

Athabasca Basin

EXPLORATION UPDATE

July.1.2012

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Uranium
Group Inc.

	May 31, 2012	June 30, 2012	Change
Ux Consulting's Spot Price	US \$52.00/lb U ₃ O ₈	US \$50.75/lb U ₃ O ₈	US \$1.25

Exploration News:

1. Athabasca Uranium Inc.(TSXV-UAX): Athabasca Uranium Encounters Additional Uranium Intervals at Keefe Lake
2. Cameco Corporation (TSX-CCO): Cameco Acquires Majority Ownership of the Millennium Project
3. CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. (TSX-CVV): Drill Hole Chemistry at West McArthur Project Enhances Uranium Target
4. Fission Energy Corp. (TSXV-FIS): Fission Energy Corp.: 40 of 49 Holes Hit Mineralization, J Zone Grows West, North & South
5. Fission Energy Corp. (TSXV-FIS): Fission Energy Corp.: Drilling Begins at J Zone, Waterbury Lake, Athabasca Basin
6. JNR Resources Inc. (TSXV-JNN): JNR Announces Drilling Results at Black Lake Uranium Project
7. Nuinsco Resources Ltd. (TSX-NWI): Nuinsco Extends Diabase Peninsular Uranium Project Agreement

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Athabasca Uranium Inc.(TSXV-UAX): Athabasca Uranium Encounters Additional Uranium Intervals at Keefe Lake – On June 26, Athabasca Uranium Inc. provided an update on the Keefe Lake uranium project in the Athabasca basin, Saskatchewan. The company has received the results of the lithogeochemical and PIMA/clay alteration samples and has conducted further analyses on hole KEF-12-08, which was drilled to a depth of 553 metres (374 metres beyond the unconformity), as first reported on April 30, 2012. Basement alteration was found to continue beyond the expected regolith alteration to the bottom of hole KEF-12-08, which was drilled to test the extent of alteration encountered at the bottom of hole AU4-01, which was drilled to a depth of 402 metres in 2011.

Drill hole KEF-12-08 confirmed the base metal enrichment (lead, cobalt, arsenic and nickel) in the sandstone, which was encountered in hole AU4-01. In addition to confirming the elevated uranium enrichment (112 parts per million (ppm) uranium (U) over two metres) at approximately 400 metres depth, which was encountered in hole AU4-01, two other zones of anomalous uranium mineralization were encountered at a greater depth. These additional intervals, listed in the relevant table, are associated with hematite alteration and fracturing of altered quartzofeldspathic gneiss.

KEEFE LAKE DRILLING 2011-2012

Hole	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Width (m)	U (ppm)
KEF-12-08	470.9	471.5	0.54	116
KEF-12-08	546.9	547.9	0.5	175
AU4-01	400	402	2	112

Despite the great depths of the mineralized zones, the company continues to focus on an unconformity deposit model, believing that the deeper mineralized zone is the plumbing system for a shallower deposit; unconformity depths at Keefe Lake are typically at 170 metres. In addition, the discovery of base metal enrichment in the overlying sandstone, and uranium enrichment at depth, as well as the high degree of silicification (which has been repeatedly fractured and healed), is significant in that it indicates that the Keefe Lake alteration zone has been subject to multiple hydrothermal alteration events, typical of Athabasca basin deposits. The target area, which is coincident with a magnetic low feature that extends for several kilometres to the northeast and southwest, appears to extend beyond 325 metres into the basement. All holes at Keefe Lake showed alteration that extended into the basement. The company will examine petrographic thin sections of core taken in the basement rocks in the area in order to determine the qualitative mineralogical and alteration features of the basement alteration zone.

The company continues to combine a diverse suite of leading-edge exploration techniques in order to provide direction for additional exploration targets at Keefe Lake. The University Of Saskatchewan seismology lab, under the direction of Dr. Zoltan Hajnal, is currently processing data derived from the borehole geophysical survey performed by SEMM Logging Inc. Sonic data, examining the acoustical properties and responses of geological layers, will be used to calibrate and refine the 2-D seismic data set that was instrumental in identifying the high-value targets at Keefe Lake.

With regard to the results, Athabasca Uranium president Gil Schneider commented: "The company is extremely pleased with results to date: uranium grades encountered and the size and scale of the alteration zone at Keefe is remarkable, and are typical of those found in the outer envelopes of major basin deposits. Athabasca's exploration team will further examine all results with an eye to making a world-class discovery."

At Volhoffer Lake, assays determined that weakly radioactive samples encountered at the unconformity were due to thorium mineralization. The company is evaluating data from the 2012 drilling program and picking new drill targets at Volhoffer that lie along the northeast-trending conductor series.



The samples from 2012 were analyzed by SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories (a Standards Council of Canada ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited facility) of Saskatoon for analyses. The uranium content in this release is by ICP-MS (partial digestion).

Cameco Corporation (TSX-CCO): Cameco Acquires Majority Ownership of the Millennium Project

– On June 11, it was announced that Cameco Corp.'s agreement with AREVA Resources Canada Inc. to purchase AREVA's 27.94-per-cent interest in the Millennium project for \$150-million had closed.

With the closing, Cameco's interest in the Millennium project increases to 69.9 per cent. The remaining 30.1 per cent is owned by JCU (Canada) Exploration Co.

The Millennium project is a proposed uranium mine located in the Athabasca basin of Northern Saskatchewan consisting of 590 hectares of land. Exploration on the Millennium project area to date has identified indicated resources of 50.9 million pounds of triuranium octoxide (507,800 tonnes with an average grade of 4.55 per cent) and inferred resources of 16.7 million pounds of U₃O₈ (297,800 tonnes with an average grade of 2.54 per cent).

The terms of the purchase agreement provides AREVA with a 4-per-cent royalty on revenue from 27.94 per cent of any production that exceeds 63 million pounds U₃O₈ from the project.

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. (TSX-CVV): Drill Hole Chemistry at West McArthur Project Enhances

Uranium Target– On June 19, CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. released assay and trace element geochemistry results for the Grid 5 winter drilling program at its West McArthur project, a 50/50 joint venture between the company and MC Resources Canada Ltd., a subsidiary of Japan's Mitsubishi Corp. (see also news release dated April 13, 2012). The seven drill holes completed during the program, comprising total drilling of 6,421.5 metres, tested targets along six kilometres of conductive trends located immediately southwest of the new uranium discovery at Read Lake (see Cameco's website description of its Read Lake project and Saskatchewan geological assessment report No. 74H-0065).

Drill holes WMA028 and WMA034 produced very positive results for uranium. Both intersected parts of a highly altered graphitic pelite unit and are thought to be within 50 metres of the targeted conductor, which was identified from the downhole geophysical surveys.

The targets generated at the eastern end of Grid 5 matched and extended a historic conductor, which was drill tested by Uranerz in 1989. Neither of the two historic drill holes intersected their targeted basement conductor, but, significantly, contained dravite clay and pyrite along with narrow, steep, clay-rich fault gouges/breccia in the top 350 to 400 metres of the sandstone column. In one historic hole, the upper 400 metres of sandstone showed anomalous uranium and trace elements. Drill holes WMA028 and WMA034 are located in this area. Both show deep alteration into the basement rocks, indicating and confirming a substantial hydrothermal alteration system.

Drill hole WMA028 intersected a series of fracture zones and faults between 80 metres and 335 metres above the unconformity, and a geochemical halo (U (uranium), As (arsenic), Ni (nickel)) reaching 23 metres above the unconformity. In drill hole WMA034, the geochemical halo extended 360 metres above the unconformity (U, B (boron), As, Ni, Cu (copper) in the first 125 metres, followed by As only for the next 235 metres). Below the unconformity, WMA028 and WMA034 intercepted multiple graphitic pelites and semi-pelites, with up to 35 per cent disseminated graphite, as well as graphite-rich breccia zones with up

to 60 per cent graphite in the matrix. The bore hole EM surveys indicate that neither of these holes intercepted the main conductor on which they were targeted.

Drill hole WMA028 shows a series of fracture zones and faults from 450 metres to 730 metres downhole associated with hydrothermal bleaching. The last 25 metres of sandstone are enriched in uranium, arsenic and nickel associated with magnesium chlorite and sudoite alteration. The basement rocks are clay altered. A radioactive peak of 1,220 cps (counts per second) in probing at 786.55 metres corresponds to one metre at 0.014 per cent U₃O₈, associated with anomalous nickel, arsenic, cobalt, copper and gold values. A radioactive peak of 1,165 cps occurs at 790.4 metres. This assayed 0.030 per cent U₃O₈ over 0.5 metre. The bore hole EM survey indicates that any follow-up drilling should target the main graphitic unit which is imaged just to the south of the intersection.

Drill hole WMA034 has a strong geochemical halo combining uranium, nickel, copper and arsenic which reaches 360 metres above the unconformity. It also shows stronger hydrothermal alteration signature in the last 20 metres of sandstone, but less structural disturbance than drill hole WMA028. The strong geochemical halo at the base of the sandstone is associated with bleaching, disseminated and sooty pyrite and faulting.

The basement rocks in drill hole WMA034 contain graphitic pelites, but the bore hole EM survey indicates the target is 50 metres north of the drill hole. A radioactive peak just below the unconformity corresponds to 0.5 metre at 0.013 per cent U₃O₈ in a six-metre zone of metal enrichment (nickel, arsenic, cobalt and copper) starting immediately below the unconformity. There is a six-metre zone of graphitic breccia with multiple fracture events from 929.3 to 935.3 metres and clay (kaolinite) alteration to the bottom of the hole.

SELECTED ASSAY RESULTS

DDH	From	To	Length	U3O8 %	U/Th	UC depth
WMA027	843.15	843.65	0.5	0.015	6.6	817
WMA028	785.80	787.80	2	0.011	1.8	787
WMA028	790.15	790.65	0.5	0.030	23.0	787
WMA034	852.55	853.05	0.5	0.013	5.7	851

GEOCHEMICAL HALOES

Drill hole	From	To	Length	U ppm	As ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm
WMA028	763.0	785.8	22.8	3.7		11.8		
WMA034	491.0	779.0	288.0		1.2			
WMA034	815.0	851.1	36.1	2.3	4.8	14.9	10.8	113.5

Dr. Karl Schimann, CanAlaska's vice-president, exploration, commented: "The winter 2012 drilling at West McArthur confirmed graphitic basement targets on Grid 5. Graphitic units were intersected in two of the seven holes drilled and observed in bore hole EM in four other holes. Drill hole WMA033 was too highly altered and fractured to conduct a bore hole EM survey. Significant hydrothermal alteration is present in drill holes WMA028 and WMA034, and further drilling close to the existing intersections is warranted. Drill hole WMA034 has an impressive geochemical halo that reaches 360 metres above the unconformity into the Athabasca sandstone."

All of the samples from the West McArthur project were submitted to Acme Laboratories Vancouver, an ISO 9001:2000-accredited and -qualified Canadian laboratory, for its Group 4B analysis. The samples



were collected by CanAlaska field geologists under the supervision of Dr. Schimann, and were shipped in secure containment to the laboratories noted above. All samples were analyzed for uranium and multielement geochemistry by triacid digestion and ICP-MS.

Fission Energy Corp. (TSXV-FIS): Fission Energy Corp.: 40 of 49 Holes Hit Mineralization, J Zone Grows West, North & South – On June 4, it was announced that Fission Energy Corp. and its limited partner, the Korea Waterbury Uranium L.P., had completed the 2012 winter drill program at the Waterbury Lake property in the Athabasca basin. A total of 32,770 metres were completed in 86 drill holes, while two additional holes were abandoned for technical reasons. Drilling focused primarily on central and western parts the J zone where 40 of the 49 step-out and infill holes successfully widened the lateral north-south-mineralized dimensions by up to 55 metres and confirmed continuity of wide widths of mineralization in areas tested by earlier programs. Hand-held scintillometer results for 21 drill holes were previously reported, including several wider, well-developed intervals of mineralization in four infill drill holes in the western part of the J zone (see press release dated Jan. 31, 2012), and three step-out holes drilled laterally to the north of the central J zone boundary, which intersected discrete intervals of off-scale (greater than 9,999 counts per second) radioactivity within wide intervals of well-developed mineralization in the sandstone and the basement immediately below the unconformity (see press release dated Feb. 21, 2012). The remaining 37 drill holes were completed in the Summit zone (12 holes) located 525 metres west of the J zone, in addition to several other high-priority regional exploration targets, including Murphy Lake (14 holes), Oban (three holes), Oban North (three holes) and Chivas (five holes). Fission's technical team is encouraged by the initial results from Murphy Lake, located in the northwest part of the Waterbury Lake property, where holes WAT12-273, 279 and 287A demonstrated potential to host new high-grade mineralization, and Oban where holes WAT12-285A, 292 and 296A all intersected anomalous radioactivity near the unconformity. Assays are pending for all 86 holes.

J Zone Highlights

Highlights of the winter 2012 J zone drilling include:

- Of the 49 drill holes completed in the J zone, 40 or 81.6 per cent intersected mineralization with radioactivity ranging from anomalous to off-scale in the sandstone, at the unconformity and in the basement. Two holes, WAT12-224B and WAT12-235A were abandoned for technical reasons.
- In the central and western part of the J zone, step-out drilling widened the lateral north-south dimensions in many areas by up to 55 metres. Infill drilling confirmed the continuity of J zone mineralization with wide intervals of well-developed mineralization observed in many drill holes.
- Mineralization in the central part of the J zone (line 225W to line 435W) was intersected in the sandstone above the unconformity, extending through the unconformity into the basement.
- Mineralization in the western part of the J zone (line 450W to line 495W) was intersected in the sandstone, at the unconformity and the basement.
- The western part of the J zone from line 510W to line 540W is predominantly basement-hosted mineralization, and has been intersected up to 31 metres below the unconformity (downhole depth). In addition, holes WAT12-294 and 297 (line 765W) collared a further 225 metres west of hole WAT12-281 (line 525W), intersected basement hosted mineralization at 25.4 metres and 26.5 metres below the unconformity, respectively. These two drill holes further demonstrate the potential for continued expansion of the J zone's strike length to the west.



- Discrete levels of off-scale (greater than 9,999 cps) radioactivity were observed in a total of six drill holes: hole WAT12-237B (line 285W), holes WAT12-242, 244 and 247 (line 300W), hole WAT12-280 (line 325W), and hole WAT12-284C (line 525W).
- The J zone's east-west strike length now extends 667 metres from the eastern Rio Tinto property boundary, where modelling has determined that the J East zone mineralization is connected with the main J zone, west to hole WAT12-281 (line 525). Mineralization continues to trend to the west and remains open along strike and laterally to the north and south.

Significant scintillometer results in the western part of the J zone trending west from line 300W to line 525W, in addition to line 765W, 225 metres west of the current J zone boundary, include the following drill holes:

Hole WAT12-280 (line 300W) intersected 10.5 metres of anomalous to off-scale radioactivity (greater than 9,999 cps) at the unconformity (209.0 metres to 219.5 metres), in the vicinity where three previously announced drill holes, WAT12-242, 244 and 247 (see press release dated Feb. 21, 2012), expanded mineralization in the sandstone and at the unconformity.

Hole WAT12-300 (line 375W) intersected 13.5 metres (213 metres to 226.5 metres) of anomalous to strong mineralization in the basement (maximum peak 8,500 cps) and a narrower two-metre interval (209.0 metres to 211 metres) of weak radioactivity (maximum peak 345 cps).

Hole WAT12-302 (line 375W) intersected 11.0 metres (215.0 metres to 226 metres) of anomalous to moderately strong radioactivity (maximum peak 5,500 cps) in the basement and a narrow 0.5-metre interval (228.5 metres to 229.0 metres) of weak radioactivity (maximum peak 308 cps) below this wider intersection.

Hole WAT12-293 (line 390W) intersected 15.5 metres (211.0 metres to 226.5 metres) of anomalous to moderate radioactivity (maximum peak 2,650 cps) at the unconformity and 5.5 metres (228.0 metres to 233.5 metres) of anomalous to moderate radioactivity (maximum peak 2,000 cps) in the basement.

Hole WAT12-295 (line 390W) intersected 15 metres (201.0 metres to 216.5 metres) of anomalous to moderately strong radioactivity (maximum peak 2,700 cps) at the unconformity and 2.5 metres (219.0 metres to 221.5 metres) of variable radioactivity, with a maximum peak of 2,500 cps, in the basement.

Hole WAT12-298 (line 390W) intersected 10 metres (219.5 metres to 229.5 metres) of anomalous to locally strong radioactivity (maximum peak 7,200 cps) at the unconformity, in addition to two narrow intervals, 1.5 metres (215.5 metres to 217.0 metres) of weaker radioactivity maximum peak 456 cps) in the sandstone above the unconformity and two metres (234.5 metres to 236.5 metres) in the basement (maximum peak 628 cps).

Hole WAT12-284C (line 525W) intersected two metres (273.0 metres to 275.0 metres) with intervals of moderate to off-scale radioactivity (1,200 cps to greater than 9,999 cps) in the basement, in addition to five metres (281.0 metres to 286.0 metres) of anomalous to moderate radioactivity readings (maximum peak 3,700 cps) and 5.5 metres (263.0 metres to 268.5 metres) of weaker radioactivity (maximum peak 620 cps), also in the basement.

Holes WAT12-294 and 297 (line 765W) drilled approximately 225 metres west of hole WAT12-281 (line 525W), both intersected 1.5 metres (234.0 metres to 235.5 metres and 240.0 metres to 241.5 metres, respectively) of moderate radioactivity (maximum peaks 2,820 and 3,400 cps, respectively) in the basement.



Summit Zone

The Summit zone, located approximately 525 metres west of the J zone, was targeted for further exploration, based on results from hole WAT11-199, drilled 30 metres west of hole WAT11-153A from lines 1430W to 1480W (see press release dated Nov. 14, 2011). Of the 12 follow-up holes completed to test for extensions of the basement mineralization in the vicinity of these two holes, six intersected narrow widths of weak radioactivity, mostly in the basement, and six holes were barren. Hole WAT12-251 (line 1470W) showed the best result, intersecting 1.5 metres (254.0 metres to 255.5) of weak to moderately strong radioactivity (maximum peak 3,800 cps) in the basement. Further drilling is required to assess this area.

Hole WAT12-243: In addition to the weak uranium mineralization intersected from 238.5 to 241.5 metres and 243.5 to 245.0 metres, massive nickel-arsenic-cobalt sulphide mineralization was intersected from 258.5 to 265.0 metres.

Murphy Lake

Murphy Lake is a high-priority prospective area for discovering new high-grade mineralization. Fourteen holes were completed to follow up limited drilling completed during the 2011 summer drill program. Significantly, the final three holes completed at Murphy Lake, holes WAT12-273, 279 and 287A (line 6150W), intersected basement mineralization associated with the M8 conductor located at the south end of the Murphy Lake corridor, with hole WAT12-273 intersecting six intervals with widths from 0.5 metre to 8.5 metres of anomalous radioactivity ranging from less than 300 cps to a maximum peak of 1,000 cps. The southern region of the Murphy Lake corridor is characterized by faulting associated with the flexure of the conductor system around the southern edge of an interpreted granitic dome. Further drilling is required to test this area.

Oban, Oban North and Chivas

The Oban corridor parallels the Discovery Bay corridor, which hosts the high-grade J zone uranium discovery, approximately four kilometres to the south. Three holes were drilled at Oban. The Oban North corridor is located immediately north of Oban and is characterized by a conductor system oriented to the northwest. Three holes were drilled at Oban North. The Chivas corridor is an approximate east-west-oriented conductor system located approximately three kilometres to the west and on strike of Oban. Five holes were drilled at Chivas. Drilling at Oban, Oban North and Chivas represent Fission's regional exploration designed to test prospective geophysical anomalies identified by earlier geophysical surveys.

All three holes at Oban (O2 conductor) intersected mineralization in both the sandstone above the unconformity and in the basement. The best result was received from hole WAT12-296A, which intersected five metres (243.0 metres to 248.0 metres) of anomalous to moderate readings of radioactivity (maximum peak 2,600 cps) in the basement.

No significant mineralization was identified at Oban North or Chivas.

Four updated drill hole maps for the J zone, including a larger-scale map showing the J zone within the east-west corridor, in addition to maps for the Summit zone, Murphy Lake, Oban/Oban North and Chivas, can be found on the company's website. Assay results will be announced when available.

All holes were radiometrically surveyed with a Mount Sopris 2GHF triple gamma probe. The triple gamma probe uses both an Na-I scintillation crystal and a ZP1320 high-flux Geiger-Mueller tube pair, which allows better resolution in strongly radiometric intervals.



Natural gamma radiation in drill core that is reported in this news release was measured in counts per second using either a hand-held Exploranium GR-110G total count gamma-ray scintillometer, or a hand-held Exploranium RS-125 total count supergamma-ray scintillometer. The reader is cautioned that scintillometer readings are not directly or uniformly related to uranium grades of the rock sample measured, and should be used only as a preliminary indication of the presence of radioactive materials. All intersections are downhole, core interval measurements and true thickness is yet to be determined.

Split core samples from the mineralized section of core will be taken continuously through the mineralized intervals and submitted to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories (an SCC ISO/IEC 17025: 2005-accredited facility) of Saskatoon for analysis, which includes U3O8 (wt percentage) and fire assay for gold. All samples sent for analysis will include a 63-element ICP-OES, uranium by fluorimetry (partial digestion) and boron.

Fission Energy Corp. (TSXV-FIS): Fission Energy Corp.: Drilling Begins at J Zone, Waterbury Lake, Athabasca Basin – On June 25, it was announced that Fission Energy Corp. and its limited partner, the Korea Waterbury Uranium LP, had begun a \$3.11-million summer 2012 exploration program, including 21 drill holes totalling 7,350 metres with two drills, at its flagship 40,256-hectare Waterbury Lake uranium project, located in the eastern part of the Athabasca basin. The primary focus of this summer's program will be to continue delineating the J zone deposit's high-grade unconformity and basement mineralization. All 21, drill holes, to be collared from land-based locations, have been identified along many areas across the J zone as the joint venture continues its efforts to delineate and laterally expand the deposit. Bryson Drilling Ltd. of Archerwill, Sask., has been contracted to complete the drill program.

The following summary outlines Fission's summer 2012 exploration program:

- The \$3.11-million budget was approved by the limited partnership.
- Utilizing two drill rigs, 21 drill holes totalling an estimated 7,350 metres are planned with the objective of delineating and expanding known areas of mineralization, both laterally and on strike. Fifteen holes will target locations from the eastern part of the J zone to the central main area of the deposit, between Line 75E and Line 420W, to extend mineralization where geologic confidence is high. Drill locations have been established to the north of the J zone boundary, accessible from land-based sites. The remaining six holes will test for mineralized extensions along strike to the west between lines 630W and 780W.
- Ground geophysical work, including a DC resistivity survey to identify areas of high conductivity, will be carried out at Murphy Lake, located in the northwest part of the Waterbury Lake property. Analysis of previously completed airborne geophysical surveys appears to have identified a separate feature to the west of the Murphy Lake system, which represents a compelling target within this prospective area. Line cutting totalling 18.2 line kilometres and the 17-line-kilometre DC resistivity survey will focus on this feature.

Fission is the operator of the program, which is expected to be completed by late August. Results will be announced when available. Updated maps highlighting the summer 2012 J zone drilling and geophysical programs planned at Murphy Lake can be found on the company's website.

Fission Energy and the Waterbury Consortium have budgeted \$30-million for exploration at Waterbury Lake over a three-year period from 2010 to 2012.



JNR Resources Inc. (TSXV-JNN): JNR Announces Drilling Results at Black Lake Uranium Project –
On June 13, it was announced that JNR Resources Inc. had released encouraging analytical results from the recently completed diamond drilling program on the company's 100-per-cent-owned Black Lake uranium project, located in the Athabasca basin of Northern Saskatchewan.

The Black Lake project is situated along the north edge of the Athabasca basin, approximately 20 kilometres southeast of the town of Stony Rapids and along the all-weather road to that community. The property covers a 40-kilometre strike length of the Snowbird tectonic zone, a major transcrustal structural feature that includes the Black Lake fault zone, a strike extension of the mineralized Virgin River shear zone (Centennial zone) located about 225 kilometres to the southwest (Formation Metals news release dated May 30, 2011).

During the 2012 drilling program, a total of 966 metres were drilled in two holes. These two vertical holes tested the hangingwall of the Black Lake conductive fault zone, within previously untested portions of a 40-kilometre-long electromagnetic (EM) graphite-sulphide-rich conductor system.

Drill hole BL-12-05 intersected two clay-altered and hematite-stained intervals over a 10-metre downhole length immediately below the unconformity, including a two-metre interval with up to 231 parts per million (ppm) uranium (U) and up to 255 ppm boron (B). This 10-metre interval also returned anomalous pathfinder base metals, including arsenic, cobalt, nickel and vanadium. A 1.5-metre interval of highly fractured basement rocks, about 70 metres below the unconformity, returned anomalous copper, up to 181 ppm.

Drill hole BL-12-06, 2,000 metres to the north-northeast and closest to the Athabasca basin margin, returned two bleached and clay-altered intervals at and below the unconformity. The latter one-metre interval is hosted within a reactivated breccia zone, with up to 184 ppm B and elevated U.

Results from this drilling and previous JNR drilling in 1998 suggest a minimal offset of at least 70 to 80 metres on the Black Lake fault after deposition of the Athabasca basin, which is very important for controlling fluid and heat flow responsible for the formation of unconformity-type U deposits.

The next round of drilling will follow up the results from the most recent program, as well as focus on a number of high-priority geophysical and structural targets previously identified.

JNR's director of exploration Dr. Irvine R. Annesley, PGeo, is the qualified person responsible for the technical data presented in this release. Samples were analyzed at the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories in Saskatoon, Sask., a Standards Council of Canada-certified analytical laboratory. All technical information for the company's exploration projects is obtained and reported under a formal quality assurance and quality control program, details of which are presented on the company's website. A glossary of the technical terms included in this release can be found on the company's website.

Nuinsco Resources Ltd. (TSX-NWI): Nuinsco Extends Diabase Peninsular Uranium Project Agreement – On June 12, Nuinsco Resources Ltd. announced that it had reached an agreement with Dr. Lloyd Clark to extend the joint-venture agreement concerning the Diabase Peninsula project, located in the Athabasca basin, Northern Saskatchewan.

"The extension is warranted because of the continued excellent results that indicate that the rocks underlying the property have been subjected to a uranium mineralizing event capable of causing the formation of uranium-bearing zones," said Paul Jones, president.



Under the terms of the original agreement between Dr. Clark and Trend Mining Company dated Sept. 2, 2004, a cash payment of \$935,000 was due to Dr. Clark on Sept. 2, 2012. Nuinsco subsequently assumed responsibility for the original agreement when the company entered into an option/joint-venture agreement with Trend. The agreement with Dr. Clark has been extended for one year in exchange for a payment consisting of cash and common shares of Nuinsco totalling \$75,000 and allows for an option to extend the agreement further. In reaching the agreement with Dr. Clark, Nuinsco will be well placed to direct more funds to exploring and advancing this excellent project that has been evaluated as a leader in the race to find the next uranium superdeposit in the Athabasca basin by the Northern Prospector magazine.

Of particular note with regard to results obtained to date, which indicate high potential for an Athabasca-basin-type deposit, are the following:

- Forty-two drill holes have been completed on the project to date, with 14 holes returning samples with very substantial uranium content exceeding 50 parts per million and peaking at 707 ppm uranium (greater than 10 ppm uranium in sandstone is evidence of a mineralized system and proximity to concentrations of high-grade mineralization). In total, 28 drill holes have returned values greater than 10 ppm uranium -- serving to further reinforce and highlight the outstanding scale of anomalous mineralization at Diabase;
- The combination of uranium-arsenic-nickel-cobalt-magnesium oxide, which typifies several of the mines in the Athabasca district, is present in drill holes and indicates the influence of a mineralizing system in the area -- pointing to the presence of some form of unconformity mineralization nearby;
- The widespread presence of significant clay alteration in the sandstone which indicates the passage of hydrothermal fluids capable of transporting uranium mineralization;
- Uranium/lead ratios which provide evidence of local excess uranium in the Athabasca basin sediments and suggest upward leakage of uranium-bearing hydrothermal fluids;
- The presence, established by more than 100 m vertical displacement of the unconformity occurring between adjacent drill holes, of reactivated faults which provide permeable conduits that trap and concentrate uranium-bearing mineralizing fluids to create the small footprint but high-grade deposits found in the Athabasca basin.

The Diabase Peninsula project is located in the south-central part of Saskatchewan's Athabasca basin, home to the highest-grade uranium deposits in the world. A combination of uranium-arsenic-nickel-cobalt-magnesium oxide is typical of the mines in the Athabasca basin. The widespread presence of this combination of elements in the holes drilled by Nuinsco indicates the influence of a mineralizing fluid, capable of forming deposits of uranium, on the Diabase Peninsula property.

The 21,959-hectare Diabase Peninsula project is located approximately five kilometres north of the southern boundary of the Athabasca basin. It encompasses a 35-kilometre strike length above the regional-scale Cable Bay shear zone deformation zone in the basement rock units below the basin sandstone.