

# Athabasca Basin EXPLORATION UPDATE

October.1.2013

brought to you by: **Purepoint**

Uranium  
Group Inc.

	August 31, 2013	September 30, 2013	Change
Ux Consulting's <b>Spot Price</b>	US\$35.00/lb U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	US\$35.00/lb U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	<b>Unchanged</b>

## Exploration News:

1. Ashburton Ventures Inc. (TSXV-ABR): Ashburton Reports Additional Radioactive Boulders from Sienna West Uranium Project, Western Saskatchewan
2. Athabasca Nuclear Corp. (TSXV-ASC) / Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. (TSXV-LKY) / Noka Resources Inc. (TSXV-NX) / Skyharbour Resources Ltd. (TSXV-SYH): Western Athabasca Syndicate Discovers Strong Radon Anomalies at Preston Lake Uranium Property in the Patterson Lake Region, Saskatchewan
3. Cameco Corp. (TSX-CCO): Cameco Provides Update on the Cigar Lake Project
4. Denison Mines Corp. (TSX-DML): Denison Adds Additional High Grade Intersections at the Phoenix A Deposit
5. Denison Mines Corp. (TSX-DML): Denison Completes Mineral Resource Estimate on the J Zone Uranium Deposit
6. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU) / Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW): Fission Hits 9.08% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Over 54.5M Including 21.76% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Over 21.5M
7. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU) / Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW): Fission Hits 19.28% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Over 7.5M Within 8.15% Over 34.5M at R390E Zone
8. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU) / Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW): Alpha Minerals JV Has Strike Length Extension of the R390E Zone to 255M at PLS, Athabasca Basin
9. Forum Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FDC): Follow-up Prospecting and Expanded Radon Surveys on Forum Uranium Claims at Patterson Lake
10. NexGen Energy Ltd. (TSXV-NXE): NexGen Energy Ltd.: Rook 1 Drilling Update

For more information please contact:

Chris Frostad, President & CEO

Purepoint Uranium Group Inc.



**Ashburton Ventures Inc. (TSXV-ABR): Ashburton Reports Additional Radioactive Boulders from Sienna West Uranium Project, Western Saskatchewan** – On September 16, Ashburton Ventures Inc. released the field radiation results for radioactive boulders from its 100-per-cent-owned Sienna West claims, located roughly 40 kilometres southwest of the Alpha Minerals Inc. and Fission Uranium Corp. Patterson Lake South discovery. Twelve boulders encountered during the program measured over 300 counts per second (cps) with some measuring 1,500 to 1,800 cps as measured on a hand-held radiation detector (RS-125 Super-Spec, Radiation Solutions Inc.). Scintillometer readings are not directly or uniformly related to the uranium content of the rock sample measured and should be used only as a preliminary indication of the presence of radioactive materials. The boulders are subrounded, range from 25 to 120 centimetres in diameter, and include argillite, feldspathic gneiss and granite. The boulder lithologies are similar to those reported by Alpha Minerals and Fission Uranium in the early stages of the Patterson Lake South uranium discovery (see Alpha Minerals news release dated Dec. 14, 2011). The boulders have been submitted for assay with results expected in the coming weeks. The Sienna West program also included the placement of 40 radon detector cups distributed across the property, which will be retrieved for radon analysis in 30 days.

The Sienna West claims cover 1,090 hectares and are part of the Sienna uranium project that also includes a 147-hectare claim contiguous with the northern boundary of the Patterson Lake South project that is presently under advanced exploration by Alpha Minerals and Fission Uranium (see news release dated March 14, 2013). Historic Geological Survey of Canada lake sediment samples collected from two lakes at Sienna West range from 3.9 to 7.69 parts per million uranium, ranking these samples in the top 98th percentile of 909 samples collected over roughly 16,000 square kilometres of northwestern Saskatchewan (Geological Survey of Canada open-file Report 1642, 1988, 100p.). The lakes are separated by two kilometres and suggest that the elevated uranium values are not an isolated occurrence.

Through an alliance with Alpha-Track Uranium Services (see Ashburton news release dated June 10, 2013), 40 radon detector cups were deployed across the property. The cups will be retrieved in 30 days and shipped to the lab for analysis. Radon surveys and uraninite boulders were an integral part of identifying uranium mineralization at the Alpha Minerals and Fission Uranium Patterson Lake South discovery (see Alpha Minerals news release dated May 6, 2013).

**Athabasca Nuclear Corp. (TSXV-ASC) / Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. (TSXV-LKY) / Noka Resources Inc. (TSXV-NX) / Skyharbour Resources Ltd. (TSXV-SYH): Western Athabasca Syndicate Discovers Strong Radon Anomalies at Preston Lake Uranium Property in the Patterson Lake Region, Saskatchewan** – On September 26, Skyharbour Resources Ltd. released results from its initial radon in water survey on the Western Athabasca Syndicate's 246,643-hectare (609,469-acre) Preston Lake property located south of Fission Uranium and Alpha Minerals' Patterson Lake South high-grade uranium discovery. The Western Athabasca Syndicate consists of Skyharbour Resources, Athabasca Nuclear Corp., Noka Resources Inc. and Lucky Strike Resources Ltd.

**Highlights:**

- The initial radon survey at Preston Lake has successfully identified a number of significant radon anomalies occurring both as clusters and as discrete point anomalies.
- Nine of the 291 radon samples collected returned radon values in excess of 23 picocuries per litre with a peak value of 98 picocuries per litre.
- Radon in water survey results were instrumental in identifying first-pass drill targets at the nearby PLS discovery (see Fission Uranium's news release dated May 6, 2013).



- Twenty-five discrete geographic areas on the Preston Lake property were identified that have radioactivity measurements of more than 1,000 counts per second (background being typically less than 500 counts per second) using an RS-125/RS-120 spectrometer/scintillometer, with a maximum reading of 5,200 counts per second.
- Final results from the phase 2 exploration program, including the rest of the rushed assays, are pending and will be reported when received.
- The current phase 3 exploration under way at Preston Lake will include focus on specific high-priority areas identified from the work to date.

### ***Radon discoveries in the phase 2 exploration program***

Recently completed fieldwork included the collection of 291 water samples from lakes, local swamps and ponds using a float-equipped helicopter and boats. Sample targets included both regional reconnaissance areas and the 14 high-priority targets identified by the syndicate's technical committee. The samples were analyzed for radon in the field by Terralogic Exploration geologists using a Pylon AB5 series portable radiation monitor, which provides real-time analysis of radon levels in both water and soil.

The survey has successfully identified a number of radon in water anomalies occurring both as clusters and as discrete point anomalies. The larger clusters are typically kilometre-scale or greater and are in places that appear to follow basement conductor trends identified by the 2013 VTEM plus survey. Nine of the 291 water samples collected returned radon values in excess of 23 picocuries per litre with a peak value of 98 picocuries per litre. Further, two of the radon anomaly clusters are associated with areas identified as being underlain by metasediments. Anomalous radon in water readings are values above the survey background reading of three picocuries per litre.

Radon in water survey results were instrumental in identifying first-pass drill targets at the nearby PLS discovery and helped vector in on most of the high-grade discovery zones (see Fission's May 6, 2013, news release -- "New Radon Survey Identifies Strongest Anomaly to Date").

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 property.

### ***Scintillometer traces in the phase 2 exploration program***

In addition, a total of 217 kilometres of scintillometer surveying have been completed over areas of interest identified by the 2013 radiometric survey. A total of 25 discrete geographic areas on the Preston Lake property have been identified with counts per second of greater than 1,000 using an RS-125/RS-120 spectrometer/scintillometer, with a maximum count of 5,200 counts per second. Two of the anomalies are associated with metasedimentary units.

Management cautions that scintillometer readings are not directly or uniformly related to the uranium content of the rock sample measured, and should be used only as a preliminary indication of the presence of uranium-bearing materials.

### ***Remaining phase 2 rushed assays and current phase 3 exploration program***

Final datasets from the helicopter-borne VTEM plus survey (time domain EM and aeromagnetic gradiometer) and the fixed-wing radiometric survey have been received and are currently being analyzed by Phil Robertshaw, PGeo, for a final detailed interpretation. Other fieldwork to date includes geological mapping and prospecting, soil and silt sampling, and biogeochemical sampling. Final results from the phase 2 exploration program are still pending and will be reported when received. Targets continue to be prioritized based on a detailed criteria set consisting of similar geological features and exploratory indicators present at Fission and Alpha's nearby PLS discovery.



The phase 3 exploration program, currently under way at the Preston Lake property, will include groundwork focused on high-priority areas identified from the findings to date, including the radon in water anomalies. By the end of this summer/fall field program in October, a total of approximately \$1.5-million will have been spent in exploration on the property via airborne geophysical surveys and follow-up groundwork. The goal of this summer's exploration program is to identify uranium showings and potential drill targets through detailed airborne geophysical surveys, silt and soil sampling, radon sampling, and prospecting for radioactive boulder fields. The exploration methodology is similar to that which led to the discovery of significant mineralization at PLS.

Jordan Trimble, president and chief executive officer of Skyharbour, stated: "The initial data and findings from the first couple of phases of fieldwork are very encouraging and have greatly exceeded our expectations. In particular, the highly anomalous radon discoveries coincident with prominent geophysical targets illustrate the prospectivity of our ground as we expeditiously forge ahead with the exploration at Preston Lake. We continue to advance and value add the property, and our focus is now narrowing to high-priority areas as we refine targets to a drill-ready state."

**Cameco Corp. (TSX-CCO): Cameco Provides Update on the Cigar Lake Project** – On September 9, Cameco Corp. provided an update on the Cigar Lake uranium mining project in Northern Saskatchewan.

The Cigar Lake project is owned by Cameco (50.025 per cent), AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (37.1 per cent), Idemitsu Canada Resources Ltd. (7.875 per cent) and TEPCO Resources Inc. (5.0 per cent), and is operated by Cameco. Ore from Cigar Lake will be processed at the McClean Lake mill, which is majority owned and operated by AREVA Resources Canada.

Construction of the Cigar Lake mine is 97 per cent complete and commissioning of mining systems is well advanced. During commissioning of the underground ore-handling facilities in the mine, Cameco identified additional work that will delay jet boring in ore. Based on current information, Cameco expects to begin ore production during the first quarter of 2014.

In addition, AREVA has advised Cameco that it has determined that further mill modifications are required and that the mill is expected to begin processing Cigar Lake ore by the end of the second quarter of 2014.

As a result of these developments, Cameco will not meet its forecast production of 300,000 pounds of triuranium octoxide from Cigar Lake during 2013. Cameco plans to revise its five-year production forecast as part of its annual reporting for 2013 when further progress on commissioning of the mine and mill is made.

"Cigar Lake is among the most technically challenging mining projects in the world and we continue to make solid progress," said Tim Gitzel, Cameco's president and chief executive officer. "Cameco and AREVA are fully committed to bring this exceptional orebody into production in a safe and sustainable way."

The capital cost of the Cigar Lake project will not be materially impacted by the additional work required at the mine. Based on preliminary information, the capital cost of the mill modifications is not expected to be material. Cameco will provide updates as further information becomes available.

**Background information**

The Cigar Lake deposit occurs at depths ranging between 410 metres to 450 metres below the surface where water-saturated Athabasca sandstone meets the underlying basement rocks. Due to geological conditions, it is necessary to freeze the deposit and surrounding rock to improve the ground stability and prevent groundwater inflows to the mine. This has proven to be effective.

The jet-boring mining method was selected for the Cigar Lake deposit after extensive testing. Operated from tunnels in the basement rock below the orebody, the jet-boring mining system (JBS) will use high-pressure water jets to mine out cavities in the orebody. A mixture of ore and water will be piped away from the cavities to underground processing circuits where it will be ground and thickened, and pumped to the surface for transportation to the McClean Lake mill for processing to uranium concentrate.

**Denison Mines Corp. (TSX-DML): Denison Adds Additional High Grade Intersections at the Phoenix A Deposit** – On September 11, Denison Mines Corp. announced that it had encountered high-grade intersections in three more drill holes (WR-533, 534 and 535) at the Phoenix A deposit from the recently completed summer drilling program at the Wheeler River property. Also, chemical assays have confirmed the very high grades reported previously for drill hole WR-525 along the western margin of the Phoenix A deposit. From chemical assays, the intersection in WR-525 is 12.0 metres of 43.8 per cent triuranium octoxide, which confirms it as the highest grade times thickness product (GT) of any drill hole on the Wheeler River property.

**Wheeler River**

A total of 11,074 metres was completed in 23 drill holes during the summer drilling program at Wheeler River, which is now complete. The highlights of the program are summarized in the table and discussed in more detail below. The table also provides assay updates for previously reported downhole probe results.

<b>Wheeler River Summer 2013 Drilling Highlights and Assay Updates</b>									
		<b>Down Hole Radiometric Probe</b>				<b>Assay</b>			
<b>Hole-ID</b>	<b>Area</b>	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	eU3O8 (%) <sup>1</sup>	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	U3O8 (%)
WR-496*	PHX A	410.4	413.9	3.5	36.3	407.5	415.5	8.0	20.0
WR-498*	PHX A	405.4	408.5	3.1	24.1	404.1	412.6	8.5	10.9
WR-499*	PHX A	407.5	410.1	2.6	14.8	405.5	413.5	8.0	7.3
WR-501*	PHX A	406.0	409.0	3.0	13.5	Core Recovery <80%, Probe Results Retained			
and	PHX A	411.0	412.0	1.0	3.0	Core Recovery <80%, Probe Results Retained			
and	PHX A		Below 1%			424.0	429.0	5.0	0.5
WR-518*	489 Zone	411.1	414.3	3.2	0.3	411.0	414.0	3.0	0.4
WR-523	PHX A	405.2	406.2	1.0	0.1	Core Recovery <80%, Probe Results Retained			
and	PHX A	412.6	414.6	2.0	0.1	412.0	415.0	3.0	0.1
WR-525	PHX A	401.6	411.9	10.3	43.2	400.5	412.5	12.0	43.8
WR-527	PHX A	403.5	405.2	1.7	16.4	Core Recovery <80%, Probe Results Retained			
WR-528	PHX A	403.7	406.8	3.1	13.0	Core Recovery <80%, Probe Results Retained			
WR-533	PHX A	407.1	411.6	4.5	1.5	Pending			

WR-534	PHX A	407.7	410.8	3.1	10.3	Pending
WR-535	PHX A	404.9	407.4	2.5	19.0	Pending
and	PHX A	408.1	409.1	1.0	1.4	Pending

<sup>1</sup> - eU3O8 is radiometric equivalent uranium oxide calculated from a total gamma down-hole probe  
 \* - Probe results previously reported

At the Phoenix A deposit, eight drill holes were completed to evaluate the potential for extensions of higher-grade mineralization beyond the limits of the higher-grade domain established for the January, 2013, mineral resource estimate. Five of these drill holes encountered higher-grade mineralization, with drill hole WR-525 being particularly significant. The results suggest that further efforts to extend higher-grade mineralization are warranted in the next drill program. Areas to be targeted include both the western and eastern margins of Phoenix A and the western margin of Phoenix B.

Ten of the 23 summer program drill holes were completed on wide-spaced (300 metres) fences at the 489 zone. Only drill hole WR-518 returned significant mineralization. However, the alteration system and structural package in the basement continues beyond the area drilled and will be followed up in future drill programs.

Additionally, four drill holes were completed in the Phoenix North area and one was completed at the REa area. No significant mineralization was encountered in these drill holes. Faulted graphitic pelitic rocks with significant sandstone alteration and anomalous geochemistry continue to be observed in the Phoenix North area, and drill 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 Co. 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 Denison, 40 per cent KEPCO), Packrat (100 per cent Denison), South Dufferin (100 per cent Denison), Johnston Lake (100 per cent Denison) and Moon Lake (55 per cent Denison, 45 per cent Uranium One).

**Waterbury Lake**

Linecutting and geophysical (DC-resistivity) surveying was completed along trend northwest of the J-zone uranium deposit at Waterbury Lake during August. An initial interpretation suggests that the area has geophysical features that are analogous to the J-zone and Midwest deposits. A six-hole diamond drilling program has begun to follow up on the results.

**Packrat**

A six-hole diamond drilling program on structural/geophysical targets at the Packrat property was completed in early August. Weakly elevated radioactivity was encountered in basement rocks associated with alteration and faulting in two of the drill holes. Geochemical analyses are pending. If the geochemistry is sufficiently encouraging, follow-up drilling will be required in 2014.



**South Dufferin**

At South Dufferin, 10 short diamond drill holes were completed on geophysical targets at this property located along the south rim of the Athabasca basin. No significant mineralization was intersected, although several shear zones in the basement rocks were encountered that confirm the presence of the Dufferin Lake fault system through the property. Geochemical analyses are pending.

**Bachman Lake, Crawford Lake and Moon Lake**

Drilling of six holes at Bachman Lake, Crawford Lake and Moon Lake is currently under way, and is being conducted as a combined program due to their close proximity. International Enxco Ltd. is financing the Bachman Lake drilling to earn a 20-per-cent interest in that property.

**Johnston Lake**

DC-resistivity geophysical surveying is under way at Johnston Lake and will be followed by a six-hole drilling campaign in September.

**Denison Mines Corp. (TSX-DML): Denison Completes Mineral Resource Estimate on the J Zone Uranium Deposit** – On September 12, Denison Mines Corp. announced that it had filed on SEDAR a technical report titled "Mineral resource estimate on the J zone uranium deposit, Waterbury Lake property." It documents a new mineral resource estimate for the J zone deposit in the Athabasca basin, Saskatchewan.

The Waterbury Lake property is jointly held by Denison (60 per cent) and Korea Waterbury Uranium Limited Partnership (40 per cent) through the Waterbury Lake Uranium Limited Partnership. Denison acquired its interest in the property from Fission Energy Corp. in April, 2013. Denison retained GeoVector Management Inc. to independently prepare the technical report for the J zone in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, thereby replacing estimates for the property previously announced by Fission.

The mineral resource estimate at the J zone is 291,000 tonnes grading 2.00 per cent triuranium octoxide containing 12.81 million pounds of U3O8. All of the mineral resource is classified as indicated, and it is reported above a cut-off grade of 0.1 per cent U3O8.

**J ZONE URANIUM DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (i) AS OF SEPT. 6, 2013**

Classification	Tonnes	Grade (% U3O8)	Lb U3O8
Indicated	291,000	2.00	12,810,000
Total	291,000	2.00	12,810,000

(i) Reported above a cut-off grade of 0.1 per cent U3O8



### ***Geology and mineralization***

The J zone deposit is currently defined by 268 drill holes intersecting uranium mineralization over a combined east-west strike length of up to 700 metres and a maximum north-south lateral width of 70 metres. The deposit trends roughly east-west in line with the metasedimentary corridor and a cataclastic graphitic fault zone. Mineralization thickness varies through the J zone and can range from tens of centimetres to over 19.5 metres in vertical thickness. In cross-section, the deposit is roughly lens shaped with a relatively thick central zone that corresponds with the interpreted location of the graphitic fault zone and rapidly tapers out to the north and south.

Uranium mineralization is generally found within several metres of the unconformity at depth ranges of 195 to 230 metres below surface. It variably occurs entirely hosted within the Athabasca sediments, entirely within the metasedimentary gneisses or straddling the boundary between them. The J zone deposit is generally flat lying (located roughly 200 metres below the surface of McMahon Lake), and therefore whenever possible, holes have been drilled vertically to intersect the ore lens perpendicularly, thereby giving an approximate true thickness.

### ***Estimation methodology***

For the 2013 mineral resource estimate, a 3-D wire frame model was constructed based generally on a cut-off grade of 0.03 to 0.05 per cent triuranium octoxide, which involved visually interpreting mineralized zones from cross-sections using histograms of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Three-dimensional rings of mineralized intersections were created on each cross-section, and these were tied together to create a continuous wire frame solid model in Gemcom Gems 6.5 software. The modelling exercise provided broad controls on the size and shape of the mineralized volume.

Based on a statistical analysis of the composite database, no capping was applied on the composite populations to limit high values for uranium. A histogram of the data indicates a log normal distribution of the metals with very few outliers within the database. Analysis of the spatial location of outlier samples and the sample values proximal to them led GeoVector to believe that the high values were legitimate parts of the population and that the impact of including these high composite values uncut would be negligible to the overall resource estimate.

Using waxed-core, dry-bulk-density determinations, a formula relating bulk density to grade was used to assign a density value to each assay. Bulk density values were used to weight grades during the resource estimation process and to convert volume to tonnage.

Uranium grade times density values and density values were interpolated into the block model using an inverse distance squared algorithm. Block grade was derived from the interpolated grade times density value divided by the interpolated density value for each block. Block tonnage was based on volume times the interpolated density value.

Two passes were used to interpolate all of the blocks in the wire frame, but 99 per cent of the blocks were filled by the first pass. The size of the search ellipse, in the X, Y and Z direction, used to interpolate grade into the resource blocks, is based on 3-D semi-variography analysis (completed in Gems) of mineralized points within the resource model. For the first pass, the search ellipse was set at 25 times 15 times 15 metres in the X, Y and Z direction, respectively. The principal azimuth is oriented at 75 degrees, the principal dip is oriented at zero degree and the intermediate azimuth is oriented at zero degree. For the second pass, the search ellipse was set at 50 times 30 times 30 metres in the X, Y and Z direction, respectively. The principal azimuth is oriented at 75 degrees, the principal dip is oriented at zero degree and the intermediate azimuth is oriented at zero degree.





The mineral resources for the J zone was classified as indicated based on drill hole spacing and continuity of mineralization. The block model was validated by a visual comparison of composite grades with block grades, and comparison of block grades with composite grades.

GeoVector was retained by Denison to estimate the mineral resource and to prepare an independent technical report in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101. Allan Armitage, PhD, PGeol, and Alan Sexton, MSc, PGeol, of GeoVector authored the technical report and are independent qualified persons in accordance with NI 43-101.

### ***Looking ahead***

Waterbury Lake is a high-priority exploration property for Denison due to the prospective geology in the area and the presence of several high-grade uranium deposits nearby. A summer drilling program is currently under way on the property in an effort to identify additional uranium deposits. Further exploration efforts are planned for the winter of 2014. Particular emphasis will be placed on following the trend of mineralization and alteration along strike to the west of the J zone.

**Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU) / Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW): Fission Hits 9.08% U3O8 Over 54.5M Including 21.76% U3O8 Over 21.5M** – On September 4, Fission Uranium Corp., the operator, and its joint venture partner Alpha Minerals Inc. released assay results from hole PLS13-075 on drilled on line 330E on the Western region of zone R390E, at their Patterson Lake South (PLS) property, Saskatchewan. The main zone of mineralization returned an interval of 9.08 per cent triuranium octoxide (U3O8) over 54.5 metres, including a higher-grade core of 21.76 per cent U3O8 over 21.5 m. With an overall grade times thickness (GT) value of 494.8 for this interval, this is now the best mineralized hole to date at PLS.

PLS13-075 is located 30 m grid west of hole PLS13-061 (23.5 m at 1.39 per cent U3O8; see news release dated June 5, 2013).

### ***Assay highlights***

- 54.5 m at 9.08 per cent U3O8 (61.0 m to 115.5 m) with GT 494.86 including 21.5 m at 21.76 per cent U3O8 (68.5 m to 90.0 m) with GT 467.84;
- Highest assay in the interval of 52.2 per cent U3O8 over 0.5 m (74.0 m to 74.5 m);
- Intermittent narrower zones of weaker mineralization, up to 11.5 m wide each, are present from 118.0 m to 177.5 m.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer, and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "This is a spectacular mineralized interval from the R390E zone. It confirms a particularly high grade of uranium mineralization within wide intersections at shallow depth. With a mineralized interval grade times thickness (GT) value of 494.8 m per cent, PLS13-075 delivers not only the best results to date on the PLS property but on a level with the best holes within the Athabasca basin district."

Composited U3O8-mineralized intervals are summarized in the associated table. Samples from the drill core are split in half on-site. Where possible, samples are standardized at 0.5 m downhole intervals. One-half of the split sample is sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half remains on-site for reference. All depth measurements reported, including sample and interval widths are downhole, core interval measurements and true thickness are yet to be determined.



### DRILL RESULTS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	U3O8 (wt %)
PLS13-075	57.50	58.00	0.50	0.09
	61.00	115.50	54.50	9.08
	68.50	90.00	21.50	21.76
	118.00	125.50	7.50	0.07
	130.00	141.50	11.50	0.24
	146.50	148.50	2.00	0.65
	151.00	152.50	1.50	0.71
	157.00	157.50	0.50	0.06
	160.00	162.50	2.50	0.27
	176.50	177.50	1.00	0.27

Drill hole PLS13-075 was collared as a vertical hole and was completed at a depth of 248.0 m. Mineralized zones as defined by assays of greater than 0.05 per cent U3O8 over greater than 0.5 m are present in discrete intervals over a 120.0 m wide section (57.5 m to 177.5 m) each ranging in width from 0.5 m to 54.5 m wide. The main mineralized horizon was encountered from 61.0 m to 115.5 m and returned a composited interval of 9.08 per cent U3O8 over 54.5 m, including a high-grade core (68.5 m to 90.0 m) that returned 21.76 per cent U3O8 over 21.5 m and is associated with strongly hydrothermally altered gneiss. Several additional narrow intervals of generally weaker mineralization were present from 118.0 m to 177.5 m. A thin cap of Devonian sandstone was encountered from 47.0 m to 49.3 m, overlying a quartzitic gneiss to a depth of 55.6 m. 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 20 degrees to 48 degrees.

#### ***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 kilometres to the north, currently under active exploration and development. Updated maps and an assay table for the R390E zone can be found on the company's website.

**Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU) / Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW): Fission Hits 19.28% U3O8 Over 7.5M Within 8.15% Over 34.5M at R390E Zone** – On September 25, Fission Uranium Corp., the operator, and its joint venture partner Alpha Minerals Inc., released assay results from holes PLS13-072 (Line 345E) and PLS13-073 (Line 435) drilled on the Western and Eastern regions of zone R390E, at their Patterson Lake South property, Saskatchewan. The main zone of mineralization for PLS13-072 returned an interval of 8.15 per cent U3O8 over 34.0 metres, including a higher-grade core of 19.28 per cent U3O8 over 7.5 metres. With an overall grade times thickness (GT) value of 281.2 for this interval, this hole ranks highly with the top mineralized holes to date at PLS.

#### ***PLS13-072 assay highlights:***

- 34.5 metres at 8.15 per cent U3O8 (61.0 metres to 95.5 metres) with GT 281.2, including 7.50 metres at 19.28 per cent U3O8 (65.5 metres to 73.0 metres);
- 21.53 per cent U3O8 over four metres (91.0 metres to 95.0 metres);
- Highest assay of 47.0 per cent U3O8 (68.5 metres to 69.0 metres).

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "We are continuing to see great results from PLS. Hole 072 in particular has intersected a superb mineralized interval with very high grades, wide intersections and particularly shallow depth."

Composited U3O8 mineralized intervals are summarized in the table. Samples from the drill core are split in half on site. Where possible, samples are standardized at 0.5-metre downhole intervals. One-half of the split sample is sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half remains on site for reference. All depth measurements reported, including sample and interval widths, are downhole; core interval measurements and true thickness are yet to be determined.

### RESULTS

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	U3O8 (wt %)
R390E	PLS13-072	61.00	95.50	34.50	8.15
		65.50	73.00	7.50	19.28
		91.00	95.00	4.00	21.53
		98.50	109.50	11.00	0.58
		112.00	116.00	4.00	0.46
		119.50	122.50	3.00	0.81
		125.00	133.50	8.50	0.57
		125.00	127.50	2.50	1.61
		137.00	143.50	6.50	2.22
		142.00	143.00	1.00	10.65
	155.00	158.00	3.00	0.56	
	166.00	166.50	0.50	0.12	
	PLS13-073	102.00	121.50	19.50	0.25
		105.50	108.50	3.00	0.92
		132.50	142.50	10.00	0.59
		137.50	138.50	1.00	4.81

**Composite parameters**

1. Minimum thickness: 0.50 m
2. Grade cut-off: 0.05 U3O8 (wt per cent)
3. Maximum internal dilution: 2.00 m

Drill hole PLS13-072 was collared as a vertical hole and was completed at a depth of 209.0 metres. Mineralized zones as defined by assays of greater than 0.05 per cent U3O8 over greater than 0.5 metre are present in discrete intervals over a 105.5-metre-wide section (61.0 metres to 166.5 metres) each ranging in width from 0.5 metre to 34.5 metres wide. The main mineralized horizon was encountered from 61.0 metres to 95.5 metres and returned a composited interval of 8.15 per cent U3O8 over 34.5 metres, including a high-grade core (65.5 metres to 73.0 metres) that returned 19.28 per cent U3O8 over 7.5 metres. Basement bedrock was encountered at 55.7 metres depth, immediately below the overburden with no Devonian sandstone encountered above the basement. From 55.7 metres to 163.0 metres basement lithology consists of alternating sequences of moderate to steeply dipping pelitic gneiss and mylonites. Below 163.0 metres, the basement transitions to a semi-pelitic gneiss.

Drill hole PLS13-073 (Line 435E) was collared as a vertical hole and was completed at a depth of 248.0 metres. Two zones of mineralization were intersected: 19.5 metres at 0.25 per cent U3O8 (102.0 metres to 121.5 metres) and 10.0 metres at 0.59 per cent U3O8 (132.5 metres to 142.5 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.



### ***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 assay table for the R390 zone can be found on the company's website.

**Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU) / Alpha Minerals Inc. (TSXV-AMW): Alpha Minerals JV Has Strike Length Extension of the R390E Zone to 255M at PLS, Athabasca Basin** – On September 27, Alpha Minerals Inc. and its 50-per-cent joint venture partner Fission Uranium Corp. released results for an additional eight holes drilled on the R390E zone. With a new strike length of approximately 255 metres, the R390E zone has more than quadrupled in length since the winter 2013 program. Holes PLS13-095 and PLS13-102 are of particular note with 61.5 m (within 61.5 m to 158.5 m depth interval) and 59.0 m (within 93.0 m to 186 m depth interval) total composite mineralization respectively, including narrow intervals of off-scale radioactivity.

Holes PLS13-087A, PLS13-088, PLS13-091, PLS13-093, PLS13-094, PLS13-095, PLS13-100 and PLS13-102 tested lines 225E, 300E, 450E and 480E of the R390E zone. All holes intersected zones of mineralization with varying degrees of radioactivity.

### ***Drilling highlights include:***

- Increased strike length of the R390E zone from 60 m at the end of the winter 2013 drill program to presently 255 m and remains open;
- The width of the R390E zone also remaining open with line (390E) showing a width of over 40 m;
- PLS13-095 (line 300E) intersecting 61.5 m total composite mineralization within a 97 m section (61.5 m to 158.5 m), including narrow intervals of off-scale;
- PLS13-102 (line 300E) intersecting 59.0 m total composite mineralization within a 93.0 m section (93.0 m to 186.0 m), including narrow intervals of off-scale.

Drill hole PLS13-091 intersected mineralization approximately 20 m south of the PL-3B ground EM conductor axis. This is the first mineralized intersection south of the ground conductor axis, and increases the possibility of extending the zone laterally to the south along the entire length of the corridor as it becomes further delineated.

### ***R390E zone***

These new drill holes represent shallow, very broad intervals of radioactivity and, importantly, extend the R390E zone an additional 90 m west and 45 m east from previous delineation. The relevant geological features of the holes are as follows:



### ***Line 225E***

Two vertically collared holes were drilled on and close to line 225E.

- Drill hole PLS13-091 was collared as a vertical hole and drilled to a depth of 373.0 m. The collar is located approximately 105 m grid west and 30 m grid south of hole PLS13-075. The hole was collared to test a coincident radon-in-water and sediment anomaly. Bedrock was encountered at 53.5 m depth. A locally pegmatite-rich quartzitic gneiss was encountered from 53.5 m to 234.3 m. From 234.3 m to the end-of-hole depth of 373.0 m the lithology transitions to a dominantly pelitic gneiss with local mylonites. Two narrow intervals of weakly anomalous radioactivity were intersected between 258.0 m to 272.5 m (1.5 m and four m wide, respectively) occurring within the pelitic gneiss. It is interpreted that this hole intersected the quartzitic gneiss hangingwall and pelitic gneiss contact too deep to hit the stronger mineralization generally seen associated with the PL-3B corridor.
- Drill hole PLS13-093 was collared as a vertical hole and drilled to a depth of 278.0 m. Similar to hole 091, this drill hole was designed to test a coincident radon-in-water and sediment anomaly, but testing updip to the north within the prospective pelitic corridor. Pelitic gneiss was encountered at the top of the basement at 50.4 m, continuing to 171.1 m, then transitioning to a semipelitic gneiss to the end of hole depth of 278.0 m. Four narrow zones of anomalous moderate radioactive mineralization were intersected in widths ranging from 0.50 m to five m, from 117.0 m to 148.5 m.

Drill hole PLS13-091 is located close to line 225E and was drilled farther south on the prospective corridor than previously tested in the R390E zone. This drill hole intersected anomalous radioactive mineralization about 20 m south of the PL-3B ground EM conductor.

### ***Line 300E***

Two vertically collared holes were drilled on line 300E.

- Drill hole PLS13-095 is located approximately 30 m grid west from hole PLS13-075 (see news release July 29, 2013). Devonian sandstone was encountered from 47.6 m to 51.7 m, which was underlain with a basement sequence comprising an intercalated mixture of mylonite, semipelitic gneiss, pelitic gneiss and quartzitic gneiss to 68.1 m. From 68.1 m to 137.6 m the lithology is dominantly a pelitic gneiss with alternating sequences of mylonites and cataclasites. From 137.6 m to the end-of-drill-hole depth of 275.0 m the lithology is a semipelitic gneiss. Anomalous radioactivity begins at 61.5 m coincident with the first appearance of pelitic gneiss. A total composite of 61.5 m of mineralization within a 97.0 m section (61.5 m to 158.5 m) occurs in several variably radioactive mineralized intervals ranging in width from 1.5 m to 33.0 m. Two narrow intervals of off-scale radioactivity were intersected (0.49 m and 0.19 m, respectively).
- Drill hole PLS13-102 was collared 10 m south of hole 095. Devonian sandstone was encountered from 58.3 m to 58.8 m, which is underlain by quartzitic gneiss to 63.1 m. From 63.1 m to 218.7 m the lithology is dominantly a pelitic gneiss with alternating sequences of mylonites and cataclasites. From 218.7 m to the end-of-drill-hole depth of 275.0 m the lithology is a semipelitic gneiss. A broad zone of anomalous radioactive mineralization comprising several intervals ranging in width of from 0.5 m to 29.0 m for a total composite interval of 65.0 m was intersected over a 93.0 m wide section (93.0 m to 186.0 m). The intervals are separated by barren sections in intervals from two m to six m wide. Two narrow intervals of off-scale radioactivity were intersected (0.24 m and 0.1 m wide, respectively).



A vertical offset of 7.1 m from the top of basement rocks appears to exist between PLS13-095 and -102, which are located 10 m apart. This is the first time at PLS that a vertical offset of this magnitude has been observed in basement rocks across such a short horizontal distance, and, if this offset is a true measurement, it may represent an important structural feature related to uranium mineralization.

#### **Line 315E**

- Drill hole PLS13-087A was collared as a vertical hole and drilled to a depth of 227.0 m. The collar is located approximately 15 m grid west of PLS13-075. Basement was intersected at 50.9 m, immediately below a narrow 0.9 m wide veneer of Devonian sandstone. Lithology consists of a pelitic gneiss from 50.9 m to 87.5 m, and a semipelitic gneiss from 87.5 m to the end-of-hole depth of 227.0 m. Mineralization starts at the top of the basement and extends 0.4 m up into the overlying Devonian sandstone unit. A total composite of 44.5 m of mineralization within a 68.5 m section (50.5 m to 119.0 m) occurs in several variably radioactive mineralized intervals ranging in width from one m to 17.0 m, separated by barren intervals ranging from 2.5 m to 9.5 m wide. A narrow occurrence of off-scale radioactivity (0.25 m wide) was intersected at 74.08 m depth.

#### **Line 450E**

Two vertically collared holes were drilled on line 450E.

- Drill hole PLS13-094 is located approximately 15 m grid east from hole PLS13-073 (see news release dated Sept. 25, 2013) and drilled to a depth of 272.3 m. Devonian sandstone was encountered from 50.7 m to 53.4 m. Basement was intersected at 53.4 m, with a quartzitic gneiss from 53.4 m to 103.6 m. From 103.6 m to the end-of-hole depth of 272.3 m the basement comprises a dominantly pelitic gneiss, with localized mylonites and pegmatite-rich sections. A total composite of 24.0 m of mineralization within a 55.5 m section (105.5 m to 161.0m) occurs in several variably radioactive mineralized intervals ranging in width from 0.5 m to 12.0 m. A narrow (0.15 m wide) interval of off-scale radioactivity was encountered at 131.35 m.
- Drill hole PLS13-100 was collared 10 m grid north of hole PLS13-094. Devonian sandstone was encountered from 53.0 m to 53.3 m. Pelitic gneiss was intersected from 53.3 m to 59.2 m, which is underlain by semi-pelitic gneiss to 74.0 m. From 74.0 m to 219.0 m the basement comprises dominantly alternating pelitic gneiss and mylonite with localized cataclasites. Semipelitic gneiss was encountered from 219.0 m to the end-of-hole depth of 263.0 m. A broad zone of anomalous radioactive mineralization comprising several mineralized intervals ranging in width of from two m to 20.0 m for a total composite of 57.5 m of mineralization intersected over a 104.0 m wide section (53.0 m to 157.0 m). The mineralized intervals are separated by barren sections that range from three m to 26.0 m wide. Two narrow intervals of off-scale radioactivity were intersected (0.2 m and 0.34 m wide, respectively).

#### **Line 480E**

- Drill hole PLS13-088 was collared as a vertical hole and completed to a depth of 296.0 m. The collar is located approximately 30 m grid east of PLS13-094. Devonian sandstone was intersected from 53.0 m to 54.3 m. Basement rocks consist of pelitic gneiss from 53.4 m to 210.0 m with several undifferentiated mylonite sequences throughout. The rock transitions into a semi-pelitic gneiss from 210.0 m to the end-of-hole depth of 296.0 m. A broad 160.0 m section (54.0 m to 214.0 m) hosts alternating mineralized and barren intervals with mineralized zones ranging from 0.5 m to 23.5 m separated by barren intervals ranging from 2.5 m to 40.0 m wide. A narrow interval (0.12 m) of off-scale radioactivity was intersected at 148.77 m.



**R390E zone**

Hole ID	Collar			* Hand-held Scintillometer Results On Mineralized Drillcore (>300 cps / >0.5M minimum)				Devonian Sandstone	Basement Unconformity	Total Drillhole
	Grid Line	Az	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	CPS Peak Range	From – To (m)	Depth (m)	Depth (m)
PLS13-087A	315E	151	-85	50.5	55.5	5.0	<300 – 7100	50.0 – 50.9	50.9	227.0
				58.0	62.0	4.0	305 – 630			
				68.5	83.0	14.5	<300 – >9999			
				85.5	88.5	3.0	<300 – 490			
				98.0	115.0	17.0	<300 – 2100			
				118.0	119.0	1.0	350 – 1200			
PLS13-088	480E	82	-84	54.0	54.5	0.5	800	53.0 – 54.3	54.3	296.0
				62.0	77.0	15.0	<300 – 1500			
				80.0	103.5	23.5	<300 – 9800			
				135.0	143.0	8.0	400 – 8100			
				148.5	149.5	1.0	440 – >9999			
				152.0	155.0	3.0	330 – 3800			
				158.5	159.0	0.5	390			
				162.5	168.0	5.5	360 – 3600			
				208.0	214.0	6.0	<300 – 3000			
				PLS13-091	225E	102	-89			
268.5	272.5	4.0	<300 – 1000							
PLS13-093	225E	232	-86	117.0	118.0	1.0	360 – 420	No Sandstone	50.4	278.0
				124.0	125.0	1.0	420 – 1100			
				134.5	139.5	5.0	<300 – 3300			



				148.0	148.5	0.5	340			
PLS13-										
094	450E	216	-88	105.5	115.5	10.0	<300 – 2800	50.7 – 53.4	53.4	272.3
				130.0	142.0	12.0	<300 – >9999			
				151.5	152.5	1.0	300 – 320			
				156.5	157.0	0.5	310			
				160.5	161.0	0.5	350			
				193.0	194.5	1.5	<300 – 450			
PLS13-										
095	300E	37	-87	61.5	63.0	1.5	320 – 1000	47.6 – 51.7	51.7	275.0
				68.0	79.5	11.5	<300 – >9999			
				93.5	100.5	7.0	<300 – >9999			
				104.5	111.5	7.0	<300 – 2000			
				116.0	149.0	33.0	<300 – 5800			
				155.0	158.5	3.5	<300 – 660			
PLS13-										
100	450E	351	-86	53.0	59.0	6.0	790 – >9999	53.0 – 53.3	53.3	263.0
				85.0	94.5	9.5	<300 – 4200			
				99.5	119.5	20.0	<300 – 8000			
				122.5	131.0	8.5	<300 – 1200			
				134.0	142.5	8.5	<300 – >9999			
				146.5	149.5	3.0	<300 – 420			
				155.0	157.0	2.0	880 – 3000			
PLS13-										
102	300E	2	-89	93.0	98.0	5.0	<300 – 710	58.3 – 58.8	58.8	275.0
				103.0	132.0	29.0	<300 – 6000			
				137.5	148.0	10.5	<300 – >9999			
				154.0	163.5	9.5	<300 – 5300			
				167.0	167.5	0.5	1000			





171.5	175.5	4.0	850 – 8000
179.5	186.0	6.5	<300 – >9999

\* Scintillometer Instrument: GR-110G

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, like the downhole gamma probe 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.

Radiometric surveys are planned for all holes using a Mount Sopris 2GHF-1000 triple gamma probe, which allows for more accurate measurements in high-grade mineralized zones.

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

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

The 31,000-hectare (76,000-acre) 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. For the present work, the exploration is still being operated as a joint venture under the direction of the joint venture management committee with Fission Uranium acting as the operator and further work is still planned by the joint venture committee for targets on land to the southwest of the discovery zone R00E.

The property is accessible by road with primary access from all-weather Highway 955, which runs 74 km north to the former Cluff Lake mine (greater than 60 million pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> 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.



**Forum Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FDC): Follow-up Prospecting and Expanded Radon Surveys on**

**Forum Uranium Claims at Patterson Lake** – On September 17, Forum Uranium Corp. announced that it was planning further exploration of its 100-per-cent-owned Clearwater project on trend and immediately adjacent to the southwest of the Alpha Minerals and Fission Uranium's Patterson Lake South discovery. Forum conducted ground radiometric prospecting, lake sediment geochemical surveys and soil gas radon surveys in late August/early September.

As a result of this program, further prospecting of airborne radiometric anomalies and expansion of the radon survey will take place. The radon survey has outlined a number of anomalous zones on two grids immediately southwest of the Alpha/Fission claim boundary. These results are very encouraging so the grids will be expanded to cover areas with airborne electromagnetic conductors on strike with the Patterson Lake South conductive trend. Upon completion of this follow-up program, Forum will conduct ground electromagnetic surveys this fall and ground gravity in early winter to outline targets for drilling in late January, 2014.

**NexGen Energy Ltd. (TSXV-NXE): NexGen Energy Ltd.: Rook 1 Drilling Update** – On September 25, NexGen Energy Ltd. announced that it had completed, as at Sept. 22, 2013, eight diamond drill holes using two drill rigs at the Rook 1 project, totalling 1,957 metres of the planned 3,000-metre drill program. The drilling covers an area approximately 700 metres along interpreted extensions of the Patterson Lake South 3B conductor and a parallel conductor approximately 800 metres to the east.

The primary targets comprise zones of interpreted coincident resistivity, EM, gravity and magnetic anomalism in the basement. Some of these zones are interpreted to be continuations of the geophysical features found at the Fission/Alpha Patterson Lake South project. The current published boundaries of the PLS mineralization, where now five separate high-grade uranium discoveries have been made, cover a strike length of approximately 1.2 kilometres; its northern known limit is 2.1 kilometres southwesterly along strike from Rook 1.

**Highlights:**

- All holes intersected varying types of structural zones in basement lithologies, ranging from small fractures through to wide heavily brecciated material; maximum downhole width was 38.3 metres in hole RK-13-03.
- Holes RK-13-02, -03, -04, -05, -06 and -07 intersected graphitic basement lithologies.
- All holes intersected varying widths of hematization, chloritization, argillization and calc-silicate alteration in the basement lithologies, generally associated with structural zones.
- Several holes intersected zones of elevated radiometric readings using a hand scintillometer, the most notable reading being to a maximum of 1,000 counts per second over 0.5 metre in hole -06 from 152.6 metres downhole depth.
- Shallow basement rock was encountered in the eight holes, ranging from 48.7 metres to 82.6 metres downhole.
- The current 3,000-metre drill program will continue into early October subject to weather conditions. Planning is already under way for a winter campaign testing the immediate area within this zone of drilling.



Leigh Curyer, chief executive officer of NexGen, states: "Our technical team has done a terrific job in only the first eight holes to be drilled in this zone of Rook 1. The signatures seen in the core from these holes confirm the prospectivity of Rook 1 and provide a high level of confidence around the geophysical surveys previously conducted. To be in this position, this early in the exploration program is very exciting for us and our shareholders."

Basement lithologies intersected comprise a variety of quartz-feldspar-biotite (plus or minus garnet plus or minus cordierite) microgneiss and gneiss, with local graphitic units. Local alteration has been noted, primarily being hematization, chloritization, calc-silicate alteration and local argillization, especially associated with fracture zones. A number of fault structures and breccia zones have been noted, some being hematized, and others exhibiting fluidized brecciation. The structural disruptions vary in intersected length from 0.5 metre to 38.3 metres.

In addition, small zones of elevated radiometric readings using a hand scintillometer have been found in several holes, the most notable being to a maximum of 1,000 counts per second over 0.5 metre in hole - 06 from 152.6 metres downhole depth.

Samples have been taken routinely for geochemistry and alteration analysis. Final results are expected within two months. Magnetic susceptibility measurements have been taken on all basement core, and other samples have been taken for gravity measurements.

Note that radiometric readings reported in this news release are measured in counts per second using a hand-held Exploranium GR110G total count gamma radiation scintillometer. Total count scintillometer readings may not be directly related to actual uranium or other radioactive elements and minerals present in the rock interval measured. It is used purely as an indication of the presence of radioactive material. General background readings are in the range of 40 to 100 counts per second elsewhere. The grade of the actual material must be verified by chemical or other definitive analytical techniques. The amount of radioactivity is usually highly variable in uranium mineralized zones. True thicknesses are yet to be determined.