

The successful application of modern exploration techniques to previously explored areas in the Athabasca Basin, Canada

Or . . . New discoveries in the four corners of the basin

Ken Wheatley

Forum Uranium



Maurice Bay

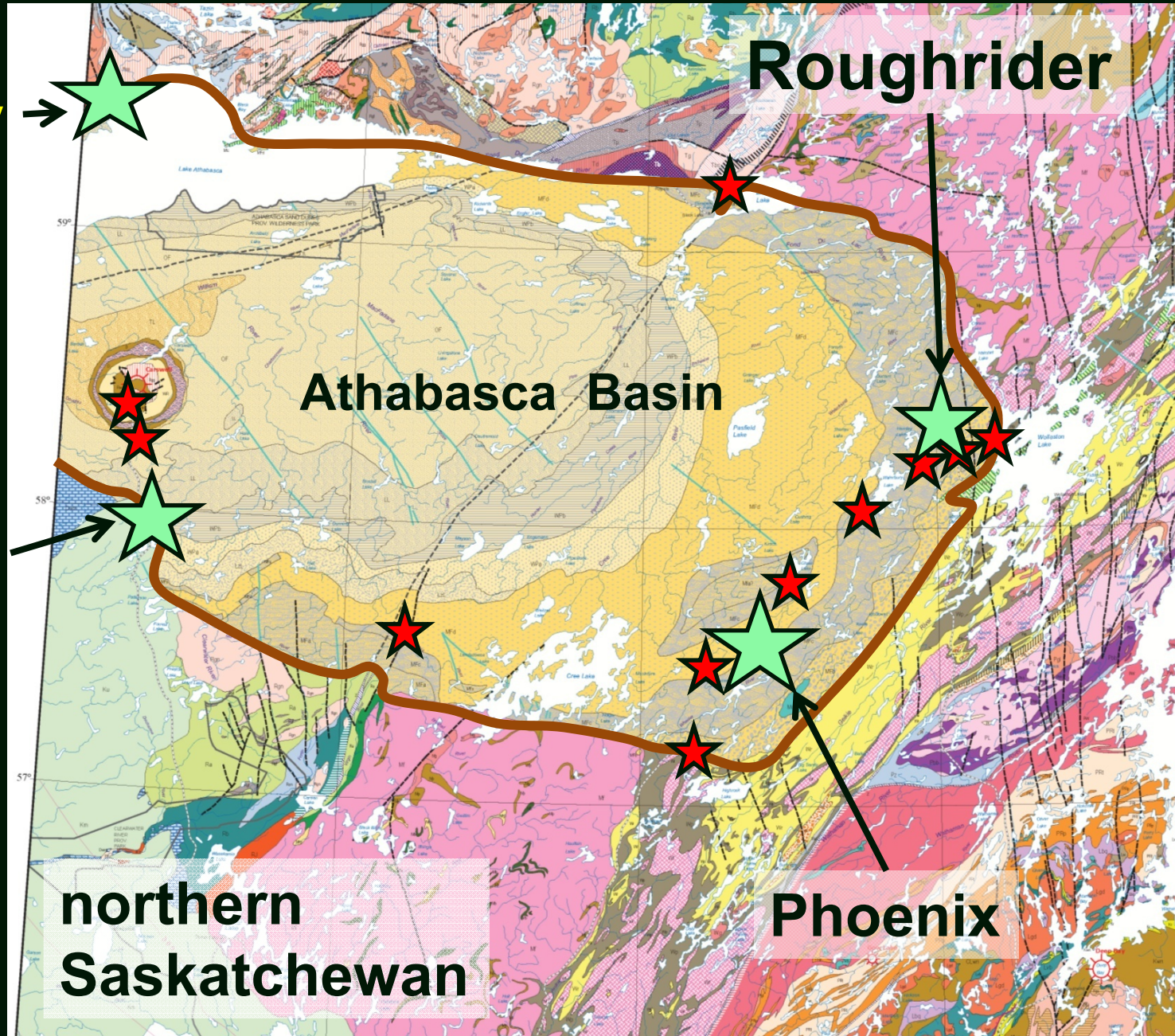
PLS

Roughrider

Athabasca Basin

**northern
Saskatchewan**

Phoenix



Evolution of uranium deposit models in the Athabasca

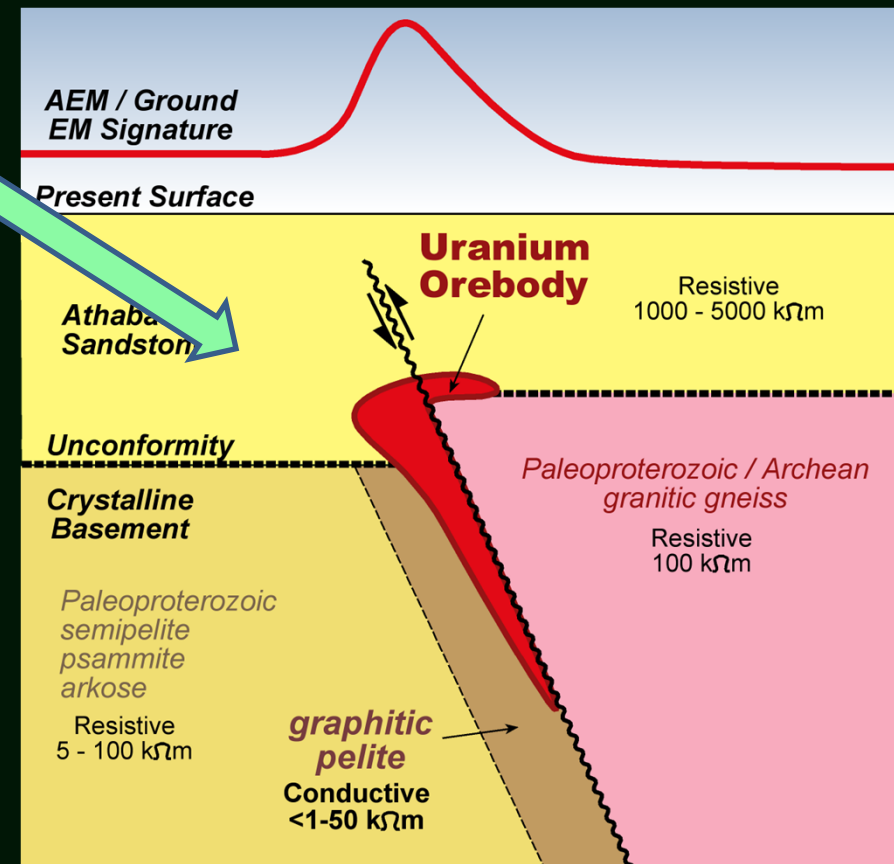


Roll front in sandstones
and vein type in basement in early '70s

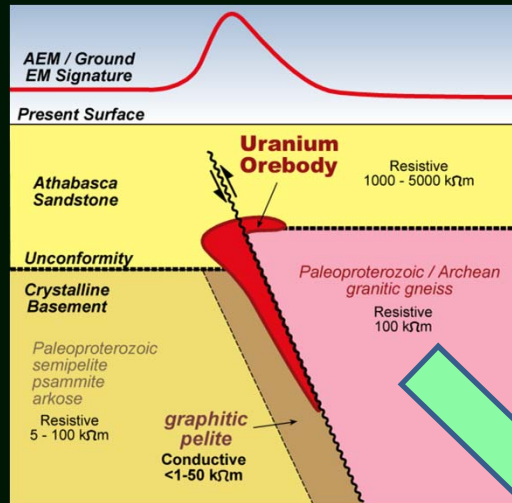
Unconformity deposits: Key Lake (1975)

sandstone

basement



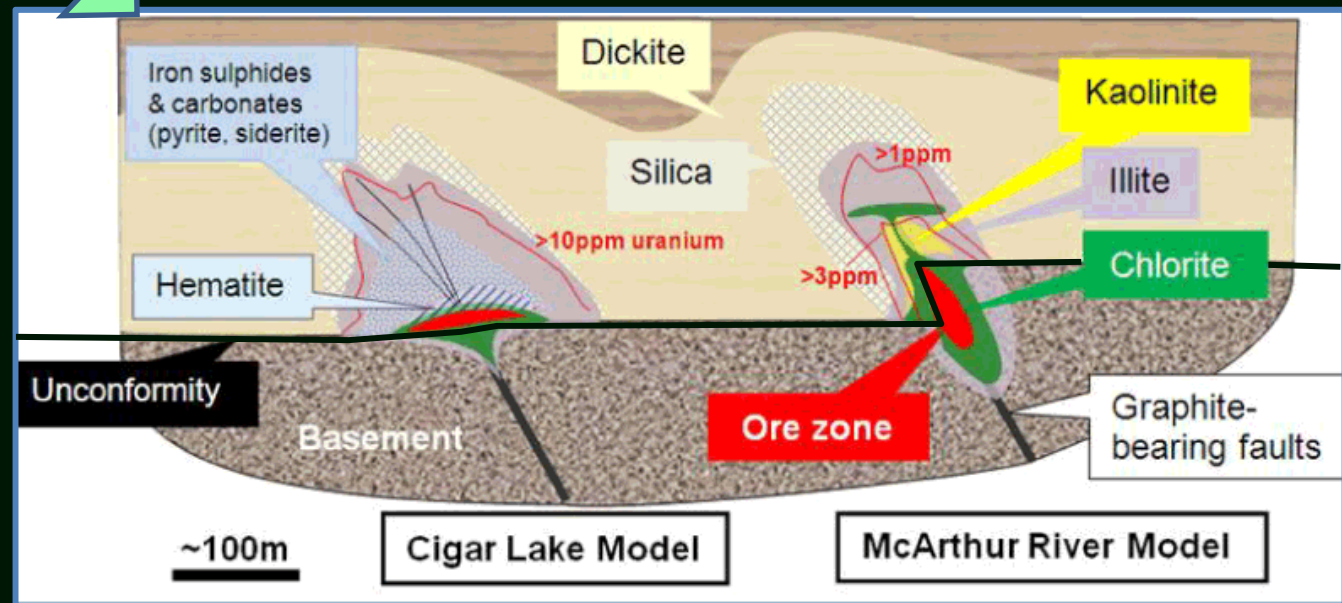
Evolution of uranium deposit models in the Athabasca



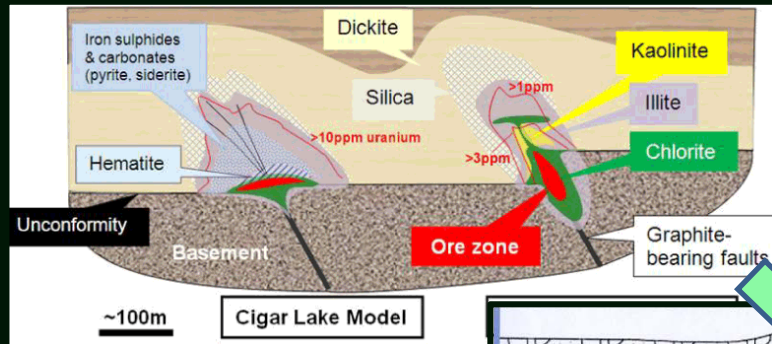
Cigar (1980) and McArthur (1988)

sandstone

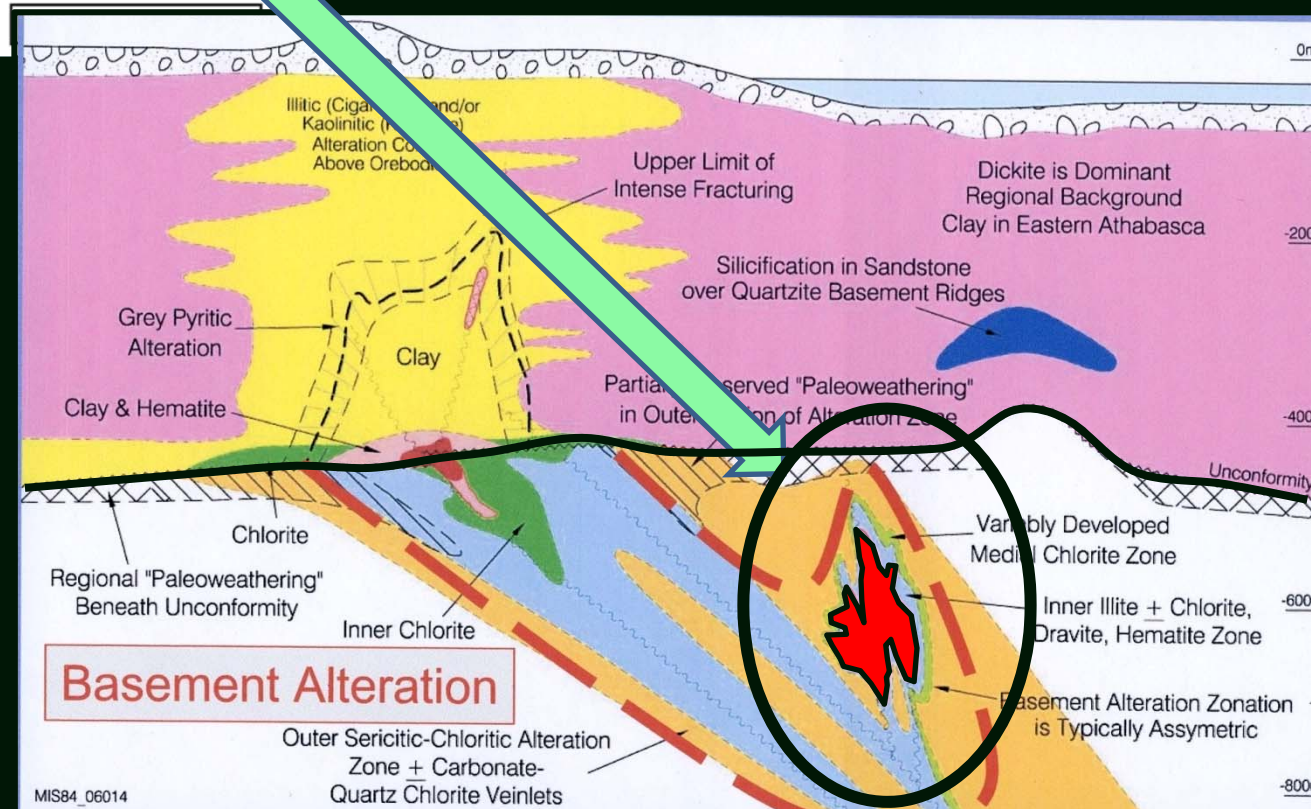
basement



Evolution of uranium deposit models in the Athabasca



**P-Patch (1997), Millennium (2000)
and Roughrider (2008)**



(from Cameco)

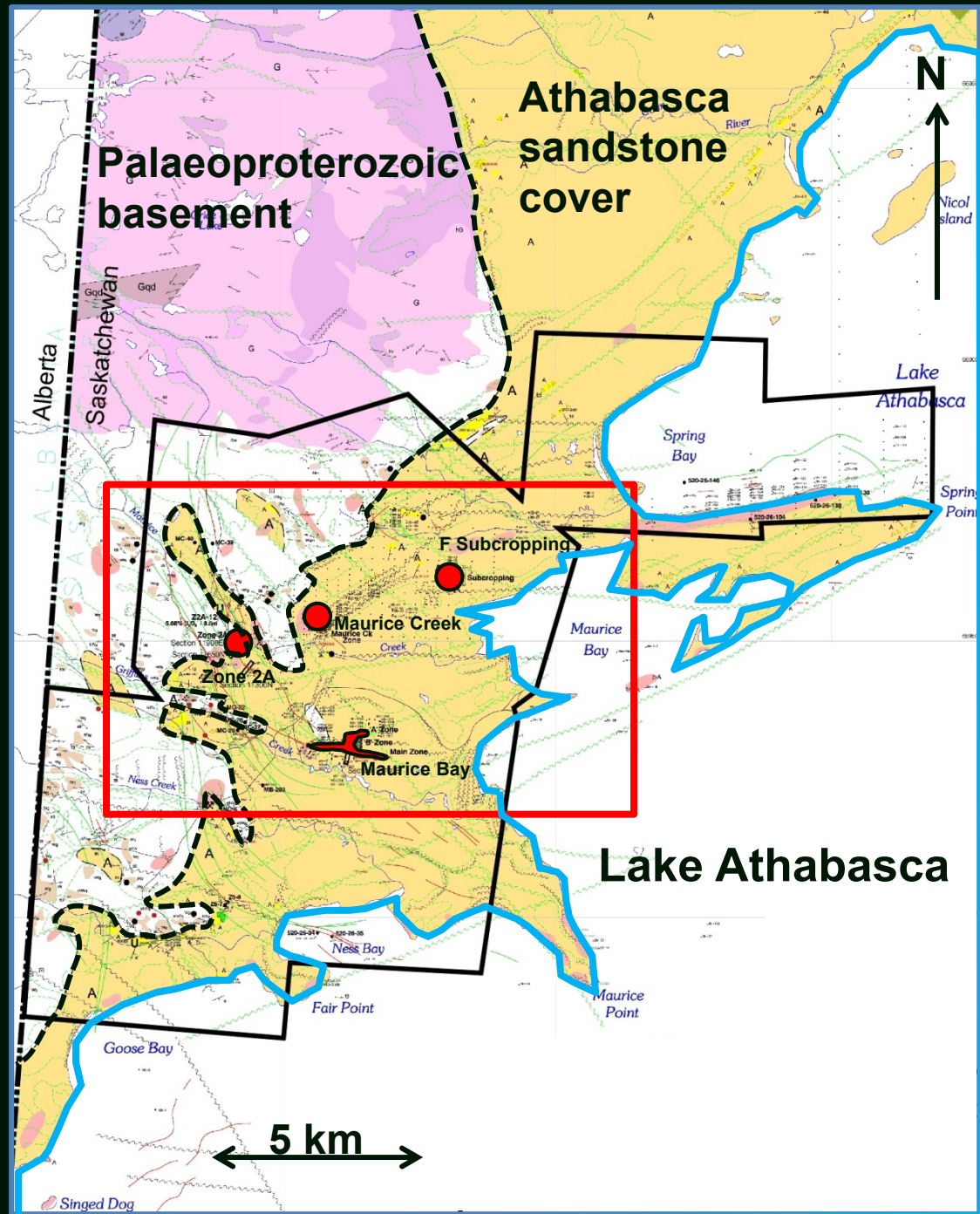


Saskatchewan

- Maurice Bay
- Maurice Creek
- F Subcropping
- Zone 2A

The area was explored again from 2004 to 2008: mag and EM surveys, 10 drill holes but no success

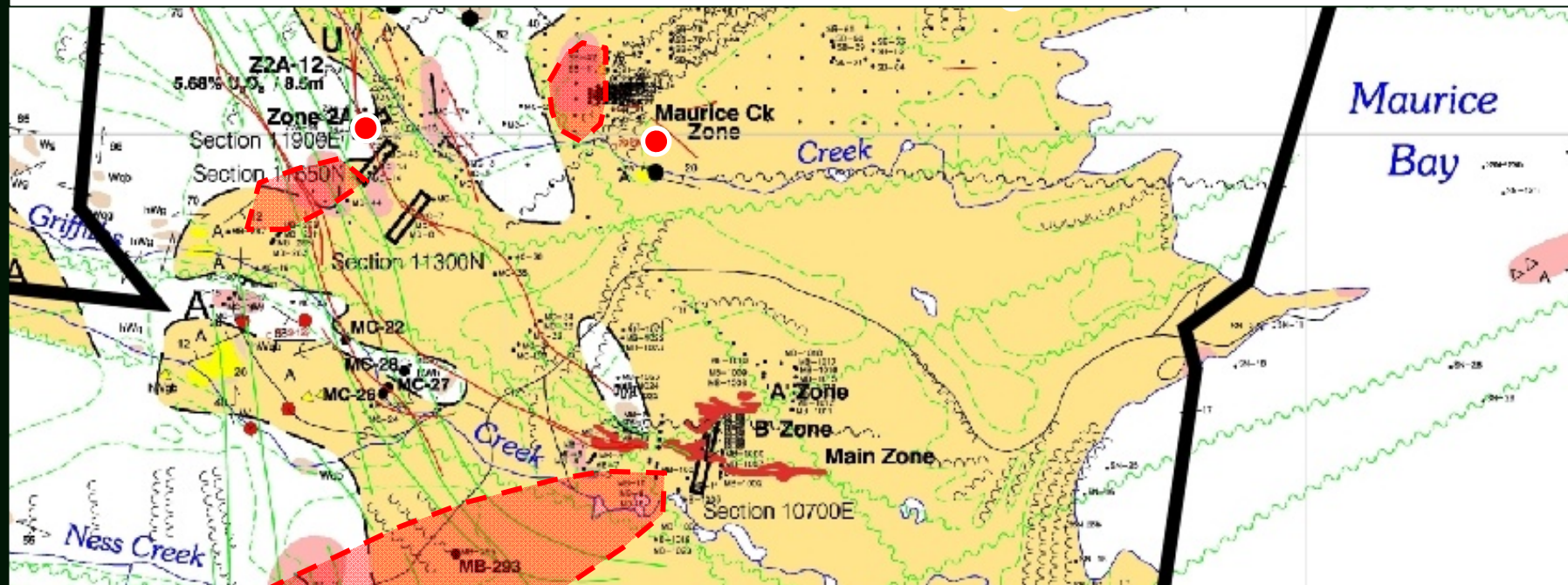
Both companies used the Key Lake deposit model



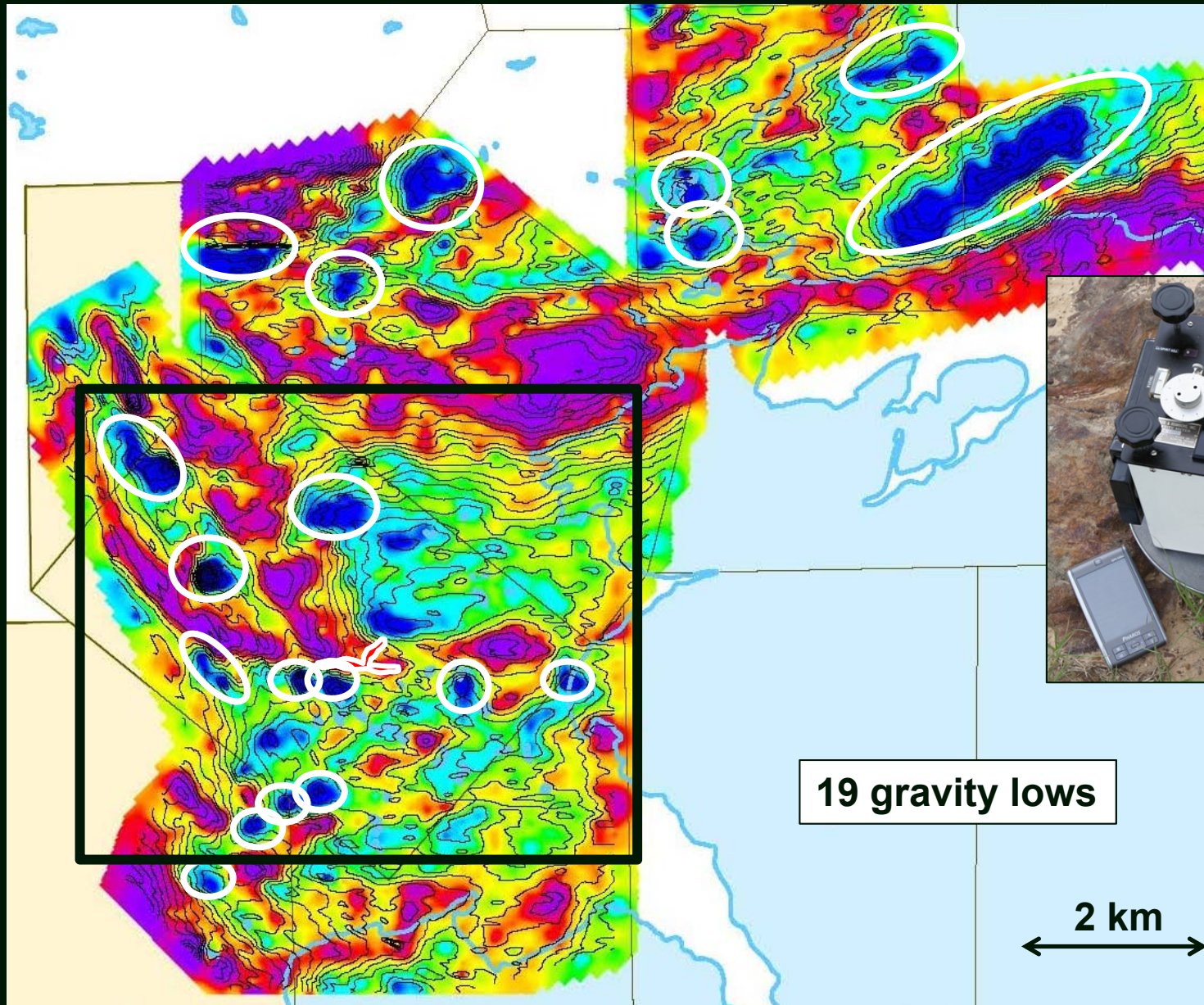
The historic showings were found mostly by surface prospecting: boulder fans were followed up to the apex and drilled.

Forum Uranium started exploring in 2012:

Current work is looking for basement-hosted Millennium style deposits (gravity low, boron halo, EM conductor)



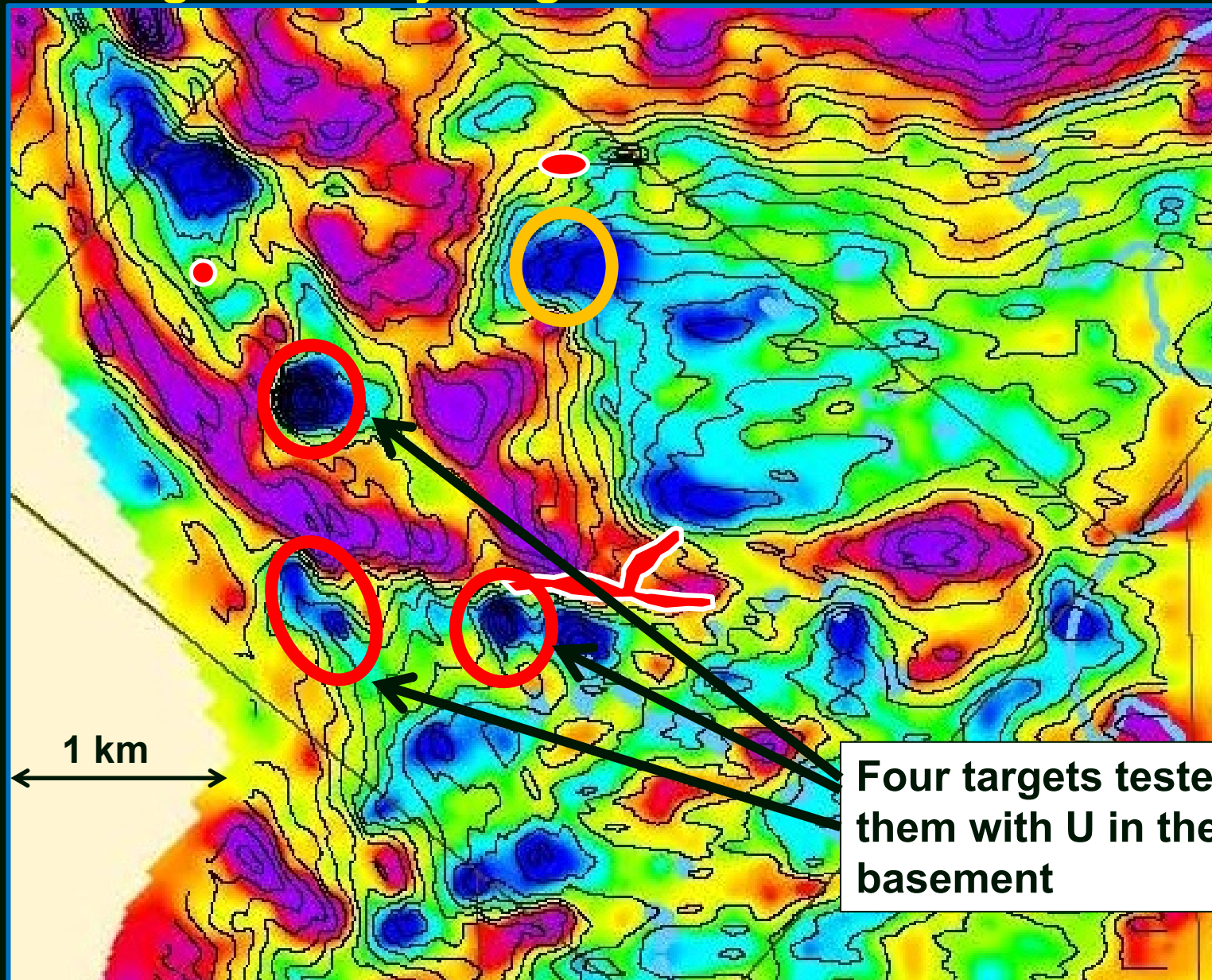
Ground Gravity of the NWA Project - filtered



19 gravity lows

2 km

Testing of Gravity Targets



Four targets tested, 3 of them with U in the basement

Density measurements: sandstone

fresh sandstone: 2.42 gm/cc

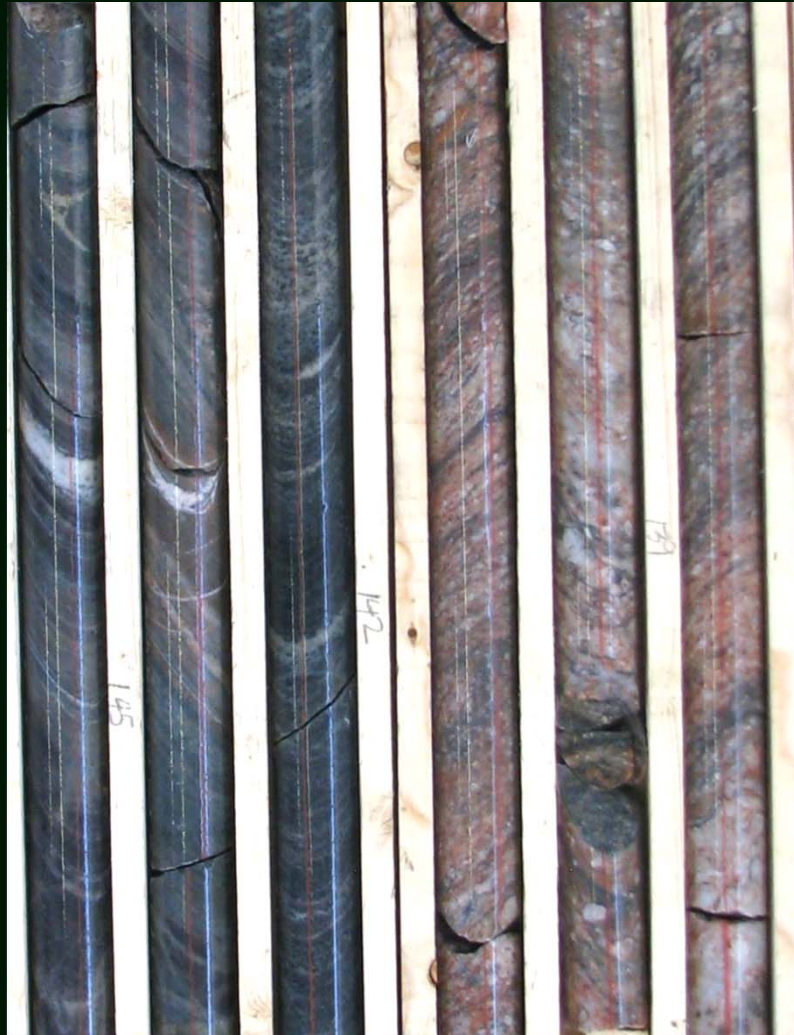


altered sandstone: 2.06 gm/cc



Density measurements: basement

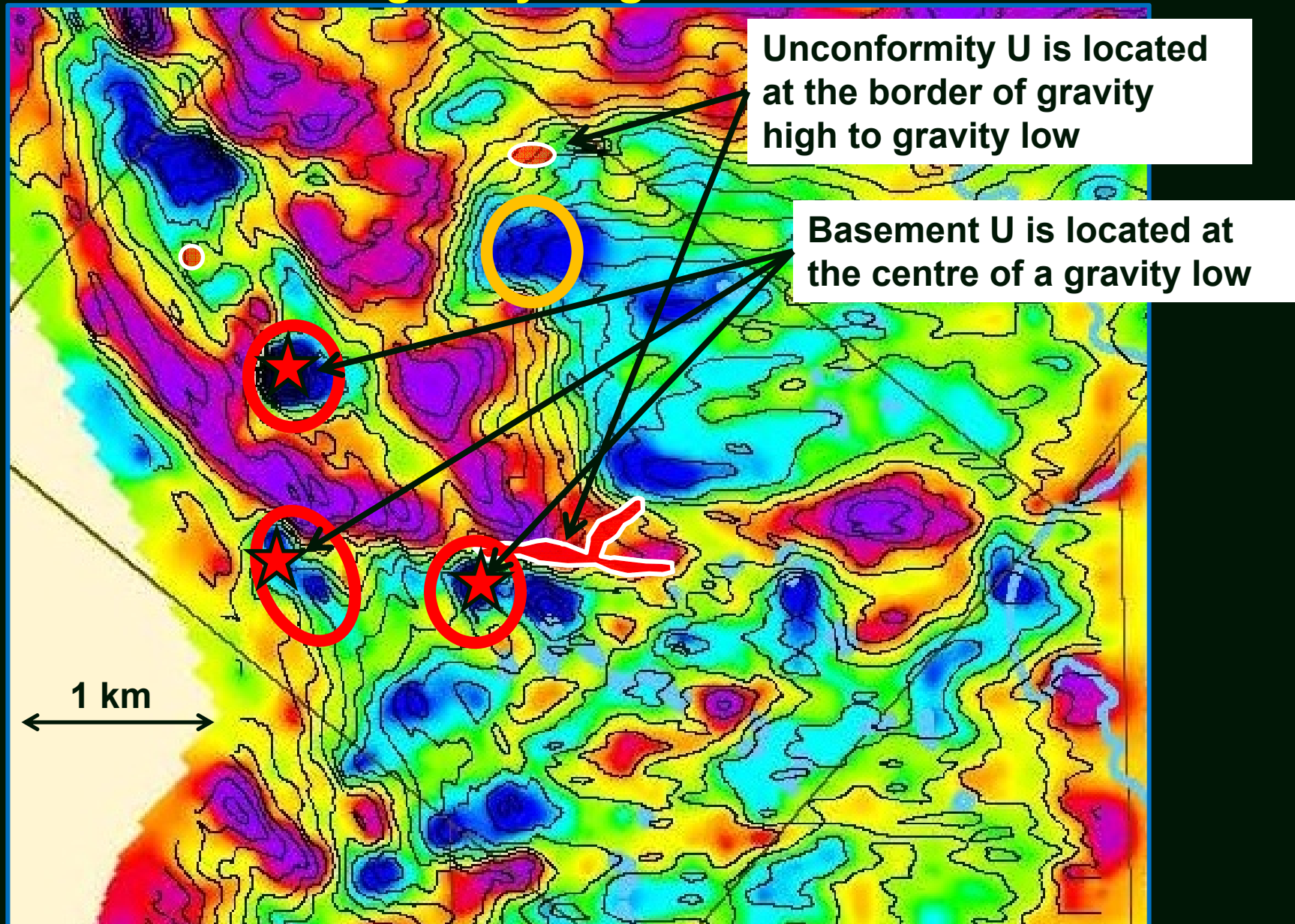
fresh basement: 2.71 gm/cc



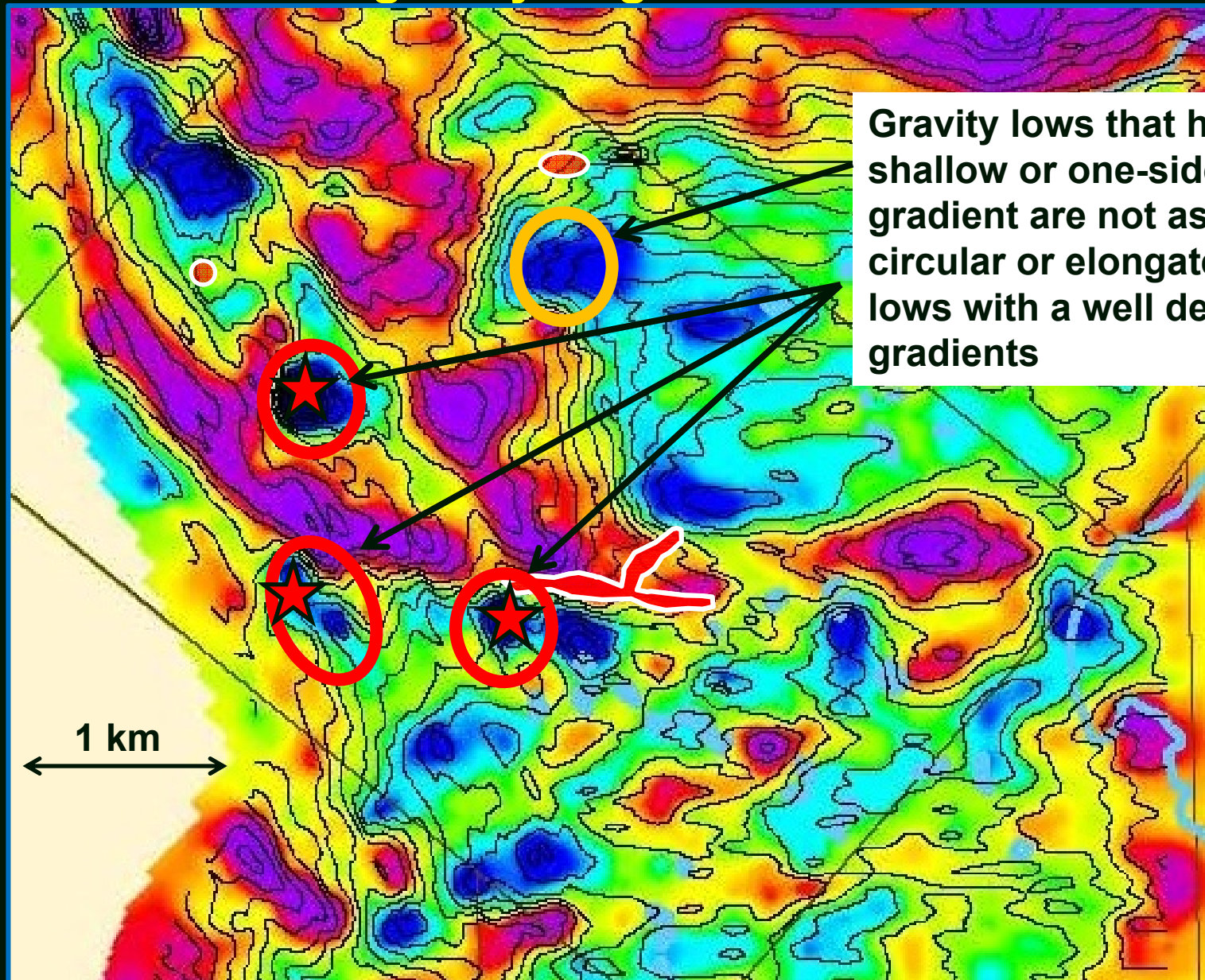
altered basement: 2.29 gm/cc



Conclusions of gravity targets 1



Conclusions of gravity targets 2



Gravity lows that have a shallow or one-sided gradient are not as fertile as circular or elongated gravity lows with a well defined gradients

3 Types of U Mineralization

Maurice Bay

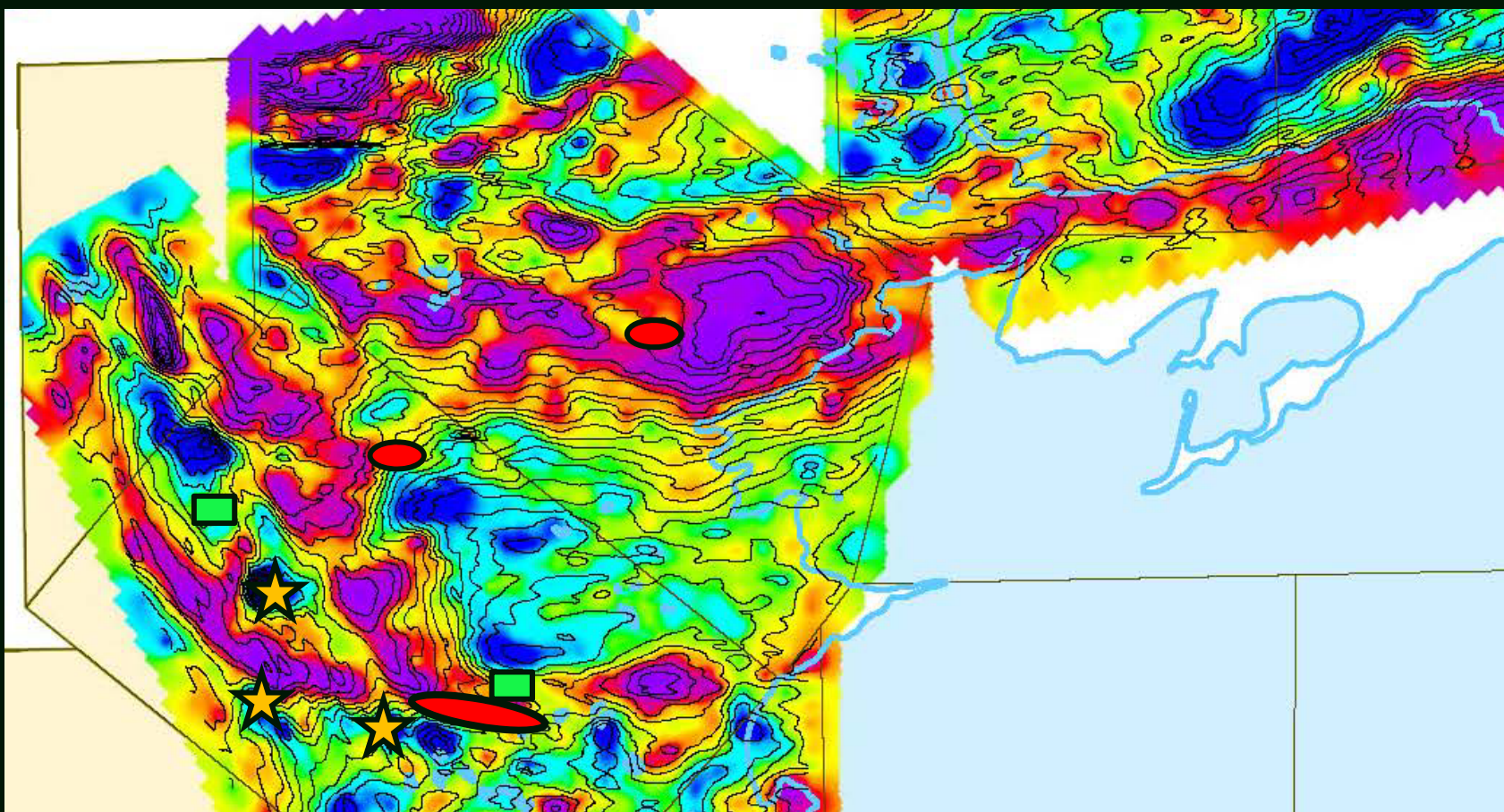
Unconformity

0.1 to 0.6% U**Maurice Bay****Maurice Creek****F-Subcropping**

Basement

(Vein Type)**1 to 9% U****Zone 1A****Zone 2A**

Basement

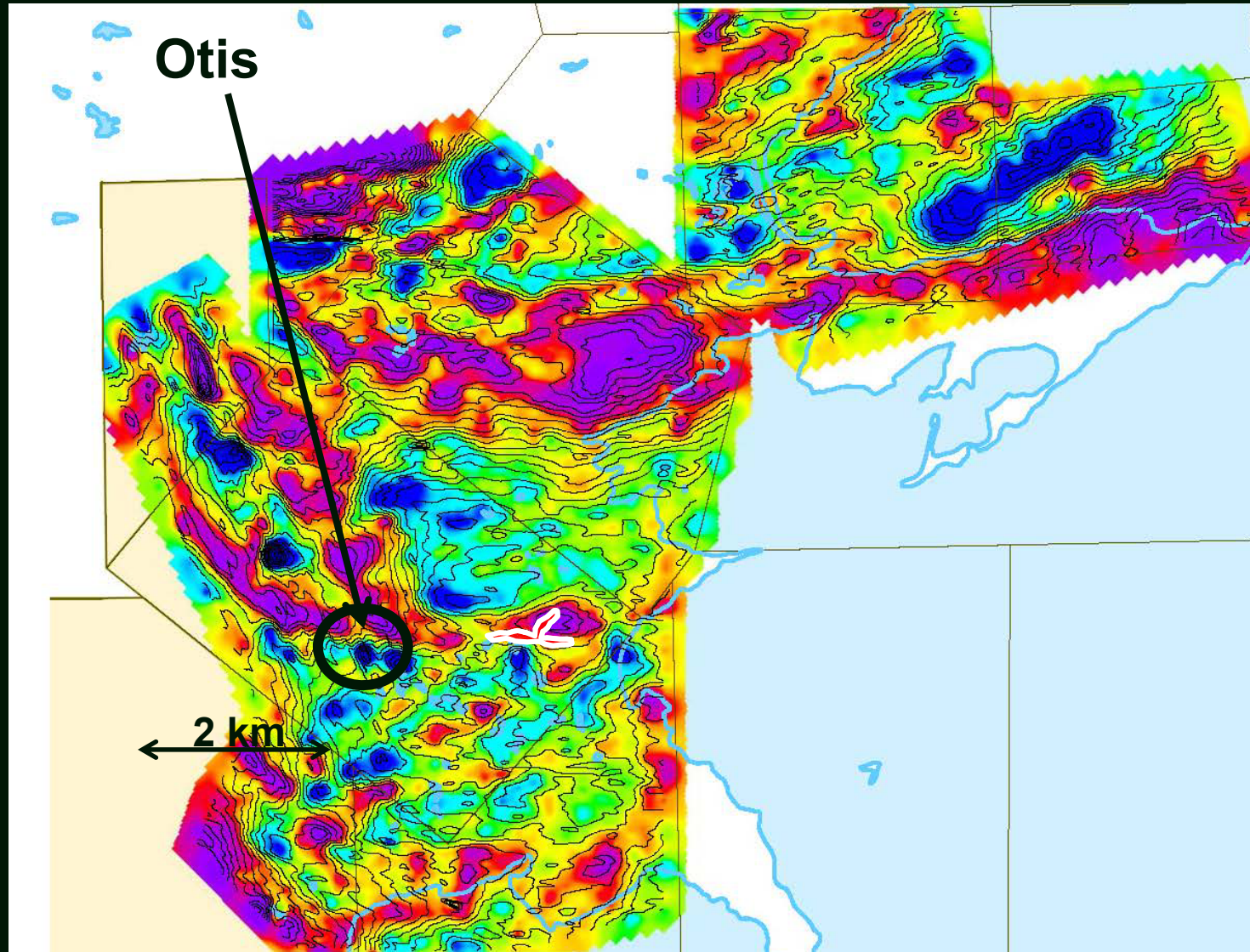
(Millennium Type)**0.1 to 2.8% U****Opie****Barney****Otis West**

Basement Hosted Vein Type Mineralization

Zone A mineralization (1 to 9.6% U)

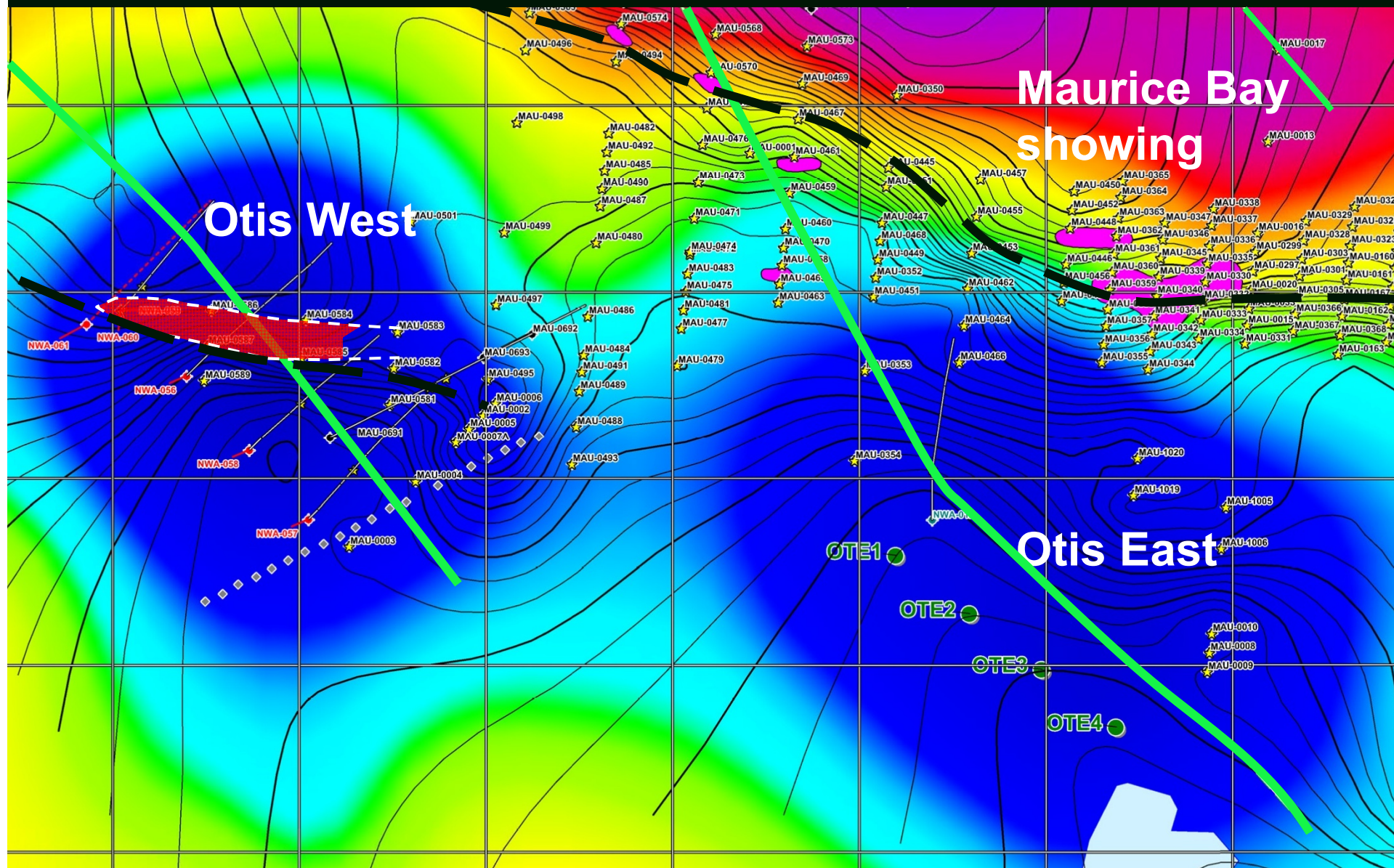


Basement Hosted Millennium Type Mineralization



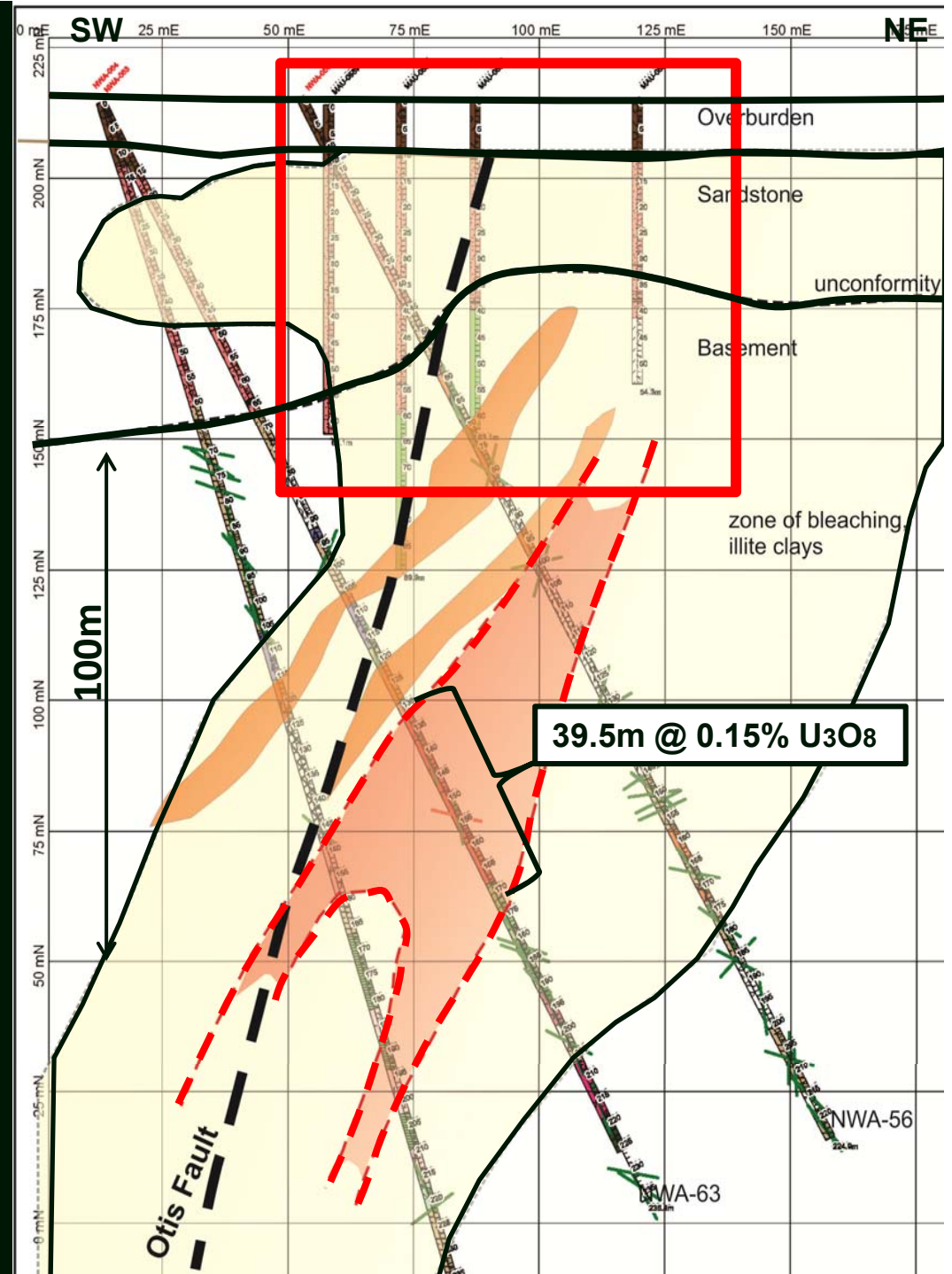
Otis West: Plan View

U/C elevation contours



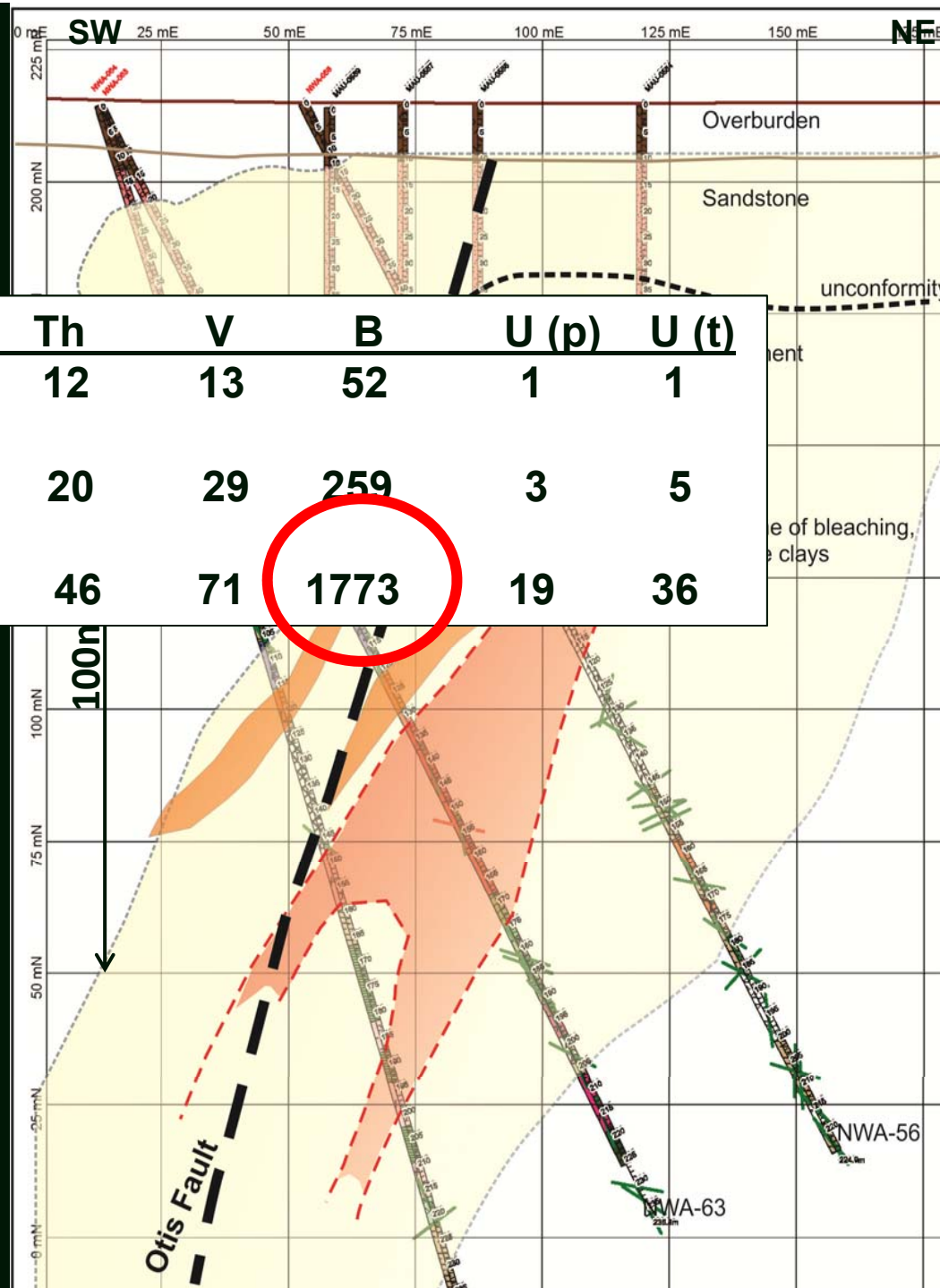
Otis West: Cross Section

alteration halo



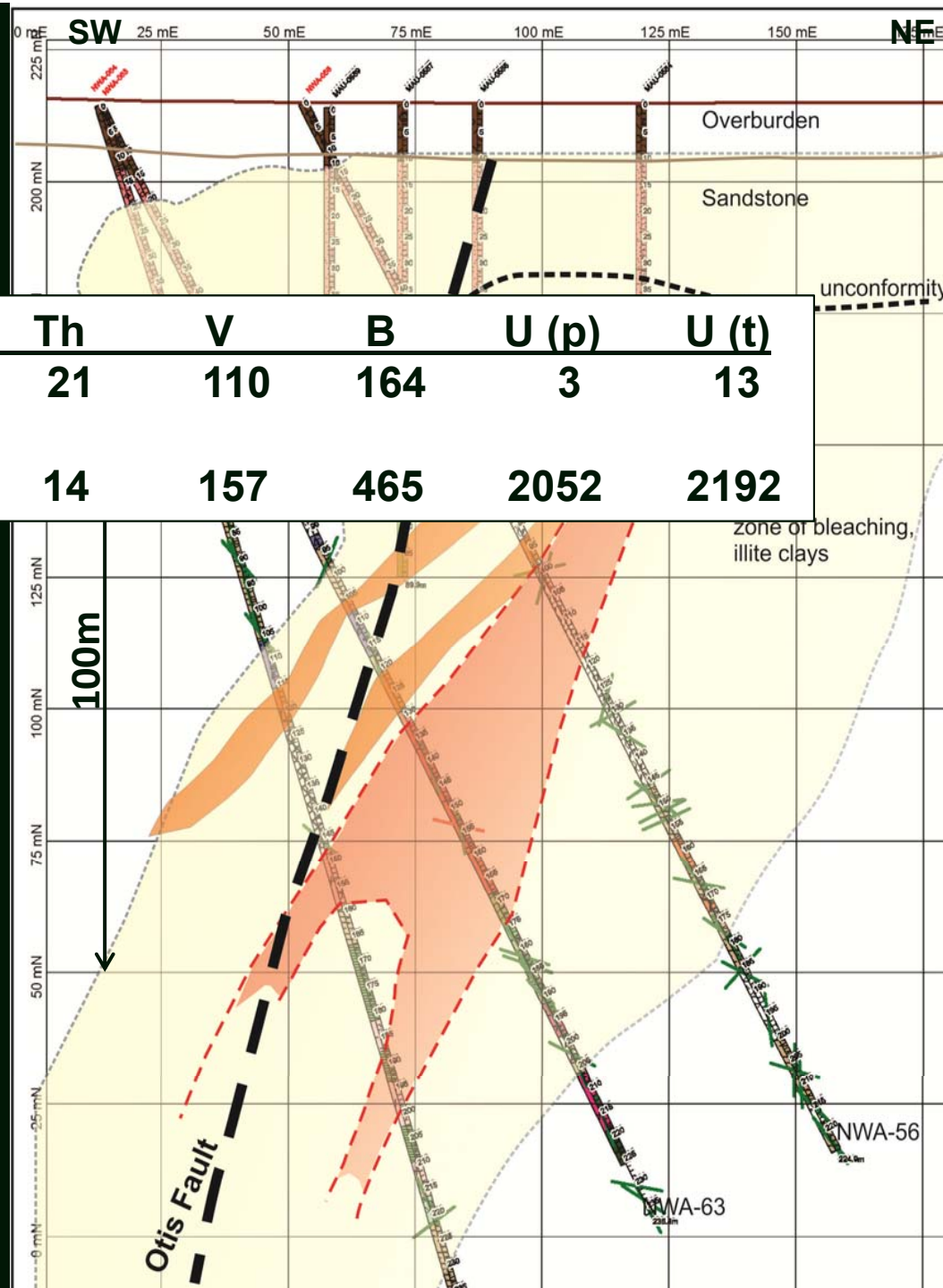
Sandstone Geochemistry

	As	Mo	Ni	Pb	Th	V	B	U (p)	U (t)
Barren	1	1	3	6	12	13	52	1	1
Near	1	2	46	34	20	29	259	3	5
Zone	2	2	123	24	46	71	1773	19	36



Basement Geochem

	As	Mo	Ni	Pb	Th	V	B	U (p)	U (t)
Near	1	1	71	14	21	110	164	3	13
Zone	40	58	164	86	14	157	465	2052	2192



Otis West: Core Photos

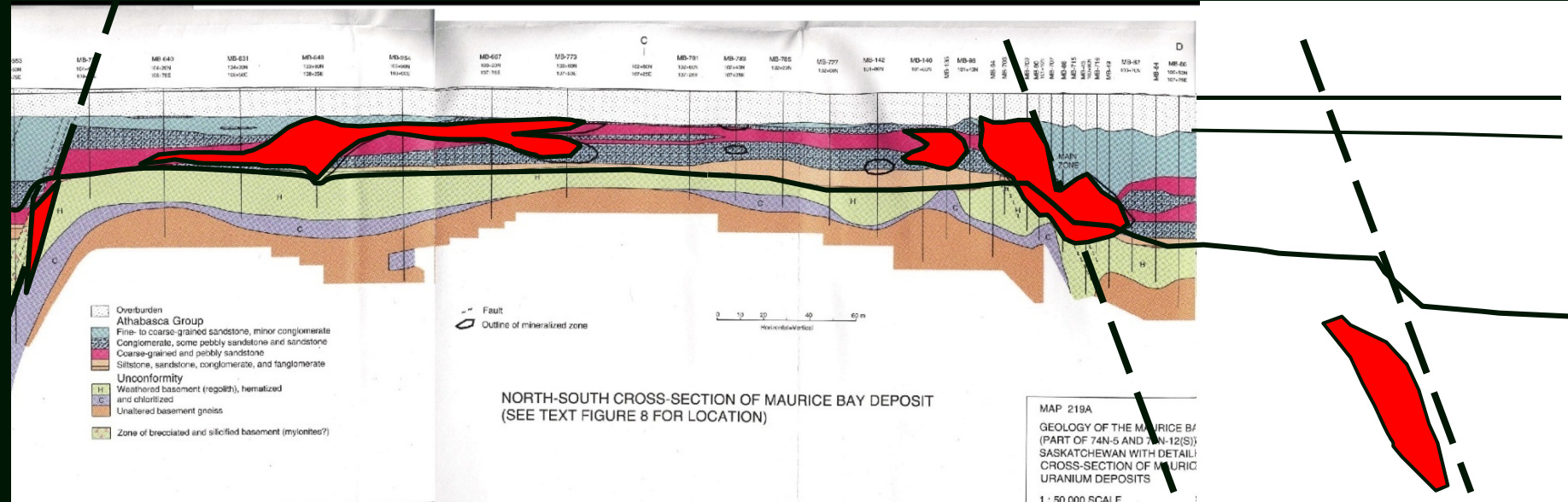
Maurice Bay

**Dravite clay
(boron host)**



Different uranium styles in one area

500m



Zone A
(vein type)

Zone B

Main Zone
(Key Lake)

Otis West
(Millennium)

from C. Harper (1986)

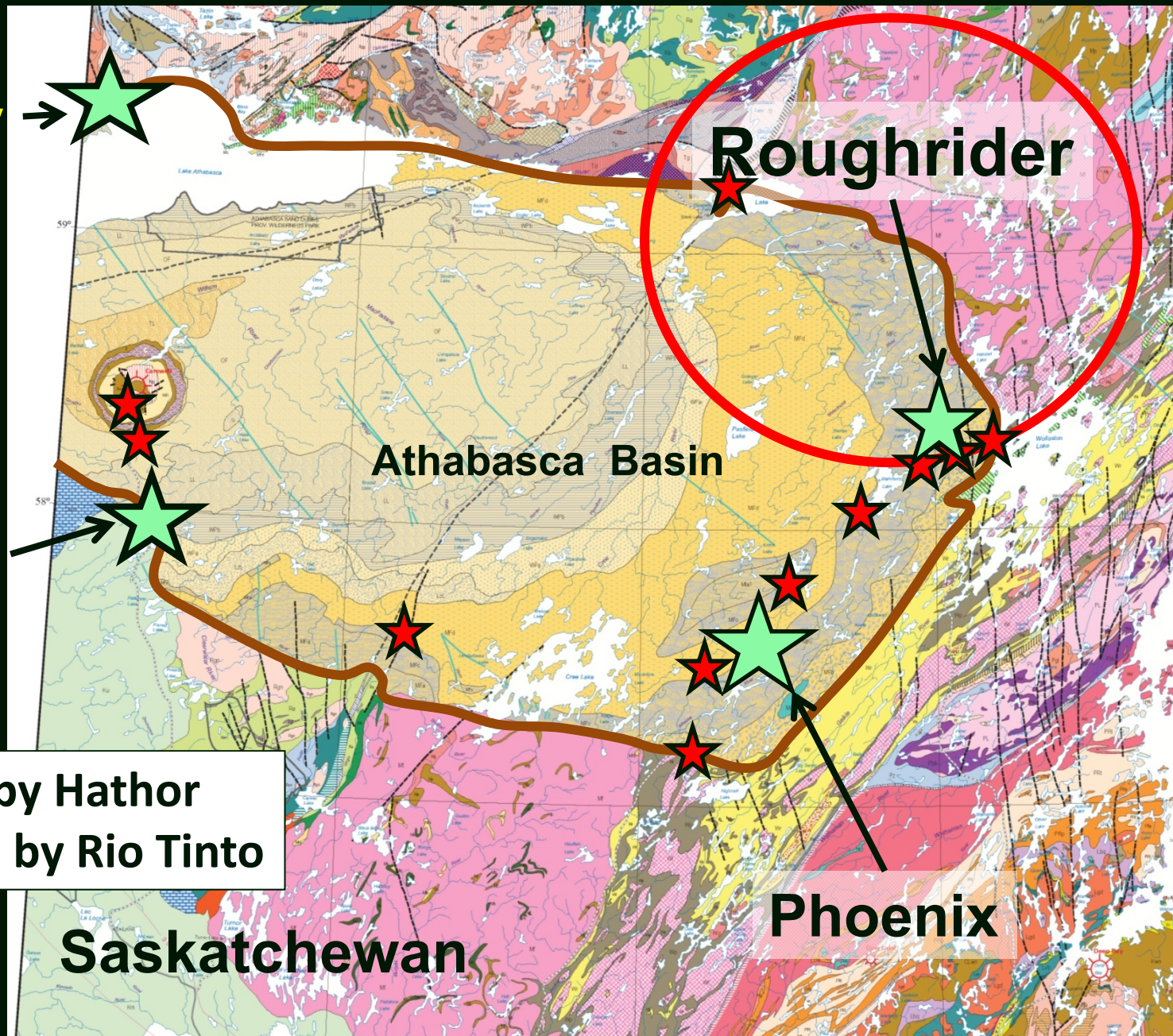
Conclusion: - it is always important to remember the effects of gravity



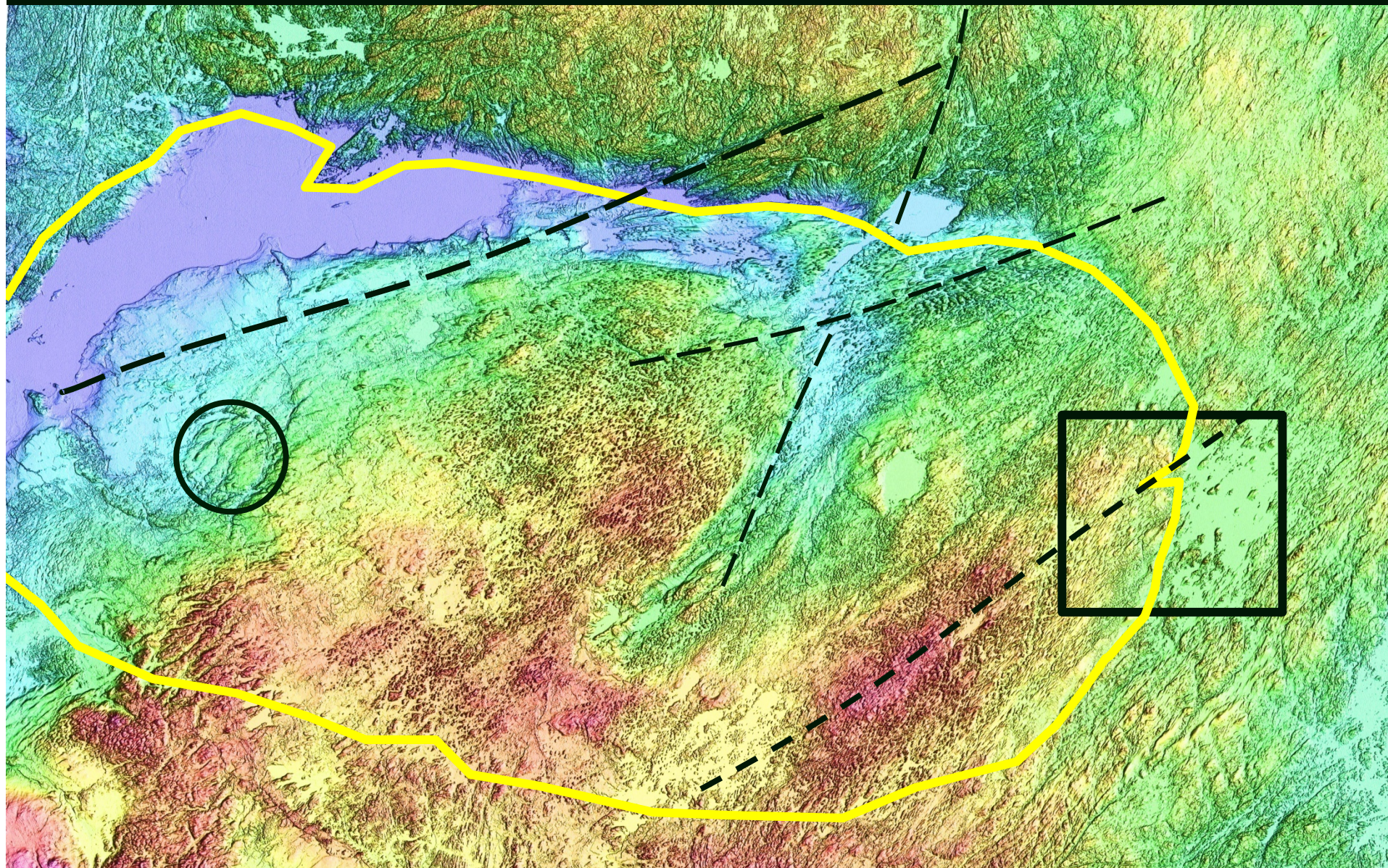
Maurice Bay

PLS

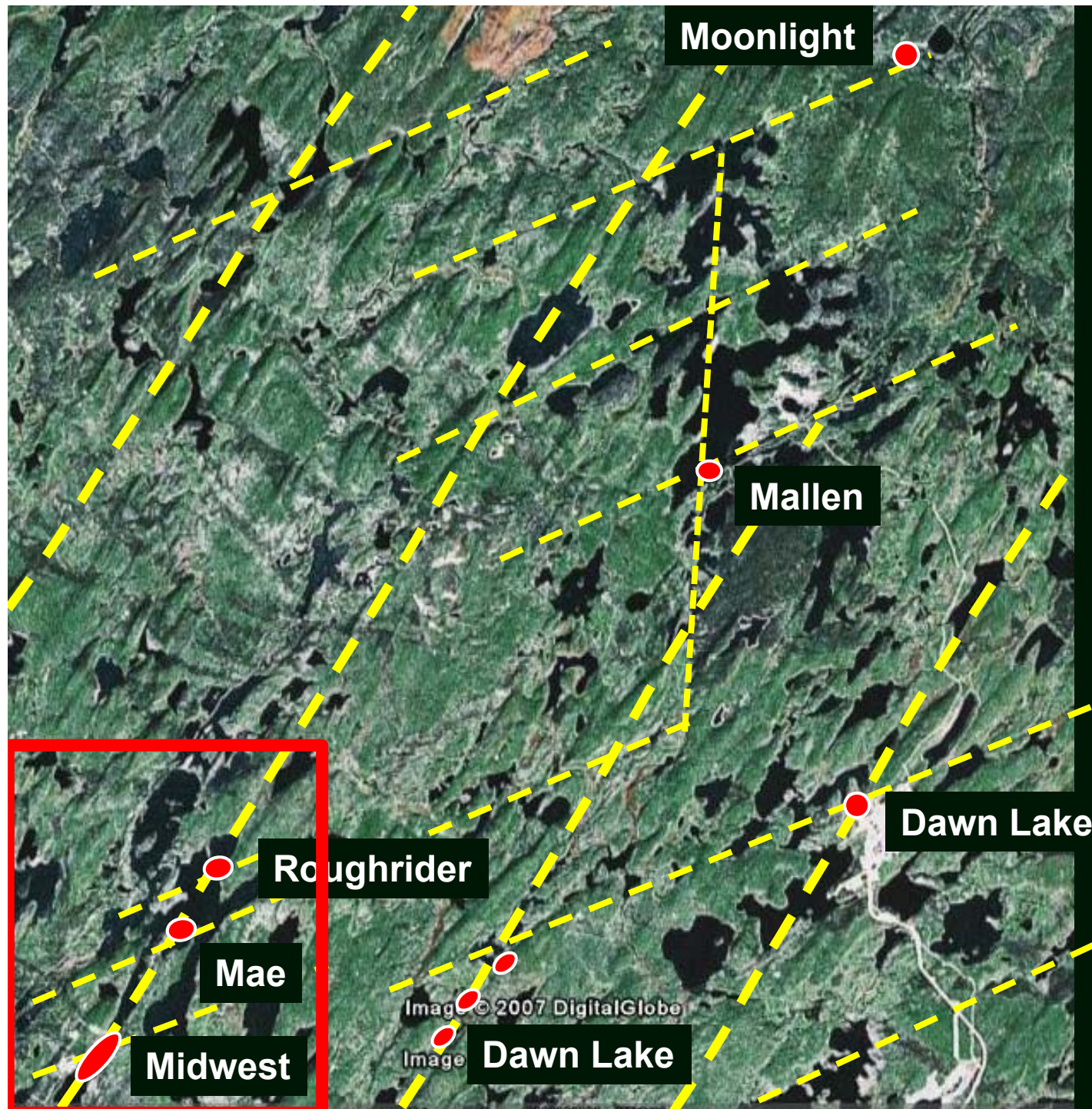
Discovered by Hathor
Now owned by Rio Tinto

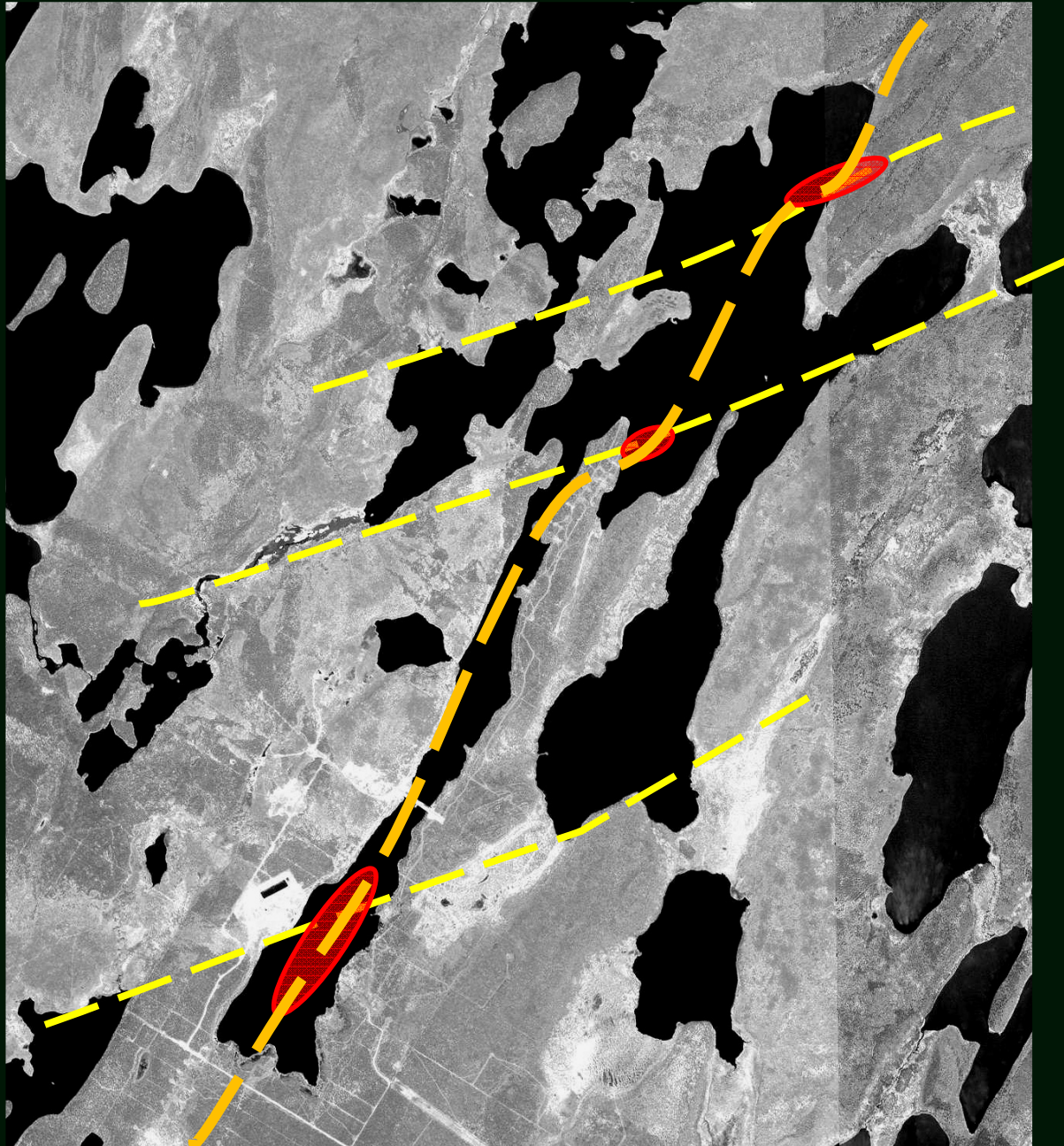


Elevation map of the Athabasca Basin



Roughrider





Roughrider (2008)

Roughrider

Resampling of historic drill core for geochemistry: latest techniques in partial digestion, boron limit detections and clay determination using infrared light

Recent discovery on trend (Mae Zone) and use of the Millennium model aided in the discovery of the Roughrider deposit

Historic Core EN-14: from 170 to 200m



Structure: Strongly fractured to rubble

Alteration: Illitic clay signature, increased clay content, secondary hematite, limonite alteration

Anomalous Geochemistry: U, As, Co, Cu, Pb

Majority of the ore is located within the basement lithologies, not at the unconformity

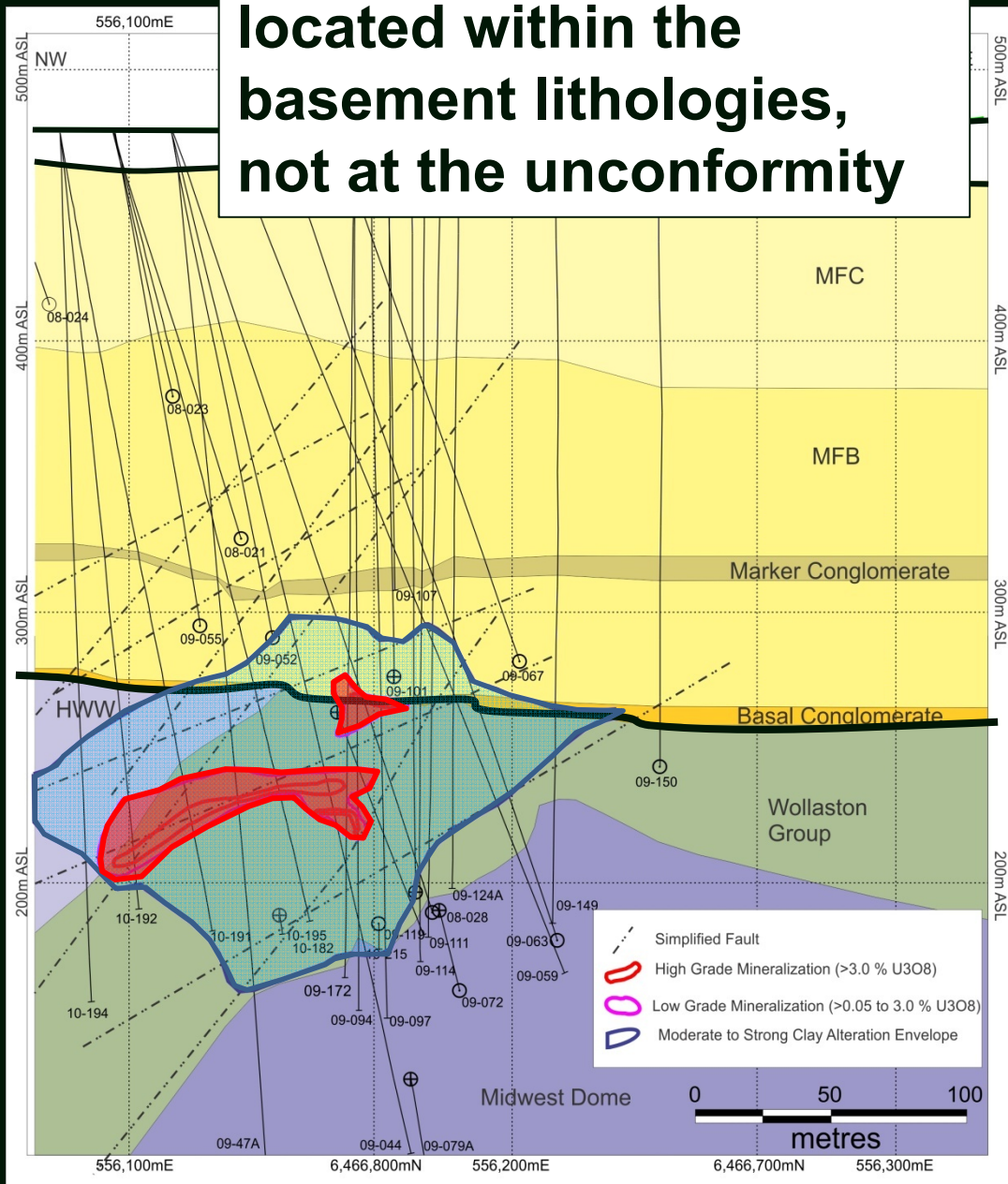
Roughrider

overburden

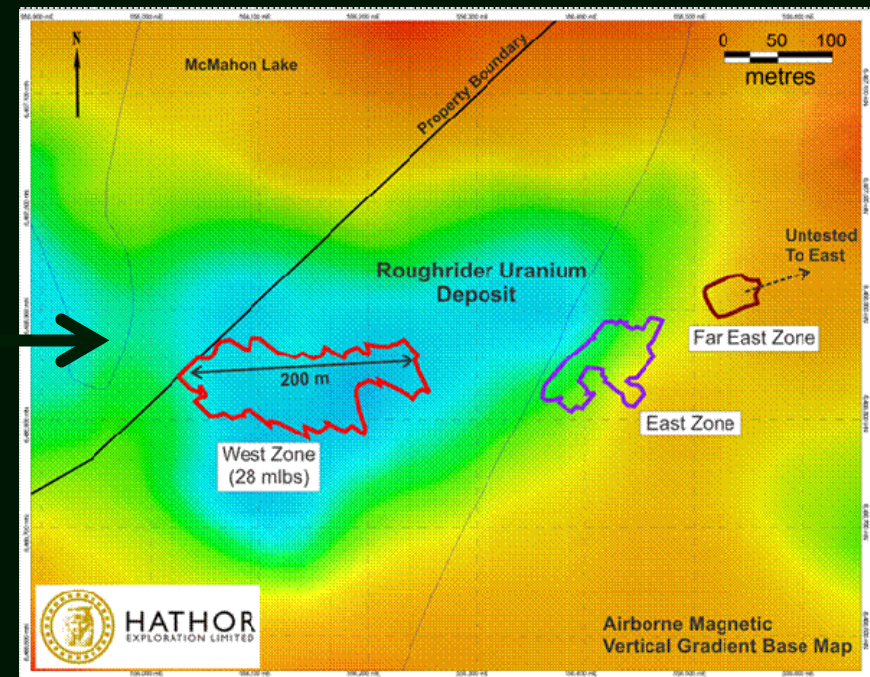
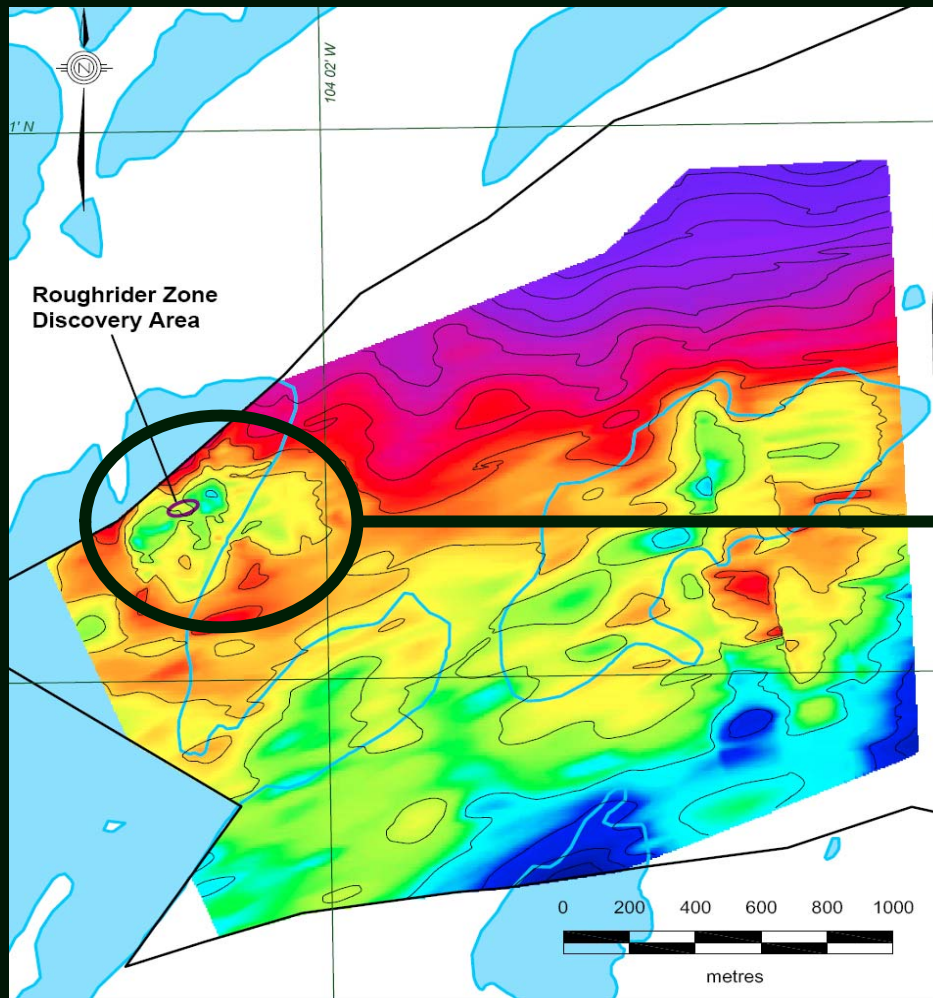
sandstone

basement

200m



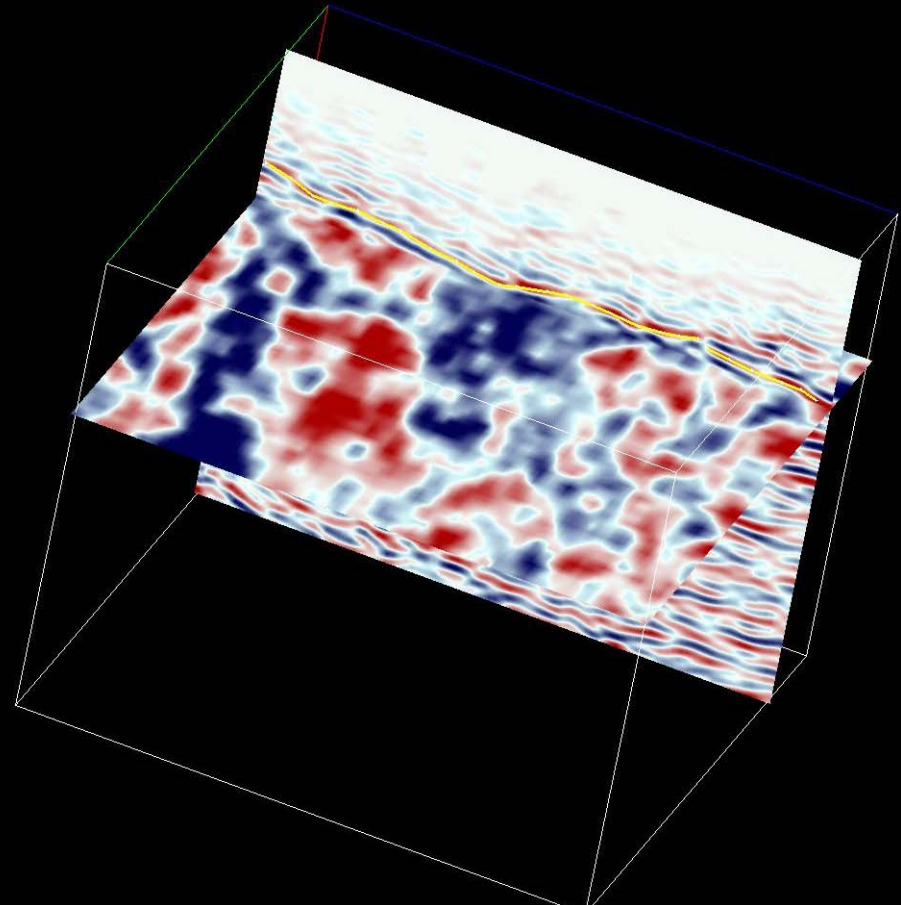
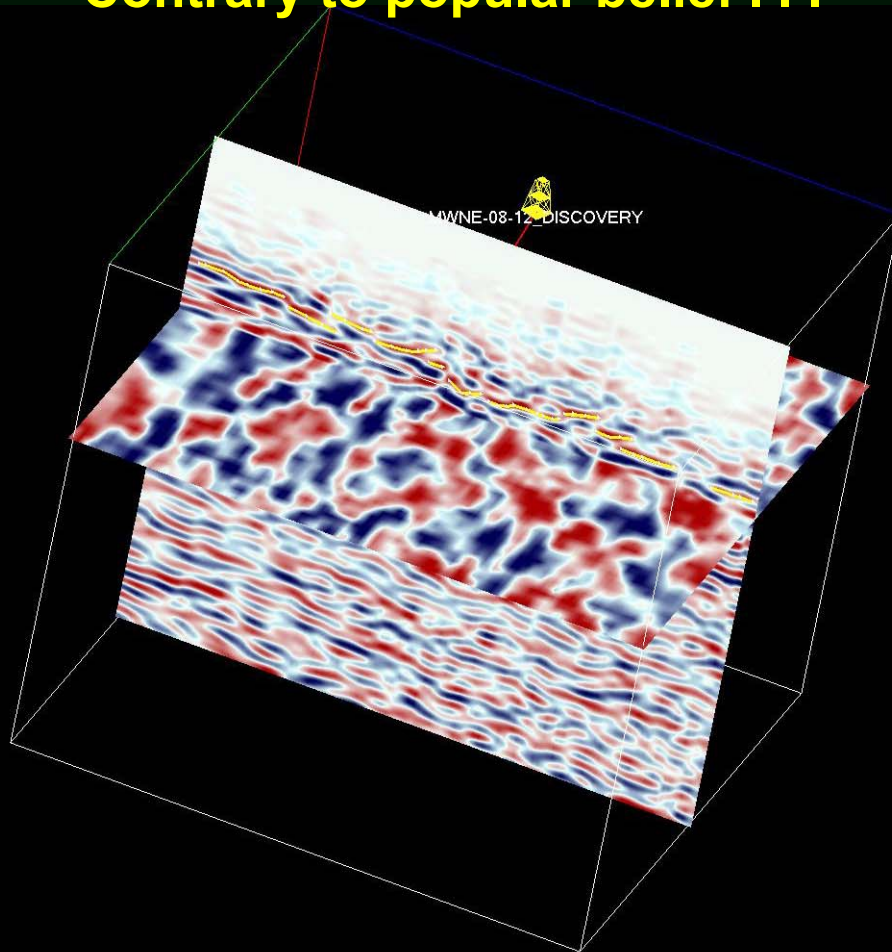
ground gravity



U Mineralization - up to 84% U_3O_8



Contrary to popular belief . . .



Maurice Bay



Roughrider



Athabasca Basin

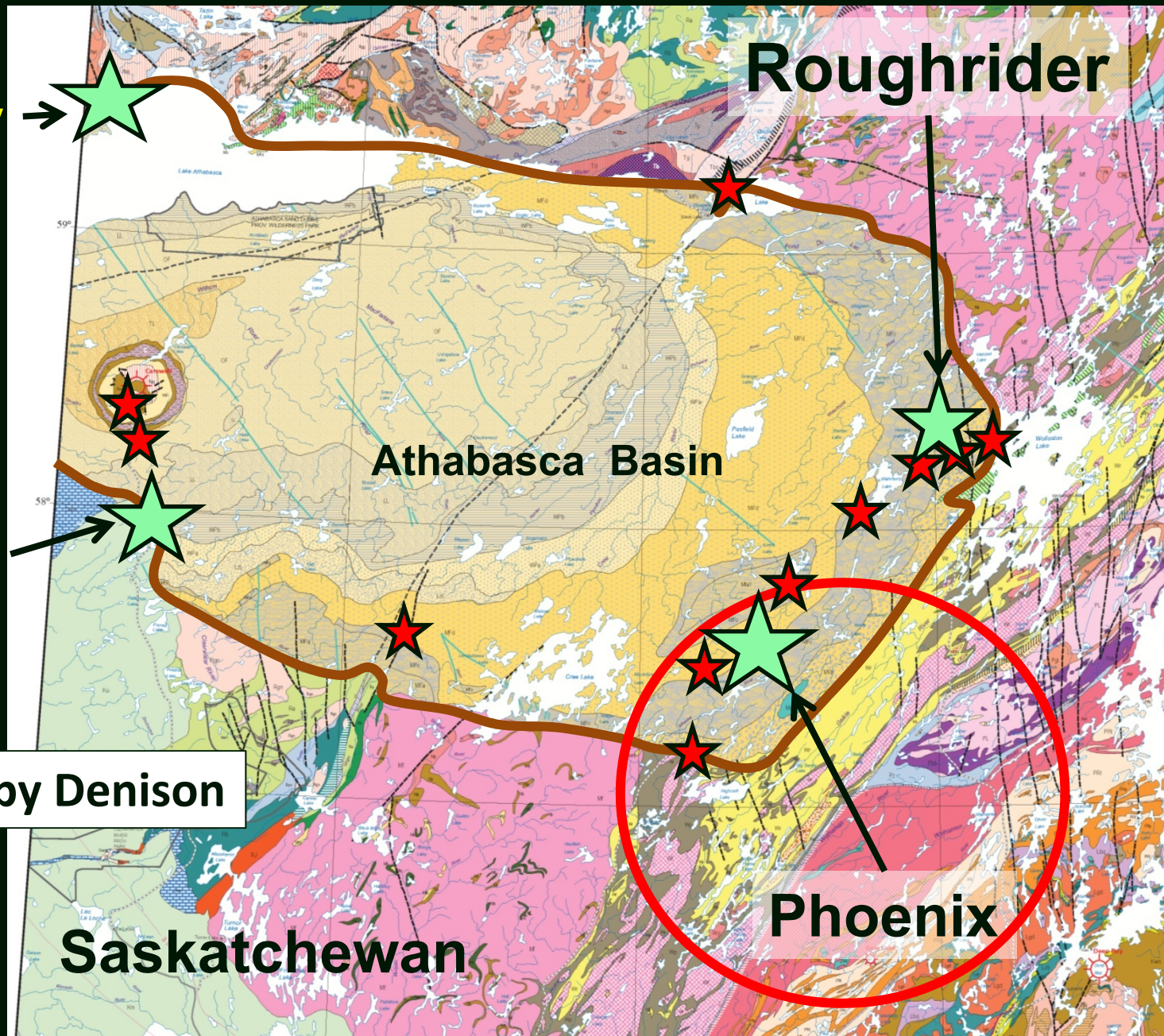
PLS



Discovered by Denison

Saskatchewan

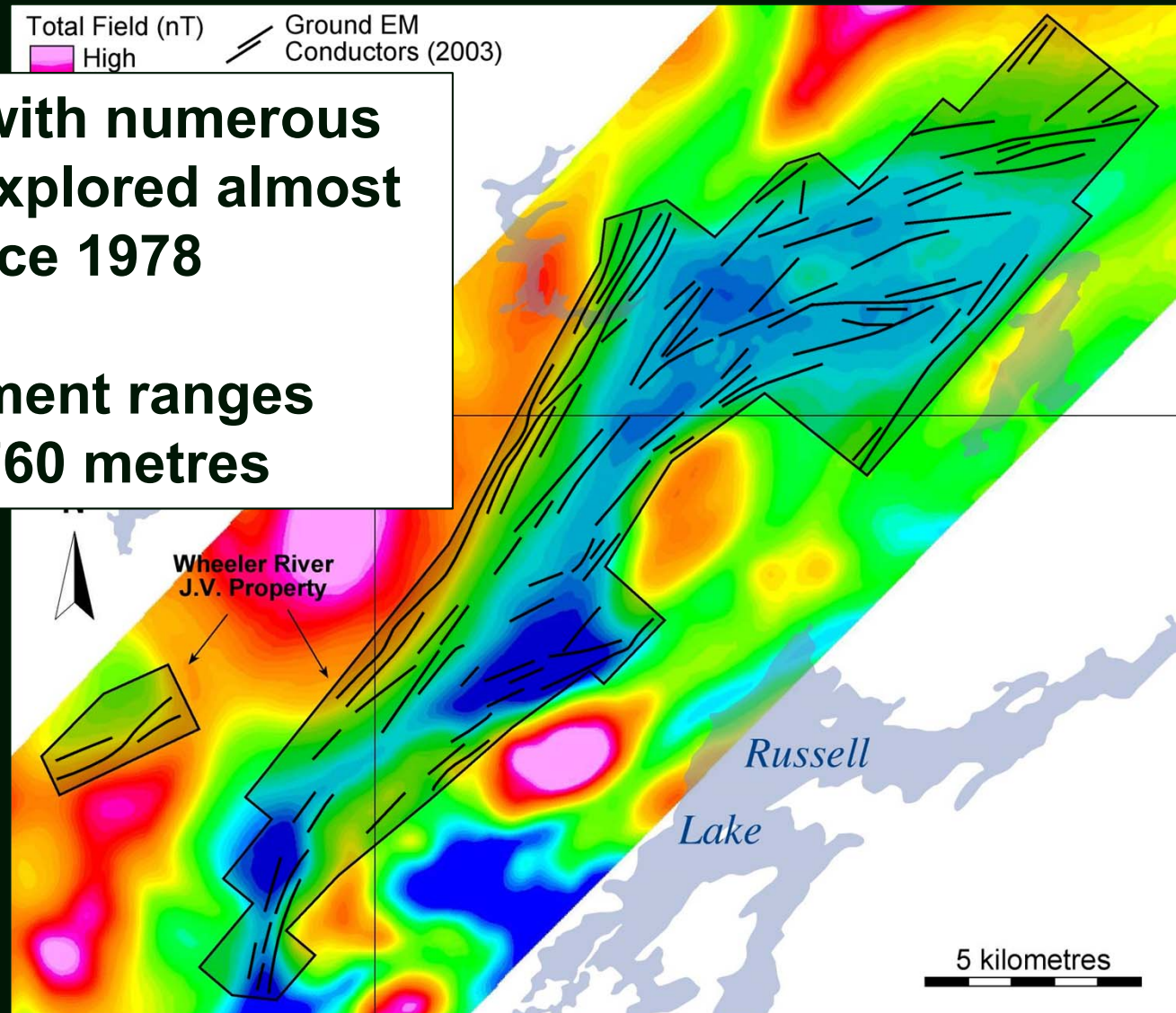
Phoenix



Mag background with ground EM conductors

Large project with numerous conductors. Explored almost continually since 1978

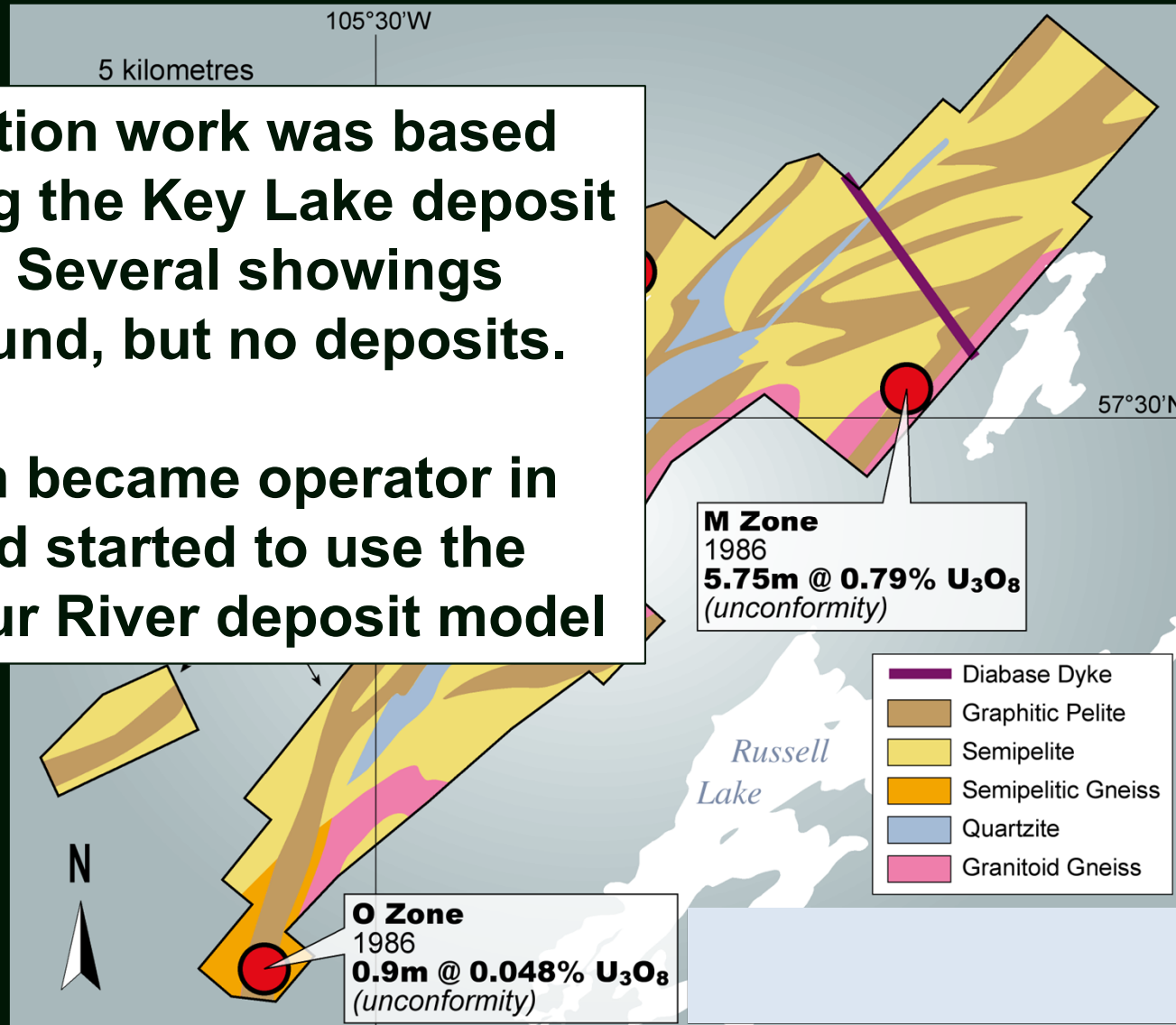
Depth to basement ranges from 170m to 760 metres



General basement geology with historic showings

Exploration work was based on using the Key Lake deposit model. Several showings were found, but no deposits.

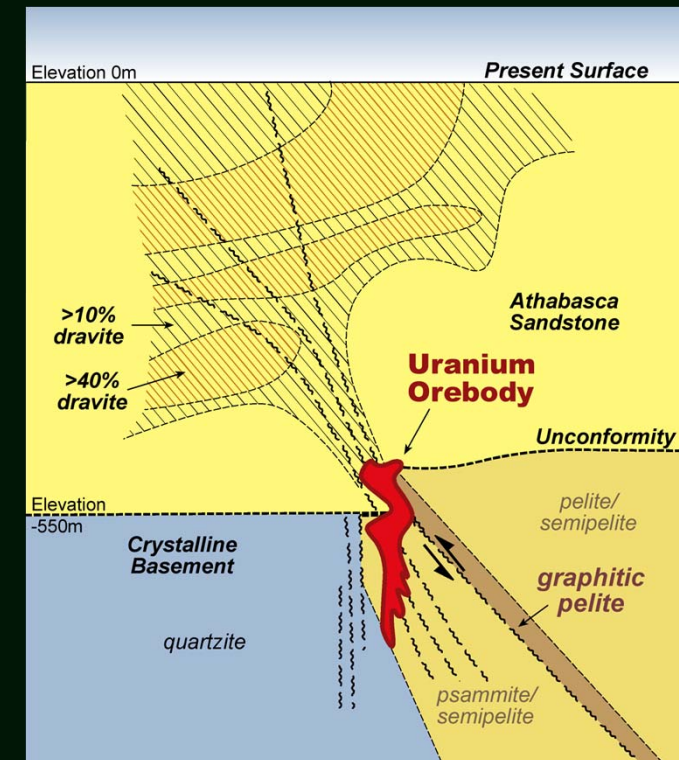
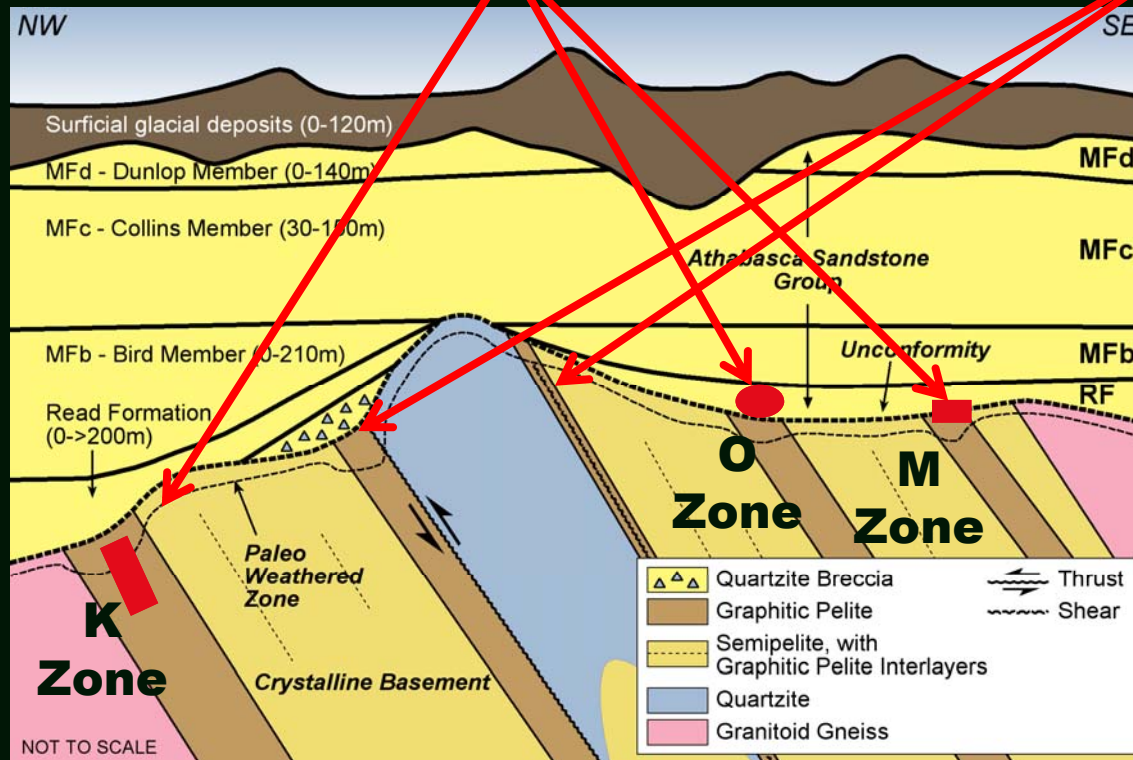
Denison became operator in 2004 and started to use the McArthur River deposit model



Phoenix

**Key Lake model
- 3 showings found**

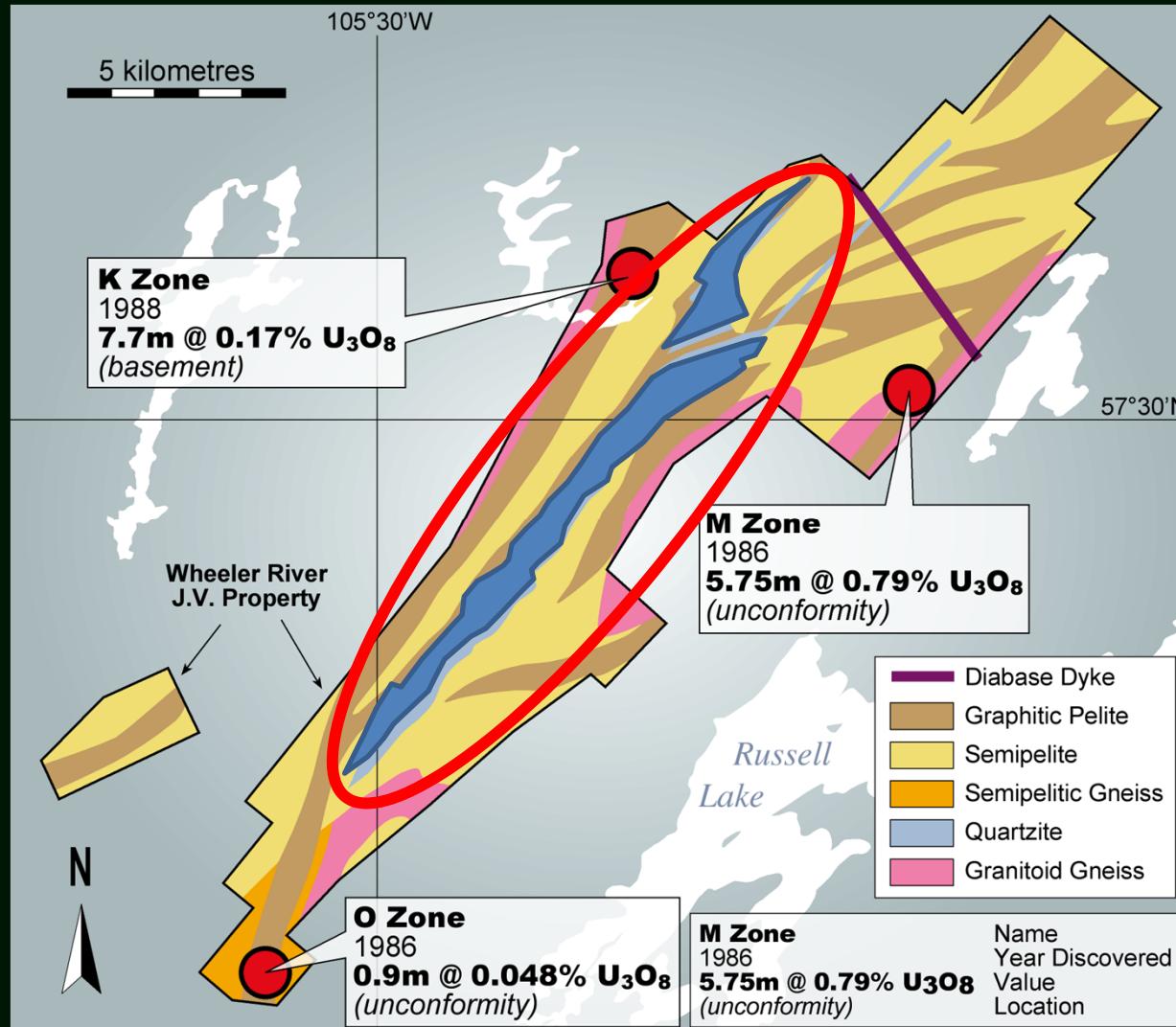
McArthur model



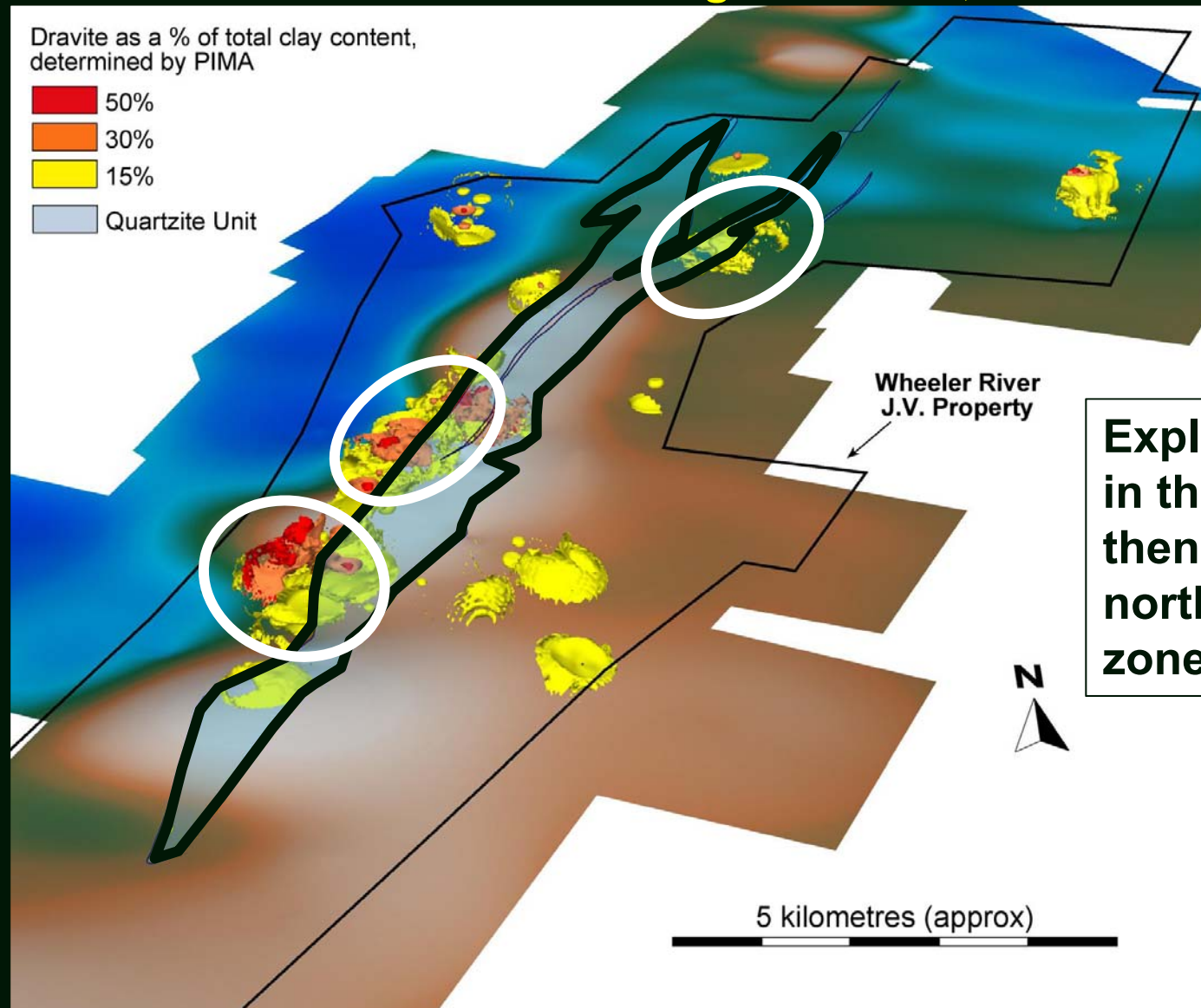
**Adjacent to quartzite ridge with
associated dravite halo**

Phoenix

Exploration – now concentrated on geochemical haloes and resistivity lows in association with quartzite ridges

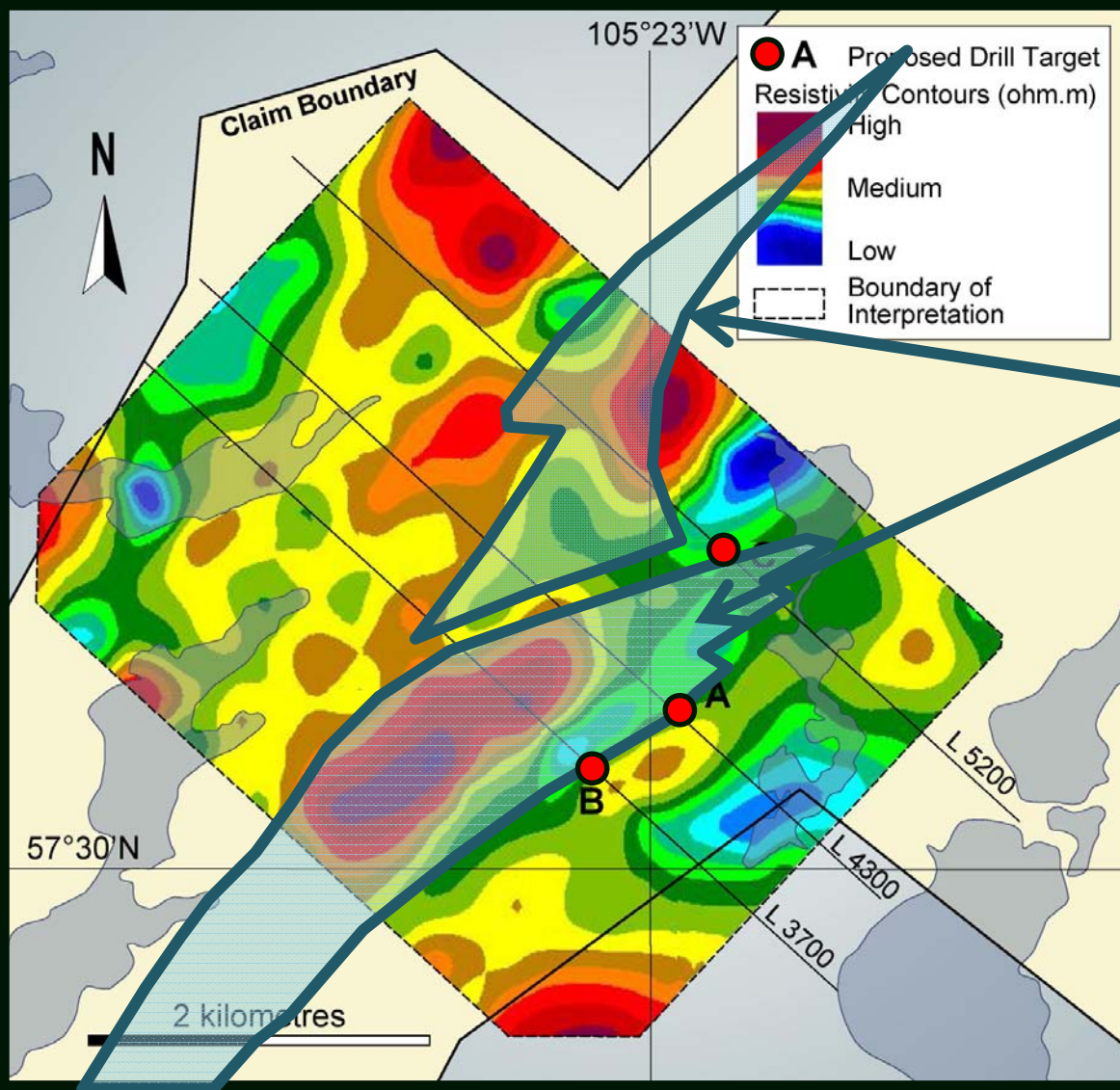


Distribution of dravite from existing drill holes, location of quartzite



Exploration started in the south and then moved to the northern dravite zone

Resistivity – inversion slice at 400m depth



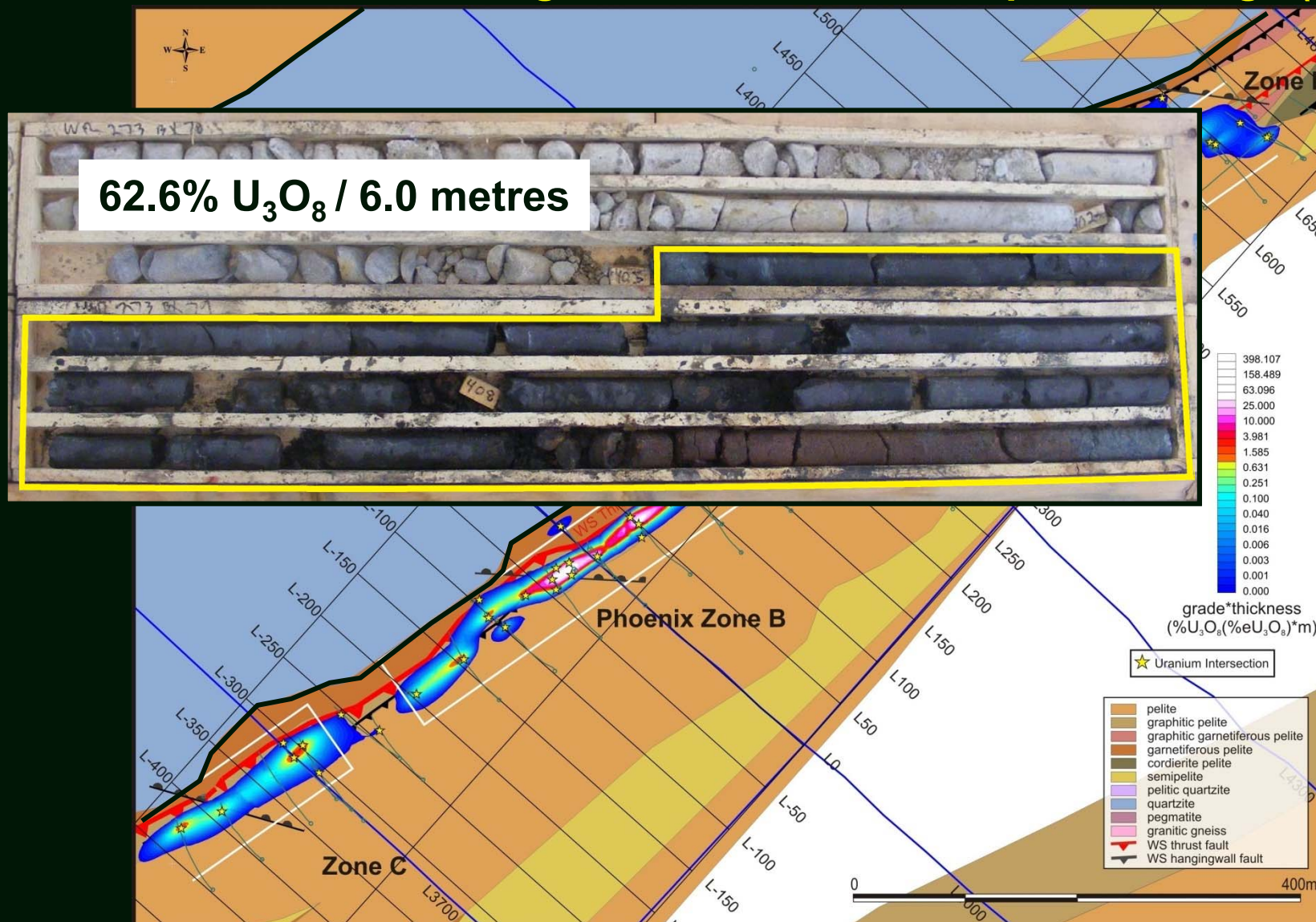
quartzite

- edge of quartzite
- dravite halo
- resistivity low

Titan 24 Resistivity survey,
LOKE smoothed

Phoenix

Uranium was found along the SE border of the quartzite ridge (2008)



Maurice Bay

Roughrider

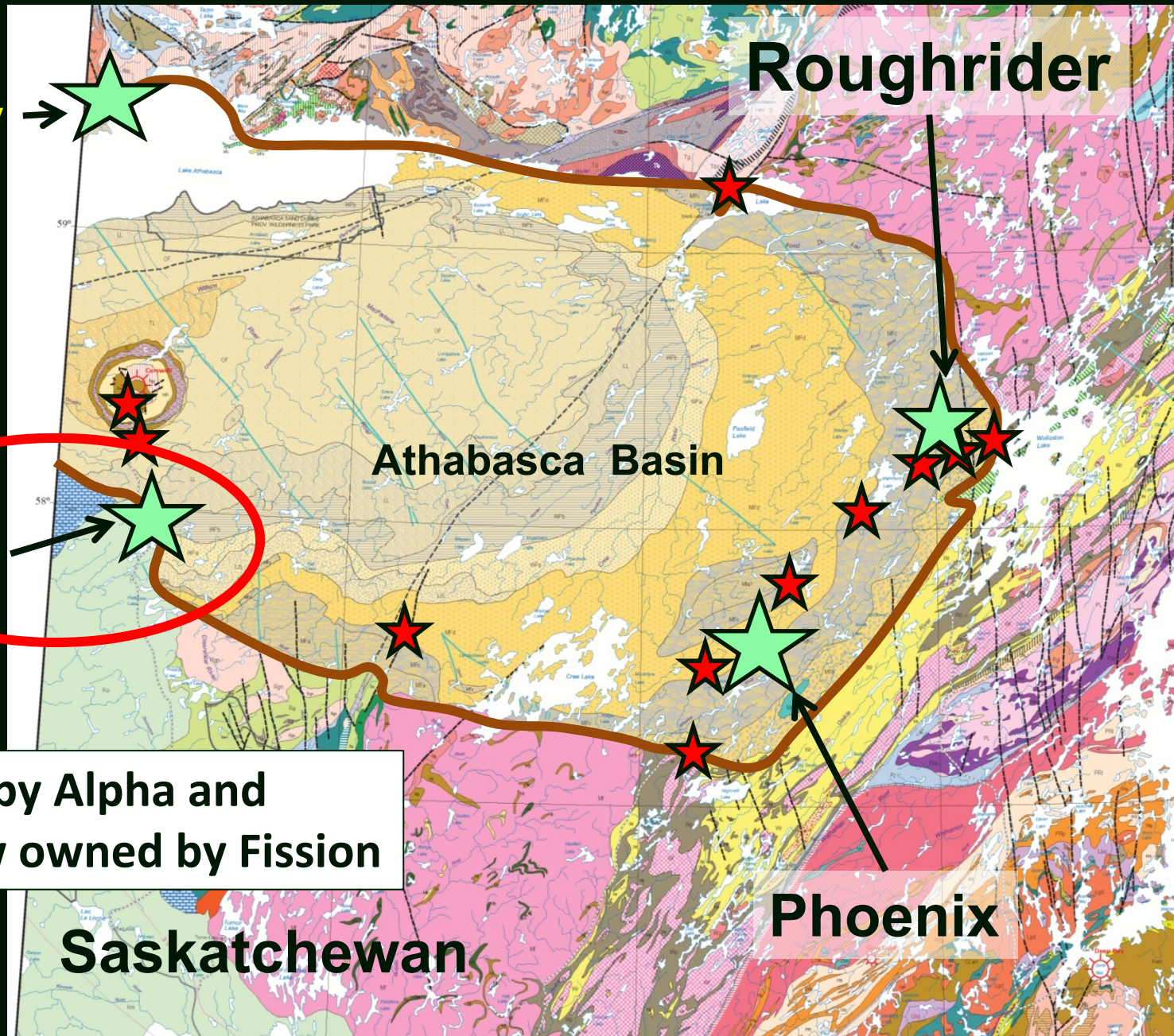
Athabasca Basin

PLS

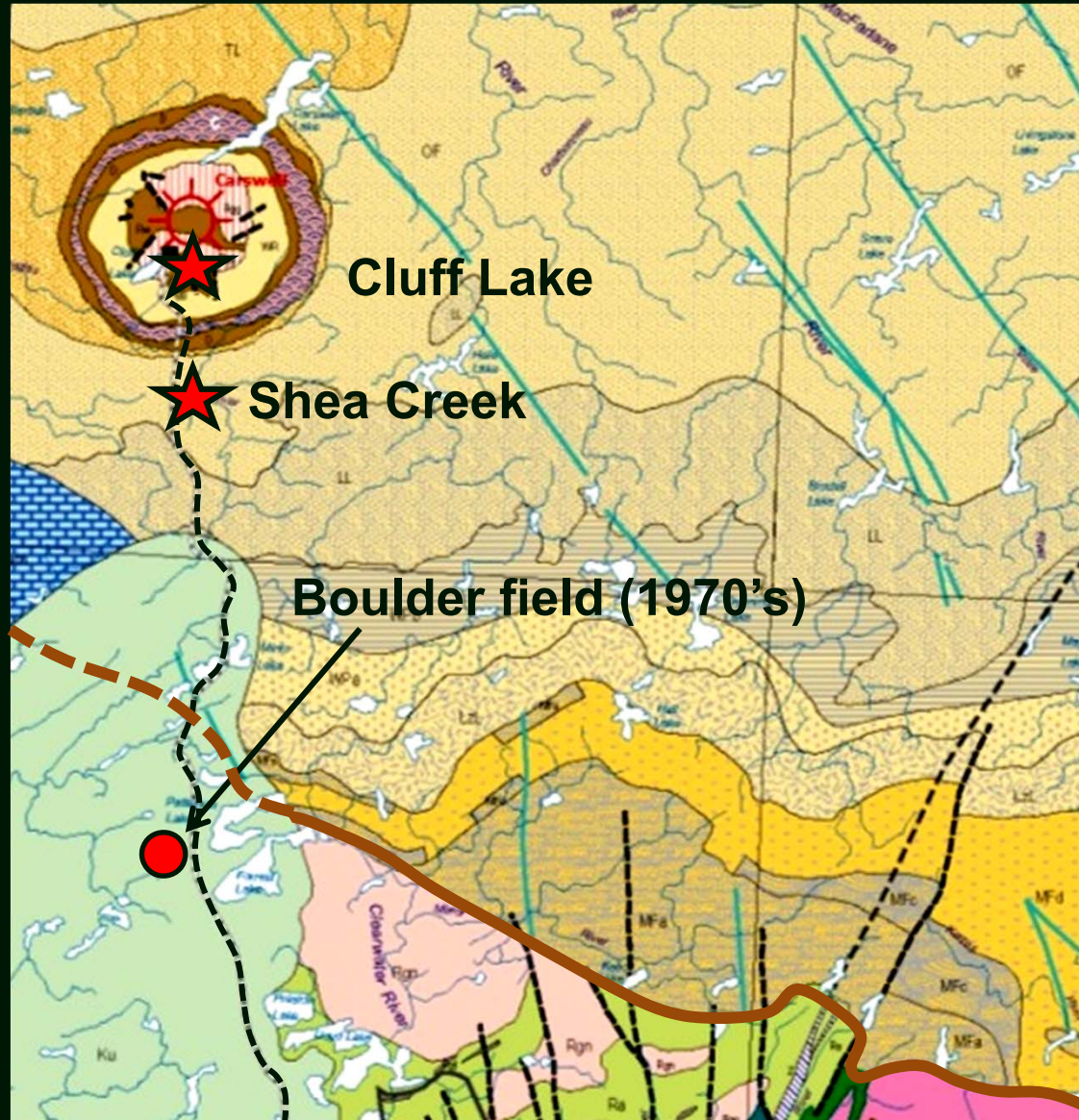
Discovered by Alpha and
Fission, now owned by Fission

Saskatchewan

Phoenix



High sensitivity airborne radiometric survey, followed by prospecting

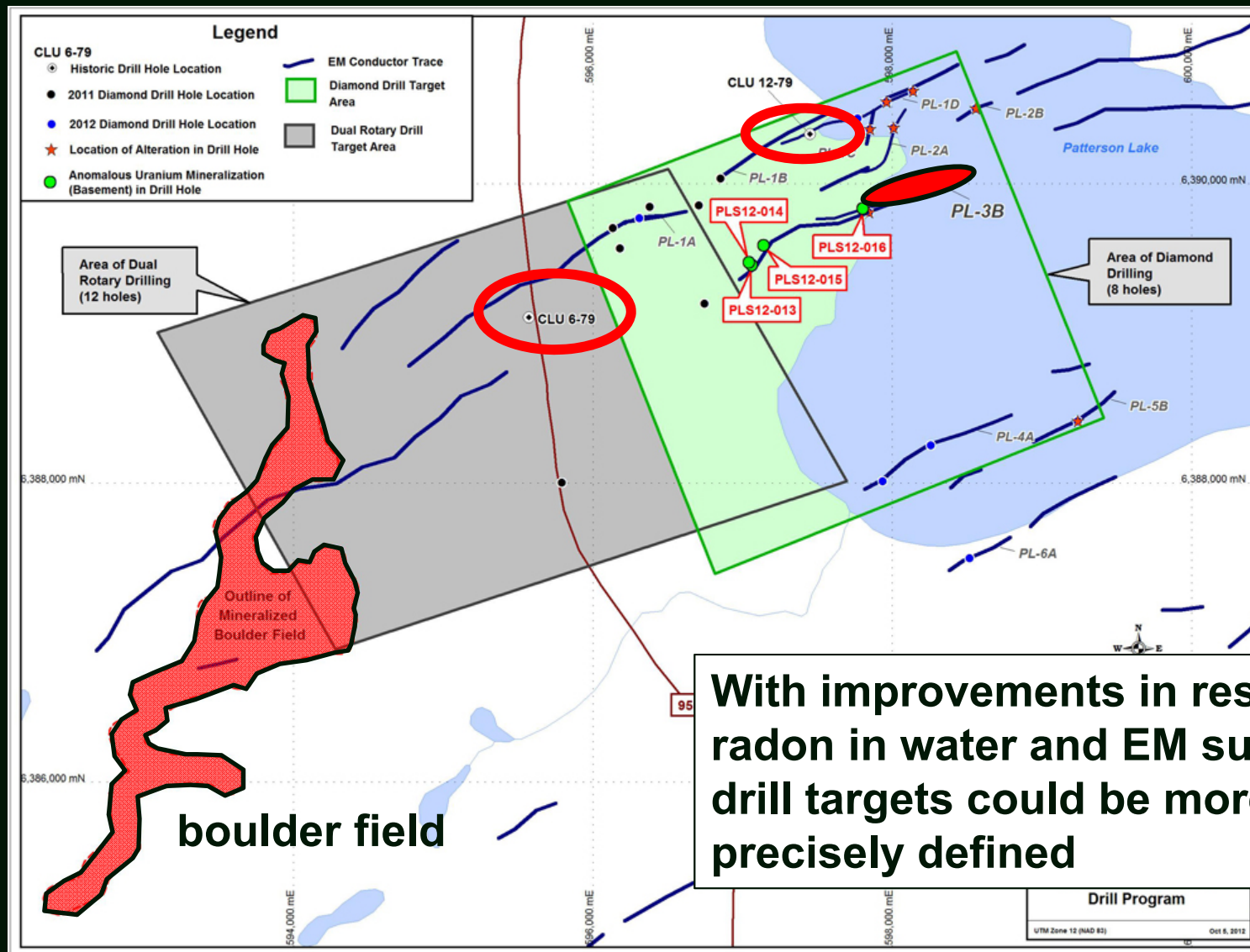


Boulder field had been known for about 35 years

Detailed low-level airborne radiometric survey relocated the field, ground follow-up work identified high-grade pitchblende boulders

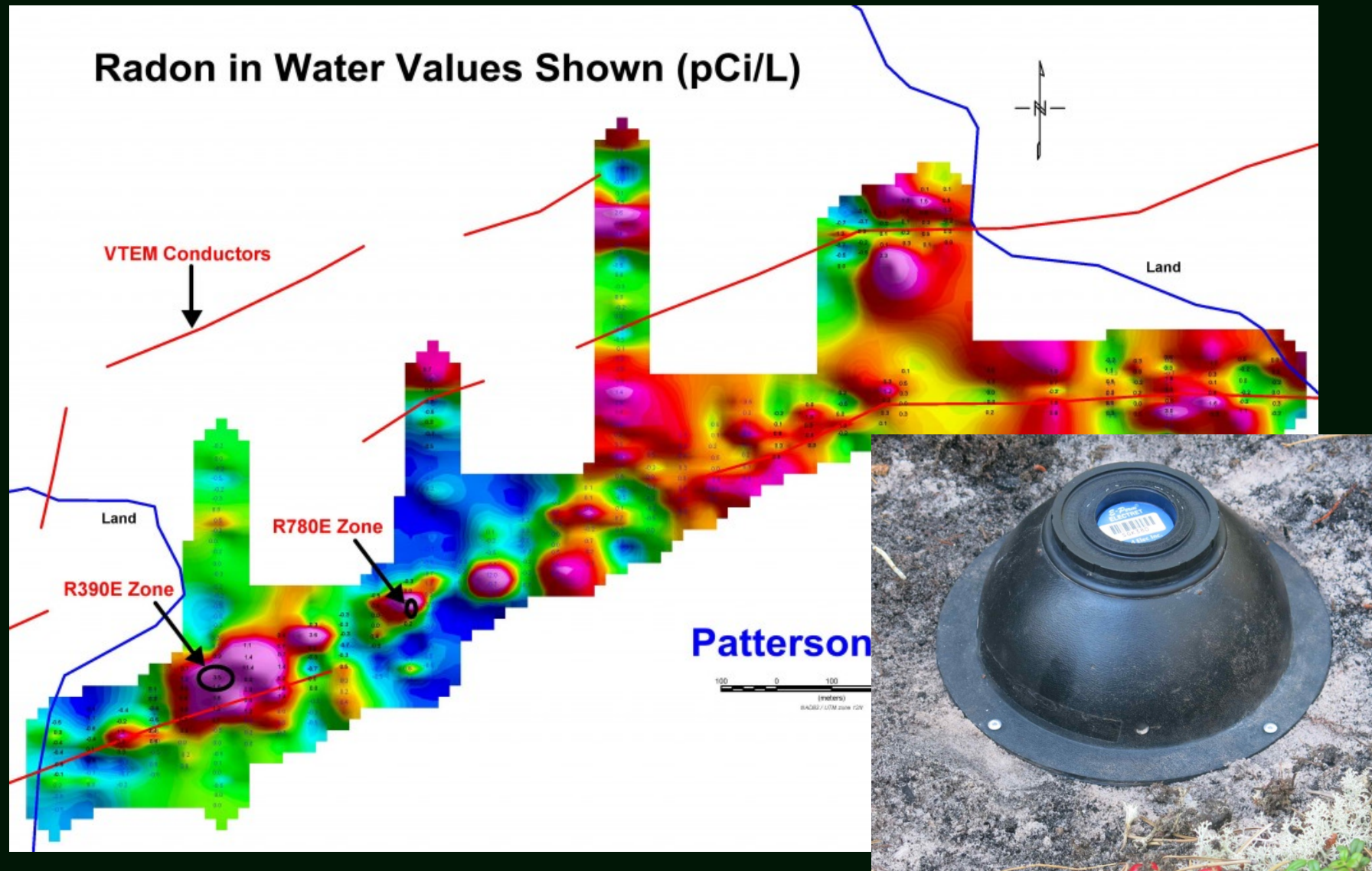
Quaternary studies lead them up-ice to an area with EM conductors, and drilling starts (similar to Key Lake discovery)

Drill along EM conductors, U hit in several holes



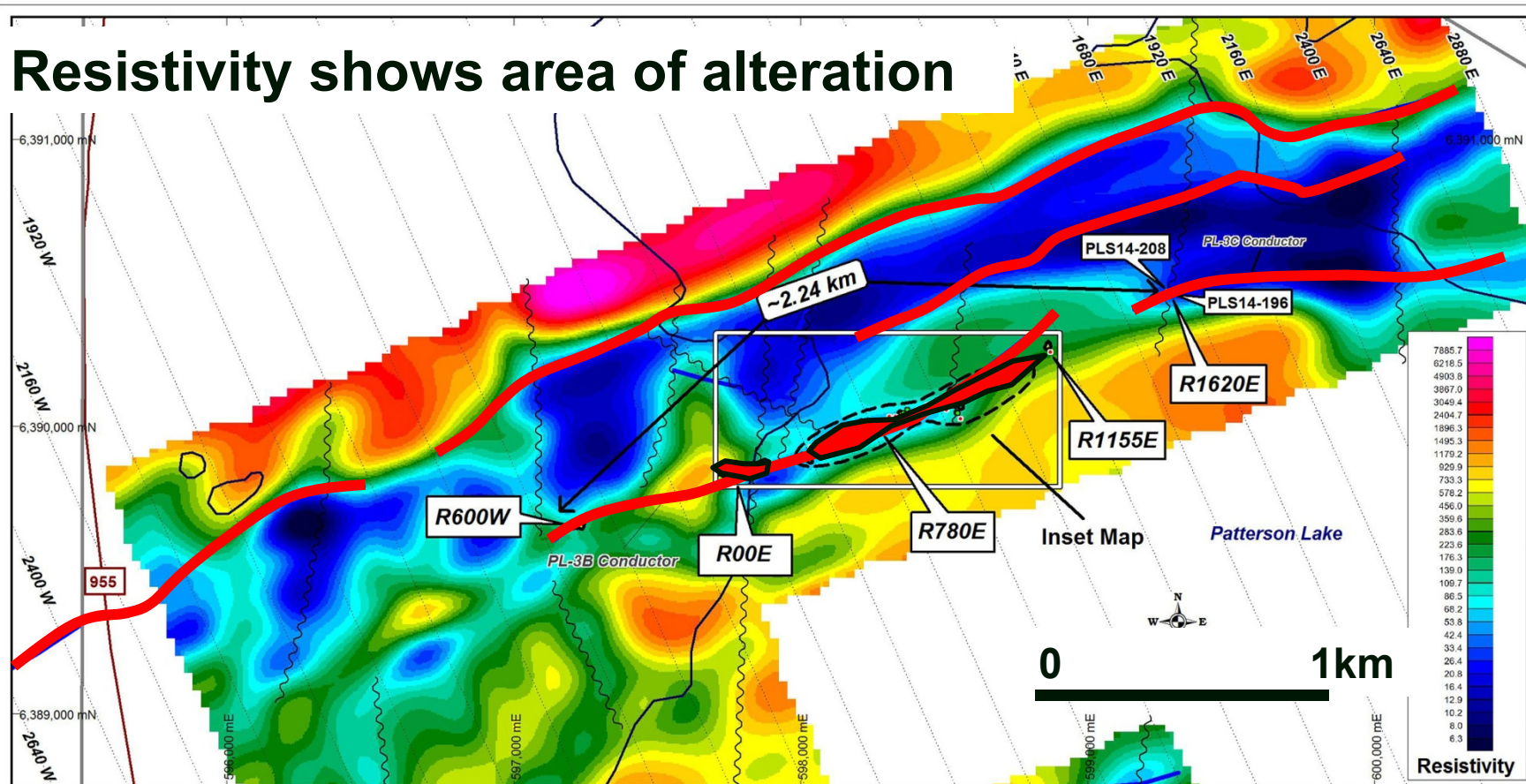
With improvements in resistivity, radon in water and EM surveys, the drill targets could be more precisely defined

New radon technologies applied: collect samples at lake bottom



Mineralization now 1km long and growing.

Resistivity shows area of alteration



Legend

- Ground EM Conductor
- Interpreted Fault
- Mineralization Outline (Updated Jan 14/14) - Assays >0.05% U₃O₈ over 0.5m
- 2014 Uranium Mineralization (Basement) Assay > 0.05%U₃O₈
- 2014 Radioactive Intersection



Fission Uranium Corp.

Patterson Lake South
Winter 2014 Drill Program
Update with 375m Slice
Resistivity

UTM Zone 12 (NAD83)

May 12, 2014

Drill rigs on Patterson Lake ice



Grades of up to 57.6% U_3O_8 , up to 102.5m at 5.98% U_3O_8



Unlike most U deposits in the Athabasca, the core is light-weight and carbon rich



Conclusions

Geophysical (gravity, EM and resistivity), geochemical (improvements in detection limits, radon) techniques have improved considerably since the 70's and can be used in previously explored areas to develop new targets

Updated exploration models (variations of the unconformity model) in the Athabasca Basin can be successfully applied to old projects to find new deposits

Exploration geologists continually have to be kept up to date with the latest discoveries so new techniques and models can be applied to their projects.

What will be the next model variation ?

Acknowledgements

Forum Exploration Team: Boen Tan, Anthony Williamson,
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Denison Mines: Lawson Forand

Rio Tinto: Alistair McCready

Alpha / Fission: Garrett Ainsworth, Fission website

The End

