

Athabasca Basin EXPLORATION UPDATE

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Uranium
Group Inc.

	March 31, 2014	April 30, 2014	Change
Ux Consulting's Spot Price	US\$34.00/lb U ₃ O ₈	US\$30.75/lb U ₃ O ₈	US\$3.25

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Alpha Exploration Inc. (TSXV-AEX) / Acme Resources Inc. (TSXV-ARI): Alpha Drills Strong Alteration and Anomalous Radioactivity on Middle Lake Property, Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan – On April 1, Alpha Exploration Inc. announced that it had drilled 10 holes with elevated radioactivity and strong alteration on the Middle Lake property (owned 80 per cent by Alpha and 20 per cent by Acme Resources Inc. as a carried interest).

Drill holes ML14-019, -021, and -024 to -029 all intersected anomalous gamma radiation values based on downhole gamma logging and hand-held scintillometer analysis. The first drill hole of the series, ML14-019, tested a well-defined gravity low anomaly and a coincident VTEM conductor located about 300 metres up ice from a boulder with a reported grade of 16.9 per cent U₃O₈, and about five kilometres up ice from the historical Donna boulder field with grades up to 25 per cent U₃O₈. ML14-019 intersected anomalous radioactivity and moderately to strongly bleached and pale-green altered pegmatite with dark smoky quartz, that was repeatedly intruded by strongly bleached and clay altered Cluff breccia.

Follow-up drilling with holes ML14-021 and -024 to -029 at the Donna zone defined an approximate 40-metre-wide, moderately to strongly bleached, and clay altered graphitic ultramylonite and cataclasite zone with numerous intervals of Cluff breccia; all with sporadic anomalous radioactivity. This is a highly prospective structural zone for high-grade uranium mineralization, strikes grid south and is subvertical to steeply grid east dipping, and is bound by a pegmatite footwall and a semi-pelitic gneiss hangingwall.

The Donna zone is located along an approximate three-kilometre-long VTEM conductor, which has offsets or breaks in continuity suggesting cross structures. The conductor skirts along the southwestern edge of the Skull intrusive complex magnetic high. This complex is part of the main divide between the interpreted northeastern and southwestern halves of the basement core within the Carswell structure. Drill hole ML14-023 was located approximately 770 metres northwest along this trend from the Donna zone, and encountered wide intervals of graphitic ultramylonite that are considered a favourable host rock for uranium mineralization.

Team Alpha considers this first phase of drilling to have been an encouraging first step toward locating shallow mineralization that may be associated with a source area of the historical Donna boulder field located down-ice to the southwest. A review of assays and geochemistry will be carried out upon receipt of results in order to assist in further target selection.

A fence of three drill holes (ML14-006, -009 and -010) on the South grid tested a gravity low trough bound by VTEM conductors with associated helium and radon anomalies. Moderately bleached and clay altered mylonite, cataclasite, and pegmatite with anomalous radioactivity were intersected in drill holes ML14-006 and -009.

All holes were radiometrically surveyed with a Mount Sopris 2PGA-1000 natural gamma probe.

Drilling was extended from the original 2,000-metre 20-hole program to the completed total of 3,287 metres in 31 holes to better assess the Donna zone. Core samples have been submitted for geochemical and PIMA clay analysis to assist in setting priorities for the next phase of work. Assay results will be announced when available.

Split core samples were recovered continuously through intervals of anomalous radioactivity, and were submitted to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories (an SCC ISO/IEC 17025: 2005-accredited facility) of Saskatoon for analysis, which includes U₃O₈ (weight percentage) and fire assay for gold. All samples sent for analysis will include a 63-element ICP-OES, uranium by ICP-MS and boron.

Alpha Exploration Inc. (TSXV-AEX) / Noka Resources Inc. (TSXV-NX): Alpha: Cable Bay Shear Zone Lights up with Strongly Anomalous Radon at Carpenter Lake Property, Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan – On April 14, it was announced that Alpha Exploration Inc.'s radon in lake water and sediment survey had been completed at Carpenter Lake, Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan, as part of Alpha's option agreement to earn a 60-per-cent interest in the Carpenter Lake property from Noka Resources Inc. The radon survey was conducted by RadonEx Exploration Management of St. Lazare, Que., and comprised 895 sample locations over a 16-kilometre strike length of the Cable Bay shear zone within six grids (A to F) on the 20,637-hectare property. The radon survey tested electromagnetic conductors covered by water bodies that were confirmed in a detailed airborne VTEM and magnetic survey completed in February, 2014, by Aeroquest International Ltd. Detailed grids were laid out for radon in lake water and sediment sampling focused on cross structures apparent from flexures and breaks in the EM conductors. This is the same technology developed by Alpha Minerals and RadonEx Management that the Alpha joint venture used in the discovery of the high-grade and shallow uranium mineralization at Patterson Lake South. Radon results by each grid follow:

- Grid A shows two trends with weakly to strongly anomalous radon values within the CBSZ that have strike lengths of over 460 metres and 580 metres. Radon values range from minus 40 picocuries per litre to 67 picocuries per litre.
- Grid B is located north of the CBSZ, and returned multiple strongly anomalous radon values associated with kinked VTEM conductors. Radon values range from minus 41 picocuries per litre to 45 picocuries per litre.
- Grid C contains strongly anomalous radon values within three of the four lakes tested within the CBSZ. One of these lakes runs parallel to a VTEM conductor, and shows strong radon values up to 264 picocuries per litre over a 550-metre strike length. Radon values range from minus 18 picocuries per litre to 264 picocuries per litre.
- Grid D shows strongly anomalous radon values in five out of five lakes tested within the CBSZ. Radon values range from minus 31 picocuries per litre to 59 picocuries per litre.
- Grid E covers Esker Lake which is situated along the CBSZ, and shows numerous strong radon anomalies located above VTEM conductors that range from minus 40 picocuries per litre to 108 picocuries per litre.
- Grid F is located north of the CBSZ on Carpenter Lake, and shows several strong radon anomalies associated with a broken-up and displaced VTEM conductor. Radon values range from minus 27 picocuries per litre to 337 picocuries per litre. Carpenter Lake has the highest radon in water value and historical lake sediment uranium concentration on the property.

An updated map showing the radon in water and VTEM can be found at the Alpha website.

A total of 60 lake sediment samples were recovered, and have been submitted to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories (an SCC ISO/IEC 17025: 2005-accredited facility) of Saskatoon for analysis, which includes a 63-element ICP-OES, and uranium by ICP-MS. These geochemical results will be reported when they become available.

Summer exploration at Carpenter Lake will include a detailed high-resolution airborne gamma radiation spectrometric survey (radiometrics), which has a demonstrated capability to locate near-surface uranium boulders, such as those located by Alpha's vice-president of exploration on the Patterson Lake South property in June, 2011. Those boulders were located down ice from the very large, high-grade mineralization discovery by Alpha Minerals JV at PLS. The survey will be covering historical regional-scale radiometric surveys that indicate several anomalous radioactive centres. The detailed radiometric survey will be followed by ground prospecting, geochemical and radon sampling.

Anthem Resources Inc. (TSXV-AYN) / Denison Mines Corp. (TSX-DML): Anthem Intersects Uranium Mineralization, and Discovers Silver-Lead-Zinc Mineralization in 2014 Hatchet Lake JV Drill Program, Saskatchewan – On April 3, Anthem Resources Inc. released assay results from a 10-hole, 2,025-metre drill program completed on its 41-per-cent-owned Hatchet Lake property, in the northeast Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. The drilling was completed in February, 2014, by project operator and joint venture partner Denison Mines Corp.

Additional uranium mineralization was intersected at Richardson Lake, and a new zone of possibly stratiform silver-lead-zinc mineralization in graphitic pelite was discovered farther south on the Richardson trend, with an intersection of 9.6 metres grading 19.6 grams per tonne Ag, 3.3 per cent Pb and 0.27 per cent Zn.

HIGHLIGHT URANIUM INTERVALS FROM THE CURRENT DRILL PROGRAM

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	U3O8 %	Cu %	Au g/t	Comment
RL-14-19	124.2	132.7	8.5	0.025			Sandstone/basement
including	126.7	127.2	0.5	0.008		1.88	Sandstone
and	127.7	132.2	4.5	0.035	0.33		Basement
and	162.5	164.5	2.0		0.68		Basement
RL-14-21A	121.0	122.0	1.0	0.026			Sandstone
and*	125.0	130.0	5.0*	0.058	1.10		Basement
and*	130.0	135.0	5.0*	0.005	0.21		Basement

Notes:

U3O8 (triuranium octoxide) is by total digestion method. Gold is by 15-gram fire assay with ICP-OES (inductively coupled plasma -- optical emission spectrometry) finish.

*Composite sample only, not split core.

All 10 holes were angle holes designed to cut subvertical, conductive graphitic fault zones in the basement. The holes intersected the unconformity at vertical depths of 75 to 110 metres below surface, and tested additional structural and geophysical targets as deep as 50 to 100 m below the unconformity. Geologically, the 2014 drill program encountered many features indicative of a prospective environment for large, high-grade Athabasca-type uranium deposits including strong fracturing, desilicification (sanding), clay and hematite alteration in the sandstone, weak to strong chlorite and clay alteration, graphitic fault zones, and sulphide mineralization in the basement.

Hole RL-14-19 cut a broad zone of low-grade uranium mineralization at the unconformity approximately 10 m east of 2013 hole RL-13-16 (2.3 m at 0.45 per cent U3O8). The mineralization in both holes straddles the unconformity, is associated with faulted graphitic pelite in the basement, and has elevated pathfinder values including gold (Au), silver (Ag), arsenic (As), boron (B), copper (Cu), cobalt (Co), molybdenum (Mo), nickel (Ni) and vanadium (V).

Hole RL-14-20 intersected a parallel graphitic fault zone approximately 22 m east of hole RL-13-16, but no significant mineralization was encountered. The next nearest drill fences are 100 m north and 50 m south of this fence.

Hole RL-14-21A cut weak uranium and copper mineralization associated with a fault zone beneath the unconformity, and is located approximately 20 m east of 2013 hole RL-13-13 (0.15 m grading 1.51 per cent U3O8 in basement). This fence is 100 m north of the RL-14-19 fence described above. It should be noted that two of the intervals reported here are from composite samples, not split core. (Note: A composite comprises small chip samples collected every 1.5 m within each sample interval.) Additional split core sampling is required for this interval.

Hole RL-14-27, drilled at a negative-65-degree dip and 47 azimuth, intersected Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization in faulted graphitic pelite in the basement, including 9.6 m grading 19.6 g/t Ag, 3.3 per cent Pb and 0.27 per cent Zn (true width unknown). The mineralization comprises disseminations and veinlets of galena and sphalerite, and may be stratiform. The Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization is not radioactive and is located about 93 m along strike to the northwest of historical hole SMD61, which is reported to have cut 2.5 m of 7.34 per cent Co, 1.66 per cent Ni and 16.07 per cent As (true width unknown). The relation, if any, between the differing types of mineralization in these holes is not understood.

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Comment
RL-14-27	148.0	163.4	15.4	21.0	2.24	0.34	Basement -- graphitic
pelite							
including	148.0	157.6	9.6	19.6	3.30	0.27	
including	156.5	157.6	1.1	84.4	12.80	1.85	
and	159.9	163.4	3.5	37.9	0.82	0.75	

Athabasca Nuclear Corp. (TSXV-ASC) / Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. (TSXV-LKY) / Noka Resources Inc. (TSXV-NX) / Skyharbour Resources Ltd. (TSXV-SYH): Athabasca Nuclear Corporation: Elevated Radioactivity Discovered at Swoosh Target by Western Athabasca Syndicate – On April 15, Athabasca Nuclear Corp. provided an update on its first-phase diamond drill program at the Preston uranium property in the southwest Athabasca Basin. The Western Athabasca Syndicate (Athabasca Nuclear, Skyharbour Resources Ltd., Noka Resources Inc. and Lucky Strike Resources Ltd.), of which Athabasca Nuclear is the operator, has drilled five holes to date for a total of 986 metres, with additional metres planned by way of an expanded program.

Athabasca Nuclear reports that all five of the holes have intersected a broad hydrothermally altered and reactivated structural zone. Three of the first five holes at the Swoosh target have intersected zones of elevated radioactivity, as defined by a downhole gamma probe, with the best results to date occurring in hole PN14003 which contained several radioactive intervals; the most notable of which was 802 counts per second over 1.95 metres from 186.68 to 188.63 metres downhole in a background of 80 to 100 counts per second. The initial three holes also intersected multiple graphitic units within sheared and altered basement lithologies. The alteration commonly consists of pervasive chlorite, hematite and clay development, features which are associated with uranium mineralization in the Athabasca basin. A review of final assays and geochemistry will be carried out upon receipt of results expected in May.

The syndicate's technical team considers the findings of its early stage inaugural drill program to be a significant breakthrough in efforts to locate shallow uranium mineralization on the property, and have decided to expand the initial drill plan at the Swoosh target as a result. Subsequent to the initial findings, the syndicate has decided to both increase the budget as well as expand the testing of the Swoosh target. The additional drilling on this target will continue until late April. Drilling is planned to recommence in early to mid-May after breakup to drill test the CHA and Fin South targets referenced by way of news release dated March 17, 2014. Athabasca Nuclear cautions that mineralization present elsewhere in the Athabasca basin is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the syndicate's property.

The initial five drill holes tested the Swoosh target, a six-kilometre-long corridor comprising geophysically anomalous areas as defined by gravity, magnetic and EM surveys, coincident with surficial geochemical anomalies. Four holes were completed down to depths of between 200 and 275 metres while the fifth

hole was abandoned due to poor drilling conditions. Overburden depth varies from four to 38 metres and immediately overlies basement rock.

All holes were angle holes, drilled at minus 45 to minus 50 degrees. They were radiometrically surveyed using an RS-230 gamma-ray spectrometer, and a Mount Sopris 2PGA-1000 downhole natural gamma probe. Natural gamma radiation in drill core reported in this news release was measured in counts per second. All intersections are downhole and core interval measurements and true thicknesses are yet to be determined. The reader is cautioned that a total counts gamma probe reading is the result of natural gamma radiation that may come from various sources including cosmic radiation, thorium, potassium, and uranium and its radioactive decay products. CPS values cannot be certain to correlate with uranium grades of the rock but are a general guide of the radioactivity of minerals present in rock placed in proximity to the instrument.

The three initial target areas, out of a growing target base currently standing at 15, were selected by the syndicate's technical committee for drilling based on encouraging fieldwork results and coincident anomalies from ground gravity, airborne and ground EM and magnetics (graphitic conductors and structures), radon, soil, biogeochem, lake sediment, prospecting and geological mapping surveys. This drill campaign represents the first modern-day drill exploration program on the Preston uranium property with follow-up programs planned given the encouraging results to date.

About the Preston uranium project

The 246,643-hectare Preston uranium project is the largest property proximal to Fission Uranium Corp.'s Patterson Lake South high-grade uranium discovery and the recent discovery made by NexGen Energy on the Rook 1 project (Arrow). The syndicate is the largest land tenure holder in the southwest Athabasca basin region including properties strategically situated to the southwest and to the northeast of the PLS and Arrow discoveries.

Over \$2.5-million in exploration has been carried out to date by the syndicate on the Preston uranium project and many priority targets remain for further follow-up with both fieldwork and drill testing. The syndicate continues to employ a systematic, proven exploration methodology that has led to numerous uranium discoveries in the region and throughout the Athabasca basin. This has been very effective in identifying numerous high-quality targets at Preston with similar geological features and exploratory indicators as those at the nearby PLS and NexGen discoveries as well as other deposits in the Athabasca basin. The corporation cautions that mineralization present on proximal properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the syndicate's property.

Denison Mines Corp. (TSX:DML): Denison Intersects 17.3% Uranium Over 4.2 Metres in Follow-up Drill Hole at the Gryphon Zone – On April 2, it was announced that Denison Mines Corp.'s first follow-up drill hole (WR-560) at the Gryphon zone had intersected high-grade, basement-hosted uranium mineralization averaging 17.3 per cent triuranium octoxide equivalent over 4.2 metres. Gryphon is located three kilometres northwest of the Phoenix deposit on the Wheeler River property.

Drill hole WR-560 targeted the up-dip extension (40 metres away) of high-grade mineralization intersected earlier this month in WR-556. Four discrete mineralized intervals were intersected, one of which is high grade. The intersections are listed in the table along with the previously reported intersection in WR-556. Based on the geology observed in the drill core, it is likely that WR-560

intersected low-grade mineralization (the 676.2- to 680.3-metre interval in the table) at the up-dip extension of the high-grade zone in WR-556. The high-grade mineralization in WR-560 is interpreted to be a new lens in the footwall, about 50 metres northwest of the high-grade intersection in WR-556.

GRYPHON ZONE INTERSECTIONS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	eU3O8(1) (%)
WR-556(2)(i)	691.0	703.6	12.6	3.7
(includes)(3)(i)	696.1	700.7	4.6	9.7
WR-560(2)	653.5	654.8	1.3	0.1
(and)(2)	676.2	680.3	4.1	0.1
(and)(3)	757.9	762.1	4.2	17.3
(and)(2)	770.7	773.3	2.6	0.3

Notes:

1. eU3O8 is radiometric equivalent uranium from a total gamma downhole probe.
 2. Intersection interval is composited above a cut-off grade of 0.05 per cent eU3O8.
 3. Intersection interval is composited above a cut-off grade of 1.0 per cent eU3O8.
- (i) Previously reported

Mineralization at the Gryphon zone is approximately 200 metres beneath the sub-Athabasca unconformity and is open in both strike directions and at depth. As WR-560 is a steeply plunging drill hole and the mineralization is expected to dip moderately, the true thickness is expected to be approximately 75 per cent of the intersection length.

No further drill holes will be completed in the Gryphon area until after breakup in early June. A large portion of the summer drilling campaign is expected to be allocated toward following up these results.

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.

Denison Mines Corp. (TSX:DML): Denison Announces 36.83% U3O8 Over 6.5 Metres from Zone A of the Phoenix Deposit – On April 30, Denison Mines Corp. announced that it had received assay results from the 2014 winter drilling program on the Phoenix deposit at the Wheeler River property and had completed the winter exploration program in Saskatchewan.

Ron Hochstein, president and chief executive officer of Denison, stated: "We are very encouraged by the results of our 2014 winter exploration program. We have identified several targets on properties deserving of further follow-up, and on the Wheeler River property have intersected additional high-grade mineralization and made a new exciting discovery of basement-hosted mineralization at the Gryphon zone. Over all, this was a very successful program."

Wheeler River

A total of 11 drill holes were completed at zone A of the Phoenix deposit this winter in an effort to expand the higher-grade mineralization. Assays from all 11 drill holes have now been received. Probe results for the first eight drill holes have been previously reported. The highlight is drill hole WR-548 which returned 36.83 per cent triuranium octoxide over 6.5 metres. The table compares the probe and assay grades at a cut-off grade of 1.0 per cent U3O8, except as noted.

A new mineral resource estimate for the Phoenix deposit is being prepared and will be followed by filing of a technical report in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101. The company expects it to be completed in June.

PHOENIX DEPOSIT ZONE A INTERSECTIONS

Hole	Downhole probe				Assay			
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	eU3O8(1) (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	U3O8 (%)
WR-538(2)	392.4	397.5	5.1	2.14	393.0	398.0	5.0	2.92
and	403.8	407.1	3.3	0.87	404.0	407.0	3.0	1.17
and	408.2	409.6	1.4	1.36	408.5	411.0	2.5	0.74
WR-539	401.6	405.1	3.5	11.63	400.0	405.0	5.0	13.12
WR-541(2)	397.6	408.2	10.6	0.22	Core recovery less than 80%, probe results used			
WR-543(2)	411.4	412.9	1.5	0.14	Not assayed			
WR-545	403.3	406.4	3.1	16.98	401.7	405.2	3.5	24.47
WR-546	406.3	407.4	1.1	7.91	404.9	406.4	1.5	5.41
WR-548	407.9	414.4	6.5	29.61	406.8	413.3	6.5	36.83
WR-550	407.3	412.0	4.7	18.37	406.2	410.2	4.0	29.32
WR-555	405.9	408.6	2.7	12.92	404.5	407.5	3.0	15.99
WR-559	404.5	406.8	2.3	5.26	Core recovery less than 80%, probe results used			
and	408.7	410.5	1.8	1.60	Core recovery less than 80%, probe results used			
WR-561A(2)	417.5	418.5	1.0	0.06	418.0	419.5	1.5	0.11

(1) Equivalent triuranium octoxide (eU3O8) is radiometric equivalent uranium from a total gamma downhole probe.

(2) Cut-off grade is 0.05 per cent U3O8.

As all of the drill holes in the table are vertical and the mineralization is approximately horizontal, the intersection lengths are approximately equal to the true thickness.

In addition to the Phoenix deposit drilling, a total of 16 drill holes were completed at other target areas at Wheeler River, most of which were located along the K trend and resulted in the discovery of high-grade basement-hosted mineralization at the Gryphon zone, as reported last month. Assay results from the Gryphon zone drill holes are still pending and are expected in May.

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 properties

Denison participated in 12 other exploration programs (10 of which were operated by Denison) during the winter in the eastern Athabasca Basin, including eight drill programs. All winter drilling activities are now complete with some geophysical surveys still under way. Highlights included intersections of weak uranium mineralization at the Oban target area at Waterbury Lake, intersections of weak uranium mineralization and strong base metal mineralization at Hatchet Lake, and intersections of weak uranium mineralization at Bell Lake.

At Waterbury Lake, exploration drilling was completed along the western strike extension of the Discovery Bay corridor west of the J zone uranium deposit and also at the Oban target area three kilometres north of the J zone. Three drill holes intersected weak uranium mineralization, one of which was in the Discovery Bay corridor, with the other two being at Oban. The best downhole probe result was WAT14-406A at Oban, which intersected 0.09 per cent equivalent triuranium octoxide (eU₃O₈) over three metres from 250 to 253 metres at the sub-Athabasca unconformity. The mineralization is associated with graphitic fault zones and strong hydrothermal alteration. Denison is encouraged by these results as the zone is wide open along strike in both directions. A significant amount of follow-up drilling is required. Waterbury Lake is located 10 kilometres west of the McClean Lake mill, and is a joint venture between Denison (60 per cent) and a Korean consortium (40 per cent).

At Hatchet Lake, a 2,030-metre, 10-hole program of diamond drilling was completed. A broad zone of weak uranium mineralization was observed near the unconformity in drill hole RL-14-19, which intersected 0.025 per cent U₃O₈ over 8.5 metres from 124.2 to 132.7 metres. Additionally, significant base metal mineralization, comprising 3.3 per cent lead, 0.27 per cent zinc and 19.6 grams per tonne silver over 9.6 metres, was intersected in drill hole RL-14-27 from 148.0 to 157.6 metres. Additional drilling is planned for the property in 2015. Hatchet Lake is located 16 kilometres north of the McClean Lake mill, and is a joint venture between Denison (59 per cent) and Anthem Resources (41 per cent).

Finally, 11 drill holes were completed at Denison's 100-per-cent-owned Bell Lake property. Weak uranium mineralization was intersected in several holes, with the best downhole probe results being returned from the Bell South grid area. Drill hole BL-14-22 intersected 0.028 per cent eU₃O₈ over 2.5 metres from 517.1 to 519.6 metres at the sub-Athabasca unconformity, including 0.065 per cent eU₃O₈ over 0.6 metre in a massive clay and hematite altered zone. Denison is encouraged by the volume of strong alteration in the sandstone and basement in several of the drill holes at Bell South, and follow-up drilling is planned for 2015. Bell Lake is located along the Athabasca seasonal road, 37 kilometres northwest of the McClean Lake mill.

Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Fission Announces Multiple High-Grade Assays – On April 14, Fission Uranium Corp. released assay results from 12 holes at its Patterson Lake South property in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin, Canada. All 12 holes are drilled within the R780E zone and returned wide intervals of mineralization, with nine of the holes returning high-grade assays. Of particular note is hole PLS14-132 which intersected multiple zones of mineralization including intervals such as 8.48 per cent U₃O₈ over 3.5 metres in 4.03 per cent U₃O₈ over eight metres.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "This is a strong set of assays with wide intervals and high grades from holes drilled early in winter program. They contribute significantly to the confirmed mineralization at PLS and provide us with additional data to help direct future drill targeting."

Assay highlights

PLS14-132 (line 810E):

- 46.0 metres (134.5 metres to 180.5 metres) at 0.72 per cent U₃O₈, including 10.5 metres (169.0 metres to 179.5 metres) at 2.41 per cent U₃O₈;
- 5.5 metres (216.0 metres to 221.5 metres) at 1.54 per cent U₃O₈, including three metres (217.5 metres to 220.5 metres) at 2.74 per cent U₃O₈;
- Eight metres (226.5 metres to 234.5 metres) at 4.03 per cent U₃O₈, including 3.5 metres (229.5 metres to 233.0 metres) at 8.48 per cent U₃O₈.

PLS14-136 (line 600E):

- 41.0 metres (119.0 metres to 160.0 metres) at 0.92 per cent U₃O₈, including eight metres (133.0 metres to 141.0 metres) at 2.59 per cent U₃O₈ and 2.5 metres (145.0 metres to 147.5 metres) at 3.69 per cent U₃O₈.

PLS14-126 (line 780E):

- 8.5 metres (152.5 metres to 161.0 metres) at 1.3 per cent U₃O₈, including one metre (157.0 metres to 158.0 metres) at 4.44 per cent U₃O₈;
- 5.5 metres (178.0 metres to 183.5 metres) at 2.41 per cent U₃O₈, including two metres (178.0 metres to 180.0 metres) at 4.66 per cent U₃O₈.

PLS mineralized trend summary

Uranium mineralization at PLS has been traced by core drilling over 2.24 kilometres of east-west strike length in five separate mineralized zones from line 615W (PLS13-124) to line 1620E (PLS14-196). From west to east, these zones are: R600W, R00E, R780E, R1155E and R1620E. The former R390E, R585 and R945E zones have been merged into the R780E zone by successful winter drilling. Mineralization remains open along strike both to the western and eastern extents. Mineralization is both located within and associated with a metasedimentary lithologic corridor, bounded to the south by the PL-3B basement electromagnetic conductor.

An approximate 30,000-metre drill program and ground geophysics and radon in water and sediment surveys continue at PLS. Updated maps and files can be found on the company's website.

Patterson Lake South property

The 31,039-hectare PLS project is 100 per cent owned and operated by Fission Uranium. 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.

Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Fission Hits Continuous 102.5M @ 5.98% U3O8; Widest High-Grade Interval to Date at PLS – On April 22, Fission Uranium Corp. released assay results from nine holes drilled in the R780E zone at its Patterson Lake South property in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin, Canada. Of exceptional note is hole PLS14-187, located on line 660E. With intermittent mineralization starting at the shallow depth of just 58.50 metres, and continuous mineralization from 63.0 metres, the hole returned a continuous 102.5-metre interval of 5.98 per cent triuranium octoxide -- the widest high-grade interval to date at PLS. A lower interval of substantial mineralization followed, yielding 1.63 per cent U3O8 over 15.0 metres.

With a composite grade percentage U3O8 times thickness in metres (GT) value of 613 for the upper interval, PLS14-187 is the second-strongest mineralized hole to date at PLS. It is surpassed only by hole PLS14-129 which included intervals such as 38.0 metres at 13.66 per cent U3O8 and 31.5 metres at 11.19 per cent U3O8 (see news release dated March 24, 2014). All nine holes returned wide intervals of mineralization.

Assay highlights:

- PLS14-187 (line 660E):
 - 102.5 metres (63.0 metres to 165.5 metres) at 5.98 per cent U3O8, including three metres (68.0 metres to 71.0 metres) at 27.20 per cent U3O8, 10.5 metres (78.0 metres to 88.5 metres) at 12.93 per cent U3O8, six metres (108.5 metres to 114.5 metres) at 14.12 per cent U3O8, 2.5 metres (143.5 metres to 146.0 metres) at 16.92 per cent U3O8 and 4.5 metres (152.5 metres to 157.0 metres) at 16.14 per cent U3O8;
 - 15.0 metres (216.5 metres to 231.5 metres) at 1.63 per cent U3O8, including nine metres (218.5 metres to 227.5 metres) at 2.59 per cent U3O8;
- PLS14-146 (line 915E):
 - 47.0 metres (132.0 metres to 179.0 metres) at 2.18 per cent U3O8, including three metres (163.0 metres to 166.0 metres) at 4.30 per cent U3O8 and two metres (171.5 metres to 173.5 metres) at 14.27 per cent U3O8;
- PLS14-145 (line 825E):
 - 22.5 metres (132.0 metres to 154.5 metres) at 0.97 per cent U3O8, including 7.5 metres (144.0 metres to 151.5 metres) at 2.24 per cent U3O8.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "This is a superb set of assays, which highlights the remarkable growth rate of the PLS discovery so far and the continued potential of its mineralized system. With 102.5 metres at 5.98 per cent U3O8, PLS14-187 in particular is an exceptional hole and represents a tremendous amount of high-grade mineralization. We are delighted by these results."

PLS mineralized trend summary

Uranium mineralization at PLS has been traced by core drilling over 2.24 kilometres of east-west strike length in five separate mineralized zones from line 615W (PLS13-124) to line 1620E (PLS14-196). From west to east, these zones are R600W, R00E, R780E, R1155E and R1620E. The former R390E, R585 and R945E zones have been merged into the R780E zone by successful winter drilling. Mineralization remains open along strike both to the western and eastern extents. Mineralization is both located within and associated with a metasedimentary lithologic corridor, bounded to the south by the PL-3B basement electromagnetic conductor.

Fission has received and released assay results on 22 holes from its winter 2014 drill program at PLS. Updated maps and files can be found on the company's website.

Fission Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FCU): Fission Discovers Multiple New Radon Anomalies at PLS; Completes Winter 2014 Regional Program – On April 28, Fission Uranium Corp. released the results of its final 10 regional exploration holes of the winter 2014 drill program, as well as results of radon-in-lake surveys at its 100-per-cent-owned Patterson Lake South property in Canada's Athabasca Basin. The remaining holes, part of the regional exploration drill program that identified the new R1620E zone (see news release dated March 21, 2014), did not encounter new occurrences of significant radioactivity but have provided encouraging data for use in coming drill programs. The winter radon-in-lake-water survey included coverage over parts of 15 discrete basement electromagnetic conductor axes clustered in four separate high-priority areas (areas A, B, C and D). Preliminary analysis shows radon-in-water anomalies of various intensity are present on all conductors surveyed.

Some of the radon anomalies are on the scale of intensity as the anomalies associated with the PL-3B conductor at PLS that led to the discovery of high-grade uranium mineralization in drill core in 2013. The 2013 radon-survey-assisted targeting along the PL-3B conductor was a contributing factor in the success of drill collar step outs as large as 465 metres at PLS.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented:

"Mineralization to date at PLS has been discovered by drill testing along just two basement EM conductors (PL-3B and PL-3C). Over 120 such conductor axes have been identified by geophysics on this remarkable property, and we are highly encouraged by the strong results of this survey. Given the ice conditions in some parts of Patterson and Forest Lakes during the winter program, we were unable to drill test a number of high-priority geophysics and radon-supported target areas. However, these surveys will play an important role in targeting and prioritizing new holes in future drill programs, including the upcoming summer drill program."

The winter 2014 regional drilling tested three EM conductors: PL-1B, PL-2C and PL-3C. The discovery and expansion of the R1620E zone through previously reported holes PLS14-196 and PLS14-208 (see news releases dated March 31, 2014, and April 24, 2014) occurred while testing the PL-3C conductor. The results from the remaining holes have encountered geology of significant interest to Fission and warrant follow-up.

Exploration drilling

A total of 12 drill holes testing three separate parallel basement electromagnetic conductors (PL-1B, PL-2C and PL-3C) were completed as part of the exploration drill program, designed to explore for new occurrences of uranium mineralization. Two of these holes (PLS14-196 and PLS14-208), testing the PL-3C EM conductor, were successful in discovering a new zone of mineralization, the R1620E zone, and were reported on previously (March 31, 2014, and April 24, 2014, respectively). Ten other holes tested the three conductors, and although no anomalous radioactive mineralization was encountered, all drill holes intersected sequences of pelitic gneiss (locally graphitic and sulphide bearing) and semi-pelitic gneiss, which are considered important host rocks for high-grade basement-hosted uranium mineralization.

PL-1B conductor

The PL-1 trend of EM conductors defines the northern boundary of the geophysics-defined northern Patterson Lake corridor (with the PL-3 series defining the southern boundary of the corridor). The east-northeast-trending PL-1 series of EM conductors is approximately 6.1 kilometres long and consists of three defined conductors on strike of each other. The PL-1B conductor is the middle discrete EM conductor of the PL-1 series and has a strike length of approximately 3.1 kilometres. Three holes tested an approximately 1.2-kilometre length of the PL-1B conductor.



PLS14-188 (line 450E) was collared as steeply dipping and completed to a depth of 485.0 metres, intersecting bedrock at 50.8 metres. The collar was located approximately 30 m north of PLS12-003 targeting the up-dip projection of a large chlorite- and clay-altered fault zone encountered in PLS12-003. The hole cored moderately chlorite- and hematite-altered pelitic gneiss to 433.0 m transitioning to a semi-pelitic gneiss to the end of the hole at 485.0 m. The hole did not intersect the same fault zone as PLS12-003, possibly suggesting the dip of the fault is to the north rather than the south.

PLS14-206 (line 1665E) targeted a strong radon anomaly coincident with the PL-1B conductor. The hole was collared as steeply dipping and completed to a depth of 432.5 m, intersecting bedrock at 61.9 m. From 61.9 m to 350.5 m, the basement is predominantly a pelitic gneiss, locally graphitic with sulphides and from 350.5 m to 432.5 m predominantly a semi-pelitic gneiss. Moderate to strong chlorite alteration was encountered from the top of the bedrock to 107.1 m. A very large fault zone was encountered from 278 m to 334 m within graphitic pelitic gneiss. This target requires follow-up drilling.

PLS14-212 (line 825E) targeted a strong radon anomaly coincident with the PL-1B conductor. The hole was collared as steeply dipping and completed to a depth of 341.0 m, intersecting bedrock at 59.0 m. From 59.0 m to 317.6 m the basement is predominantly a pelitic gneiss locally graphitic with sulphides and from 317.6 m to 341.0 m predominantly a semi-pelitic gneiss. Several centimetre-size fault zones from 12 degrees to 86 degrees to core axis were encountered between 64 m to 195 m.

PL-2C conductor

The PL-2 series of EM conductors is located in the middle of the geophysics-defined northern Patterson Lake corridor. The PL-2 trend of EM conductors is approximately three kilometres long and consists of three defined conductors on strike. The western area of the PL-2 series consists of two EM conductors (PL-2A and PL-2B) that are oblique (crosscutting) to the main east-northeast trend. The PL-2C conductor is parallel to the dominant trend of the PL-1 and PL-3 series. PL-2C has a strike length of approximately 2.3 kilometres. Four holes tested an approximately 1.9-kilometre length of the PL-2C conductor.

PLS14-162 (line 2460E) targeted the most intense part of a basement resistivity low and at a conductive bright spot along the PL-2C conductor, close to an interpreted north-northeast-south-southwest-trending cross fault. The hole was collared as a vertical hole and completed at depth of 392.0 m, intersecting bedrock at 59.4 m. From 59.4 m to 298.9 m, the basement is an alternating sequence of pelitic gneiss (locally graphitic and sulphide bearing) and semi-pelitic gneiss and from 298.9 m to 392.0 m predominantly a semi-pelitic gneiss. Narrow mylonitic intervals are present from 92.2 m to 97.2 m. Weak to locally moderate chlorite alteration is present throughout, with occasional patches of hematitic alteration between 71.0 m to 102.5 m.

PLS14-168 (line 1200E) targeted a strong radon anomaly south of the PL-2C conductor. The hole was collared as steeply dipping and completed to a depth of 482.0 m, intersecting bedrock at 58.5 m. From 58.5 m to 446.2 m the basement is predominantly a pelitic gneiss (locally graphitic and sulphide bearing) with occasional alternating sequences of semi-pelitic gneiss and from 446.2 m to 482.0 m predominantly a pelitic granofel. Locally moderate to strong hematite alteration was encountered from the top of the bedrock to 106.8 m.

PLS14-182 (line 570E) tested the northern part of the strong paired radon-in-water anomaly along and at the west end of the PL-2C conductor. The hole was collared as steeply dipping and completed to a depth of 374.0 m, intersecting bedrock at 53.6 m. Basement rocks consist of alternating sequences of pelitic gneiss and semi-pelitic gneiss throughout. Moderately strong hematite alteration is present from 55.0 m to 64.9 m.

PLS14-202 (line 570E) was a follow-up of PLS14-182 testing the southern part of the strong paired radon-in-water anomaly approximately 30 m south of the PL-2C conductor axis. The hole was collared as



steeply dipping and completed to a depth of 368.0 m, intersecting bedrock at 52.2 m. Similar to hole PLS14-182, the basement rocks consist of alternating sequences of pelitic gneiss and semi-pelitic gneiss throughout. Moderately strong hematite alteration is present from 94.7 m to 100.2 m and 119.3 m to 121.1 m.

PL-3C conductor

The PL-3 trend of EM conductors define the southern boundary of the northern Patterson Lake corridor (with the PL-1 trend defining the northern boundary of the corridor). The east-northeast-trending PL-3 series of EM conductors is approximately 8.8 kilometres long and consists of three defined conductors on strike of each other. The PL-3C conductor is the eastern discrete EM conductor of the PL-3 trend and has a strike length of approximately 1.3 kilometres. It is located approximately 250 m east of the PL-3B conductor (associated with most of the mineralization discovered to date at PLS). Five holes tested an approximately 0.8-kilometre length of the PL-3C conductor, with anomalous radioactive mineralization encountered in two holes (PLS14-196 and PLS14-208) previously reported.

PLS14-152 (line 2265E) targeted a weak radon anomaly, which is offset from the ground TDEM conductor axis roughly the same distance as mineralization at R00E. The hole location is at a conductive bright spot along the PL-3C conductor and near the most intense part of the basement resistivity low along this conductor. PLS14-152 was a 10 m north step out of PLS13-040, which was interpreted to have intersected the southern semi-pelite. The hole was collared as steeply dipping and completed to a depth of 359.0 m, intersecting bedrock at 60.9 m. The hole intersected a moderately clay-/chlorite-altered, strongly graphitic sulphide-rich pelitic gneiss and occasional mylonites over a 154.4 m interval (114.8 m to 269.2 m), flanked by a semi-pelite gneiss. In many respects, this is a similar sequence of rock as seen associated with mineralization to the west.

PLS14-154 (line 2190E) was designed as a follow-up of holes PLS13-040 and PLS13-057, coincident with a moderate radon anomaly, which is offset to the north from the TDEM conductor axis. The hole was collared 15 m grid north of PLS13-040, which had displayed moderate to strong alteration at the top of the bedrock. The hole was collared as steeply dipping and completed to a depth of 401.0 m, intersecting bedrock at 59.7 m. Basement rocks consist of an intercalated sequence of graphitic pelitic gneiss, semi-pelitic gneiss and diabase. Numerous narrow centrimetric-size fault intervals oriented five degrees to 60 degrees to core axis are present from 63 m to 94 m.

PLS14-176 (line 1500E) targeted a moderate radon-in-water anomaly located on the north side of the PL-3C conductor axis at its western end. The hole was collared as steeply dipping and completed to a depth of 359.0 m, intersecting bedrock at 61.3 m. Basement rocks consist of an intercalated sequence of graphitic pelitic gneiss and semi-pelitic gneiss throughout. Numerous narrow centrimetric-size fault intervals oriented seven degrees to 50 degrees to core axis are present from 64 m to 106 m.

Key technical information for the radon survey

The radon-in-water survey followed up on 15 discrete geophysics-identified time-domain-electromagnetic basement conductors in four high-priority areas (areas A, B, C and D). Fission's use of RadonEx's lake-bottom radon sampling survey, where the survey is conducted in the winter beneath the lake ice over known EM conductor axes, has shown to be an important layer of information to be used in identifying areas reflective of nearby radioactive source anomalies in bedrock. Analysis of these results were useful in assisting drill targeting during the 2013 drill programs at PLS.

The EIC (electret ionization chamber) survey to measure samples of radon in lake beneath the surface ice was conducted by RadonEx Exploration Management, of Saint-Lazare, Que. The survey comprised primarily samples of measurements of radon in water.

Area A

Area A covers a 1.517-square-kilometre area, which includes a group of four discrete and parallel east-northeast-trending EM conductors with five kilometres of total conductor length covered, including the PL3B conductor (which is associated with the high-grade R zones). The 2013 survey area covered the PL-3B and PL-3C conductor axis. The winter 2014 survey covered the remaining two parallel EM conductors (PL-1B and PL-2C).

The sample grid was based on 30 m to 60 m line spacing with 20 m sample spacing. A total of 848 radon-in-water samples was collected and included 27 repeat sample locations. Three two-point anomalies (one at 2,400-square-metre and two at 1,200-square-metre areas) and 11 one-point anomalies (eight at 1,200 square metres, one at 900 square metres and two at 600 square metres) were identified. These are in addition to the six anomalies identified in 2013, which included five one-point anomalies (2,400 square metres each) and one three-point anomaly (3,600 square metres).

Area B

Area B is located approximately two kilometres to three kilometres northeast of area A. Area B covers a 0.34-square-kilometre area, which includes two northeast-trending EM conductors with 1.5 kilometres of total conductor length covered.

The sample grid was based on 60 m line spacing with 20 m sample spacing. A total of 256 radon-in-water and 26 radon-in-sediment samples were collected. Five one-point anomalies covering 1,200 square metres each were identified.

Area C

Area C is located approximately 1.5 kilometres to the south of area A. Area C covers a 0.412-square-kilometre area, which includes a group of four discrete and parallel east-northeast-trending EM conductors with 1.46 kilometres of total conductor length covered.

The sample grid was based on 60 m to 120 m line spacing with 20 m sample spacing. A total of 281 radon-in-water and 36 radon-in-sediment samples were collected. A number of anomalies were identified: one five-point anomaly (6,200 square metres), one two-point anomaly (2,400 square metres) and seven one-point anomalies (1,200 square metres each).

Area D

Area D is located approximately five kilometres to the southeast of area C in the Forest Lake corridor. Area D covers a 2.815-square-kilometre area, which includes a group of 14 east-northeast-trending parallel discrete conductor segments with 4.6 kilometres of total conductor length covered.

The sample grid was based on 30 m to 60 m line spacing with 20 m sample spacing. A total of 1,225 radon-in-water samples were collected and included 27 repeat sample locations. Nine one-point anomalies (1,200 square metres each) exist.

Fission has now completed the winter 2014 exploration program with a total of 35,198 m in 92 completed holes (105 holes were precollared by the RC drill) using five diamond drills and two RC drills for precollaring; 80 holes (87 per cent) were designed as delineation holes on the main mineralized trend and 12 holes (13 per cent) were designed as exploration holes with the objective to discover new mineralized occurrences.

Updated maps and files can be found on the company's website.



Fission 3.0 Corp. (TSXV-FUU) / Brades Resources Corp. (TSXV-BRA): Fission 3.0 Survey Identifies Anomaly Cluster: Potential Uranium Boulder Field or Outcrop at Clearwater West – On April 15, Fission 3.0 Corp. and its joint venture partner, Brades Resource Corp., released the results of two surveys at their Clearwater West property in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin. These comprise a high-resolution magnetic and Fission 3.0's patent-pending radiometric airborne survey. The property-scale survey has identified a clustering of radiometric anomalies concentrated on the eastern 10 kilometres of the property where compilation of historical data shows northeast-trending electromagnetic conductors to be present. The radiometric anomalies identified so far have been prioritized for ground prospecting follow-up this summer.

A property-scale airborne VTEM survey, designed to identify basement EM conductors, has also been completed, and analysis and interpretation are in progress.

Ross McElroy, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "These results represent a very promising start to the first year of exploration at Clearwater West and warrant follow-up ground prospecting and mapping. We are particularly encouraged that the radiometric anomalies have been identified in the same area as the magnetic low corridor and coincident known EM conductors, possibly related to a structurally associated metasedimentary corridor as is common in Athabasca basin area deposits. It's becoming increasingly clear that this is a highly prospective project."

Airborne magnetic and radiometric survey

A northwest-southeast-oriented detailed property-scale airborne high-resolution magnetic and radiometric survey was flown at 50-metre line spacing for a total of 5,447 line kilometres. This is same Fission 3.0/SPI patent pending airborne radiometric survey equipment and "methodology for finding at surface radiometric occurrences" that played a key role in the early stages of Fission Uranium's discovery at the neighbouring property of PLS approximately 12 kilometres to the north, whereby the survey identified clustered radiometric anomalies that led to the discovery of the high-grade boulder field through ground prospecting.

On the Clearwater West property a number of radiometric anomalies, rated from moderate to weak have been identified, concentrated in the eastern 10 kilometres of the property. The clustering of anomalies may possibly represent an expression of a boulder field of glacial origin, or perhaps represent an outcrop source. Follow-up prospecting and mapping of these anomalies are being considered for this upcoming summer program.

VTEM airborne survey

A northwest-southeast-oriented property-scale airborne VTEM magnetic and electromagnetic survey was flown at 200-metre line spacing for a total of 641.5 line kilometres. Interpretation of the results is presently under way. Preliminary interpretation shows that EM conductors are present on the east side of the property that may represent on-strike continuation of the EM conductors seen on the PLS property immediately to the north. Such basement EM conductors, when associated with structural features and hydrothermal alteration can represent prime drill targets for uranium mineralization.

Summary of year one exploration at Clearwater West

The \$700,000 budgeted work program for year one consists of an airborne EM and magnetics survey and a high-resolution radiometric survey utilizing Fission 3.0's patent-pending airborne radiometric survey equipment and methodology for finding at surface radiometric occurrences. This will be followed by local ground geophysics and geochemical surveys (including radon), to assist in developing high priority drill targets. An updated map can be found on the company's website.

Summary of the Clearwater West project

Fission 3.0's experienced and successful management and technical team, with a record of two major high-grade uranium discoveries in the Athabasca Basin region in the past three years (Waterbury Lake project and the PLS project), operates and manages Clearwater West. Fission 3.0 currently holds a 100-per-cent interest in Clearwater West.

Brades has entered into a three-year option to acquire up to a 50-per-cent interest in Clearwater West by incurring \$5-million of staged exploration expenditures on or before Oct. 14, 2016. Year one minimum exploration requirement is \$700,000.

The Athabasca basin region hosts the world's richest uranium deposits, with a well-established and politically stable uranium exploration and mining sector. Fission 3.0 and Brades consider the recent discovery of high-grade uranium in the southwestern region of the Athabasca basin to demonstrate the prospective merit of this underexplored area.

Clearwater West lies adjacent to the south of Fission Uranium's Patterson Lake South property, host to a high-grade, shallow-depth uranium discovery along a 2.24-kilometre trend. The best drill hole to date at the PLS discovery includes intersections as high as 38.49 per cent U₃O₈ over 10.5 metres in 13.66 per cent U₃O₈ over 38.0 metres and 27.57 per cent U₃O₈ over 12.0 metres in 11.19 per cent U₃O₈ over 31.5 metres (PLS14-129; Fission Uranium news release dated Feb. 19, 2014). Fission Uranium is currently conducting an aggressive 30,000-metre drill program at PLS.

Clearwater West is an early stage exploration project prospective for hosting high-grade uranium mineralization. Such mineralization is structurally controlled and typically associated with basement graphitic shear zones within clay altered metasedimentary basement lithologies. These features have unique characteristics that can be identified by various geophysical surveys. The property covers historic airborne EM anomalies, which could be the extensions of the EM conductors identified on the PLS property immediately to the north.

Fission 3.0 Corp. (TSXV-FUU) / Azincourt Uranium Inc. (TSXV-AAZ): Fission 3.0 and Azincourt Accelerate Year Two Exploration at PLN – On April 24, Fission 3.0 Corp.'s joint venture partner, Azincourt Uranium Inc., announced that it had agreed to continue financing exploration work into year two of its earn-in option at the Patterson Lake North project. Exploration work has resumed well ahead of the June 19 anniversary date.

Program highlights:

- Initial exploration program completed in 2014 proved the prospectivity of the conductive/structural systems that were drill tested, identified a brand new 8.5-kilometre northern conductor system target and refined targets throughout the entire project area;
- \$3-million minimum expenditure commitment for year two;
- A total of 110.5 line kilometres of DC resistivity surveys: 1) 76.5 line kilometres on the N conductor and 2) 34.0 line kilometres on the Broach Lake conductor systems. Surveys are under way;
- Diamond drill holes planned for summer/fall as follow-up on the A1 and A4 conductors and on any land-based resistivity targets generated on the N and Broach Lake conductors.

Ross McElroy, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "First-year results at PLN were very encouraging and have given us some highly useful data. We are continuing to refine our list of quality targets on three highly prospective conductors and we're looking forward to the next drill program."

Drill targets

A1 conductor

The A1 conductor tested by four holes in the winter 2014 drill program and found to be a graphitic pyritic pelitic gneiss. The conductor intersected in PLN 14-10, the northernmost hole along conductor A1, had the most interesting pathfinder geochemistry of the holes drilled this winter. Anomalous values of uranium (two to 41 parts per million uranium), lead (seven to 89 parts per million lead), molybdenum (two to 125 parts per million molybdenum), nickel (70 to 862 parts per million nickel), cobalt (14 to 147 parts per million cobalt), copper (80 to 1,390 parts per million copper) and boron (10 to 183 parts per million boron) were present over an approximately 65-metre interval (230 metres to 295 metres), the interval that corresponds to the A1 conductor. These pathfinder elements are known to be anomalous associated and proximal with high-grade uranium mineralization of the style in the Athabasca basin.

An additional hole is planned up dip from hole PLN 14-10 to test this conductor closer to the unconformity. The pathfinder geochemistry of the drill core also becomes more elevated toward the northwest, which suggests that is prospectively also increases toward the northwest. Two drill holes are planned to test 400 metres and 800 metres to the north of PN 14-10 along conductor A1, where the conductance remains high and the conductor untested.

A4 conductor

The A4 conductor was defined by a ground TDEM survey carried out in January, 2014. A drill hole is planned to test this conductor at a conductive bright spot near its south end.

N conductor

The N conductor in the northeast part of the property was identified from a 2013 airborne VTEM survey and subsequently confirmed by a limited ground MT and TDEM survey. Preliminary interpretation indicates multiple west-dipping conductors. Drill targets will be refined by the current DC resistivity survey and EM surveys where necessary.

Broach Lake conductors

Two prospective conductors were identified at Broach Lake from moving loop TDEM surveys carried out in February and March, 2014. Drill targets will be refined by the contemplated resistivity survey and EM surveys where necessary.

Upon completion, all drill holes are radiometrically surveyed using a Mount Sopris 2GHF-1000 Triple Gamma probe, which allows for more accurate measurements in high-grade mineralized zones.

Drill core samples are submitted for trace element lithogeochemical analysis to look for pathfinder element enrichment signatures indicative of alteration associated with uranium mineralizing processes. Samples have been submitted to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories (an SCC ISO/IEC 17025: 2005-accredited facility) of Saskatoon. All samples sent for analysis will include a 63-element ICP-OES, uranium by fluorimetry and boron.

Patterson Lake North property

The Patterson Lake North property lies adjacent and to the north of the Patterson Lake South property, owned by Fission Uranium Corp. and where recent drill results have identified high-grade uranium in six separate pods. (See Fission Uranium news release Nov. 27, 2013.) PLN comprises approximately 27,408 hectares and is located approximately 30 kilometres immediately south of the UEX/Areva Anne and Collette uranium deposits near Shea Creek.

PLN was acquired by Fission 3.0 as a result of the Fission Uranium/Alpha Minerals agreement in December, 2013. Fission Uranium had previously expended approximately \$4.7-million on exploration of the property.

Fission 3.0 has a property option agreement with Azincourt Uranium, whereby Azincourt can acquire up to a 50-per-cent interest in PLN by incurring \$12-million of staged exploration expenditures and paying \$4.75-million in cash or Azincourt shares (at Azincourt's election) on or before April 29, 2017. Fission 3.0 is the operator and project manager.

Forum Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FDC): Five Major Structural Trends, Radioactivity and Alteration Identified by Drilling at Forum Uranium's Clearwater Project, Patterson Lake South Area – On April 17, it was announced that Forum Uranium Corp.'s winter drill program on its 100-per-cent-owned Clearwater property had successfully identified five major structural trends with reactivated graphitic shear zones, alteration and areas of localized radioactivity. These positive results warrant leaving the camp and drill on site to expedite the planning of a follow-up summer program with minimal start-up costs.

Regional exploratory drilling of gravity and electromagnetic targets intersected brecciated graphite/pyrite in reactivated faults on all electromagnetic conductor targets. Two drill holes (CW-07 and CW-08) returned a mix of strong chloritization, variable bleaching and localized secondary hematite, indicating oxidized fluids. Two holes, CW-05 (Mongo target) on the interpreted southwest extension of the Patterson Lake structure and CW-09 on the eastern arm, returned elevated radioactivity. The Mongo hole returned minor graphite, brittle/ductile breccia zones and a local radioactive peak of 300 counts per second. Numerous targets along the three-kilometre-long Mongo trend remain. Hole CW-09 intersected strongly altered and corroded, weakly graphitic pelitic gneiss with locally elevated radioactivity of up to 300 counts per second. Further drilling in both these areas has been recommended by Forum's technical team.

Ken Wheatley, vice-president of exploration, commented: "Forum is pleased with its initial drill program on this project. The combination of subvertical reactivated graphitic shear zones, intense alteration in the upper sections of the holes and the occasional occurrence of secondary hematite is indicative of the type of environment for transporting uranium-bearing fluids. Clearwater is a large and untested property strategically located along strike from the PLS deposits, and this first-pass limited drill program has provided valuable geological insight. We still have plenty of targets to drill along these structural corridors on the northern claim, and have yet to begin drilling the southern claims with their conductive trends, airborne radiometric anomalies and high uranium values in the lake sediments."

Forum completed nine holes totalling 2,310 metres on nine separate, widely spaced targets, including a number of gravity lows, radon anomalies and EM conductors, both on strike and running parallel to Fission Uranium's Patterson Lake South trend. Analytical results are expected in early June. The drill

program terminated early due to breakup, and planned drilling of a second hole on Mongo Lake was deferred due to poor ice conditions.

Forum will continue to prioritize the numerous conductive trends on the project and identify new targets from further evaluation of the results of this program. Most of the area is accessible year-round.

International Enexco Ltd. (TSXV-IEC): International Enexco Intersects 3.73% EU3O8 Over 1.2 Metres Including 11.02% EU3O8 Over 0.3 Metres on the Mann Lake Project, Athabasca, SK – On April 3, International Enexco Ltd. released new Mann Lake downhole gamma survey results for drill hole MN-065, located 150 metres north of MN-060, returning 1.2 m averaging 3.67 per cent triuranium octoxide equivalent (eU3O8), from 689.8 m to 691.0 m, and including a 0.3 m interval, from 690.3 m to 690.6 m, averaging 11.02 per cent eU3O8. When combined with recent Mann Lake results, a minimum length of 300 m of mineralized trend exists between MN-060 and MN-047 within the footwall of the western conductor target. To date, 1.8 kilometres of this unconformity target have been tested with eight drill holes, and the target remains prospective along its entire length of 3.1 km. Enexco anticipates that a follow-up drill program will be conducted in winter 2015 along untested portions of the aforementioned target and on other prospective areas at Mann Lake.

On March 10, 2014, an intersection of newly discovered unconformity mineralization was reported in MN-060. Downhole gamma survey results in MN-060 intersected 5.1 m averaging 2.31 per cent eU3O8. The intersection included a 0.4 m interval averaging 10.92 per cent eU3O8. The hole represented a new discovery footwall to the western conductor in the northern half of the Mann Lake property and is located 300 m south of hole MN-047, which, in 2013, encountered elevated radioactivity at the unconformity between Athabasca basement rocks and overlying sandstones, in an interval averaging 0.27 per cent eU3O8 over two m. The MN-060 intersection is the best returned in the product of thickness and grade from the Mann Lake property thus far.

Arnold Armstrong, president and chief executive officer of Enexco, commented: "We are extremely excited by the strong mineralized trend between MN-060 and MN-047, as shown by the intercept in MN-065. We now have an unconformity target footwall to the western conductor which extends north 3.1 km from the centre of the property. We are thrilled to have an interest in one of the most prospective areas of the eastern Athabasca basin, and we look forward to further results from the 2014 drill campaign."

The Mann Lake uranium project is located 25 kilometres southwest of the McArthur River mine between the neighbouring Hughes Lake project (Cameco/Areva/Anglo Bomarc), the Read Lake project (Cameco/Areva), and Denison Mines' 60-per-cent-owned Wheeler River project. The Mann Lake uranium project is a joint venture between Cameco (52.5 per cent), Enexco (30 per cent) and Areva Resources Canada (17.5 per cent) in which Cameco is the operator.

Approximately 50 per cent of the completed winter drill program focused on the footwall of the western conductor, a target with the newly discovered unconformity mineralization in MN-060 (5.1 m of 2.31 per cent eU3O8). Drilling following the March 10, 2014, announcement included an intersection of similar unconformity mineralization in MN-065, located between MN-060 and MN-047.

In all, the 2014 winter program totalled 13 holes and 9,838 metres drilled. Results for the holes completed on the footwall of the western conductor target, including MN-047, drilled in 2013, are listed below in order from south to north. Geochemical results for all drill holes in the 2014 program are still pending.

- MN-066, 300 m south of MN-060, encountered strong bleaching in the basal sandstone accompanied by weak pyrite and elevated radioactivity associated with faulting approximately 13 m above the unconformity. Below the unconformity, the basement is granitic with a significant hydrothermal overprint to 723.0 m. Faulting in the sandstone, weak pyrite and the hydrothermally altered basement are consistent with the mineralized drill holes to the north.
- MN-060 encountered alteration and faulting through the basal sandstone with mineralization present immediately above the unconformity. Uranium occurs as disseminations and moderate to strong pyrite and chlorite clay alteration above the unconformity from 687.6 m to 692.7 m with 2.31 per cent eU3O8 over 5.1 m. Grains of niccolite, veins of pyrite, and agglomerations of pyrrhotite and galena are proximal to stronger concentrations of uranium mineralization. Grades from downhole probe suggest the best mineralization occurs in the area of lost core from 689.0 m to 692.0 m.
- MN-060-1, a wedge hole off MN-060, encountered the unconformity at 676.2 m with a 30 m horizontal offset from the intercept in MN-060. Faulting and alteration are similar to the intercept in MN-060. Slightly elevated radioactivity occurs in local clay alteration above the unconformity.
- MN-065, 150 m north of MN-060 and MN-060-1 and 150 m south of 2013 MN- 047, encountered alteration and faulting in the basal sandstone with mineralization present immediately above the unconformity. Mineralization consists of disseminations, agglomerations and semi-massive pitchblende in strongly bleached, pyritic and chloritic-altered sandstone with an intercept of 3.67 per cent eU3O8 over 1.2 m.
- MN-047, drilled in 2013, returned geochemical results from composite samples in the sandstone with strongly anomalous uranium values throughout the sandstone section and a weighted partial average of seven parts per million (ppm) from 300.0 m to 693.3 m. The basal 23.3 m of the sandstone section returned a weighted partial average of 74.52 ppm from 670.0 m to 693.3 m. Boron values were also elevated locally. Significant core loss occurred at the unconformity where downhole probe returned two mineralized intervals of 0.7 m of 0.11 per cent eU3O8, from 693.8 m to 694.5 m, and two m of 0.27 per cent eU3O8, from 696.0 m to 698.0 m.
- MN-057, 300 m north of MN-047, encountered faulting in the lowermost 20 m of the sandstone section with brecciation, local clay gouge and pyrite. The granitic basement showed locally weak hydrothermal alteration followed by moderate to strong brick-red hematite staining.
- MN-061, 300 m north of MN-057, encountered alteration and faulting immediately above the unconformity. Elevated radioactivity was found immediately below the unconformity in hydrothermally altered pelite. The basement rocks consist of an assemblage of altered pelite followed by weakly faulted graphitic pelite ending in fresh granite.
- MN-063, 600 m north of MN-061, encountered only minor strong bleaching and no significant faulting above the unconformity. The basement consists of paleo-weathered to fresh granite.

The C conductor on the Mann Lake property consists of three geophysical conductors designated the eastern, central and western conductors, which form a six km section of an anomalous regional trend. The unconformity target intersected in MN-060, MN-065 and MN-047, occurs on the footwall (west) of the western conductor within the northern half of the Mann Lake property. A presentation on the Mann Lake uranium project can be found on the company's website.

NexGen Energy Ltd. (TSXV- NXE): NexGen Identifies Additional Geophysical Anomaly Targets at Arrow Discovery Zone – On April 29, NexGen Energy Ltd. announced that it had completed a detailed ground gravity survey over the Arrow discovery, Rook I, southwest Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan, extending the potential alteration system both adjacent to current drilling and along strike. The recent detailed survey has tightened the grid station spacing to 50 by 50 metres from an original 200-by-50-metre grid.

Highlights:

- Completion of detailed ground gravity survey over the Arrow discovery zone;
- Interpretation of the new data shows an increase in the gravity low intensity and of the areal extent of the main targeted geophysical anomaly over the Arrow discovery zone;
- Newly identified additional geophysical anomalies are now evident to the northeast and southwest along the conductor strike substantially increasing the previously interpreted potential strike length of Arrow;
- Summer program of greater than 13,000 metres of diamond drilling (three rigs) scheduled to commence mid-May, 2014.

The closely spaced gravity grid at Arrow consisted of 585 additional gravity stations which were collected in the final weeks of the winter drilling campaign. Data acquisition was performed by MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd. of Vernon, B.C., and final interpretation was completed by KOCH Geophysical Consultants of Saskatoon.

This recently completed ground gravity survey over Arrow will further assist in refining previously identified drilling targets along strike from the known mineralization intersected to date. The interpreted data will be invaluable in planning follow-up drill targeting for the upcoming summer drilling program.

Andrew Browne, vice-president, exploration and development, commented: "The original ground gravity geophysical data that assisted in identification of the Arrow target area was based on wider-spaced stations. This new tighter-spaced gravity data, coupled with our recent drilling results, has enhanced our understanding of the Arrow project and increased the area of interest for targeting substantial basement mineralization."

Uracan Resources Ltd. (TSXV-URC): Uracan/UEX Report Uranium Mineralization on the Black Lake Project; Ground Geophysical Survey Underway – On April 2, Uracan Resources Ltd. released initial drilling results from the first six diamond drill holes completed on the Black Lake project, located along the northern margin of the prolific Athabasca Basin in Northern Saskatchewan.

The drilling program encountered uranium intersections of 0.131 per cent triuranium octoxide over 0.5 metre and 0.124 per cent triuranium octoxide over one metre in drill hole BL-148 that is hosted within and adjacent to the eastern fault zone from which previous drilling intercepts on the property have been obtained. These mineralized intervals encountered in drill hole BL-148 occur at and up to 19 metres below the unconformity between the overlying Proterozoic Athabasca sandstones and underlying Archean basement rocks. The basement-hosted mineralization intersected below the footwall unconformity is significant as this style of mineralization has not been encountered previously in this area of the property and represents a new prospective target.



The Black Lake project covers a total of 30,381 hectares within the Athabasca basin. The exploration drilling program totalling 2,748 metres tested a number of geophysical and geochemical targets identified through the interpretation of data generated by previous work programs and followed up on uranium mineralization intersected in previous drill campaigns.

Uracan is currently in the process of earning a 60-per-cent participating interest in the property by incurring a total of \$10-million in exploration expenditures over a 10-year period (see press release of Feb. 13, 2013). UEX is the operator of the property during the earn-in period.

BL-148

Hole BL-148 was drilled to target the postsandstone reverse eastern fault zone where a wedge of basement rocks has been overthrust onto parts of the Athabasca sandstone. Drilling in this hole targeted mineralization intersected in previous hole BL-082 (0.5 per cent triuranium octoxide over 3.3 metres, including 1.6 per cent triuranium octoxide over 0.7 metre) approximately 50 metres along strike to the southwest, as well as the potential for a northwest-oriented structure cutting across the main eastern conductor in this area.

BL-148 intersected the hanging wall unconformity of the reverse fault wedge at a depth of 265.8 metres and the footwall unconformity at a depth of 298.2 metres. Strong hematization is present in both the hanging wall and footwall basement rocks which overprints most of the local textures. A strong fault zone was also intersected within the sandstone just above the wedge.

Geochemical results from three zones of mineralization in BL-148 are as follows:

- 0.131 per cent triuranium octoxide over 0.5 metre from 275 metres to 275.5 metres (9.1 metres below hanging wall unconformity);
- 0.043 per cent triuranium octoxide over 0.5 metre from 299.5 metres to 300 metres (1.3 metres below footwall unconformity);
- 0.124 per cent triuranium octoxide over one metre from 317 metres to 318 metres (18.7 metres below footwall unconformity).

Most significantly, the basement-hosted mineralization intersected below the footwall unconformity has not been encountered previously in this area of the property and represents a new prospective target for basement mineralization associated with the fault. In the Athabasca basin, the presence of a mineralized basement wedge is considered to be an important geological feature for potential uranium deposition having formed a structural trap for mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. Graphitic breccia within the fault is also an important element in uranium deposition, and bleaching and alteration in the sandstone and basement rocks commonly seen as a halo surrounding uranium mineralization.

BL-143 and BL-147

Holes BL-143 and BL-147 were drilled on section to target a coincident magnetic low and gravity low along the edge of an airborne electromagnetic high approximately 850 metres northeast along the projected trend of the eastern fault zone intersected in hole BL-148. Fault zones were intersected in the sandstone above the unconformity in both holes, which consist of strongly bleached and desilicified sandstone as well as strong local clay alteration and dravite veining. The unconformity was encountered at 268.8 metres in BL-143 and 273.2 metres in BL-147. The projection of this fault zone at the unconformity is a prospective target for future drilling.



BL-144

Hole BL-144 targeted a coincident resistivity, magnetic and gravity low within a pelitic package. The hole intersected a variably altered and hematized sequence of Athabasca sandstone to the unconformity at 291.3 metres. A zone of quartz dissolution was intersected in the sandstone consisting of broken angular and local sandy friable core, which may represent a potential fault structure. Broad intervals of graphitic pelite were encountered in the basement rocks below the unconformity with up to 40 per cent graphite noted in several intervals.

BL-145

Hole BL-145 targeted a coincident resistivity, magnetic and gravity low. The hole intersected variably altered and bleached sandstone to the unconformity at 326.8 metres. Several zones of quartz dissolution were intersected within the sandstone with the widest and most intense present as a 30-metre zone characterized by sandy intervals and local sections of broken friable core in the upper portion of the hole.

BL-146

BL-146 intersected relatively unaltered sandstone to the unconformity at 408.6 metres. Local broken friable zones were noted throughout the sandstone. The basement rocks comprise fine-grained, weakly foliated to massive graphitic pelitic gneiss, pelitic gneiss and granitic gneiss. Graphite content ranged from 1 per cent to 20 per cent with local areas of higher graphite content.

Ground geophysical program

Currently a geophysical contractor is mobilizing to the property to commence a ground direct current resistivity program over the central portion of the property. Once the full results from the drilling and ground geophysical programs have been received, Uracon and UEX will undertake additional drilling and fieldwork on the property to follow up results from the winter programs as well as test additional targets not completed during the winter drilling program.

Uravan Minerals Inc. (TSXV-UVN): Update - Stewardson 2014 Exploration Program – On April 30, Uravan Minerals Inc. announced that it had completed phase one of a three-phase exploration program on the Stewardson property. The Stewardson property is located on the Virgin River structural trend within the south-central portion of the Athabasca basin, Saskatchewan, and is a joint exploration effort between Uravan and Cameco Corp. Uravan is the operator with the responsibility to plan and implement the technical program in consultation with and on behalf of Cameco, which is financing the 2014 exploration.

The first phase of exploration consisted of a surface Squid fixed-loop TDEM (time-domain electromagnetic) geophysical survey completed under winter conditions by Patterson Geophysics Inc. of La Ronge, Sask. The Squid TDEM system has proven to be effective in detecting conductive sources in deeper terrain. The fixed-loop survey grid consisted of nine survey lines and three sets of opposing loops, positioned perpendicular to the north-trending E conductor (target area A) located in the south-central portion of the Stewardson property. Target area A outlines the most conductive portion of the E conductor previously identified in the airborne ZTEM geophysical survey completed in 2013. The ZTEM survey delineated two prominent basement conductive features that transect the Stewardson property. These conductive features are interpreted to be the northern extension of the C and E conductors defined by Cameco on its Virgin River project, which adjoins the Stewardson property to the south.

The preliminary interpretation of the Squid TDEM data indicates a strong correlation with the ZTEM-defined trace of the E conductor. Modelling of the Squid TDEM data is in progress.

The trace of the E conductor in target area A is supported by an anomalous surface geochemical corridor made up of radiogenic lead isotopic ratios ($^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$) in the clay-size fraction of soil samples and tree cores and anomalous uranium values in the clay-size fraction of soil samples. These surface geochemical anomalies were identified from a propertywide multifaceted surface geochemical sampling program completed by Uravan in 2011. The direct correlation of the E conductor with an anomalous surface geochemical corridor, as defined above by the unique element and isotopic compositions, are key coincident components required to define potential uranium mineralization at depth versus drilling blind conductors.

In early June, 2014, the second phase of exploration will commence over target area A. This phase will consist of two components: (1) a surface internal field gradient (IFG) geophysical survey; and (2) an infill surface geochemical sampling program. The IFG survey is a natural-source electromagnetic system that will be conducted by EMPulse Geophysics Ltd. of Dalmeny, Sask. The IFG survey will be positioned concordant with the three central lines of the Squid TDEM profiles, and is intended to supplement the fixed-loop Squid data.

The planned infill surface geochemical sampling program is designed to provide detail to the previous propertywide multifaceted surface program completed in 2011, and will be oriented directly over the E conductor in target area A. The surface program will consist of 450 survey sites for collecting tree cores, B-horizon and C-horizon soil samples for analysis of the clay-size fraction, and A2-horizon soil samples for MET analysis. The sampling grid is designed to merge with the 2011 surface geochemical data, collected on a 500-metre grid spacing, to give an effective sampling grid density of approximately 200 metres. Soil sample preparation and elemental analysis will be completed by Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. The clay-size fraction of soil samples (less than two micrometres) will be separated and then analyzed for 53 elements, plus all rare earth elements (REEs) and lead isotopes, by ICP-MS and ICP-ES. The A2-horizon soil samples will be analyzed by Environmental BioTechnologies Inc. (EBT) in Lodi, Calif., using its MET analytical method. The infill sampling program will be conducted by Uravan's technical group.

The proposed third phase of the exploration program will consist of two diamond drill holes to test the E conductor in target area A. Final drill hole positioning will be based on the combined results and correlation of the surface geophysical and infill geochemical surveys. Mobilization of drilling equipment to the Stewardson property was completed in March, 2014, under winter conditions. Drilling operations will commence in August, 2014, and be conducted by Major Drilling Group International Inc. from Winnipeg, Man.

Larry Lahusen, chief executive officer of Uravan, stated: "I believe the E conductor at target area A represents a significant conductive bright spot that correlates amazingly well with surface geochemical anomalies, a key requirement in Uravan's exploration strategy. Since 2008, Uravan and QFIR have pursued innovative surface geochemical techniques that help define prospective exploration targets associated with positive geophysical, structural and geological features. Following two surface geochemical studies over known high-grade uranium deposits at Cigar West and Centennial, and five other surface geochemical programs on Uravan's active projects, we are now starting to understand what a mineralized conductor looks like geochemically versus the many barren conductors that transect the Athabasca basin. The conductive bright spot at target area A on the Stewardson property is well correlated with positive anomalous surface geochemical patterns, which has defined a unique drilling opportunity and a potential game changer for uranium exploration."