

# Athabasca Basin

## EXPLORATION UPDATE

August.1.2013

brought to you by: **Purepoint**

Uranium  
Group Inc.

	June 30, 2013	July 31, 2013	Change
Ux Consulting's <b>Spot Price</b>	US\$39.65/lb U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	US\$34.50/lb U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	<b>US \$5.15</b>

### Exploration News:

1. Ashburton Ventures Inc. (TSXV-ABR): Radon Survey Begins at Sienna West and North Uranium Projects, Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan
2. Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW) / Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Alpha Minerals Receives Permits for Summer Drilling at PLS Uranium Joint Venture, Athabasca Basin
3. Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW) / Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Alpha Minerals Reports Summer Drilling Has Commenced at Patterson Lake South, Athabasca Basin
4. Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW) / Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Fission Uranium Corp.: Step-out Hits 85.5M of Mineralization Including 18.93M of Off-Scale Radioactivity at R390 Zone
5. Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW) / Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Step-out Hits 21.65M Total "Off-Scale" Radioactivity Within 70M of Mineralization at R390E Zone
6. Athabasca Nuclear Corp. (TSXV-ASC) / Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. (TSXV-LKY) / Noka Resources Inc. (TSXV-NX) / Skyharbour Resources Ltd. (TSXV-SYH): Skyharbour, Athabasca Nuclear, Noka and Lucky Strike Agreement to Form Western Athabasca Syndicate for Saskatchewan Uranium Exploration
7. Athabasca Nuclear Corp. (TSXV-ASC) / Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. (TSXV-LKY) / Noka Resources Inc. (TSXV-NX) / Skyharbour Resources Ltd. (TSXV-SYH): Skyharbour Resources Ltd.: Western Athabasca Syndicate Extends VTEM Plus Geophysical Coverage and Starts Radiometric Survey for Saskatchewan Uranium Exploration
8. Athabasca Uranium Inc. (TSXV-UAX): Athabasca Uranium Identifies New Keefe Lake Targets (Including D-Zone)
9. Denison Mines Corp. (TSX-DML): Denison Intersects 43.2% EU3O8 Over 10.3 Metres at Wheeler River
10. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Fission Files Patent for Uranium "Boulder-Finding" Technology
11. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU) / Azincourt Uranium Inc. (TSXV-AAZ): Fission Announces Summer Exploration Program for PLN
12. Forum Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FDC): Conductor Trend of the Alpha/Fission Patterson Lake South Discovery Confirmed on Forum's Property
13. Forum Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FDC): Airborne Radiometric Survey Commences on Forum Uranium Claims at Patterson Lake
14. NexGen Energy Ltd. (TSXV-NXE): NexGen Energy Completes Ground DC Resistivity Survey, Doubles Size of Drill Program at Its 100 % Owned Rook 1 Project
15. NexGen Energy Completes Summer Drilling at Radio

#### For more information please contact:

Chris Frostad, President & CEO  
Purepoint Uranium Group Inc.

cfrostad@purepoint.ca | 416.603.8368 | 10 King Street East | Suite 501 | Toronto | Ontario | Canada | M5C 1C3



**Ashburton Ventures Inc. (TSXV-ABR): Radon Survey Begins at Sienna West and North Uranium Projects, Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan** – On July 17, Ashburton Ventures Inc. announced that it had begun its first phase of work at both Athabasca basin uranium exploration projects, which included property-wide geological reconnaissance, grid-based geophysical (scintillometer) surveys, soil and water sampling (radon), and float prospecting for uraninite. At the Patterson Lake South property, the discovery of uraninite boulders on surface was the first indication of near-surface uranium mineralization that was intersected in drilling (see Alpha Minerals news release dated Oct. 25, 2012).

**Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW) / Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Alpha Minerals Receives Permits for Summer Drilling at PLS Uranium Joint Venture, Athabasca Basin** – On July 2, Alpha Minerals Inc. and its 50-per-cent Patterson Lake South (PLS) joint venture partner Fission Uranium Corp. announced that they had received all necessary permits for a planned \$6.95-million summer drill program. Work is expected to start in early July at the PLS property, located in the southwest region of Saskatchewan's Athabasca basin.

This drill program will use two diamond drill rigs and a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig, and follows the successful winter program that discovered high-grade uranium in three separate zones along approximately 840-metre strike length of the PL-3B electromagnetic (EM) conductor. The PL-3B EM conductor and other EM conductors within the Patterson corridor are also flagged by a series of radon anomalies, several of which remain to be tested by drilling.

#### ***Program overview***

The equipment combination of an RC drill rig for precollaring drill holes and two diamond drill core rigs to drill bedrock will be mounted on barges and used to define further the extent of the R390E and R780E zones as well as testing additional targets in the Patterson Lake corridor. These additional targets were identified during an extension to the same radon survey that aided with the first discovery holes at the R390E and R780E zones at PLS, and include the strongest radon value in water anomaly to date on the property on line 950E (see news release dated May 6, 2013). Further definition drilling of the discovery zone on land, R00E, is also planned.

Bryson Drilling Ltd. and Northspan Explorations Ltd. have been awarded the core drill and RC drill contracts respectively. Barges and core drills have been mobilized to the site and assembled. The remaining equipment is expected to be on site by early July.

Gamma radiometric surveys are planned for completed drill holes. A Mount Sopris 2GHF-1000 Triple Gamma probe will be used for these surveys. This probe can measure the higher radioactivity due to high-grade mineralized zones with good precision.

Split core samples from the mineralized sections 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 (weighted per cent) and fire assay for gold. All samples sent for analysis will include a 63-element ICP-OES analysis. Assay results will be released after review of data received.

Other additional work during this summer program will include establishing an environmental base line study in order to have independent data recovered over a sufficient time period for future environmental reporting purposes. Sampling for the purpose of characterizing the metallurgy of the zones is being considered.



### ***Key program information***

- It is anticipated that approximately 11,000 metres of drilling (44-hole program) will be accomplished using two diamond-core drill rigs and an RC rig and three barges.
- The priority will be to test for continued expansive delineation of the three high grade uranium mineralized zones discovered in the 2013 winter program.
- Approximately 40 holes testing for the delineation of the three high-grade uranium zones (R00E, R390E and R780E).
- Four holes are proposed for testing other targets along trend both northeast and southwest of known zones, including recently identified radon anomalies.

### ***Summary of uranium discovery zones***

The discovery zone, R00E, is located on land at the west side of Patterson Lake. To date 26 drill holes have intersected significant mineralization starting at depths of approximately 60 metres below surface. The R390E zone is located 390 metres east of the R00E zone, and is within Patterson Lake at water depths of approximately 4.5 m. Significant mineralization was intersected in 11 drill holes starting at 61.5 to 77.0 m from the bottom of the lake. The R390E zone lies within a radon anomaly of over 240 m length and 120 m of width that is not fully tested by drilling. The R780E zone lies 780 m east of the discovery R00E zone, and is within Patterson Lake at water depths of approximately 6.0 m. The R780E zone is defined by three fenced drill holes with significant uranium mineralization intersected at depths starting at 103.0 to 149.0 m from the bottom of the lake. Currently, the zones are considered separated by approximately 300 m. This is because drilling has only tested a limited part of the radon anomaly targets and further drilling is needed to define these areas.

### ***Patterson Lake South property***

The 31,000-hectare (76,000-acre) PLS project is a 50-per-cent/50-per-cent joint venture held by Alpha Minerals and Fission Uranium. The joint venture property is 100 per cent owned with no underlying royalties or vendor payments. Alpha returns as the operator of the joint venture in 2014. The property is accessible by road with primary access from all-weather Highway 955, which runs 74 kilometres north to the former Cluff Lake mine (greater than 60 million pounds of U3O8 produced from multiple open pit and underground mines), and passes through the claims covering the UEX-Areva Shea Creek discoveries located 58 km to the north, currently under active exploration and development.

**Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW) / Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Alpha Minerals Reports Summer Drilling Has Commenced at Patterson Lake South, Athabasca Basin** – On July 16, it was announced that drilling was under way at the Patterson Lake South property, a 50-per-cent joint venture between Alpha Minerals Inc. and Fission Uranium Corp., located in the southwest part of Saskatchewan's Athabasca basin. Field preparations began in early July (see Alpha news release July 2, 2013) on the planned \$6.95-million summer drill program.

### ***Key information for the summer 2013 program:***

- It is anticipated that approximately 11,000 metres of drilling (44-hole program) will be accomplished using two diamond-core drill rigs, a reverse circulation rig and three barges.
- The priority will be to test for continued expansive delineation of the three high-grade uranium-mineralized zones discovered in the 2013 winter program.



- Approximately 40 holes testing for the delineation of the three high-grade uranium zones (R00E, R390E and R780E);
- Four holes are proposed for testing other targets along trend both northeast and southwest of known zones, including recently identified radon anomalies.

### ***Patterson Lake South property***

The 31,000-hectare (76,000 acres) PLS project is a 50/50 joint venture held by Alpha Minerals and Fission Uranium. The joint venture property is 100 per cent owned with no underlying royalties or vendor payments. Alpha returns as the operator of the joint venture in 2014. The property is accessible by road with primary access from all-weather Highway 955, which runs 74 kilometres north to the former Cluff Lake mine (greater than 60 million pounds of triuranium octoxide produced from multiple open-pit and underground mines) and passes through the claims covering the UEX-Areva Shea Creek discoveries located 58 kilometres to the north, currently under active exploration and development.

### **Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW) / Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Fission Uranium Corp.: Step-out Hits 85.5M of Mineralization Including 18.93M of Off-Scale Radioactivity at R390 Zone –**

On July 18, Fission Uranium Corp., the operator, and its joint venture partner Alpha Minerals Inc. released partial results of their first hole of the summer drill season, testing the western extension of R390E zone. Hole PLS13-072 (drilling still in progress) has so far returned a broad 85.5-metre interval (62.0 m to 147.5 m) of variably radioactive mineralization including a total of 18.93 m of off-scale (greater-than-9,999-count-per-second (cps)) radioactivity in numerous narrower intervals throughout.

The hole is located 15 m grid west of hole PLS13-061, previously the westernmost hole testing the R390E zone. Over all, scintillometer results for hole PLS13-072 are stronger, wider, more continuous and contain significantly more off-scale radioactivity than PLS13-061 (see news release dated April 3, 2013). Drilling of hole PLS13-072 is still in progress at a depth of 185.1 m, but temporarily on hold for mechanical reasons and is awaiting replacement.

### ***PLS13-072 highlights***

- 85.5 m (62.0 m to 147.5 m) wide main zone containing total of 18.93 m of off-scale (greater than 9,999 cps) radioactivity;
- Main zone characterized by variable radioactivity from weak to very strong throughout;
- Off-scale mineralization comprising multiple narrower intervals of off-scale (greater than 9,999 cps) radioactivity ranging in width from 0.1 m to 4.6 m wide each, totalling 18.93 m;
- Expands the western boundary of the R390E zone by 15 m;
- Main wide zone of variably radioactive mineralization starting at shallow depth, and two narrower intervals of weak to moderate radioactivity as measured with a GR-110 hand-held scintillometer.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "With 18.93 m total off-scale radioactivity, within a broad 85.5 m wide interval, hole 072 represents the most abundant off-scale mineralization of any hole drilled on the property. Importantly, to have mineralization of this magnitude expanding the western boundary of the R390E zone speaks well for its potential."

**Key technical details**

- Hole PLS13-072 (R390E zone line 345E) was collared as a vertical hole and is still in progress at a depth of 185.1 m. The collar is located 15 m grid west of PLS13-061 (23.5 m at 1.39 per cent U3O8 including six m at 4.34 per cent U3O8 (see news release June 5, 2013)), and represents a significant intersection at R390E.
- The new hole represents a shallow, very broad interval of almost continuous radioactivity and, importantly, extends the R390E zone an additional 15 m west from previous delineation. The relevant geological features of the hole are as follows:
  - Basement bedrock was encountered at 55.7 m depth, immediately below the overburden with no Devonian sandstone encountered above the basement.
  - From 55.7 m to 163.0 m basement lithology consists of alternating sequences of moderate to steeply dipping pelitic gneiss and mylonites. Below 163.0 m, is found semi-pelitic gneiss.
  - Moderate to locally strong clay alteration is present throughout the pelitic gneiss/mylonite package.
  - Radioactive mineralization (62.0 m to 147.5 m) starts 6.3 m below the overburden basement unconformity and is dominantly constrained within the pelitic gneiss/mylonite rocks, though weak mineralization continues below within the semi-pelitic gneiss. The upper five m of mineralization is very weakly radioactive while more intense mineralization begins at 67.0 m and continues to 108.0 m, consisting of weak to strong radioactivity including numerous narrower intervals of off-scale (greater than 9,999 cps) radioactivity each ranging in width from 0.1 m to 4.6 m wide.
  - From 108.0 m to 125.0 m, mineralization is weak to moderately radioactive and increasing to moderate to locally strong from 125.0 m to 147.5 m.

**R390E DRILL REUSLTS**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	CPS peak range	Sandstone from -- to (m)	Basement unconformity depth (m)	Total drill hole depth (m)
PLS13-072	62.0	147.5	85.5	less than 300 to greater than 9,999	n/a	55.7	180.0
	69.0	85.5	16.5	1,100 to greater than 9,999			
	92.6	99.5	6.9	5,000 to greater than 9,999			
	157.5	162.5	5.0	less than 300 to 8,600			
	169.5	172.0	2.5	less than 300 to 720			

**Note**

*Hand-held scintillometer results on mineralized drill core (greater than 300 cps/greater than one million minimum).*



A \$6.95-million, 44-hole, 11,000 m drill program and ground geophysics surveys continue at PLS.

Natural gamma radiation in drill core that is reported in this news release was measured in counts per second (cps) using a hand-held Exploranium GR-110G total-count gamma 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. The degree of radioactivity within the mineralized intervals is highly variable and associated with visible pitchblende mineralization. All intersections are downhole, core interval measurements and true thickness are yet to be determined.

All holes are planned to be radiometrically surveyed using a Mount Sopris 2GHF-1000 triple gamma probe, which allows for more accurate measurements in high-grade mineralized zones. The triple gamma probe is preferred in zones of high-grade mineralization.

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 (weight per cent) and fire assay for gold. All samples sent for analysis will include a 63-element ICP-OES, uranium by fluorimetry and boron. Assay results will be released when received.

### ***Patterson Lake South property***

The 31,039-hectare PLS project is a 50/50 joint venture held by Fission Uranium and Alpha Minerals. Fission is the operator. PLS is accessible by road with primary access from all-weather Highway 955, which runs north to the former Cluff Lake mine and passes through the nearby UEX-Areva Shea Creek discoveries located 50 km to the north, currently under active exploration and development. Updated maps and scintillometer table for the R390 zone can be found on the company's website.

**Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW) / Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Step-out Hits 21.65M Total “Off-Scale” Radioactivity Within 70M of Mineralization at R390E Zone** – On July 29, it was announced that Fission Uranium Corp. and its joint venture partner Alpha Minerals Inc. had released results for an additional two holes drilled on the R390E zone. Holes PLS13-073 and PLS13-075 tested the eastern and western extension of zone respectively and both intersected mineralization. With a current strike length of 105 metres, results of these two holes have expanded the strike length of the R390E zone by an additional 75 per cent from the winter 2013 program. At 21.65 metres of off-scale (greater than 9,999 counts per second) mineralization, PLS13-075 represents the largest accumulation of discrete off-scale mineralized intervals in any drill hole at PLS to date. Drilling of hole PLS13-075 is still in progress at a depth of 188.0 metres, and it is expected that the main zone of mineralization has been intersected and reported in this news release.

### ***PLS13-075 drilling highlights include:***

- Extends strike length of R390E zone to 105 metres;
- 21.65 metres total off-scale radioactivity in several discrete intervals, including 16.7 metres of continuous off-scale (greater than 9,999 cps) (73.5 metres to 90.2 metres);
- 82.0 metres of variable strength basement mineralization in two zones, separated by only 2.5 metres of barren rock;
- The upper zone (57.5 metres to 127.5 metres), which includes the 21.65 metres of off-scale, reported variable weak to strong radioactivity;



- The lower zone (130.0 metres to 142.0 metres) reported weak to moderate radioactivity;
- Multiple narrow anomalous intervals present from 146.5 metres to 162.5 metres.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "The strong mineralization encountered in hole 075 is the latest in a series of very robust results at the R390E zone -- first from the winter program and now from the summer. With the strength of mineralization and the degree of off-scale radioactivity -- all at shallow depth -- we are very pleased at the rate at which this discovery continues to expand in both size and strength."

### **R390E zone**

#### **Line 330E**

Drill hole PLS13-075 (drilling still in progress) was collared as a vertical hole. The hole is still in progress at a depth of 188.0 metres. The hole is collared 15 metres grid west of PLS13-072. Two main zones of mineralization were intersected (70.0 metres and 12.0 metres wide, respectively), separated by 2.5 metres of unmineralized rock. The upper zone (57.5 metres to 127.5 metres) is characterized by variably weak to moderate to strong radioactivity throughout. A total of 21.65 metres of off-scale radioactivity (greater than 9,999 cps) were intersected throughout, with the largest discrete interval measuring 16.7 metres (73.5 metres to 90.2 metres). The lower zone (130.0 metres to 142.0 metres) is characterized as weak to moderate radioactivity throughout. Several additional narrow intervals of generally weak mineralization were present from 146.5 metres to 162.5 metres, including a 2.5-metre-wide interval (146.5 metres to 149.0 metres) of weak to strong mineralization including a narrow 0.15-metre-wide interval of off-scale (greater than 9,999 cps) radioactivity at 147.13 metres. A thin cap of Devonian sandstone was encountered from 47.0 metres to 49.3 metres, overlying a quartzitic gneiss to a depth of 55.6 metres. The quartzitic gneiss was underlain by a foliated and locally faulted strongly altered locally strongly graphitic pelitic gneiss. Foliation is generally moderate to steep to core axis at 020 degrees to 048 degrees. The hole is still in progress at a depth of 188.0 metres. Moderate to strong clay alteration is present from 49.3 metres to 162.5 metres.

#### **Line 435E**

Drill hole PLS13-073 was collared as a vertical hole. The hole was drilled to a depth of 248.0 metres. The hole is collared 15 metres grid east of PLS13-066. Two zones of mineralization were intersected (19.5 metres and 11.0 metres wide, respectively), separated by 21 metres of unmineralized rock. The upper zone (102.0 metres to 121.5 metres) is characterized by variably weak to moderate radioactivity throughout. A narrow 0.1-metre-wide interval of off-scale radioactivity (greater than 9,999 cps) was intersected at 107.79 metres. The lower zone (142.5 metres to 153.5 metres) is characterized as weak to moderate to locally strong radioactivity throughout. A narrow 0.33-metre-wide interval of off-scale radioactivity (greater than 9,999 cps) was intersected at 138.1 metres. A thin cap of Devonian sandstone was encountered from 50.0 metres to 53.0 metres, overlying a quartz-feldspar granofel to a depth of 90.1 metres. The quartz-feldspar granofel was underlain by alternating sequence of pelitic gneiss/mylonites to end of hole (248.0 metres). The foliated pelitic gneiss/mylonite sequence is moderately clay altered to 226 metres and sulphide bearing from 235.5 metres to 248.0 metres. Foliation is generally steep to core axis at 010 degrees to 040 degrees. The hole was terminated at a depth of 248.0 metres in unaltered sulphide-bearing pelitic gneiss. The presence of the hangingwall quartz-feldspar granofel higher up in the basement rocks, suggests the more prospective area with respect to mineralization in pelitic rocks would be to the north of PLS13-073.

**R390E**

(i) Hand-held scintillometer results on mineralized drill core (greater than 300 cps/greater than 1.0 m minimum)

Hole ID	Width		CPS peak range
	From (m)	To (m)	
PLS13-073	102.0	121.5	19.5 less than 300-greater than 9,999
	142.5	153.5	11.0 less than 300-greater than 9,999
PLS13-075	57.5	127.5	70.0 less than 300-greater than 9,999
	67.5	90.5	23.0 580-greater than 9,999
	130.0	142.0	12.0 less than 300-6,800
	146.5	149.0	2.5 less than 300-greater than 9,999
	151.0	153.0	2.0 400-1,800
	157.0	157.5	0.5 1,000
	160.0	162.5	2.5 less than 300-3,600
Hole ID	Sandstone from-to (m)	Basement unconformity depth (m)	Total drill hole depth (m)
PLS13-073	50.0-53.0	53.0	248.0
PLS13-075	47.0-49.3	49.3	188.0

(i) Scintillometer instrument: GR-110G

A \$6.95-million, 44-hole, 11,000-metre drill program and ground geophysics surveys continues at Patterson Lake South. The company also announces that hole PLS13-072 which was on hold for mechanical reasons, has now been completed. A gamma log for PLS13-072 can be found on the company's website.

Natural gamma radiation in drill core that is reported in this news release was measured in counts per second using a hand-held Exploranium GR-110G total count gamma-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. The degree of radioactivity within the mineralized intervals is highly variable and associated with visible pitchblende mineralization. All intersections are downhole, core interval measurements and true thickness is yet to be determined.

All holes are planned to be radiometrically surveyed using a Mount Sopris 2GHF-1000 triple gamma probe, which allows for more accurate measurements in high-grade mineralized zones. The triple gamma probe is preferred in zones of high-grade mineralization.

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 and boron. Assay results will be released when received.





### ***Patterson Lake South property***

The 31,039-hectare PLS project is a 50-per-cent/50-per-cent joint venture held by Fission Uranium and Alpha Minerals. Fission is the operator. PLS is accessible by road with primary access from all-weather Highway 955, which runs north to the former Cluff Lake mine and passes through the nearby UEX-Areva Shea Creek discoveries located 50 kilometres to the north, currently under active exploration and development. Updated maps and scintillometer table for the R390 zone can be found on the company's website.

**Athabasca Nuclear Corp. (TSXV-ASC) / Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. (TSXV-LKY) / Noka Resources Inc. (TSXV-NX) / Skyharbour Resources Ltd. (TSXV-SYH): Skyharbour, Athabasca Nuclear, Noka and Lucky Strike Agreement to Form Western Athabasca Syndicate for Saskatchewan Uranium Exploration** – On July 10, it was announced that the members of the Western Athabasca Syndicate had entered into a formal agreement to carry out uranium exploration in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin. Under the terms of the agreement, Skyharbour Resources Ltd., Athabasca Nuclear Corp., Noka Resources Inc. and Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. will form a strategic partnership to explore and develop a 287,130-hectare (709,513-acre) uranium project base (the Western Athabasca Syndicate Project or WASP) that will become the largest mineral claim position along the highly prospective margin of the Western Athabasca Basin controlled by a single group.

The Western Athabasca Syndicate Project consists of properties strategically located in all directions around Alpha Minerals' and Fission Uranium's Patterson Lake South uranium discovery and adjoins projects being advanced by Denison Mines, Fission Uranium, Forum Uranium, Aldrin Resources and NexGen Energy. The properties were acquired for their proximity to the PLS discovery and interpreted favourable geology for the occurrence of PLS-style uranium mineralization. The largest property, Preston Lake, is bisected by the all-weather Highway 955, which runs north through the PLS discovery being advanced by Fission Uranium and Alpha Minerals through to the former Cluff Lake uranium mine.

Under the terms of the agreement, each of Skyharbour, Athabasca Nuclear, Noka and Lucky Strike will receive an option to earn 25-per-cent of the Western Athabasca Syndicate Project by making a series of cash payments, share payments and incurring exploration expenditures over the two-year earn-in term of the agreement. The agreement would see \$6-million of exploration on the project over the next two years with a minimum of \$3-million of work completed before Sept. 30, 2014, and the remaining \$3-million spent by Sept. 30, 2015 (see previous news release dated June 24, 2013). Athabasca Nuclear will be the operator of the project.

This agreement is subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

Jordan Trimble, president and chief executive officer of Skyharbour, stated: "With the signing of this definitive agreement we have successfully formed a four-company syndicate to collectively explore the largest land package in the western Athabasca basin near Alpha and Fission's recent high-grade uranium discovery at PLS. Lucky Strike, Noka and Athabasca Nuclear are value-add partners for Skyharbour as they bring with them strong technical expertise, proven management teams and financial capital to help create synergies both in the field and corporately. The four companies' combined geological team has over 100 years of experience in the basin and will explore our properties by utilizing the refined exploration methodology that led to the PLS uranium discovery. In the current market environment, we believe this is the most cost-efficient and operationally effective structure to conduct a large exploratory program without substantial equity dilution to Skyharbour's shareholders."



### ***Western Athabasca Syndicate exploration update***

Approximately 90 per cent of the combined 4,120-line-kilometre VTEM plus time domain survey on the Preston Lake property has been completed. The VTEM plus system has been used successfully to locate basement conductors similar to the structures that host the high-grade uranium discoveries at the nearby PLS project controlled by Alpha Minerals and Fission Uranium. An additional 2,800 line kilometres of tight-spaced airborne radiometric survey will be flown to locate uranium boulder trains and in situ uranium mineralization. Phil Robertshaw, PGeo (Saskatchewan), is reviewing the VTEM plus data and will be providing detailed interpretation of the VTEM plus and radiometric data after the survey is completed. It is anticipated that the final datasets, including interpretation, will be received in August. A sophisticated targeting matrix will be used to identify and prioritize areas for ground-based follow-up. Fieldwork will include ground-truthing of high-priority geophysical targets using water and soil radon sampling, biogeochemistry, geochemical lake sediment and soil sampling, prospecting, and scintillometer surveying. The syndicate plans to employ a similar exploration methodology that ultimately led to the high-grade PLS discovery nearby.

The areas flown to date include two blocks in the northern part of the Preston Lake property. The Preston Lake South block is contiguous with Fission Uranium and NexGen Energy and includes a large area of partially exposed Precambrian shield rocks. The Preston Lake West block claims are contiguous with claims controlled by Aldrin Resources and Forum Uranium. The claims are underlain by Phanerozoic rocks (limestone and sandstone) similar to the PLS discovery area. At Fission and Alpha's PLS high-grade discovery it is interpreted that the uranium has been mobilized along the fault zones and has been concentrated in the sandstone under the limestone.

A review of historic data collected has identified a significant uranium-in-lake sediment anomaly in the western part of the Preston Lake West block. A sample collected by the Geological Survey of Canada returned a value of 5.4 parts per million uranium oxide, considered to be significant in an area with a background uranium value of one part per million. This high U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> value may indicate either the down-ice glacial transport of uranium boulders from source or an in situ source of uranium. For comparison, the highest value down-ice from the PLS discovery is 3.2 parts per million U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Management cautions that past results or discoveries on proximate land are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved on the Western Athabasca Syndicate Project.

Terralogic Exploration Inc. field crews have completed a preliminary three-day assessment of a small part of the Preston Lake South block within the Preston Lake property that was identified in an initial review of historic exploration data. The larger area contains clusters of anomalous uranium-in-lake sediment samples, anomalous uranium values in rock samples (up to 5.6 parts per million), and the presence of kilometre-scale northeast-southwest-trending graphitic faults associated with sulphides and anomalous radioactivity as identified with scintillometers. Field crews also completed water radon sampling, prospecting and scintillometer surveying.

The current survey has also covered most of the West Patterson, Draco and South Patterson blocks within the larger Preston Lake property. The West Patterson block is located to the southwest of Alpha and Fission's PLS property and is on strike with the west-southwest to east-northeast mineralized trend being delineated at the PLS uranium discovery zones. Beneath Phanerozoic cover rocks, the West Patterson block is transected by the margin of the Clearwater and Lloyd domains. Although the significance of this contact is poorly understood it may be important given the similar tectonic/structural settings present at the nearby Cluff Lake, Shea Creek and PLS high-grade uranium discoveries. The South Patterson and Draco blocks are underlain by crystalline basement rocks of the Lloyd domain which is the same geological domain hosting Alpha and Fission's PLS uranium discovery to the north.

Published geological information for the Draco property area is limited to one drill hole near the shoreline of Lloyd Lake. Airborne surveys completed in 1977 generated several EM conductors of interest and one EM conductor with moderate magnetic correlation was drill tested that year. Diamond drill hole KL-77-3



intersected 41 metres of glacial till followed by basement gneissic rocks to a terminal depth of 124 metres. Of particular note was that the basement rocks included three narrow horizons of graphitic pyritic argillite that account for the EM geophysical response. Airborne surveys and follow-up ground surveys were completed on the South Patterson block in 1979-1980 with a follow-up diamond drill program in 1980 (four BQ holes in two areas totalling 332.7 metres). This drilling confirmed the previously identified conductor targets as graphite-rich horizons in basement lithologies with shearing and fracturing prevalent in three directions.

### ***Uranium and the Athabasca Basin***

The Athabasca Basin of Northern Saskatchewan hosts the world's largest and richest high-grade uranium deposits accounting for approximately 20 per cent of global primary uranium supply. Athabasca uranium deposits have grades substantially higher than the world average grade of about 0.1 per cent U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The two dozen or so known uranium deposits within the Athabasca basin have average grades of more than 3.0 per cent U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.

The Patterson Lake area has received escalating exploration attention and claim acquisition activity as a result of the new, shallow discoveries made by Alpha and Fission which includes the recently reported drill interval of 6.26 per cent U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 49.5 metres in drill hole PLS 13-053. This mineralized zone is located approximately 400 metres to the northeast of discovery hole PLS 12-024 which returned 2.49 per cent U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 12.5 metres. Consistent high-grade, near-surface U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> assays from Alpha and Fission demonstrates the potential for high-grade uranium mineralization on the margins of the underexplored western side of the Athabasca basin. There are still areas in the Athabasca region that are highly prospective and underexplored for high-grade uranium as illustrated by Alpha's and Fission's recent discovery.

**Athabasca Nuclear Corp. (TSXV-ASC) / Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. (TSXV-LKY) / Noka Resources Inc. (TSXV-NX) / Skyharbour Resources Ltd. (TSXV-SYH): Skyharbour Resources Ltd.: Western Athabasca Syndicate Extends VTEM Plus Geophysical Coverage and Starts Radiometric Survey for Saskatchewan Uranium Exploration** – On July 23, it was announced that the members of the Western Athabasca Syndicate – Skyharbour Resources Ltd., Athabasca Nuclear Corp., Noka Resources Inc. and Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. – had completed an additional 720 line kilometres of the 4,120-line-kilometre VTEM-plus-time-domain geophysical survey on the Western Athabasca Syndicate project. The additional coverage consisted of infill and extension of conductive anomalies and structural features identified by a preliminary review of the geophysical data.

The Syndicate is also pleased to announce that the high-resolution airborne radiometric survey on the Western Athabasca Syndicate Project has started. The contract was awarded to Goldak Airborne Surveys, which will be collecting radiometric data by using a digital acquisition system that is proprietary to Goldak. A total of 4,400 line kilometres at 200-metre-line spacing will be flown using a 50.4-litre crystal volume detector to locate uranium boulder trains, in situ uranium mineralization and alteration associated with uranium mineralization systems.

The Syndicate is using Phil Robertshaw (PGeo, Saskatchewan) to review the VTEM-plus and radiometric data and provide detailed interpretation when the surveys are completed.



### ***About the western Athabasca syndicate***

The Western Athabasca Syndicate is a strategic partnership formed between Skyharbour, Athabasca Nuclear, Lucky Strike and Noka to explore and develop a 287,130-hectare (709,513-acre) uranium project base that is the largest mineral claim position along the highly prospective margin of the Western Athabasca Basin controlled by a single group. The Western Athabasca Syndicate Project is strategically located in all directions around Alpha Minerals Inc. and Fission Uranium Corp.'s Patterson Lake South recent high-grade uranium discovery and adjoins projects being advanced by Fission Uranium Corp., Forum Uranium Corp., Aldrin Resources Corp., NexGen Energy Ltd., Zadar Ventures Ltd., Azincourt Resources Inc. and other regional exploration companies. The project is bisected by the all-weather Highway 955, which runs north through the PLS uranium discovery being advanced by Fission Uranium and Alpha Minerals, through to the former Cluff Lake uranium mine.

Under the terms of the agreement, each of Skyharbour, Athabasca Nuclear, Noka and Lucky Strike will receive an option to earn 25 per cent of the Western Athabasca Syndicate Project by making a series of cash payments, share payments and incurring exploration expenditures totalling \$6-million over the two-year earn-in term of the agreement.

**Athabasca Uranium Inc. (TSXV-UAX): Athabasca Uranium Identifies New Keefe Lake Targets (Including D-Zone)** – On July 17, Athabasca Uranium Inc. released the preliminary interpretive results of the multiphase airborne mag/electromagnetic survey conducted over portions of its Keefe Lake, Fisher River and McGregor Lake uranium projects located on the southeastern margin of the Athabasca basin in Saskatchewan. The 736-line-kilometre VTEM (versatile time-domain electromagnetic) survey was designed to examine subsurface anomalies, as well as magnetic features that may control alteration and mineralization events.

### ***Keefe Lake – confirmation of D zone drill targets***

At the company's flagship Keefe Lake project, preliminary interpretation has identified a series of subtle northwest-trending conductive anomalies, lying within a wide magnetic low, between the Keefe Lake alteration zone and Cameco's Harrigan deposit. The presence of these subtle conductors (possibly regions of alteration) supports the hypothesis that these two aforementioned zones are related by an area of dilation (D zone), observed in the magnetic data as a strong and pronounced low. The subtle conductors were first identified in electromagnetic data from a 2005 GEOTEM regional survey as an AdTau anomaly. The VTEM anomalies correspond with two high-value targets that have favourable basement lithology (biotite gneiss/pelitic) and are related to the Tebbemor fault system. In addition, illitic clays, which often form in alteration halos around uranium deposits, and boulder samples anomalous in uranium and pathfinder minerals, such as lead and boron, have been discovered in the D zone. Data from the 2013 VTEM survey will be incorporated into the active interpretation matrix, which includes 2-D seismic and a host of downhole and historical geophysics, to further refine targets for the Keefe Lake phase 3 drilling program, slated for later this year.

### ***Fisher River – large conductive subsurface anomaly identified***

At Fisher River, a single large conductive zone, striking east-west and covering an area of approximately 4,500 metres by 1,500 metres, was identified. Resistivity depth imaging estimates depth to the top of the conductor is approximately 200 metres, this being near or at the unconformity. The conductive zone is considered to be a highly prospective target for uranium as it lies within a magnetic low, at the edge of a magnetic feature.



**McGregor Lake – large conductive subsurface anomaly identified**

At McGregor Lake, a single clear local target was identified, situated in the northeastern portion of the McGregor 2 block. Resistivity depth imaging estimates the depth to the top of the conductor is approximately 200 metres. There is good correlation with magnetic anomaly sources and combined TEM-magnetic interpretation is recommended for these areas. The McGregor property was surveyed with the ZTEM system in 2011, and the company is in the process of collating the two data sets.

The positive results at Fisher River and McGregor Lake have upgraded the prospectivity of these projects, and both may now be included in the fall drilling program.

On the results of the survey, Gil Schneider, Athabasca Uranium's chief executive officer, commented: "Once again, we have used leading-edge science to advance our projects – this VTEM survey appears to confirm our theory that the subsurface formations of Keefe Lake mirror those of Cameco's Harrigan deposit area. We are now more excited than ever to begin our specific phase 3 drilling, to potentially uncover the next basin deposit. Adding to that these new developments at Fisher and McGregor means we are very well positioned to take advantage of the recent global resurgence of uranium."

**Denison Mines Corp. (TSX:DML): Denison Intersects 43.2% EU3O8 over 10.3 Metres at Wheeler River** – On July 24 it was announced that Denison Mines Corp.'s drill hole WR-525 along the western margin of the Phoenix A deposit had intersected 10.3 metres of 43.2 per cent triuranium octoxide equivalent (eU3O8), which represented the highest-grade-by-thickness product (GT) of any drill hole on the Wheeler River property at 445.0 per cent metres.

**Wheeler River**

The summer 2013 drill program is well under way with 15 of 23 planned drill holes having been completed: four at Phoenix A, three at Phoenix North and eight at the 489 zone. The highlights of the program to date are summarized in the associated table.

**WHEELER RIVER SUMMER 2013 DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS TO DATE**

Hole ID	Area	From (m)	To(m)	Length(m)	eU3O8(i)(%)
WR-525	Phoenix A	401.6	411.9	10.3	43.2
WR-527	Phoenix A	403.5	405.2	1.7	16.4
WR-528	Phoenix A	403.7	406.8	3.1	13.0
WR-518	489 zone	411.1	414.3	3.2	0.3

(i) eU3O8 is radiometric equivalent uranium oxide calculated from a total gamma downhole probe.

All four drill holes completed at Phoenix A were designed to evaluate possible high-grade extensions outside of the higher-grade domain as defined in the most recent mineral resource estimate dated Dec. 31, 2012. Three of the four drill holes have intersected high-grade mineralization, with WR-525 intersecting the highest GT of any drill hole on the property. WR-525 was drilled west of the current western margin of the higher-grade domain and intersected 10.3 metres of 43.2 per cent eU3O8 (GT -- 445.0 per cent m). WR-526 and WR-528 were drilled east of the current eastern margin of the higher-grade domain and they intersected 1.7 metres of 16.4 per cent eU3O8 (GT -- 27.9 per cent m) and 3.1



metres of 13.0 per cent eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (GT -- 40.3 per cent m), respectively. The Phoenix A drill hole locations are shown on the company's website. The intersection in WR-525 may result in additional holes being drilled along the western margin of Phoenix A this summer.

The other objectives of the summer program were to follow up on the low-grade mineralization identified at the 489 zone and complete further drilling at the Phoenix North area. At the 489 zone, low-grade mineralization was intersected in WR-518 on the first fence to follow up on mineralization intersected in the winter 2013 drilling program. This first fence was a 300-metre step-out along strike to the northeast of previously reported mineralization. Drill hole WR-518 intersected 3.2 metres of 0.32 per cent eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Drilling is currently under way on the next 300-metre step-out to the northeast. Drilling at the 489 zone continues to show positive indications for the discovery of higher-grade mineralization, including the presence of strong graphitic fault zones in the basement and encouraging sandstone alteration and geochemistry. Drilling in the Phoenix North area has not returned any significant mineralization at this time; however, several targets remain there.

As mineralization in the Phoenix deposit is subhorizontal and the drill holes in the table are vertical, the true thickness is expected to be approximately equal to the intersection length. The Wheeler River property lies between the McArthur River mine and Key Lake mill complex in the Athabasca basin in Northern Saskatchewan. Denison is the operator and holds a 60-per-cent interest in the project. Cameco Corp. holds a 30-per-cent interest and JCU (Canada) Exploration Company Ltd. holds the remaining 10-per-cent interest.

#### ***Other activities***

Denison is also completing exploration programs at seven other Athabasca basin properties this summer: Waterbury Lake (60 per cent owned by Denison, 40 per cent owned by Kepco), Packrat (100 per cent owned by Denison), South Dufferin (100 per cent owned by Denison), Johnston Lake (100 per cent owned by Denison) and Moon Lake (55 per cent owned by Denison, 45 per cent owned by Uranium One). Line cutting and geophysical surveying are under way at Waterbury Lake and will be followed by diamond drilling on two new target areas in August. A six-hole diamond drilling program is under way on structural/geophysical targets at the Packrat property. At South Dufferin, a program consisting of 10 diamond drill holes on geophysical targets is planned to begin at the end of July. At Johnston Lake a program of line cutting and ground geophysics is currently under way. This will be followed by a six-hole diamond drilling program later in the summer to follow up on historic uranium intersections there. At Bachman Lake (100 per cent owned by Denison), International Enenco is financing a five-drill-hole exploration program to evaluate electromagnetic conductors to earn a 20-per-cent interest. The Bachman Lake program will be carried out simultaneously with a two-hole drilling program at Moon Lake.

#### **Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Fission Files Patent for Uranium “Boulder-Finding”**

**Technology** – On July 16, it was announced that Fission Uranium Corp. and Special Projects Inc. had filed a patent application for an invention entitled "System and Method for Aerial Surveying or Mapping of Radioactive Deposits." The invention relates to an airborne system and method for surveying a geographic area to detect and map the locations of radioactive geological deposits, such as boulders and clusters of rock.

The invention results in a particularly high-resolution survey and is an improvement over known airborne surveying methods for radioactive deposits. The invention led Fission to discover the high-grade uranium boulder field at its Patterson Lake South property in Canada's Athabasca basin, home to the world's richest source of high-grade uranium.



Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist of Fission Uranium, commented: "Using our patent-pending survey system enables us to quickly and effectively explore large areas for radiometric anomalies. Our system has proved to be incredibly sensitive and accurate in locating anomalies of interest and provides a 'leading-edge' ability to find occurrences of radioactive soil, boulders and outcrop at surface that may represent uranium."

Radiometric surveys are regularly employed in exploration to detect and map natural radioactive emanations (from uranium, thorium and potassium), from rocks and soils. Meteorological conditions, the topography of the survey area, the influence of the Earth's cosmic environment, the height of the sensor above ground and the speed of the aircraft are some of the variables which affect radiometric measurements. The invention resulting from the collaboration between Fission's technical team and SPI is particularly sensitive to addressing these variables.

Prior to the Fission/SPI invention, airborne prospecting for radioactive minerals has been generally carried out by flying a fixed-wing aircraft equipped with large detectors relatively high altitudes and high speeds over a geographical region to be surveyed. However, data collected in such a manner often do not allow for detection of localized geological deposits such as boulders and clusters of rock due to the large footprint of the measurement and the resulting background-to-boulder signature ratio. Additionally, many legacy systems, which used a combination of towed magnetometer sensors and large detector systems, lacked the electronic navigation and data acquisition tools required to collect and compile the information in a manner required to detect localized geological deposits.

The Fission/SPI invention utilizes a fixed-wing aircraft using at least one radiation detector element to fly at an ideal height and speed over a geographic area and store the radioactive signal data. Furthermore utilizing advanced processing technology to map the radiation signal data to accurately identify and flag high-priority points, which in the case for PLS resulted in the discovery of the high-grade uranium boulders.

**Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU) / Azincourt Uranium Inc. (TSXV-AAZ): Fission Announces Summer Exploration Program for PLN** – On July 22, Fission Uranium Corp., the operator, and its joint venture partner Azincourt Uranium Inc. provided an update for their summer exploration plan at Patterson Lake (PLN) in the Athabasca basin. The program, budgeted at \$530,000 and expected to commence early August, will consist of airborne VTEM (versatile time-domain electromagnetic) max, ground time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) and magnetotellurics (MT) geophysics surveys. The surveys will assist in identifying and prioritizing drill targets for the anticipated 2014 winter program.

PLN is immediately adjacent to Fission's joint venture PLS property (Fission 50 per cent, Alpha 50 per cent) and 5.7 kilometres north of where Fission has discovered high-grade uranium in bedrock in three separate pods. To date, \$4.7-million has been spent at PLN, principally on airborne and ground geophysics.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "The goal of the summer program is to more closely explore specific areas of interest and identify drill targets. The PLN property is strategically located between the PLS high-grade uranium discovery to the south and the Shea Creek deposits to the north. This leads us to consider the PLN property highly prospective."



### ***Key program details***

Aeroquest Airborne of Aurora, Ont., has been contracted to conduct a 400-metre line-spaced VTEM max survey for a total of 303 line kilometres to cover the northern half of the property. The VTEM max survey is designed to provide high resolution to anomalous conductive areas of interest identified from a previous airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey. In addition, a single-line 6.3-line-kilometre ground-based magnetotellurics survey is planned as a follow-up to the airborne survey.

Both large-loop and small-loop time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) surveys are planned for the southern part of the property to cover a number of highly prospective electromagnetic conductors that have been identified within an interpreted structurally complex area. Results from the TDEM surveys are expected to provide sufficient resolution for targeting drill holes.

High-grade uranium occurrences in the Athabasca basin generally occur within basement metapelitic lithology associated with structural disruptions/traps and hydrothermal alteration. These lithological-structural corridors can be prospective for hosting high-grade uranium deposits. Modern geophysical surveys are capable of distinguishing and identifying lithology, structural features and alteration zones. Proper interpretation of these survey results can be used to effectively target drill holes.

### ***PLN property setting***

PLN lies within a large basin-scale, north-east-trending, gravity-low structural corridor coincident with the Clearwater domain (granite and felsic gneisses) that also incorporates the adjacent PLS property. The former Cluff Lake mine and the UEX-Areva Shea Creek deposits (42 kilometres and 27 kilometres to the north, respectively) lie along the western margin of this structural feature. The recently discovered high-grade uranium mineralization found at PLS, located 5.7 kilometres to the south, also lies within this structural corridor. Coincidentally, PLN also lies within a complex magnetic corridor showing magnetic highs and lows, and breaks in regional major features. Several electromagnetic anomalies are evident within PLN, including what may be interpreted to be the southern extension of the Saskatoon Lake electromagnetic conductor, which itself is associated with the Shea Creek deposit to the north.

### ***PLN property***

PLN was acquired by staking in 2004 and became part of the Fission Uranium portfolio as part of the Fission Energy/Denison Mines agreement in April, 2013. It comprises approximately 25,000 hectares and is located about 30 kilometres immediately south of the UEX/AREVA Anne and Collette uranium deposits near Shea Creek.

PLN is prospective for hosting structurally controlled high-grade uranium mineralization that is often associated with basement graphitic shear zones within clay altered metasedimentary basement lithologies. These features have unique characteristics that can be identified by geophysical surveys.





**Forum Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FDC): Conductor Trend of the Alpha/Fission Patterson Lake South Discovery Confirmed on Forum's Property** – On July 3, Forum Uranium Corp. announced that it had completed an electromagnetic and magnetic survey on its 100-per-cent-owned Clearwater project on the claim boundary immediately southwest of the Alpha Minerals/Fission Uranium Patterson Lake South uranium discovery. Preliminary results from the survey confirm that the fertile conductive trend that hosts the high-grade uranium discovery on the Patterson Lake South project extends onto Forum's property. As a result, Forum increased the survey to fly the property in more detail for better resolution of the conductive corridor.

Forum's geophysicist, Phil Robertshaw, PGeo (Saskatchewan), is interpreting the electromagnetic and magnetic data. This is the first phase of this year's summer exploration program. Plans are to conduct an airborne radiometric survey, radon surveys, further ground geophysical surveys and a detailed prospecting survey in search for uranium boulders and outcrop.

Ken Wheatley, PGeo (Saskatchewan/Nunavut), Forum's vice-president, exploration, is the qualified person that has reviewed and approved the contents of this news release.

**Forum Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FDC): Airborne Radiometric Survey Commences on Forum Uranium Claims at Patterson Lake** – On July 30, Forum Uranium Corp. announced that it had commenced an airborne radiometric survey over its 100-per-cent-owned Clearwater project immediately adjacent to the southwest of the Alpha Minerals/Fission Uranium claim boundary. Preliminary interpretation of a recently completed magnetic and electromagnetic survey indicate that the Patterson Lake conductor, which hosts the Alpha/Fission Patterson Lake South uranium discovery, trends on to Forum's claims. This fertile conductor and others identified by the survey are prospective hosts for basement-style uranium deposits similar to Patterson Lake South.

Goldak Airborne Surveys has commenced a fixed-wing airborne radiometric survey equipped with a Radiation Solutions Inc. RS-500 spectrometer having a total crystal detector volume of 50.4 litres. The survey will be flown on 100-metre line spacings for a total of 1,463 line kilometres over Forum's 99-square-kilometre property. The Goldak system has been chosen due to its large crystal volume and high quality of data to outline trends of radioactivity and/or identify surface radioactivity from uraniferous boulders and/or outcrop.

The airborne radiometric data will be integrated with the airborne magnetic and electromagnetic data that have identified the Patterson Lake conductor and other prospective conductors on the property. This compilation of airborne data will focus the ground exploration program of prospecting, radon surveys and lake sediment geochemical sampling this August. In addition, further ground geophysical surveys may be considered to identify drill targets.



**NexGen Energy Ltd. (TSXV-NXE): NexGen Energy Completes Ground DC Resistivity Survey, Doubles Size of Drill Program at Its 100 % Owned Rook 1 Project**– On July 24, NexGen Energy Ltd. announced that it had entered into a contract with GDC Drilling for diamond core drilling at its 100-per-cent-owned Rook I project to commence mid-August, 2013.

**Highlights:**

- 3,000-metre planned program doubles the size of previous planned program of 1,500 metres (see news release May 15, 2013);
- Two rigs to test several land-based targets identified by VTEM and gravity surveys in the southwestern section of Rook I;
- Rook 1 is immediately adjacent to the high-grade Patterson Lake South discovery owned 50/50 by Fission Uranium Corp. and Alpha Minerals Inc.

The 3,000-metre program (approximately 20 holes) will incorporate two rigs and focus upon target areas in the southwestern section of Rook I identified by VTEM airborne and ground gravity surveys. The targets are all land based, at shallow depth and immediately northeast to the high-grade uranium mineralization discovered on Patterson Lake South. The northeast-trending mineralized conductor corridor is interpreted to extend into the southwestern zone of Rook I.

The recently completed ground DC resistivity survey covering the southwestern area of Rook I will further assist in refining previously identified drilling targets.

Leigh Curyer, NexGen's chief executive officer, commented: "The 100-per-cent-owned Rook I is an exciting project for NexGen and our investors. NexGen has doubled the size of the drill campaign; the land-based targets are shallow and are only some of a number of highly prospective identified target areas on the property. We look forward to commencing this campaign in mid-August."

**NexGen Energy Ltd. (TSXV-NXE): NexGen Energy Completes Summer Drilling at Radio**– On July 30, NexGen Energy Ltd. announced that it had completed the first recorded drill program on the Radio uranium property. Radio is located in the high-grade, uranium-rich northeast Athabasca basin. The Radio property is two kilometres east of Rio Tinto's Roughrider uranium deposits and is along trend of the interpreted east-west structural system hosting the Roughrider uranium mineralization.

The drilling confirmed the presence of significant bleaching, desilicification, clay alteration and structural disruptions in the overlying Athabasca sandstone, and of clay alteration and structures in the basement rocks, particularly in holes RD-13-06, RD-13-08 and RD-13-09. All of these features are known to occur at or in the vicinity of uranium mineralization in the Athabasca basin. Several sheared and altered graphitic horizons were intersected at least 200 metres below the unconformity in the basement rocks in hole RD-13-08. Preliminary structural orientations indicate that the graphitic horizons are dipping southeast and will intersect the unconformity 50 m to 100 m northwest of RD-13-08.

Detailed sampling has been done for all nine holes and samples have been sent to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories for multielement analysis and petrography, and to a consultant for clay identification using SWIR techniques (short wave infrared). Results are expected within the next two months and will be reported when all analytical data have been received.



The helicopter-supported drill program tested only the geophysical targets accessible during the summer months. Drilling started on June 20, 2013, and was completed on July 22, 2013, with 3,472.9 metres drilled in nine holes. The nine holes tested five locations within broader target areas.

Leigh Curyer, NexGen's chief executive officer, commented: "These first nine holes within the five test zones of summer drilling at Radio has confirmed these zones contain the basement geology, alteration and structural features that host uranium mineralization elsewhere in the Athabasca basin. Receipt of the completed assay results in the coming months, together with the previous geophysics, will provide an excellent foundation for a significantly expanded winter drilling program at Radio when NexGen will be able to fully test targets uninhibited by the presence of surface water."

The target areas and drill site locations were defined using a combination of the detailed 2011 airborne magnetic and VTEM electromagnetic surveys, and the 2013 ground resistivity and gravity work. The target areas have resistivity and gravity lows coincident with basement structures interpreted from magnetic surveys and weakly conductive basement lithologies defined by the VTEM survey.

Prior to NexGen acquiring the project, previous exploration on the property had not defined any basement graphitic horizons. Graphitic horizons are the conventional drill targets for uranium mineralization in the Athabasca basin.

The drilling has shown that the Radio property contains basement geology, alteration and structural features that host uranium mineralization elsewhere in the Athabasca basin. Over the next few months, the data from the drilling program -- basement geology, alteration, structures, petrophysical measurements on core, and geochemical and SWIR analyses -- will be reviewed. These data, in combination with a reinterpretation of the existing geophysical data, will be used to redefine drill targets and to plan the follow-up winter drilling program, which will include work on priority targets which could not be accessed during the summer drilling.