental regulation adverse to the Company, lack of adequate infrastructure at the mineral properties, economic uncertainties, the inability of the Company to obtain additional financing when and as needed, competition from other mining businesses, the future price of tungsten and other metals and commodities, fluctuation in currency exchange rates, title defects and other related matters. See Section 9, "Risks and Uncertainties", in this MD&A and under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Information Form January 11, 2019 for a further discussion of factors that could cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A represent the expectations of management as of the date hereof and accordingly, are subject to change after such date. Readers should not place undue importance on forward-looking statements and should not rely upon these statements as of any other date. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except as, and to the extent, required by applicable laws. The forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

A glossary of terms is affixed to the last page of this MD&A. Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein have the respective meanings ascribed thereto in the glossary of terms.

## 2. Overview

Almonty is a publicly-traded company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") (formerly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV")), under the symbol "AII" (see TSX Listing section below). The principal business of Almonty is the mining, processing and shipping of tungsten concentrate from the Los Santos tungsten mine located near Salamanca, Spain (the "**Los Santos Mine**"), the processing and shipping of tungsten concentrate from the Panasqueira tin and tungsten mine in Covilha, Castelo Branco, Portugal (the "**Panasqueira Mine**"), as well as the evaluation of the Sangdong tungsten mine project located in Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea (the "**Sangdong Mine**") and the evaluation of the Valtreixal tin and tungsten mine project located in Western Spain in the province of Zamora (the "**Valtreixal Mine**").

The Los Santos Mine was acquired by Almonty in September 2011 and is located approximately 50 kilometers from Salamanca in western Spain and produces tungsten concentrate. The Wolfram Camp Mine was acquired by Almonty in September 2014 and is located approximately 130 kilometers west of Cairns in northern Queensland, Australia. The Panasqueira Mine, which has been in production since 1896 and is located approximately 260 kilometers northeast of Lisbon, Portugal, was acquired in January 2016. The Sangdong Mine, which was historically one of the largest tungsten mines in the world and one of the few long-life, high-grade tungsten deposits outside of China, was acquired by Almonty in September 2015. Almonty also owns a 100% interest in the Valtreixal Mine in northwestern Spain, having exercised its option to acquire the remaining ownership in the Valtreixal Mine on December 21, 2016.

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

Almonty acquired 100% of the share capital of Wolfram Camp Mining Pty Ltd (“**WCM**”) and Tropical Metals Pty Ltd (“**TM**”) (which collectively own a 100% interest in the Wolfram Camp Mine) from Deutsche Rohstoff AG (“**DRAG**”) on September 22, 2014. Production at the Wolfram Camp Mine had been suspended during the period of time that Almonty had been refurbishing the mill. However, subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Board of Directors determined that it was in the best interests of the Company to cease expending further funds towards refurbishment and, consequently, the Company caused WCM and TM to be placed into voluntary liquidation with all requisite approvals received.

On June 4, 2015, Almonty acquired an 8% interest in Woulfe Mining Corp. (“**Woulfe**”) and, through the acquisition of convertible debentures in Woulfe, gained control over Woulfe with the ability to nominate a majority of the board members. On July 7, 2015, Almonty and Woulfe entered into an arrangement agreement (the “**Arrangement Agreement**”) in respect of the acquisition by Almonty of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Woulfe that it did not already own by way of a plan of arrangement under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the “**Plan of Arrangement**”). On August 21, 2015, Woulfe shareholders approved the Plan of Arrangement. On September 10, 2015, Almonty closed the Plan of Arrangement and acquired all of the shares of Woulfe that it did not already own, leading to Almonty having a 100% ownership interest in Woulfe. The principal asset of Woulfe is the Sangdong Mine.

On January 6, 2016, Almonty acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Beralt Ventures Inc. (“**BVI**”) from Sojitz Tungsten Resources Inc. for €1.00. In connection, therewith, Almonty acquired and purchased €12,260 in aggregate principal amount of debt owed by Beralt Tin & Wolfram (Portugal), S.A. (“**Beralt**”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of BVI, to Sojitz Corporation of Japan in exchange for a cash payment of €1,000 on closing and a promissory note issued by Almonty in the principal amount of €500, bearing interest at 4% per annum, maturing December 29, 2017 (the “**January 2016 Note**”). BVI, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, is the 100% owner of the Panasqueira Mine.

On December 21, 2016, Almonty exercised its option to acquire the remaining 49% of the Valtreixal Mine it did not already own for payment of €1.5 million (\$2.2 million). Almonty now owns a 100% interest in the Valtreixal Mine.

### **TSX listing**

Almonty received final approval from the TSX to graduate the listing of its common shares from the TSXV to the TSX after fulfilling certain standard and customary conditions required by the TSX. Upon completion of the final listing conditions, on June 1, 2018, Almonty's common shares were simultaneously delisted from the TSXV and began trading on the TSX.

### **OTCQX listing**

On July 12, 2018, the Company began trading in the United States on the OTCQX Best Market (“**OTCQX**”) under the symbol ALMTF. U.S. investors can find current financial disclosure and real-time Level 2 quotes for the Company on the OTCQX website. Further information about the Company's activities may be found at [www.almonty.com](http://www.almonty.com) and under the Company's profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)



Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

#### Market for Tungsten Concentrate

Market demand for tungsten concentrate continued to be stable from the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017 and through to Q4 2018 with the pricing environment improving each quarter. Current Spot market prices have continued to improve with a price of \$283 as at the end of September 2018 with a high of US\$350 per MTU of APT during the month of June 2018. Management expects that the limited quantities of "spot" concentrate available in the market will help with continued price improvement in the near to mid-term (between now and the first part of calendar 2019) with several forecasting services projecting prices to exceed US\$315 per MTU of APT by During 2019. The Company's primary customers continued purchasing all production from Almonty's operations over and above the minimum volumes specified in the Supply Agreements (as hereinafter defined) during the year ended September 30, 2018. The fixed price contracts that were entered into during calendar 2018 continued to positively impact the cash flow of the Company's Panasqueira Mine and Los Santos Mine throughout fiscal 2018.

Effective January 1, 2019, 100% of the production of the Panasqueira mine for calendar 2018 will be at a fixed price of US\$286/MTU, the equivalent price of US\$366/MTU of APT, assuming an industry standard 22% discount for an MTU of WO<sub>3</sub> tungsten concentrate.

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
 Dated January 11, 2019

The average of the high and low weekly quoted price for European APT according to the Metal Bulletin (“MB”) European weekly quotation for APT (from which Almonty’s concentrate prices are derived by varying formulae under its Supply Agreements) averaged the following:

Three Months ended	Tungsten APT European Average High -Low	Year ended	Tungsten APT European Average High -Low
	US\$/MTU		US\$/MTU
31-Dec-11	\$448		
31-Mar-12	\$436		
30-Jun-12	\$400		
30-Sep-12	\$384	30-Sep-12	\$417
31-Dec-12	\$324		
31-Mar-13	\$325		
30-Jun-13	\$364		
30-Sep-13	\$411	30-Sep-13	\$356
31-Dec-13	\$387		
31-Mar-14	\$370		
30-Jun-14	\$370		
30-Sep-14	\$362	30-Sep-14	\$372
31-Dec-14	\$327		
31-Mar-15	\$282		
30-Jun-15	\$242		
30-Sep-15	\$207	30-Sep-15	\$264
31-Dec-15	\$178		
31-Mar-16	\$172		
30-Jun-16	\$207		
30-Sep-16	\$190	30-Sep-16	\$184
31-Dec-16	\$194		
31-Mar-17	\$204		
30-Jun-17	\$217		
30-Sep-17	\$267	30-Sep-17	\$220
31-Dec-17	\$288		
31-Mar-18	\$324		
30-Jun-18	\$350		
30-Sep-18	\$282	30-Sep-18	\$310.92

Source: Metal Bulletin, ammonium para tungstate (APT), European (US\$/MTU).  
 Almonty prices its tungsten concentrate product (on volumes of material that are not subject to a fixed price contract) in relation to the prior month’s average weekly quoted price for APT on the MB European quotation service and the Metal Pages pricing service.

### Los Santos Mine

MTU production during the three months ended September 30, 2018 (“**Q4 2018**”) increased by 34.6% when compared to the three months ended September 30, 2017, (“**Q4 2017**”). The increase in production resulted from a lower strip ratio in Q4 2018 when compared to Q4 2017. The tungsten recovery rate continued to improve during Q4 2018 when compared to Q4 2017 and Q3 2018 and is now in line with the expected average tungsten recovery rate for the life of mine, expected to be maintained in the 60-65% range.

Almonty continues to focus on cost control and its cost reduction program. Unit cash operating costs are anticipated to continue a downward trend as the grade of ore processed returns to levels that are within the optimal design specifications of the processing plant. Unit costs are expected to continue their variability over time along with the variability in the grade of ore milled during any give period.

Effective February 1, 2017, the Company entered into a fixed priced contract representing 80% of the output of the Los Santos mine’s tungsten concentrate production. This fixed price contract had a positive impact on the revenue received from the sale of tungsten concentrate at the Los Santos mine in fiscal 2018.

### Panasqueira Mine

Almonty acquired the Panasqueira Mine on January 6, 2016.

Almonty continued its focus on cost reduction and all-in-production costs at Panasqueira continued to decrease. Mined grades continued to improve throughout Fiscal 2018 as expected under the revised mine plan implemented by Almonty since its acquisition in January 2016. Mined grades in Q4 2018 continued to show improvement in the content of by-product payable metals as well (copper and tin) which are improving the overall cash flow profile of the mining operation. Overall production volumes of tungsten concentrate in Q4 2018 were up 6.7% over Q4 2017.

Panasqueira is a poly metallic wolframite deposit as opposed to a skarn deposit scheelite mine like Los Santos. Tungsten recovery rates for wolframite deposits are typically higher than for scheelite deposits. The Panasqueira Mine has some of the highest tungsten recovery rates in the industry, consistently averaging 80%.

Almonty anticipates that the grades of ore mined will continue trending towards the long-term average of the remaining life of mine of 0.185% (see NI 43-101 technical report on the Panasqueira Mine dated December 31, 2016 filed on SEDAR under Almonty’s profile, also available on the Company’s website [www.almonty.com](http://www.almonty.com)) through the refinement of the life of mine plan. The expected increased grades are continuing to have an impact on the level of production currently being experienced and the increase in contained tungsten is also having a positive impact on unit costs as at the date of this MD&A.

During fiscal 2017, Almonty entered into several one-year fixed price off-take agreements with its existing customers at the Panasqueria Mine. The net price received by Almonty under these contracts was US\$210 per MTU of contained WO<sub>3</sub>, equating to an effective price of US\$269 per MTU of APT

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

(assuming an industry standard discount of 22% to the price of APT when pricing MTUs of WO3). These contracts covered the period of January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

Almonty then entered into a series of revised fixed price contracts with the same customer group that became effective as of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. The net price received by Almonty under these revised contracts is US\$280 per MTU of contained WO3, equating to an effective price of US\$358 per MTU of APT. The improving grades of ore being mined, coupled with Almonty's continued focus on cost control and the revised fixed price contracts that came into effect on January 1, 2018 have had a significantly positive impact on operating cash flow at the mine. During December 2018, Almonty again entered into a series of revised fixed price contracts with the same customer group that are effective as of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. The net price to be received by Almonty under these revised contracts will be US\$286 per MTU of contained WO3, equating to an effective price of US\$366 per MTU of APT.

On May 15, 2017, the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement with Crominet Mining Processing SA (PTY) Ltd ("**Crominet**") whereby Crominet will install and operate a series of XRT ore sorting and other ancillary equipment with sufficient capacity to treat all of the tailings generated by Panasqueira's heavy media separation unit. The installation of the XRT ore sorting equipment is expected to increase the overall tungsten recovery rate at the mine by 10%. The XRT ore sorting installation is progressing well and is expected to be operational by early calendar 2019.

#### Valtreixal Mine

During Q1 2017, Almonty exercised its option to acquire the remaining 49% interest in the project for a payment of €1.5 million (\$2.2 million) in December 2016, a reduction of €0.75 million (\$1.1 million) from the previously agreed price, resulting in a much-needed saving of capital on the acquisition. The Company is continuing to carry out work on the project and is working towards a final decision on proceeding with the development of the project. The Company continues to fine-tune its planning and budgeting for the potential build-out and commissioning of the Valtreixal Mine.

#### Sangdong Mine

On August 29, 2016, Almonty completed an updated technical report prepared pursuant to NI 43-101 entitled "Technical Report on the Mineral Resources and Reserves of the Sangdong Project, South Korea" (the "**Sangdong Technical Report**") that is available under Almonty's profile on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)) and on the Company's website ([www.almonty.com](http://www.almonty.com)).

Almonty is continuing to work with financial institutions as well as industry participants on financing alternatives, including sufficient funding to replace the previously announced MOU signed with the Korean Development Bank ("**KDB**") to provide a funding package for the buildout of the Sangdong mine in its entirety. The Company is continuing with the development and permitting required to commence construction once the appropriate funding package has been put in place.

On December 28, 2017, Almonty entered into an engineering, procurement and construction ("**EPC**") contract with POSCO E&C for the development work at the Sangdong Mine. POSCO E&C is one of the top tier general contractors in Korea and a subsidiary of the third largest steel company in the world.



Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

The EPC contract is a turnkey based contract for the development and construction of primary facilities for processing tungsten ore mined out of the Sangdong Mine. Under the EPC contract, POSCO E&C is responsible for not only engineering, civil & architectural, machinery & electrical works of processing plant and auxiliary facilities, but also commissioning of such facilities. The EPC contract has a net contract price of KRW40.3 billion (approx. US\$37.3 million) and, including the value of primary equipment which will be erected and installed by POSCO E&C, the EPC price reaches KRW54.0 billion (approx. US\$50.0 million) which accounts for 65% of the total capital expenditure budgeted for the Sangdong Project. The remaining 35% will be spent for the development of underground transportation galleries and accesses to tungsten veins, mine infrastructure, backfill plant, owner's cost, and other expenses. The primary facilities of the processing plant will be built for 900,000 to 1.2 million tonnes per annum capacity while the initial years of operation targets 640,000 tonnes per annum. The EPC contract stipulates a construction period of 18 months and commissioning period of 6 months. Following general rules of EPC contracts, cost overrun, and project delay will be the responsibility of the EPC Contractor.

On March 12, 2018, Almonty entered into a new off-take agreement with an existing customer for the tungsten concentrate to be mined and processed at the Sangdong Mine. The agreement has a term of 10 years and, based upon current pricing models and subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement, the agreement calls for revenues for the Company for a minimum of \$500-million over a 10-year period.

The realization of the benefits of the off-take agreement are subject to risk factors typical of a supply agreement of this nature, including if the Company is unable to meet its obligations to deliver tungsten concentrate in accordance with the terms of the off-take agreement, variable costs of shipping and production over the term of the contract, the customer's ability to purchase the tungsten concentrate produced by Almonty at the mine, and the continued economic viability of the customer or its successors for the life of the off-take agreement. Finally, given these risks, there is no guarantee that the Company will realize the revenues contemplated under the terms of the off-take agreement.

KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH has consented to Almonty Industries Inc. disclosing KfW IPEX-Bank as the lender and has released the general terms of the proposed debt project financing for Almonty's Sangdong mine in Korea. The project financing approval process is now in the late stage of finalization by the bank, with due diligence almost complete.

The general terms of the proposed project financing to be provided by KfW IPEX-Bank are:

1. \$73-million (U.S.) principal amount senior project finance loan secured on the Sangdong mine;
2. Interest to be based on normal commercial European lending rates;
3. Term of 8.25 years with an initial principal repayment holiday and repayments of principal commencing after the second anniversary of the initial drawdown;
4. Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG is committed to evaluating to provide a substantial finance cover guarantee based on the previously announced long-term off-take agreement.

Negotiation of the final term sheet is continuing and the Company expects all principal terms and commitments to be completed within the next 12 weeks. The project financing commitment will then be subject to the execution of definitive loan and security documentation. In the meantime, work is continuing at the Sangdong site to ensure the timely commissioning as requested by Almonty's customer under the previously announced off-take agreement for the Sangdong Mine.

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

### Financial Highlights

The following financial information is for the periods from July 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018, and from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018:

	Three Months Ended 30-Sep-18 \$'000	Three Months Ended 30-Sep-17 \$'000	Year Ended 30-Sep-18 \$'000	Year Ended 30-Sep-17 \$'000
Gross Revenue	14,629	10,809	65,171	39,018
Mine production costs	9,416	7,990	36,699	32,349
Impairment loss	15,604	-	15,604	-
Depreciation and amortization	4,681	1,875	11,155	6,400
Earnings (loss) from mining operations	(15,072)	944	1,713	269
General and administrative costs	2,494	3,273	8,426	9,864
Non-cash compensation costs	-	472	897	472
Earnings (loss) before the under noted items	(17,566)	(2,801)	(7,610)	(10,067)
Interest expense	467	497	2,459	2,436
(Gain) Loss on debt settlement	-	(3,015)	-	(3,015)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(1,268)	(1,124)	(95)	(1,368)
Tax provision	2,065	122	715	122
<b>Net income (loss) for the period</b>	<b>(18,830)</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>(10,689)</b>	<b>(8,242)</b>
Income (loss) per share basic	(\$0.10)	\$0.00	(\$0.06)	(\$0.07)
Income (loss) per share diluted	(\$0.10)	\$0.00	(\$0.06)	(\$0.07)
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	4,243	(3,411)	10,940	(2,888)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(31)	(1,140)	(6,023)	(10,680)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,757)	7,706	(540)	13,934

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

The following table sets forth a summary of the Company's consolidated financial position as of the date presented:

	30-Sep-18	30-Sep-17
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash	8,721	4,473
Restricted cash	1,245	1,300
Total assets	147,302	160,151
Bank indebtedness	-	9,447
Current portion of long-term debt	25,876	11,497
Long-term debt	24,455	33,162
Shareholders' equity	40,863	45,625
<u>Other</u>		
Outstanding shares ('000)	181,442	169,752
Weighted average outstanding shares ('000)		
Basic	178,587	121,553
Fully diluted	178,587	121,553
Closing share price	\$0.81	\$0.63

**Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 ("Q4 2018") Compared to the Three Months Ended September 30, 2017, ("Q4 2017")**

Gross revenue for Q4 2018 was \$14,629 (\$10,809 for Q4 2017). Production volumes increased by 29.8% when compared to Q4 2017. Production increased by 34.5 % at the Los Santos mine and by 6.7% at the Company's Panasqueira mine. Increased production at both mines was a result of improving tungsten recovery rates and higher grades and amount of ore mined and processed during Q4 2018 when compared to Q4 2017. Shipment volumes increased by 30.6% overall in Q4 2018 when compared to Q4 2017 as a direct result of the increase in production volumes at both operating mines. Overall revenue increased by \$3,820 or 35.3% in Q4 2018 when compared to Q4 2017 because of an increase in the volume of units shipped as well as a substantial increase in the selling price of the units shipped under the fixed price contracts and at spot rates when compared to Q4 2017. The average commodity price experienced during Q4 2018 was 5.6% higher than the average spot price in Q4 2017. This increase was also responsible for part of the increase in revenue during Q4 2018 when compared to Q4 2017 on all shipments that were not subject to fixed price contracts.

Mine production costs for Q4 2018 (including direct mining costs, milling costs and waste rock stripping costs associated with current production but excluding inventory write-downs and reversals of prior year inventory write-downs) increased by 17.8%, or \$1,426, when compared to Q4 2017. This increase resulted mainly from increased costs associated with increased mining activities at the Company's Los Santos mine when compared to Q4 2017.

The Company carries out a quarterly revaluation of its ore and in-process ore and finished goods inventory as well as its stockpiles of long-term tailings inventory to ensure that the carrying is recorded at

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

the lower of cost and net realizable value. Any adjustments to the carrying value of ore, in-process ore and finished goods inventory are included in costs of goods sold (mine production costs). No write-downs of finished goods inventory were recognized during Q4 2018 or Q4 2017. Any adjustment to long-term tailings inventory that is recognized as an impairment amount is expensed through the statement of operations as an addition to Mine production costs. Conversely, any adjustment to long-term tailings inventory that is recognized as a reversal of prior period impairment charges is recorded as a reduction in Mine production costs. The increase in the long-term outlook for the commodity price was based, in part, on the continued improvement in the spot price for APT as well as the Company entering into additional fixed price contracts at significant premium to the current spot market price, indicating that the continued strength in the underlying price of APT is expected to continue. Reversals may occur in future periods as a result of continued increases in the expected price of an MTU of APT in future periods.

In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, operating mines are evaluated for indicators of impairment. Where indicators of impairment are present, such as when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the operating mines may not be recoverable, the Company will test for impairment. The Company generally uses a discounted cash flow model to determine the value in use (VIU) for its operating mines where there are indicators of impairment. The assessment is done at the cash generating unit level ("CGU") level, which is the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets. A CGU is generally an individual operating mine and its related long-term assets. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the CGU exceeds the recoverable amount.

As a result of the fact that the Company has changed its mine plan at Los Santos, whereby it now expects to cease further mining of ore and commence processing of its tailing during the Q3 – 2019, the Company tested for impairment at Daytal at September 30, 2018. As a result, the Company determined that no impairment loss existed as at September 30, 2018.

Depreciation and amortization expense for Q4 2018 increased 149%, or \$2,806 when compared to Q4 2017 due to a change in the Company's mine plan during the current period. Almonty employs a unit-of-production basis for recording depreciation and amortization. (See Note 3 of the Company's 2018 Annual Financial Statements for additional information).

Income (loss) from mining operations during Q4 2018, before an impairment charge of \$12,756 (Q4 2017 - \$Nil) relating to WCM, was (\$2,316) during Q4 2018, a decrease of \$3,260 over the income from mining operations in Q4 2017 of \$944.

General and administrative costs decreased by \$779 or 23.8% during Q4 2018 when compared to Q4 2017 because of more efficient cost controls. General and administrative costs include employee salaries and employment-related expenses of all non-mining/processing personnel as well as corporate overhead costs, restructuring costs related to the Company's Wolfram Camp Mine, business development and corporate development costs, listing and transfer agent fees, accounting, legal and other professional fees and travel.

Interest expense decreased by 6.0%, or \$30, during Q4 2018 as a direct result of slightly lower interest rates on the Company's LIBOR based bank loans during the period.



Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

Foreign exchange gains on the translation of United States dollar revenue into Canadian dollars and the revaluation of interest bearing long-term debt and non-interest-bearing trade payables denominated in United States dollars of \$1,268 were incurred during Q4 2018 due to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar versus the United States dollar. This compared to a foreign exchange gain of \$1,124 in Q4 2017.

Net Income (loss) for Q4 2018, which included an impairment charge of \$12,756 relating to WCM, was (18,830) or (\$0.10) per common share. This compares to net income of 719 or \$0.00 per common share, for Q4 2017.

Cash provided by (used in) operating activities totaled \$4,243 and (\$3,411) for Q4 2018 and Q4 2017, respectively.

Cash used in investing activities totaled \$31 for Q4 2018 (\$1,140 for Q4 2017). These amounts relate to capitalized stripping costs at the Company's Los Santos Mine and capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures related to the Company's Sangdong mine project in Korea, totaling \$659. This was offset by cash provided by a change in restricted cash and other assets totaling \$628.

Cash (used in) provided by financing activities totaled \$2,757 during Q4 2018 and was comprised of cash used in the repayment of long-term debt of (\$2,757). Cash (used in) provided by financing activities during Q4 2017 was 7,706 consisting of proceeds from the issuance of share capital totaling \$6,353, increase in long-term debt totaling \$871 offset by the proceeds of \$482 from the increase in bank indebtedness during the comparative period.

**Year Ended September 30, 2018 ("Fiscal 2018") Compared to the Year Ended September 30, 2017, ("Fiscal 2017")**

Gross revenue for Fiscal 2018 was \$65,171 (\$39,018 for Fiscal 2017). Production and shipment volumes were up 30.3% and 29.4% in Fiscal 2018, respectively, when compared to Fiscal 2017.

Mine production costs during Fiscal 2018 (including direct mining costs, milling costs and waste rock stripping costs associated with current production but excluding any impairment or the revaluation of inventory using the lower of cost and net realizable value because of any decreases in the commodity price) increased by 13.4% when compared to Fiscal 2017.

Depreciation and amortization expense for Fiscal 2018 increased by 74.3% compared to Fiscal 2017 because of an increase in the amount of tungsten produced at the Los Santos and Panasqueira Mines during Fiscal 2018. Almonty employs a unit-of-production basis for recording depreciation and amortization. (See Note 3 of the Company's Fiscal 2018 Financial Statements for additional information.)

Income from mining operations, before an impairment loss of \$12,756 (Fiscal 2017 - \$Nil) relating to WCM, was \$14,469 during Fiscal 2018, an improvement of \$14,200 when compared to income of \$269 in Fiscal 2017 due to the addition of more cost-efficient production from the Company's Panasqueira mine and the significant increase in revenues as a result of higher APT prices as well as the result of newly-negotiated off-take agreements that came into effect during Fiscal 2018.



Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

General and administrative costs decreased \$1,438 in Fiscal 2018 when compared to Fiscal 2017 as a result of a concerted effort by management to reduce costs. General and administrative costs include employee salaries and employment-related expenses of all non-mining/processing personnel as well as corporate overhead costs, business development and corporate development costs, listing and transfer agent fees, accounting, legal and other professional fees and travel.

Foreign exchange gains on the translation of United States dollar revenue into Euros and the revaluation of interest-bearing long-term debt and non-interest bearing trade payables denominated in United States dollars of \$95 were incurred during Fiscal 2018. This compared to a foreign exchange gain of \$1,368 in Fiscal 2017.

The Net income (loss) for Fiscal 2018 was (\$10,689) or (\$0.06) per common share. This compares to a net loss of (\$8,242) or (\$0.07) per common share, for Fiscal 2017.

Cash provided by (used in) operating activities totaled \$10,940 and (\$2,888) for Fiscal 2018 and Fiscal 2017, respectively.

Cash used in investing activities totaled \$6,023 for Fiscal 2018 (\$10,679 for Fiscal 2017). These amounts relate largely to the capitalized stripping costs at the Company's Los Santos Mine and capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures related to the Company's Sangdong Mine project in Korea.

Cash (used in) provided by financing activities totaled (\$540) and \$13,934 for Fiscal 2018 and Fiscal 2017, respectively, and was comprised of proceeds totaling \$5,087 pursuant to the issuance of common shares offset by the repurchase of common shares under the NCIB totaling \$332 and payment of \$5,295 of principal repayments on existing debt.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

As at September 30, 2018, the Company had cash and receivables of \$11,395 and a working capital deficiency of (\$28,608). The Company believes that, based on the current price of APT, production subject to fixed price contracts, and its forecast production schedule for the balance of fiscal 2019, it has the ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its current obligations at its producing mines. The Company will, however, need to refinance various long-term debt facilities that are coming due in the next year and raise additional capital to complete the development and build-out of the Sangdong Mine. The current price of APT has reached levels where it is sufficient to cover the Company's cash operating costs on production volumes not subject to fixed price contracts. Should the Company no longer be able to produce tungsten concentrate in sufficient quantity, then the Company may not be able to meet its current and long-term obligations. Outside of abiding by (i) Spanish law requirements on minimum capital adequacy at Valtreixal Resources Spain SL, Daytal Resources Spain SL, (ii) Korean law requirements on minimum capital adequacy at Almonty Korea Tungsten, and (iii) Portuguese law requirements on minimum capital adequacy at Beralt Tin and Wolfram (Portugal) SA, there is no legal restriction on Almonty's ability to repatriate capital from its subsidiaries.

The Company has \$50,331 in long-term debt (including convertible debentures and capital leases but excluding operating and bank lines) (\$44,659 as at September 30, 2017), of which \$25,876 is the current

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
 Dated January 11, 2019

portion (\$11,497 as at September 30, 2017), comprised of individual facilities with Spanish domiciled banks, one facility with a US subsidiary of an Austrian bank, promissory notes owed to third parties and promissory notes owed to a shareholder and convertible debentures as at September 30, 2018. See Note 9 in the 2018 Annual Financial Statements for additional detail regarding each component of long-term debt.

**Summary of Long-term Debt**

	September 30 2018	September 30 2017
Term loans - Euro	(a) 14,370	8,904
Term and other loans - US dollar	(b) 23,186	23,289
Term and other loans - Canadian dollar	(c) -	4,588
Convertible debentures	(d) 11,683	6,725
Obligations under capital leases	(e) 1,092	1,153
	50,331	44,659
Less: Current portion	(25,876)	(11,497)
	24,455	33,162

**Summary of Gearing Ratio**

The primary objective of Almonty's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure (composed of shareholders' equity and net debt) and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, Almonty may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. Almonty monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt, divided by equity plus net debt. Almonty's policy is to maintain the gearing ratio between 5% and 40%. Net debt for this purpose includes interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents and receivables from government tax authorities. Almonty is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
 Dated January 11, 2019

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,673	22,479
Bank indebtedness	-	9,447
Long-term debt	50,331	44,659
Less: Cash and receivables	(13,355)	(7,265)
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>62,649</b>	<b>69,320</b>
Shareholders' equity	40,863	45,625
<b>Equity and net debt</b>	<b>103,512</b>	<b>114,945</b>
<b>Gearing ratio</b>	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>60.3%</b>

The gearing ratio exceeded the targeted range as at September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017 due to the deterioration in the commodity price environment in 2015 and 2016 having had a negative impact on net income (loss). In 2017 and 2018, the commodity price environment has significantly improved, resulting in an improvement in the Company's cash flow generation capabilities. The Company is working to improve its profitability, raise additional equity capital and /or reduce its outstanding debt levels in order to return the gearing ratio to targeted levels.

On October 19, 2017, Almonty announced that it had closed a non-brokered private placement of 5,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.54 per common share for gross proceeds of \$2,700 with JP Morgan Asset Management (UK) Ltd. ("JPAM). The private placement was to maintain JPAM's ownership of Almonty's issued and outstanding common shares between 9% and 10% following various issuances of its common shares to other parties since JPAM last subscribed for Almonty common shares in August 2016.

On October 25, 2017, Almonty announced that it closed a non-brokered private placement pursuant to which Almonty issued 1,294,462 common shares at a price of \$0.54 per share for gross proceeds of \$699.

On January 30, 2018, the Company completed the restructuring of a number of loans into a convertible debenture (the "Debenture") in the aggregate principal amount of \$5,963 and having a maturity date of January 31, 2020 (the "Maturity Date"). The Debenture is convertible into common shares of Almonty at \$1.00 per share. The Debenture bears interest at a rate of 6.0% per annum, which shall accrue monthly and compound quarterly and shall be paid in-kind on the earlier of the Maturity Date and the date of conversion. There is no voluntary prepayment allowed by the Company, the debenture is subject to covenants customary for such facilities.

On November 14, 2017, Daytal completed a restructuring of its debt facilities, including its loans and lines of credit, totaling \$15,218, resulting in a weighted average interest rate of 2.43% (\$1,786 of the loans have a fixed interest rate, and the remainder are floating rate), with maturity dates that range from 2018 to 2020. As a result, \$11,380 was reclassified as long-term debt.



Management's Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
 Dated January 11, 2019

**Outstanding Share Data**

As of the date hereof (January 11, 2019), there were 181,441,893 common shares outstanding, 6,200,000 options outstanding, with each option entitling the holder thereof to acquire one common share of Almonty and 3,482,769 potential shares to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding warrants.

As at September 30, 2018 the Company had the following Common Shares outstanding:

	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Amount \$</b>
<b>Authorized - Unlimited number of common shares</b>		
<b>Issued and outstanding</b>		
Outstanding at September 30, 2016	110,896,109	67,351
Shares issued for cash	21,175,000	6,353
Shares issued on debt settlements (Notes 9(b) and (d))	34,209,167	11,077
Shares issued to settle interest (Notes 9(b) and (d))	2,573,655	1,055
Shares issued on conversion of debentures (Note 9(d))	897,748	514
Outstanding at September 30, 2017	169,751,679	86,350
Shares issued for cash	6,294,462	3,265
Shares issued on exercise of warrants	6,071,752	2,343
Shares repurchased under NCIB	(676,000)	(332)
<b>Outstanding at September 30, 2018</b>	<b>181,441,893</b>	<b>91,626</b>

On November 9, 2017, the Company announced its intention to initiate a NCIB, with the intention of purchasing up to 7,331,011 common shares, or 4.3% of the shares outstanding at that time, on the open market at the prevailing market price on the TSXV, with any shares acquired to be cancelled. The Company repurchased and cancelled 676,000 common shares using \$332 of cash under this NCIB until June 1, 2018 when the NCIB was terminated.

On February 1, 2018, the Company completed the restructuring of five loans outstanding with the vendor, which as of September 30, 2017 comprised \$5,097 of long-term debt (of which \$3,697 was due on demand), plus accrued interest outstanding, by terminating the loans and entering into an unsecured convertible loan facility, bearing interest at 6.0% per annum, compounded quarterly, and due two years from the closing date. Interest will be capitalized and added to the loan balance, which the lender, at any time during the term, will be able to convert to Almonty common shares at \$1.00 per share. There is no voluntary prepayment allowed by the Company.

During Q2 2018, holders of 6,071,752 warrants, with expiry dates of between March 9, 2018 and March 31, 2018, exercised their warrants. This resulted in the Company issuing a total of 6,071,752 common shares for total gross proceeds of \$2,343.

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
 Dated January 11, 2019

Outstanding options as at September 30, 2018:

The Company has established a stock option plan for its directors, officers, employees and technical consultants under which the Company may grant options to acquire a maximum number of common shares equal to 10% of the total issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. As of the date hereof there are 6,200,000 options outstanding, all of which are under this stock option plan, which was last approved by the Company's shareholders at the Company's Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders held on March 28, 2018. All of the outstanding options are fully vested.

	<b>Number of Share Options</b>
Options outstanding at September 30, 2016	5,268,159
Options expired/forfeited	(1,468,159)
Options granted	1,775,000
<b>Options outstanding at September 30, 2017</b>	<b>5,575,000</b>
<b>Options expired/forfeited</b>	<b>(650,000)</b>
<b>Options granted</b>	<b>1,275,000</b>
<b>Options outstanding at September 30, 2018</b>	<b>6,200,000</b>

As of September 30, 2018, the outstanding options, all of which are exercisable, are summarized as follows:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.33 - \$0.75	2,975,000	7.9 years	\$0.459
\$0.76 - \$0.99	2,325,000	8.5 years	\$0.838
\$1.00 - \$1.70	900,000	3.4 years	\$1.017
	<b>6,200,000</b>	<b>7.5 years</b>	<b>\$0.680</b>

The Company issued warrants in connection with financing and acquisitions.

The outstanding warrants as of September 30, 2018, are summarized as follows:

<b>Expiry Date</b>	<b>Exercise Price</b>	<b>Warrants</b>
March 7, 2019	\$1.26	3,482,769

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

### 3. Quarterly Earnings and Cash Flow

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter (2018)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter (2018)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter (2018)	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter (2018)
Period Ended	December 31, 2017 \$'000	March 31, 2018 \$'000	June 30, 2018 \$'000	September 30, 2018 \$'000
Total Revenue	10,767	17,302	22,473	14,629
WCM impairment charge	-	-	-	(12,756)
Net income (loss)	(2,151)	3,759	6,533	(18,830)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(\$0.01)	\$0.02	\$0.04	(\$0.10)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(\$0.01)	\$0.02	\$0.04	(\$0.10)
Total assets	163,339	175,568	177,979	147,302
Total long-term debt	54,034	55,511	53,872	50,331
Dividend	-	-	-	-

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter (2017)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter (2017)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter (2017)	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter (2017)
Period Ended	December 31, 2016 \$'000	March 31, 2017 \$'000	June 30, 2017 \$'000	Sept 30, 2017 \$'000
Total Revenue	7,060	10,175	10,974	10,810
Net income (loss)	(4,553)	(3,499)	(911)	721
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(\$0.04)	(\$0.03)	(\$0.01)	\$0.00
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(\$0.04)	(\$0.03)	(\$0.01)	\$0.00
Total assets	166,616	167,079	172,431	160,151
Total long-term debt	59,260	59,327	48,387	44,659
Dividend	-	-	-	-

### 4. Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of Almonty's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements is described in more detail in Note 3 and Note 8 of the 2018 Annual Financial Statements.

### 5. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

#### New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or IFRS Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC")

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

that are mandatory at certain dates or later. For IAS 1, IAS 16 and IAS 38 below, which are now applicable, Management has determined there is no significant impact on the adoption of these standards and is still assessing the effects of the other pronouncements on the Company. The standards impacted that may be applicable to the Company are the following:

To satisfy the new disclosure requirements, the Company intends to present a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for liabilities with changes arising from financing activities.

#### **IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments**

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments was issued in final form by the IASB in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Most requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also amends the impairment model by introducing a new 'expected credit loss' model for calculating impairment. IFRS 9 also includes a new general hedge accounting standard which aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. This new standard does not fundamentally change the types of hedging relationships or the requirement to measure and recognize ineffectiveness, however it will provide more hedging strategies that are used for risk management to qualify for hedge accounting and introduce more judgment to assess the effectiveness of a hedging relationship.

The Company does not believe that this standard will have a material effect on the measurement and presentation of financial instruments in its financial statements but has not yet completed its full analysis. However, the Company expects to change the classification of financial instruments in accordance with new definitions of financial instruments in IFRS 9 and additional disclosures about financial instruments will be required.

#### **IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers was issued by the IASB in May 2014. IFRS 15 supersedes the IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC-31 Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. The core principle of the new standard is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements.

The new standard is effective for the Company on October 1, 2018. The Company has commenced its evaluation of all of its contracts but has not yet completed a full analysis of the impact that IFRS 15 will

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

have. However, the Company does not expect the timing and amount of revenue from product sales to be significantly different under IFRS 15.

### **IFRS 16 - Leases**

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 – Leases (“IFRS 16”), which replaces IAS 17 – Leases (“IAS 17”) and related interpretations. IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12-months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting in IAS 17 with the distinction between operating leases and finance leases being retained while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease.

The new standard is effective for the Company on October 1, 2019. The Company does not expect to adopt IFRS prior to its mandatory effective date. The impact that adoption of IFRS 16 will have on the consolidated financial statements has not yet been determined.

## **6. Related Party Transactions**

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company paid or accrued compensation to key management personnel, which includes officers and directors, in accordance with the terms of their compensation arrangements of \$981 (2017 - \$1,048). No amounts are owing to key management personnel. In addition, for the year ended September 30, 2018, \$475 (2017 - \$312) of share-based compensation expense was attributable to officers and directors of the Company.

During the year, the Company incurred certain costs on behalf of the Company’s Chief Executive Officer in the amount of \$283 which remains to be reimbursed to the Company as at September 30, 2018.

In August 2017, the Company completed non-brokered private placement, by issuing 21,175,000 common shares to its Chief Executive Officer \$0.30 per share for total proceeds of \$6,353. On completion of the placement, Mr. Black owned or controlled, or directed the voting rights in respect of approximately 22.6% of the Company’s common shares.

The Company has a convertible debenture of \$6,000 owing to DRAG, a company that is an existing shareholder of Almonty, and whose CEO is a member of the Board of Directors of the Company. During 2017, the maturity date of the debenture, which was originally due in March 2017, was extended to March 2019 (and subsequent to September 30, 2018, extended further to March 2021) and \$422 of interest owing on the debenture was settled by issuing 1,206,574 common shares. During 2017, the Company also settled a \$4,000 convertible debenture with DRAG by issuing 6,646,667 common shares and settled \$327 of unpaid interest on the debenture by issuing 1,083,167 common shares. The Company has also issued US\$2,000 of secured promissory notes to DRAG during fiscal 2016 and 2017 and, during 2017, the Company settled \$79 of unpaid interest on one of the notes by issuing 283,914 common shares. For the year ended September 30, 2018, interest of \$397 was accrued on the DRAG loans (2017 - \$484). As of September 30, 2018, there is \$576 (September 30, 2017 - \$103) of unpaid interest on these loans included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

## 7. General

### **Summary of the Company's Long-Term Supply Agreements**

Almonty, along with Daytal and Beralt, is a party to two long-term supply agreements dated September 23, 2011 and February 12, 2016 with one customer who participates in the global tungsten business. In the case of Daytal, the long-term supply agreement is dated September 23, 2011 and runs for a period of 10 years (the "Los Santos Supply Agreement"). In the case of Beralt, the long-term supply agreement is dated February 12, 2016 and runs for a period of 5 years (the "Beralt Supply Agreement" and, together with the Los Santos Supply Agreement, the "Supply Agreements"). The Supply Agreements provide for the supply of a minimum amount of tungsten concentrate to the customer in accordance with certain specifications of the customer. Pricing is based on a formula derived from the prior month's average of the high and low price for European APT per MTU as quoted on the MB and Metal Pages tungsten pricing service. Each agreement has an automatic renewal for an additional two years (unless either party provides at least three months' notice of its intention not to renew). The customer was also granted a right of first refusal for any tungsten concentrate (that meets the customer's specifications) produced by Almonty under each contract which exceeds the minimum amount required to be shipped under the terms of the relevant Supply Agreement.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 2 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on April 20, 2015 where by the pricing mechanism was adjusted to reflect the inclusion of a secondary source for pricing of APT as well an adjustment to the timing of the monthly average APT price used in the determining the selling price of concentrate. The revised pricing mechanism does not go into effect until the quoted price for APT shows an increase in the monthly average price when compared to the prior month for a period of three consecutive months. In exchange for agreeing to these amendments, Almonty received prepayment for four containers of concentrate totaling \$1,355. The Company was obligated to deliver these containers prior to the end of March 2016, which was done, with the agreement of the customer, prior to June 30, 2016.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 3 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on February 8, 2016 whereby the Company extended the term of the Los Santos Supply Agreement for an additional 5 years and amended the terms of the repayment of the unsecured trade payable of US\$600 that had been accrued since September 23, 2011 as well as granted the customer a security interest over certain assets of the Company.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 4 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on April 1, 2016 whereby the Company amended the pricing mechanism under the contract.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 5 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on February 1, 2017 whereby the Company amended the pricing mechanism under the contract.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 6 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on February 22, 2017 whereby the Company amended the contracted volumes deliverable under the contract.

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

A redacted copy of each of the Supply Agreements and the related amendments thereto is available on SEDAR under Almonty's profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## **Risks and Uncertainties**

The Company operates in the mining industry, which is subject to numerous significant risks that can influence profitability. The Company has disclosed several risks below which it believes to be the most significant and that could have a material impact on its current and future operations. Other risks may exist or may arise at a future date. For additional, and more detailed, risk factors, please see the Company's Annual Information Form dated February 1, 2018, under the heading "Risk Factors".

### **Financial Risks**

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Almonty's principal financial instruments comprise cash deposits, bank indebtedness and long-term debt. The main purpose of these instruments is to provide cash flow funding for the operations of Almonty and its subsidiaries. Almonty has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from operations.

The main risks arising from Almonty's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

#### **Interest rate risk**

Almonty's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to cash at banks and long-term debt with a floating interest rate. Of the long-term debt, \$31,100 is subject to floating interest rates and \$19,231 is subject to fixed interest rates. A portion of the floating rate debt totaling \$10,503 is subject to a fixed spread over the 6- and 12-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("Euribor") rates. A change of 100 basis points (1%) in the rates would result in a \$192 change in annual interest costs. The remaining floating rate debt of \$20,597 is based on a fixed spread over the 3-month Libor rate. A change of 100 basis point (1.0%) in the 3-month Libor rate would result in a \$206 change in annual interest costs.

The Company may in the future become a borrower of an additional material amount of funds or repay its existing outstanding long-term debt at any time without penalty. The Company's primary operations are located in Spain, Australia, Korea and Portugal. The ongoing uncertainty in the financial markets may have a negative impact on both the Company's future borrowing costs and its ability to obtain debt financing.

#### **Foreign currency risk**

Almonty's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Daytal and BTW, operate in Spain and Portugal, respectively, both of which use Euros (€) as their functional currency. Almonty's wholly-owned subsidiary, WCM, operates in Australia and uses the Australian dollar (AUD\$) as its functional currency. Their output is a commodity that is primarily priced in United States dollars (US\$) which is different than the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, and the Company and its subsidiaries may also incur costs or obtain indebtedness in a currency that is different from their functional currency. Almonty's functional

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
 Dated January 11, 2019

currency is the Canadian dollars (CAD\$) but it advances funds to subsidiaries in the functional currency of the subsidiary to which funds are advanced. As such, the Company's interim condensed consolidated balance sheet and profit or loss can be significantly affected by movements in various currencies (CAD\$, US\$, AUD\$ and €).

The Company's Canadian dollar functional currency businesses have the following financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies:

	Currency	Carrying Value (\$)
<b>Cash</b>	US\$	233
<b>Other assets</b>	AUS\$	372
<b>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</b>	US\$	1,341
<b>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</b>	AUS\$	266
<b>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</b>	KW	-
<b>Long-term debt</b>	US\$	23,409

A 5% change in the value of the CAD\$ relative to the above currencies would change net loss for the year ended September 30, 2018 by approximately \$1,200.

The Company's Euro functional currency businesses have the following financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies:

	Currency	Carrying Value (\$)
<b>Trade receivables</b>	US\$	3,631
<b>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</b>	US\$	1,098

A 5% change in the value of the Euro relative to the above currencies would have change net loss for the year ended September 30, 2018 by approximately \$127.

### Credit risk

The carrying value of the cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, restricted cash and other assets totaling \$13,012 million represents Almonty's maximum exposure to credit risk.

### Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to use cash and cash equivalents, finance leases, and third party short and long-term loans (see Note 9 of the Company's 2018 financial statements for debt maturities) and equity in order to maintain liquidity. Almonty's policy is to maximize liquidity in order to enable the continued development of the mines and operations of the plants and to enable the development of its projects. All financial liabilities with a contractual term of 12 months or less are classified as current. The Company is currently pursuing debt and equity financing opportunities to increase its liquidity (see Note 19 of the 2018 Financial Statements).



### **Commodity price risk**

Almonty's policy is to maintain exposure to commodity price movements at its mining operations. However, from time to time, the Company may enter into contracts to fix the price of the product it sells for periods of time it deems appropriate. As at September 30, 2018, the price for approximately 60% of total MTU production has been fixed at USD\$280/MTU (increasing to US\$286/MTU commencing January 1, 2019). The timing and amounts of payments of interest and principal under one of the Company's credit facilities is based on APT pricing levels (Note 9 in the 2018 Financial Statements).

### **Economic Dependency**

Daytal, Beralt and, together with Almonty, are parties to the Supply Agreements with one customer. Currently greater than 40% of all the revenue earned by the Company's operations was sold to the customer. Almonty is economically dependent on the revenue received from the customer in order to be able to meet its current obligations and is subject to the pricing terms set out in the Supply Agreements. There is no guarantee that Almonty would be able to find an alternative customer or customers on terms similar to its existing Supply Agreements should the customer cease operations or become unable to pay Almonty under the Supply Agreements. See Section 8, "Objectives and Outlook – Summary of the Company's Long-Term Supply Agreements", in this MD&A for further details.

### **Tungsten Market**

There is no assurance that a profitable market will continue to exist for the sale of tungsten. Tungsten prices have experienced significant movement over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption and demand patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining and production methods. Tungsten prices may be negatively affected by any slowing of the global economy, increases in exports from one market economy countries, notably China, and the release of tungsten concentrate onto the market from the U.S. National Defence Stockpile.

### **Operational Risks**

#### **Production**

Daytal's contract with Movimentos de Tierras Y Excavaciones, S.L.U. ("MOVITEX"), under which MOVITEX carries out contract mining activities for Daytal at the Los Santos Mine, was entered into for the life of the Los Santos Mine with an effective date of January 15, 2014. Daytal currently does not have any mining capabilities of its own and relies on MOVITEX for all mining activity, including waste rock removal, pit development and delivery of ore to Daytal's crushing and processing plant. There is no guarantee that Daytal would be able to replace MOVITEX with another contract mining firm if MOVITEX were no longer able to provide contract mining services to Daytal. Any disruption in the contract mining services provided by MOVITEX would have a negative impact on Daytal's short-term economic viability.

#### **Competition**

The mining industry is very competitive, and the Company has to compete with other companies related to the acquisition of attractive mineral properties and the retention of skilled labour. Many competitors possess greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company. As a result, the Company may

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

be faced with a shortage or no supply of ore or employees, as well as not being able to maintain or acquire mineral properties on reasonable terms or at all.

### **Risks Related to Property Title**

Although the Company leases all of the land of the Los Santos Mine from third party property owners as well as the two closest municipalities to the Los Santos Mine and the Company has obtained legal opinions on the titles to all of its properties, and although it has taken reasonable measures to ensure that all property titles are valid, there is no certainty that the property titles will not be challenged or questioned. Third parties could have valid claims to the lands occupied by the Company or immediately adjacent to the Company's leased lands.

### **Dependence on Key Personnel**

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key employees, of which the loss of any could have an adverse effect on its operations.

### **Laws and Regulations**

The Company's exploration and development projects are subject to laws and regulations, including those concerning mining as well as environmental and health and safety matters. The laws and regulations in place are susceptible to change and the impact of any modification is difficult to measure. The Company's policy is to maintain safe working conditions in compliance with applicable health and safety rules.

### **Licenses and Permits**

There can be no guarantees that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all the necessary licenses and permits to extract and process minerals, explore, develop, or maintain its continued operations, or that the Company will be able to comply with all the conditions imposed. The current operating permits and plant capacity limitations at the Los Santos Mine allows Almonty to process up to 500,000 tonnes of ore per annum. Any increase in available ore or significant increase in the concentration of tungsten contained in the ore may require the Company to expand its production and processing capabilities. The current operating permits and plant capacity limitations at the Panasqueira Mine allow Almonty to process up to 865,000 tonnes of ore per annum. Almonty completed an engineering study at the Sangdong Mine and was granted all the necessary surface permits enabling the Company to begin building the Sangdong Mine. The Company is working with POSCO as its EPC contractor for the construction of the mine and anticipates beginning the buildout of the mine once funding for the project has been secured. There is no guarantee that Almonty will be able to raise sufficient capital to fund the construction of the Sangdong Mine.

The mining license for the Los Santos Mine was granted in September 2002, for a period of 30 years and is extendable for 90 years. Daytal has to pay annual land taxes (approximately €2 per year) to the Spanish government. This amount is related to the surface covered and not to the production of minerals. There are no other royalty payments.

The current approved mine plan covers the period from January 2017 to January 2022 and comprises estimates of minimal disturbance activities during that period. The Company can revise and resubmit the mine plan within that period depending upon anticipated activities in future years.

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

The Company files applications in the ordinary course to renew the permits associated with its mining license that it deems necessary and/or advisable for the continued operation of its business. Certain of the Company's permits to operate that are associated with the mining license are currently under application for renewal. There is no guarantee that Almonty will be able to renew the necessary permits in order to continue operating.

For Fiscal 2018, Almonty has recognized a restoration provision of \$746 (September 30, 2017 - \$697) with respect to Daytal's future obligation to restore and reclaim the mine once it has ceased to mine tungsten ore from the Los Santos Mine. The restoration provision represents the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site which are expected to be incurred in 2021 after the Los Santos Mine ceases to mine ore based on the current estimate of economically recoverable ore resources. This provision has been created based on Almonty's internal estimates. Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required which will reflect current market conditions at that time. The timing of the rehabilitation is likely to depend on when the Los Santos Mine ceases to produce at economically viable rates. This in turn will depend on Almonty's ability to extend the mine life years through additional exploration and also on the future price of WO<sub>3</sub> concentrate. The Company has had its mine plan approved by the local mining and environmental authorities in the Province Salamanca and is currently awaiting approval of the regional mining authority in Castilla y Leon. Almonty's current mine plan entails ongoing reclamation work of the site as part of the pit optimization work (several small pits that have been fully mined are filled in and reclaimed as part of the regular waste rock movement and stripping work carried on other pits that are in production, as opposed to hauling the waste rock to the waste dump). The current mine plan under review by the relevant authorities entails the reclamation of the majority of the site as part of on-going operations and waste rock movement. The restoration provision currently recognized by the Company is estimated to be sufficient to cover any remedial restoration and reclamation work needed upon completion of the tailings reprocessing operation. Upon completion of open pit mining operations, during the period when the Company will process the bulk of its inventory stock pile of mineralized tailings, Almonty estimates that the current restoration provision will be sufficient to complete all reclamation work required under its mine plan. The relevant Spanish authorities may determine, upon final review, that the amount required to be posted for future reclamation work be increased. Upon approval of the mine plan the Company intends to arrange an insurance policy to cover any increase in the assessed reclamation requirements. The Company anticipates that it will receive approval of its mine plan for the Los Santos Mine prior to the end of fiscal 2018 (the updated plan was originally filed in February 2015). The Company continues to work with the relevant authorities in Spain with respect to obtaining approval of its mine plan and is also engaged in active discussions with several insurance brokers to renew the insurance policy to cover the life of mine. The Company had posted an insurance policy to cover the anticipated reclamation costs when it originally filed its updated mine plan in February 2015. This policy expired in July 2016 and will be renewed upon final approval of the mine plan as filed. The relevant Spanish authorities are aware of the lapse in insurance coverage and are continuing their review of the mine plan as filed.

Banco Popular has posted a bank warranty of €180 (\$276) on behalf of Daytal with the Region of Castilla y Leon, Trade and Industry Department as a form of deposit to cover the expected costs of restoring the Los Santos Mine as required by Daytal's Environmental Impact Statement that forms a part of its mining

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
 Dated January 11, 2019

and exploitation license on the Los Santos Mine provision. The bank warranty cannot be cancelled unless such cancellation is approved by the government of Castilla y Leon upon approval of the completion of the restoration work. The bank warranty is undrawn and carries a quarterly stand-by fee of approximately €1 per quarter.

There is a restoration provision of \$482 (September 30, 2017-\$247) with respect to the Sangdong Mine based on the amount assessed by the relevant local government authorities.

As at September 30, 2018, there is a restoration provision of \$28,503 (September 30, 2017 - \$29,184) with respect to the Panasqueira Mine's future obligation to restore and reclaim the mine once it has ceased to mine ore, currently estimated to be in the year 2038. The restoration provision represents the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site which are expected to be incurred subsequent to 2038. Total rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site are estimated to be \$33,657 and are expected to be incurred after the mine ceases production. Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required which will reflect current market conditions at that time. The timing of the rehabilitation is likely to depend on when the mine ceases to produce at economically viable rates. This in turn will depend on Almonty's ability to extend the mine life years through additional exploration and also on the future price of WO<sub>3</sub> concentrate.

A summary of the Company's restoration provision is presented below:

Balance at September 30, 2016	45,063
Revisions in estimated cash flows and changes in assumptions	(12,763)
Accretion expense	133
Translation adjustment	(98)
Balance at September 30, 2017	32,335
<b>Revisions in estimated cash flows and changes in assumptions</b>	<b>(4,809)</b>
<b>Accretion expense</b>	<b>435</b>
<b>Translation adjustment</b>	<b>542</b>
<b>Balance at September 30, 2018</b>	<b>28,503</b>

### Political Risk

The Spanish, Portuguese and South Korean governments currently support the development of their natural resources by foreign and domestic companies. However, there is no assurance the government will not adopt different policies regarding foreign ownership of mineral resources, taxation, exchange rates, environmental protection, labour relations, repatriation of income or expropriation in the future.

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

### **Litigation**

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. The Company has in the past and may in the future be involved in various legal proceedings. While the Company is not aware of any possible legal proceeding that could have a material adverse effect on its financial position, future cash flow or results of operations of the Company, due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process and the defence costs which may have to be incurred, even with respect to claims that have not merit, there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular legal proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

### **Risks Linked to Common Shares**

The price of the common shares of Almonty may fluctuate for several reasons such as production and/or exploration results or operating results and cash flow, exchange rates, available financing, lack of liquidity and several other factors. It is possible that the price of a common share of Almonty may experience significant fluctuations and that such price might be less than the actual price paid by an investor.

## **8. Disclosure Control and Procedures and Internal Control of Financial Reporting**

In June of 2018, the Company graduated to the TSX and become subject to the requirements of National Instrument 52-109 ("NI 52-109") which requires the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") to file a Certification of Annual Filings as at September 30, 2018, as defined in NI 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings.

The Company's management, under the supervision of the CEO and, has designed disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings, based on the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). DC&P are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to the CEO and CFO during the reporting period and the information required to be disclosed by the Company is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely and appropriate manner. ICFR is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with international financial reporting standards. Due to the inherent limitations associated with any such controls and procedures, management recognizes that, no matter how well designed and operated, they may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. The Company's management, under the supervision of the CEO and CFO, has evaluated both the design and operating effectiveness of its DC&P and ICFR and concluded that, as of September 30, 2018, they are not effective in providing reasonable assurance regarding required disclosures and the reliability of external financial reporting as a result of the following material weaknesses:

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that result in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will occur and not be detected by management before the financial statements are published. Controls can potentially be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based on part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Three and Twelve-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2018  
Dated January 11, 2019

will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

In its assessment of the effectiveness in internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2018, the Company determined that there were control deficiencies that constituted a material weakness in ICFR relating to revenue recognition and intercompany transactions.

Due to this material weakness, management concluded that ICFR was not effective as of September 30, 2018.

In light of the aforementioned material weakness, management conducted a thorough review of all significant or non-routine adjustments for the year ended September 30, 2018. As a result of this review, management believes that there are no material inaccuracies or omissions of material fact and, to the best of its knowledge, believes that the consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2018 fairly present in all material respects and financial condition and results of operations for the Company in conformity with international financial reporting standards.

### **(c) Remediation Plan for Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

The Company has developed and implemented a remediation plan to address the material weakness as described above. Specifically the Company plans to increase the strength of design and operating effectiveness for internal control over intercompany reconciliation and revenue recognition. The Company will also undertake the following actions to improve internal control over financial reporting:

- Deploy an internal control compliance program, in accordance with COSO, designed to identify potential deficiencies in DC&P and ICFR throughout the full year ending September 30, 2019 to ensure that deficiencies are identified and remediated in a timely manner.
- Further mature DC&P and ICFR practices in addition to enhancing risk assessment, control design assessment, and operating effectiveness testing practices throughout the year ending September 30, 2019.

## **9. Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements**

The information provided in this report, including the Company's financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgements and have been properly reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

January 11, 2019

On behalf of Management and the Board of Directors,

*"Lewis Black"*

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Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

## Glossary of Terms

APT	ammonium para tungstate is an intermediate product which is one of the principal chemical forms in which tungsten is traded
Concentrates	the valuable fraction of an ore that is left after waste material is removed in processing
€	Euros
MB	Metal Bulletin of London
MTU	metric tonne unit, equal to 1 percent of a metric tonne or 10 kg (22.046 pounds) of contained WO <sub>3</sub>
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 – <i>Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects</i>
Scheelite	a brown tetragonal mineral, CaWO <sub>4</sub> . It is found in pneumatolytic veins associated with quartz and fluoresces to show a blue color. Scheelite is a mineral of tungsten
Tonne	a metric unit equal to 1,000kg (2,204.6 pounds)
Tungsten concentrates	concentrates generally containing between 40 and 75 percent WO <sub>3</sub>
US\$	United States dollars
W	the elemental symbol for tungsten
WO <sub>3</sub>	tungsten tri-oxide, a compound of tungsten and oxygen