



NTS: 66A07
66A10
66A11
66A12

2008 NIRB ANNUAL REPORT
SCREENING DECISION #8
FORUM URANIUM CORP.
NORTH THELON PROJECT

Company Name: Forum Uranium Corp.
NIRB Screening Decision: #8
INAC Land Use Permit: N2007C0017
KIA Land Use License: KVL307C01
Dates Fieldwork Performed: March to September 2008
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Exploration Activities Conducted in 2008

Forum Uranium Corp. conducted exploration work on both Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) and Crown land between March 20th and August 31st, 2008 (Figure 1).

Work on IOL was on parcel BL-19, falling within National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 66A07, 66A10, 66A11, and 66A12. Field work encompassed airborne and ground geophysics, diamond drilling, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, and till sampling. All work on IOL was conducted under Land Use Permit KVL307C01 granted to Forum Uranium Corp.

Work on Crown land fell within NTS map sheets 66B01, 66B08, 66A04, 66A05, 66A06 and 66A10. Field work encompassed airborne and ground geophysics, diamond drilling, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, and till sampling. All work on Crown Land was conducted under INAC Land Use Permit N2007C0017 and Prospector's License N33272 granted to Forum Uranium Corp.

1.2 Proposed Exploration Activities For 2009

Forum Uranium Corp. intends to conduct exploration work on both Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) and Crown land between April and September, 2009.

Work on IOL will be on parcels BL-19 and BL-21 which fall on NTS map sheets 66A06, 66A07, 66A10 and 66A11. Forum developed three new claims on BL-21 in late 2008 through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI). An amendment is currently underway to include these new claims on Forum's KIA permit number KVL307C01. Field work planned for the IOL parcel BL-19 and BL-21 will encompass ground geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, and till sampling. Furthermore, core samples at historic drill core storage sites will be re-visited. All work on IOL will be conducted under KIA Land Use Permit KVL307C01 granted to Forum Uranium Corp.

Activities planned on Crown land will fall on NTS map sheet 66A01, 66A04, 66A05, 66A06 and 66A10. A diamond drilling campaign as well as further ground geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, till sampling and historic drill core re-analysis are planned on Crown land outside the IOL boundaries. All work on Crown Land will be conducted under INAC Land Use Permit N2007C0017 and Prospector's License N33272 granted to Forum Uranium Corp.

The proposed exploration program as outlined in this report is Forum Uranium Corp.'s optimal plan for 2009. Forum is optimistic that the full program will be conducted but due to the current global financial environment this work plan may be modified. Forum will promptly inform of any changes as they come up.

2.0 Location of Land Use Area

Forum Uranium Corp. now controls 248 mineral claims on the North Thelon Project which includes 102 100% Forum-owned claims, 107 claims optioned from Tanqueray Resources Ltd., 36 claims optioned from Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. and 3 100% Forum-owned claims recently acquired through a MOU with NTI (Figure 1). Of these claims 157 fall on Inuit owned land parcel BL-19. Six claims optioned from Tanqueray Resources Ltd. and the three claims under the MOU fall on IOL parcel BL-21. All field work conducted and planned on IOL occurs within the bounds of IOL parcels BL-19 and BL-21, located between approximately 64° 15' N / 96° 33' W and 64° 44' N / 97° 58' W. All work conducted and planned on Crown land falls between approximately 64° 13' N / 98° 00' W and 64° 23' N / 97° 34' W.

2.1 Camp Location

During the 2008 exploration program Forum Uranium Corp. rented Tanqueray Resources Ltd's Thom Lake Camp as with previous exploration campaigns (Figure 2). The Thom Lake Camp site was selected and approved for Tanqueray by representatives of the Baker Lake community and is located at 64° 22' 31" N / 96° 37' 47" W (approximately 30 km west of the Hamlet of Baker Lake) which is on IOL parcel BL-19.

For Forum's 2009 proposed exploration activities two possible camp locations have been selected (Figure 4). The first camp site under consideration is Majescor Resources' Princess Mary Lake Camp located at 64° 05' 56"N / 97° 53' 41" W (Figure 4). This is an existing camp which is situated on Crown land near the western flank of the North Thelon Project.

The second camp site under consideration is Tanqueray Resources Ltd's Thom Lake Camp which Forum has rented in the past.

3.0 Summary of 2008 Field Activities

Field activities in 2008 comprised airborne and ground geophysics, diamond drilling, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, and till sampling grids (Figure 2).

3.1 Airborne Geophysics

An airborne RESOLVE™ geophysical survey (resistivity and magnetics) was conducted in the spring of 2008 covering a total area of 1440 km². Of the total survey 883 km² fell on IOL parcel BL-19 and 216 km² fell on parcel BL-21. The remaining 341 km² fell on Crown land. For details on the survey method refer to Appendix 1.

3.2 Ground Geophysics

Eleven ground gravity surveys were conducted in 2008 covering 58 km². Of these, five were located on IOL parcel BL-19 covering 22km² and six were on Crown land covering 36 km². For details on the survey method refer to Appendix 2.

3.3 Sampling

Field personnel collected 73 rock samples and 257 till/soil samples. Of these approximately 52 rock samples and 144 till/soil samples were within the bounds of IOL parcel BL-19 (see Figure 1) with the remaining 21 rock and 113 till/soil samples falling on Crown land. Sample sites were normally marked with arctic grade flagging tape (orange, pink, red, or blue) that was marked with the number identifier of the sample collected at that location.

3.4 Diamond Drilling

Twelve drill holes were completed in 2008 totalling 2474 m in drilling depth. Four of the holes were on IOL parcel BL-19 to a total of 888m and eight of the holes were on Crown land to a total of 1586 m. A summary of the 2008 drilling can be found in Appendix 3.

3.5 Fuel Caches

A number of fuel caches were utilized on both IOL and Crown land. Refer to Figure 2 and Appendix 4 for locations.

3.6 Aircraft Travel Routes and Landings

Due to the scale of the 2008 project, presenting every helicopter landing in a tabular format is impractical. Please find an attached CD which contains a copy of the original Garmin™ MapSource™ files collected from the project helicopters over the 2008 field season. Figure 3 displays a compilation of all of the combined tracks and waypoints from those files.

3.7 Wildlife Sightings and Encounters

No major or negative wildlife encounters were recorded during the 2008 field season. A summary of all significant wildlife sightings/encounters can be found in Appendix 5.

3.8 Archaeological Sites

A number of archaeological sites were discovered during the 2008 field season (Figure 2). None were disturbed and their GPS locations and descriptions were recorded by field crews. A summary of the sites can be found in Appendix 6.

3.9 Local Hires & Services

A conscious effort was made throughout the 2008 field season to utilize qualified local people and locally-based companies as much as possible. A summary of personnel and service companies can be found in Appendix 7 and 8. Locally-based personnel and companies are highlighted in the tables there.

3.10 Community Consultations

Extensive community consultations were undertaken at the onset of Forum's activities in Nunavut and are summarized in Appendix 9.

3.11 Inspections

Three field inspections occurred while Forum was conducting its 2008 exploration activities. No major issues were revealed and any problems were swiftly remedied. A summary of the inspections can be found in Appendix 10. All pending recommendations from 2007 inspections were implemented during the 2008 exploration program including the installation of containment berms for the Thom Lake fuel cache and tent fuel drums.

3.12 Environmental Studies

In 2008 Forum did not complete any environmental studies in the project area. The nature of Forum's current exploration campaigns in Nunavut are that of a grassroots, low-impact, widespread investigation. Large, complicated, expensive environmental studies would not be appropriate to this style of exploration. Once a discovery is made and more advance exploration program such as delineation drilling is implemented it would be prudent to begin environmental studies that would develop baseline data and track possible contaminants. Forum is open to any suggestions for environmental studies practical to its current exploration level, however.

3.13 Compliance

Forum conducted the 2008 field program with the aim to minimize the environmental impact of exploration activities. Forum complied with the terms and conditions of the land use permits and water license, including the installation of secondary fuel containment liners recommended in 2007 field inspections.

Through the 2008 campaign Forum endeavored to clean up any locations in the project area soiled by the activities of prior operators. This included picking up garbage, fuel cans and errant fuel drums spotted on the tundra while conducting 2008 exploration activities. The items were removed to Baker Lake for disposal.

At Thom Lake Camp, all combustible waste was incinerated using a SmartAsh forced-air incinerator. Camp grey water was collected in sumps for settling and filtering of suspended solids to prevent contamination of groundwater. Human waste was gathered from the 'honey-pot'-type latrines and properly disposed of in Baker Lake. An Abandonment and Restoration Plan and a Spill Contingency Plan were developed for the project. Please refer to Appendices 11 & 12 for copies of the SC and S&R Plans.

4.0 2009 Proposed Field Activities

Forum has planned a total of 260km² of ground gravity surveys, selective till sampling grids designed in areas highlighted by those surveys and 5000 m of diamond drilling for its North Thelon Project (Figure 4). Geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling will be on-going throughout the 2009 field season, with traverses planned during field operations and based on helicopter availability. Numerous historic showings and areas highlighted by 2008 and 2009 geophysics will be visited on IOL and Crown

land, as well as storage facilities containing historic drill core from holes within the North Thelon Project area. Full details of these activities will be included in Forum's 2009 Annual Report after completion of the 2009 field campaign.

Transportation to the field area will be by air for the entire season: either helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft. In late winter fuel and supplies will be delivered over-land from Baker Lake to camp and satellite fuel caches. Peter's Expediting Ltd. based in Baker Lake will be using his equipment to accomplish this. Any additional deliveries of fuel and supplies to camp will be accomplished using a single-engine Turbo Otter owned by Ookpik Aviation Ltd. out of Baker Lake.

4.1 Activities on IOL

Two main areas of interest will be investigated in 2009 on IOL parcels BL-19 and BL-20: the Big Dyke Area and the Ukaliq Fault Area (Figure 4).

4.1.1 Big Dyke Area:

Gravity - An extension to the southwest and the northeast of the FOR-62 ground gravity grid is proposed for 2009. The FOR-62 gravity grid was conducted in 2008 to investigate the area surrounding the FOR-62 surficial uranium showing. This showing was discovered during Forum's 2007 prospecting program. The area covered by the proposed grid extension is 5.8 km² in the southwest and 12.7 km² in the northeast for a total 18.5 km² of new grid area. Station spacing is planned to be a 200m grid.

The activity proposed for 2009 in the Big Dyke Area falls entirely on IOL parcel BL-19.

4.1.2 Ukaliq Fault Area:

Gravity - A very extensive ground gravity grid is proposed for the Ukaliq Fault area, following an extensive resistivity low revealed by 2008 airborne geophysics. The Ukaliq grid will begin south of Square Lake and extend along a N035 trend to the northeastern edge of claims forum has optioned from Tanqueray. At 5 km wide the Ukaliq Grid will cover 175 km². Of the total planned survey area 43 km² falls on IOL parcel BL-21, 121 km² falls on IOL parcel BL-19, and 11 km² falls on Crown land to the northeast. Station spacing is planned to be a 200m grid.

Till (Soil) Sampling - Selective till sampling grids will be developed along the trace of the Ukaliq gravity grid as areas of interest are identified. As these till grids are yet to be determined, Forum will inform the KIA once they are designed. A sample spacing of 200 m is planned.

4.1.3 Fuel Caches on IOL

One fuel cache is proposed on IOL parcel BL-19 at 64° 33' 24" N / 97° 10' 15" W. This fuel cache will consist primarily of Jet B helicopter fuel to supply gravity and till sampling operations in the Big Dyke and Ukaliq Fault areas.

4.2 Activities on Crown Land

Two main areas of interest will be investigated in 2009 on Crown Land: the Tarzan Area and the Ranger West Area (Figure 4). Further to this, a small portion (11 km²) of the Ukaliq gravity grid falls on Crown land in it's most northerly portion.

4.2.1 Tarzan Area

Gravity – A westerly extension of the 2008 Tarzan B gravity grid is proposed for 2009 to investigate an east-west resistivity trend seen in historic geophysics. The total area covered by the proposed gravity survey will be 61 km² and a grid spacing of 200m is planned.

Diamond Drilling – A total of 3800m of diamond drilling is proposed for the Tarzan Area. One drill hole is planned to follow up promising results from 2008 drilling, 2 are targeting geophysical anomalies highlighted in 2008 and 9 more drill holes will target anomalies generated by 2009 geophysics as well as follow up any 2009 anomalous drilling.

4.2.2 Ranger West Area

Gravity – An eastern extension of the 2008 Ranger West gravity grid is proposed to further investigate a N070 resistivity anomaly that dominates the area. The total area covered by the proposed gravity survey will be 5.5 km² and a grid spacing of 200m is planned.

Diamond Drilling – A total of 1200m of diamond drilling is proposed for the Ranger West area. One drill hole is planned to follow up promising results from 2008 drilling and two are planned to investigate anomalies generated by 2009 geophysics as well as follow up anomalous historic drilling.

4.2.3 Fuel Caches on Crown Land

Two satellite fuel caches are proposed on Crown land for Forum's 2009 field campaign.

The Tarzan Fuel Cache will be located at 64° 16' 06" N / 98° 02' 30" W and contain both Jet B helicopter fuel and P-50 diesel. This cache is intended to supply drilling operations as well as gravity surveying.

The Ranger West Fuel Cache will be located at 64° 22' 13" N / 97° 36' 01" W and contain both Jet B helicopter fuel and P-50 diesel. This cache is intended to supply drilling operations as well as gravity surveying.

5.0 Land Use Considerations

5.1 Air Travel

Every effort will be made during all flights by both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter to ensure that wildlife is not disturbed. The helicopter is planned to maintain a minimum cruising altitude of 1000 ft when not actually taking off or landing. Low level flights such as aerial reconnaissance will be kept to a minimum. Areas where significant wildlife is sighted will be avoided by aircraft and crews wherever possible. Wildlife sightings will be recorded by crews working in the field as well as by camp personnel.

5.2 Fuel Caches

The main fuel cache will either be located at Thom Lake Camp or Princess Mary Camp. This main cache will also utilize a rubberized containment berm with a filtered water drainage system. Satellite fuel caches will be used to supply the drill and helicopter for deploying crews and assisting drill operations. Sites for fuel caches were selected to be >100m from water bodies and on gravelly, sparsely vegetated areas (if available). Empty fuel drums remaining at the fuel caches will be removed and taken to Baker Lake for proper disposal or refilling. Large drum-type spill kits will be present at all fuel caches.

5.3 Till Sampling

Till/soil sampling consists of digging by hand a 0.3 metre deep hole approximately 0.5 metres in diameter and removing sandy and gravelly material. The sand and gravel (approximately 5 kilograms) is placed into plastic bags and sealed for shipment. The holes resulting from the sampling are filled in with existing loose surface material and re-contoured by the sampling crews. Sampling of this nature leads to minimal surface damage as the vegetated cover of the sample site is replaced immediately after the sample materials had been removed.

5.4 Ground Gravity Surveying

Ground gravity surveys are non-destructive in nature. They are conducted by reading slight variations in the earth's gravitational pull with a meter (Figure 3) as well as recording very precise GPS coordinates with a survey-quality GPS. In this way the only impact to the environment is helicopter transportation to and from the grid and personnel traversing the grid lines on foot.

5.5 Diamond Drilling

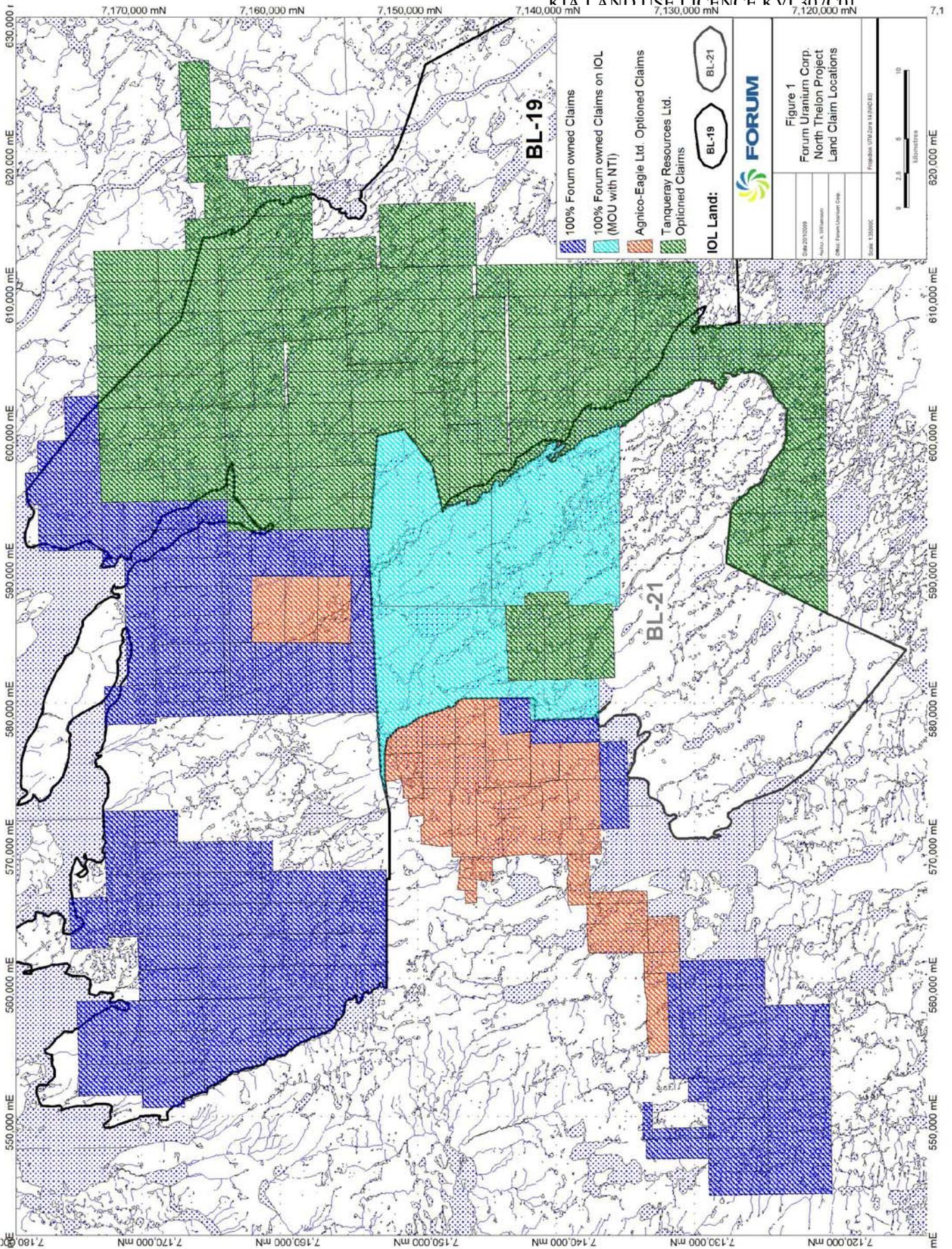
All proposed 2009 drilling is located exclusively on Crown Land. Drill hole locations will be modified in the field where necessary in order to minimize damage to the land and surrounding environment. Natural depressions and/or giant nylon "ore bags" will be utilized as sumps to contain all potential drilling cuttings and fluids. These sumps will be located at a minimum of 31 metres from the normal high water mark of any surrounding water body. Minimal drilling additives are required for this operation and those used will be biodegradable. Calcium chloride salt is required for drilling operations in order to prevent freezing of the drill string in the permafrost. Usage of this substance will be kept to a minimum by employing heated drilling fluids which enable salt-free drilling down to 200-250m. Salt will be stored inside a containment berm at camp, slung to the drill as-needed (Figure 5) and kept in nylon "ore bags" at the drill site to minimize any dissolving and eliminate seepage into the environment. The use of wooden cribbing will keep the drilling rig from actually contacting the tundra as well as spreading out the rig's weight and minimizing physical disturbance. All drilling equipment will be fitted with drip pans and double-walled fuel cells. Spill kits and rolls of fuel-absorbent matting will be located at both the drill rig and water supply pump with extra absorbent matting utilized in refueling areas.

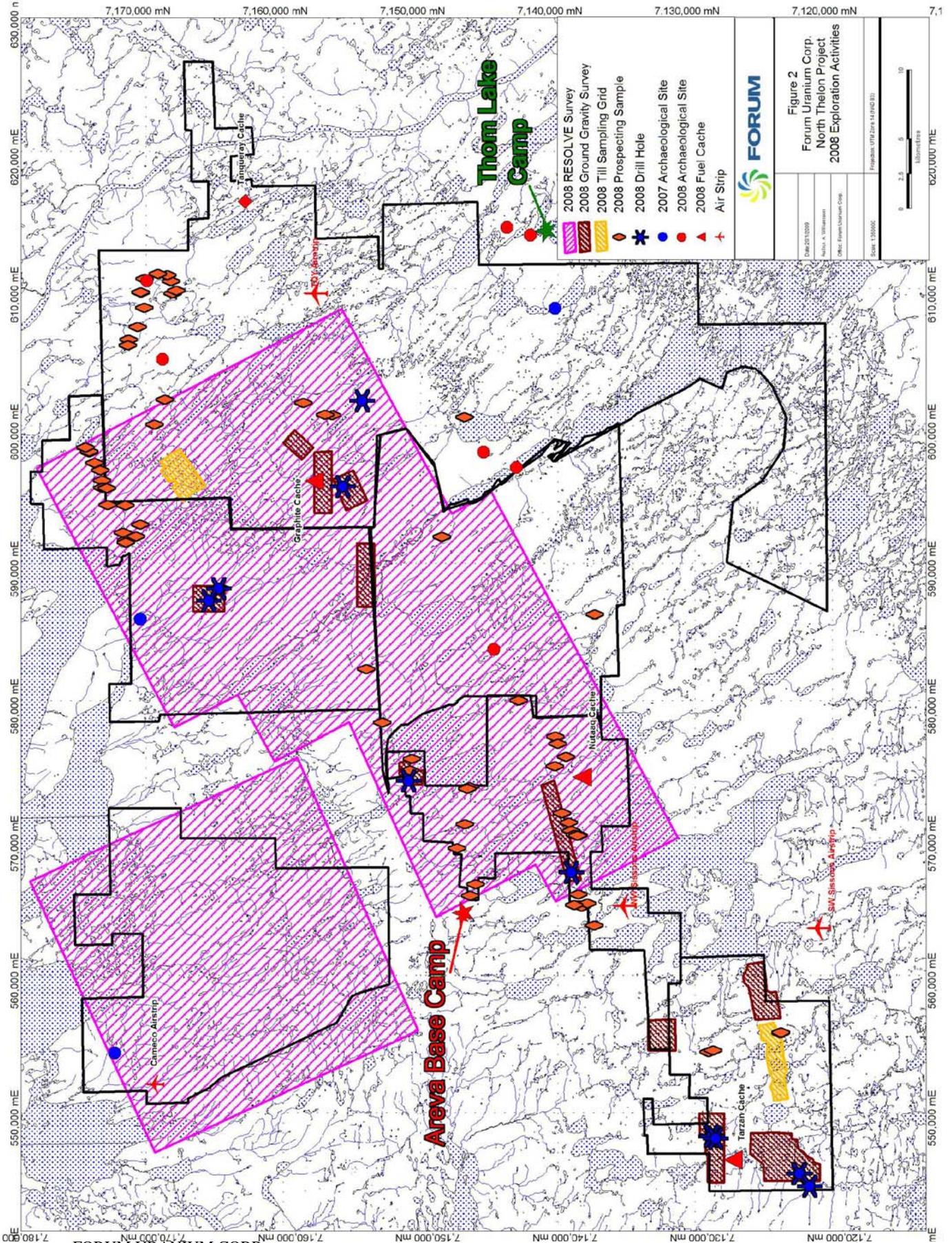
All drill holes will be plugged and the upper 30m sealed with cement to eliminate any interaction of down-hole waters with the surface water table. Any uranium

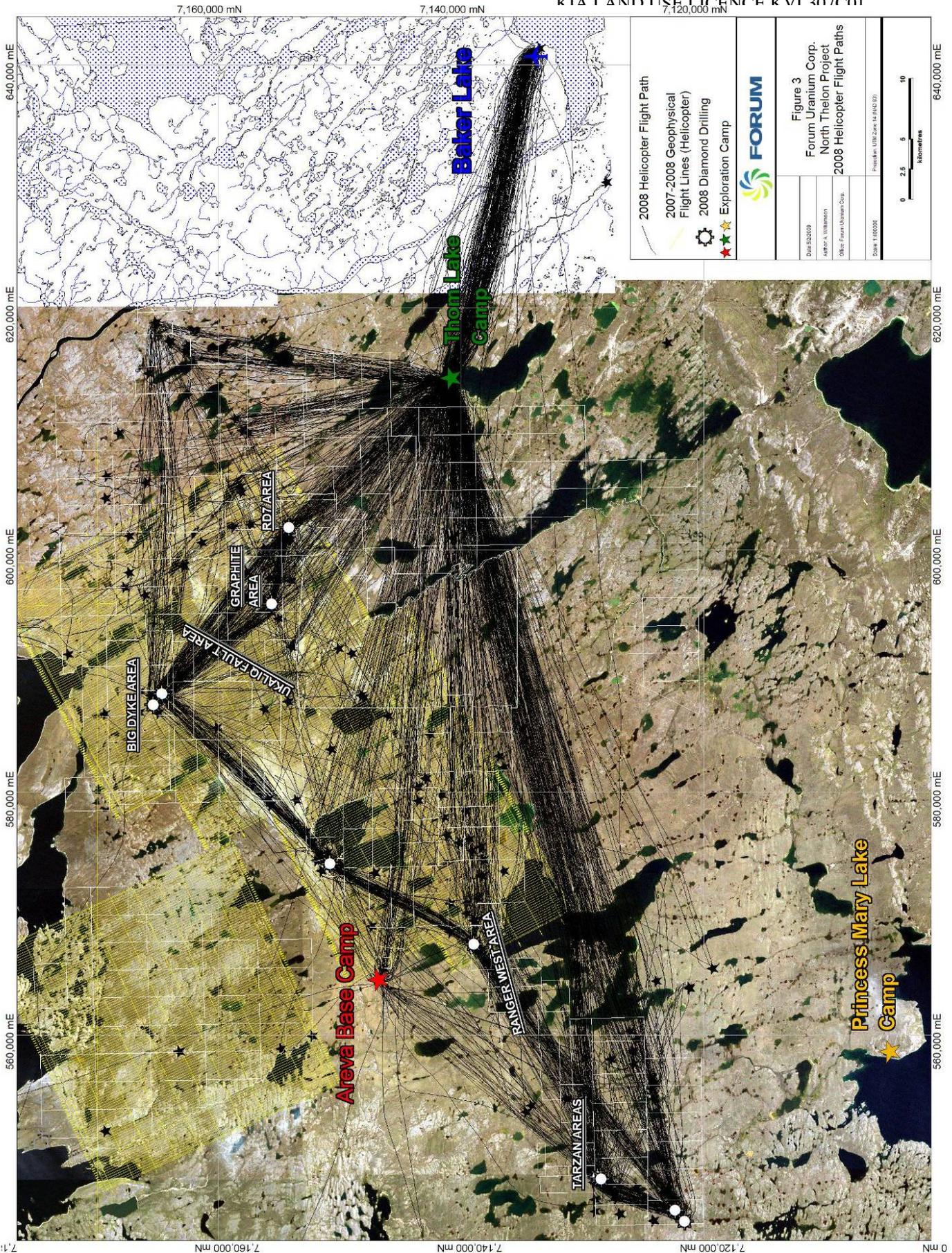
mineralization intersected will also be cemented through from 10m below to 10m above the mineralized interval. This further ensures no interaction of uranium and other metals with surface waters as well as sealing off potential ground-water in-flows in the event a mine is developed. Steel drill casings will be removed to eliminate any physical hazard and completed drill holes will be marked with small labeled wooden pegs and/or rock cairns. Drill sites will be cleaned up before moving to the next location and all garbage removed to the Baker Lake landfill. Photos will be taken of 2009 drilling activities and included in the 2009 KIA Final Report after completion of the 2009 field campaign.

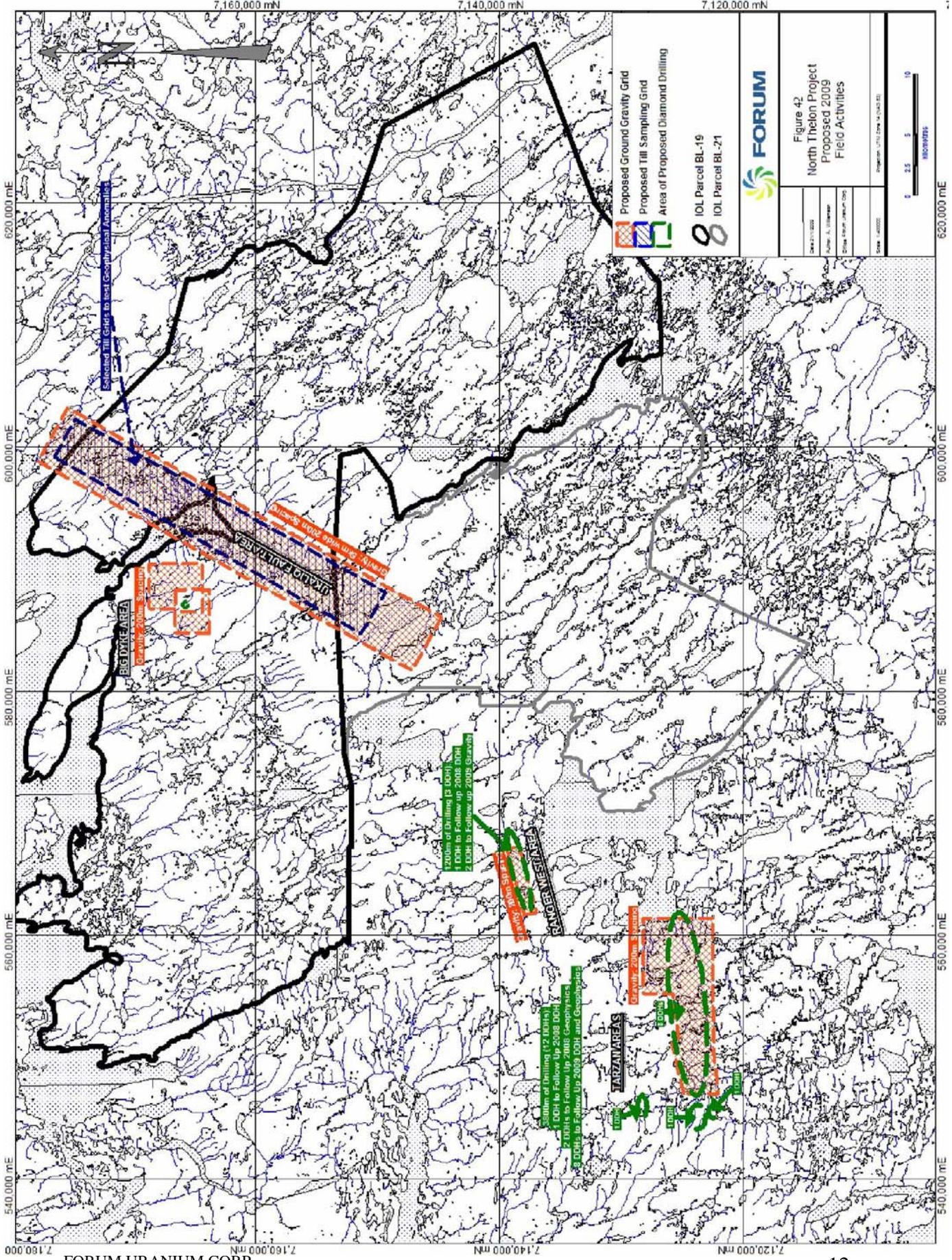
5.6 Camp Operations

Camp water will be drawn using a small gas-powered Honda pump from the lake. All kitchen wastes and other garbage generated by the camp will be incinerated on a daily basis, minimizing the potential for problem animals. Ashes and other unburned leftovers from the incineration process will be double bagged in heavy plastics, sealed with heavy-duty cable ties, and removed to Baker Lake for proper disposal in the local landfill. Forum Uranium Corp. has obtained verbal approval from the Hamlet of Baker Lake to utilize this landfill. Non-combustible waste and used oil will be sealed in proper containers and removed to Baker Lake for proper disposal. Human wastes have been found not to incinerate well and will also be removed to the local landfill.









Appendix 1: RESOLVE™ Survey Method

An airborne RESOLVE™ geophysical survey (resistivity and magnetics) was conducted in the spring of 2008 by Fugro Airborne Surveys covering a total area of 1440 km² (Figure 2). As this survey was completely airborne (Figure 5) no physical impact was made to the environment other than the establishment of fuel caches as outlined in Appendix 4. Chances of disrupting wildlife during this survey were further reduced owing to the survey being flown in early spring, before caribou began migrating across IOL parcel BL-19.

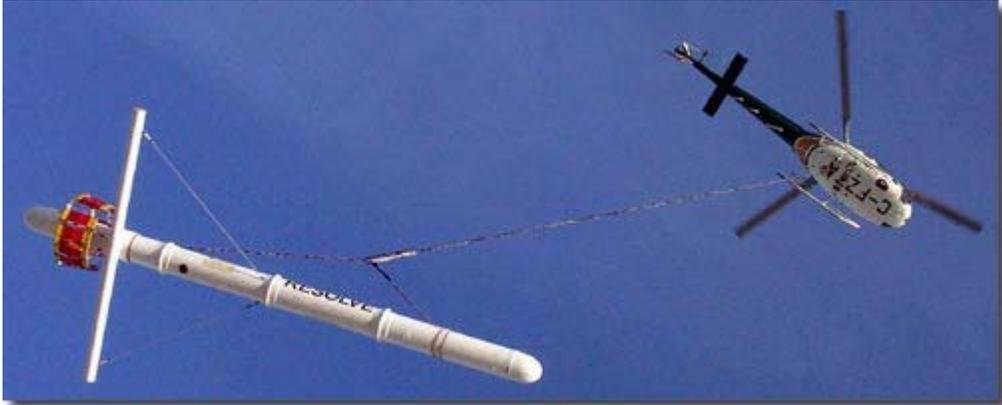


Figure 5: Fugro Airborne Surveys RESOLVE™ survey set-up (photo taken from Fugro Airborne Surveys website).

Appendix 2: Ground Gravity Survey Method

Eleven ground gravity surveys were conducted in 2008 covering 58 km². These surveys were completely non-destructive in nature and were conducted by reading slight variations in the earth's gravitational pull with a meter (Figure 6) as well as recording very precise GPS coordinates with a survey-quality GPS. In this way the only impact to the environment is helicopter transportation to and from the grid and personnel traversing the grid lines. An outline of the survey locations can be seen in Figure 2.



Figure 6: One of the gravity meters used by MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd. while conducting ground gravity surveys for Forum Uranium Corp.

Appendix 3: Drill Hole Summary

Twelve drill holes were completed in 2008 totalling 2474 m in drilling depth. Every effort was made to minimize the impact of the drilling equipment and operations on the tundra environment. All equipment was lifted via helicopter and moved into place such that nothing was dragged across the fragile tundra. Spill kits and absorbent matting was on hand at sites of refueling. Cuttings and drill fluids were contained in sumps made from nylon “ore bags” or in natural depressions and fissures in rock. In this manner all drilling fluids were contained immediate to the drill site and did not spread unreasonably. A summary of the location and depths of the drill holes completed in 2008 can be found in Table 1 below. All drill cores were stored at the Thom Lake Fuel Cache in stacks with the upper boxes lidded.

Table 1: Summary of Drilling in 2008 by Forum Uranium Corp.

DDH NAME	Dates		UTM NAD83 Zone 14W		FINAL DEPTH m	NTS MAP SHEET	CLAIM NUMBER
	Start	Finish	EASTING	NORTHING			
BD-01	13/08/2008	16/08/2008	588168	7164744	228	66A11	F95462
BD-02	27/08/2008	31/08/2008	587265	7165483	213	66A11	F95462
CA-01	26/07/2008	27/07/2008	574149	7150914	129	66A06	F89182
GR-01	24/08/2008	26/08/2008	595588	7155705	192	66A07	F92045
RD7-01	17/08/2008	23/08/2008	601864	7154299	255	66A07	F92051
RW-01	23/07/2008	25/07/2008	567509	7139053	258	66A05	F15332
TZ-01	28/06/2008	02/07/2008	548270	7128881	162	66A05	F95412
TZ-02	04/07/2008	06/07/2008	548302	7128809	123	66A05	F95412
TZ-03	06/07/2008	10/07/2008	548122	7128542	216	66A05	F95412
TZ-04	10/07/2008	13/07/2008	545555	7122501	257	66B01	F95423
TZ-05	16/07/2008	18/07/2008	545555	7122451	243	66B01	F95423
TZ-06	19/07/2008	21/07/2008	544627	7121686	198	66B01	F95423
Total Meters					2474		

3.1: Drill Site Photos



Figure 7: BD-01 prior to drilling.



Figure 8: RD7-01 while drilling.



Figure 9: Typical drill hole after completion. The milky residue is mostly very fine particulate matter and biodegradable drilling additives in the drilling fluids.



Figure 10: Example of drilling operations. The helicopter is slinging salt to the drill in a nylon ore bag. In the foreground is the water supply pump as well as a pile of pallets used for cribbing the drill floor.

Appendix 4: Camp and Fuel Cache Locations

During the 2008 field season, Forum Uranium Corp established two new fuel caches, one on IOL near the Graphite showing (Figure 11) and one in the Tarzan Area on Crown land. These caches were completely exhausted and all empties were removed to Baker Lake. Existing fuel caches were also utilized near Thom Lake Camp and fuel was also drawn from the Tanqueray cache established in 2005. In addition, a shipment of diesel was transported to the esker airstrip south east of Thom Lake via Ookpik Aviation's Turbo Otter in July. All fuel cache locations can be seen on Figure 2 and Table 2. P-50 heating oil, propane and gasoline was left at Thom Lake for use by early-2009 season camp personnel. Any empty drums remaining at the end of the field season were removed to Baker Lake or stacked neatly with bungs parallel to the ground. All existing and established fuel caches had large drum-type spill kits on site.

Table 2: Fuel Caches used by Forum Uranium Corp in 2008.

2008 FUEL CACHES					
Cache Name	UTM (m) (NAD83, Zone 14)		Fuel Drums Present Upon Completion of 2008 Work		
	Easting	Northing	Amount Full*	Type	Empty
Thom Lake Cache	613880	7141100	0	Jet B	0
			0	Jet A1	
			10	P-50	
			0	Gasoline	
			25	Propane	
Thom Lake Camp	614100	7140950	0	Jet B	0
			0	Jet A1	
			23	P-50	
			1	Gasoline	
			2	Propane	
Thom Lake Airstrip	616016	7138811	3	Jet B	0
			0	Jet A1	
			60	P-50	
			0	Gasoline	
			0	Propane	
Tanqueray	616350	7162780	0	Jet B	5
			0	Jet A1	
			5	P-50	
			0	Gasoline	
			0	Propane	
Graphite	596684	7158319	0	Jet B	0
			0	Jet A1	
			0	P-50	
			0	Gasoline	
			0	Propane	

2008 FUEL CACHES					
Cache Name	UTM (m) (NAD83, Zone 14)		Fuel Drums Present Upon Completion of 2008 Work		
	Easting	Northing	Amount Full*	Type	Empty
Tarzan	546543	7127239	0	Jet B	0
			0	Jet A1	
			0	P-50	
			0	Gasoline	
			0	Propane	

*Propane is stored in 100lb tanks, all other fuel are in 205L (45 gallon) drums.



Figure 11: Graphite fuel cache of Jet-B helicopter fuel. This fuel cache was located on the top of a gravelly esker that was a pre-existing landing strip. It was exhausted during 2008 operations and all empty drums removed.

Appendix 5: Wildlife and Archaeological Sightings**5.1: Caribou**

As in 2007, caribou sightings in the field during 2008 were generally sporadic with no significant concentration of animals observed with only two exceptions. On July 4th a herd of 1000 male and female caribou passed within 400m of Thom Lake over approximately 2 hours (Figure 9). As well, in the Long Lake area, a migration of at least 5000 animals was observed between July 3rd and July 7th very few caribou were observed in the field area in 2007. Neither of these two groups of animals seemed affected by operations in neighbouring areas although a helicopter arrival at Thom Lake may have diverted the herd slightly from a westerly course to a northwesterly course. The majority of sightings were of a single caribou alone on the tundra, or a group of two or three animals. Sightings of this size were not recorded by field crews. No cow-calf pairs were observed in the area during the field season. All significant caribou sightings are summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 3: Caribou Sightings

Date	UTM coordinates (NAD83, Zone 14W)		# Of Female	# Of Male	# Of Young	Total animals	Distance From Crew (m)	Field Activity	Reaction
	Easting	Northing							
29-Jun-08	599800	7129000		4			1000	Flying	none
1-Jul-08	608800	7140900		7			2000	Flying	none
4-Jul-08	599000	7140000				400	800	Flying	none; migrating and feeding; part of northerly migration along Long Lake system
7-Jul-08	614100	7141000				1000	400	Flying	approx 1000 animals, seemingly mixed male and female, passed by Thom Lake camp for about 2 hours. Helicopter arrived late and may have caused herd to divert to the NW from an original westerly course
7-Jul-08	599000	7140000				5000	400	Flying	Large migration of male and female caribou North along the Long Lake system, at least 5000 animals, possibly much more, passed through this corridor between July 4 and July 8



Figure 12: Caribou herd passing within 400 metres of Thom Lake Camp, July 4, 2008.

5.2: Muskox

As with last year, a herd of 19-22 muskox was observed on numerous occasions to the west of Thom Lake Camp throughout the 2008 field season. On no occasion did the herd approach closer than 500 m from camp, and the typical distance between the herd and camp was greater than 3.5 km. The herd consisted of a mix of cows and bulls (unknown ratio). There were also three or four older bulls which traveled apart from the main herd, but stayed within one kilometre of the main group.

All other muskoxen sightings are summarized in Table 5 below. At no time did any muskox appear to take notice of the helicopter or any exploration activities. No close encounters were reported and no dangerous encounters between muskox and field personnel occurred.

Table 4: Muskox Sightings

Date	UTM coordinates (NAD83, Zone 14W)		# Of Female	# Of Male	# Of Young	Total animals	Distance From Crew (m)	Field Activity	Reaction
	Easting	Northing							
10-Jun-08	560100	7166200		3			1000	Flying	none
13-Jun-08	545700	7122400				24	1000	gravity	none; walking & feeding
4-Jul-08	612000	7141000	2		2		500	Flying	running around before arrival of helicopter, don't know why
11-Jul-08	545500	7122600				15	300	Drilling	none; walking & feeding

5.3: Grizzly Bear

Grizzly bears were observed on two occasions during the 2008 field season. During both encounters the bear show mild interest in the activities of a ground gravity crew before moving off. A summary of grizzly bear sightings is provided in Table 6 below

Table 5: Grizzly Bear Sightings

Date	UTM coordinates (NAD83, Zone 14W)		# Of Female	# Of Male	# Of Young	Distance From Crew (m)	Field Activity	Animal Reaction
	Easting	Northing						
5-Jun-08	546500	7127500		1		500	Gravity	mild curiosity, then moved away
7-Jun-08	546500	7127500		1		500	Gravity	mild curiosity, then moved away

7.4: Wolves

A lone wolf was observed near Thom Lake Camp on September 1st, 2008 (Figure 10). It sniffed at the grey water discharge and continued on its way. The encounter is summarized in Table 7 below.

Table 6: Wolf Sightings

Date	UTM coordinates (NAD83, Zone 14W)		# Of Female	# Of Male	# Of Young	Distance From Crew (m)	Field Activity	Reaction
	Easting	Northing						
1-Sep-08	614100	7141000	1			30	camp	Wolf passed by Thom Lake camp, sniffed greywater discharge area, saw humans watching but was not concerned; continued walking NW after about 10 minutes



Figure 13: Wolf passing near Thom Lake Camp.

7.5 Arctic Fox

Two fox were observed during the 2008 field season and are summarized in Table 8 below. In both cases the fox showed mild curiosity and then moved on.

Table 7: Arctic Fox Sightings

Date	UTM coordinates (NAD83, Zone 14W)		# Of Female	# Of Male	# Of Young	Distance From Crew (m)	Field Activity	Reaction
	Easting	Northing						
1-Jul-08	548042	7127995	1			50	walking	mild curiosity, them moved away
25-Aug-08	556288	7130085		1		50	walking	mild curiosity, them moved away

5.6 Raptors

A peregrine falcon was observed during the 2008 field season. The encounter is summarized in Table 9 below.

Table 8: Raptor Sightings

Date	UTM coordinates (NAD83, Zone 14W)		# Of Female	# Of Male	# Of Young	Distance From Crew (m)	Field Activity	Reaction
	Easting	Northing						
4-Jul-08	575240	7151700	1	1		300	Walking	Peregrine: flew around calling, then return to nest; male and female took turns doing this

5.6: Other Animals

No eagles were sighted in the 2008 field season. Field crews observed a number of red foxes and arctic hares on sporadic occasions. Thom Lake Camp became the adopted home of several families of ptarmigan, becoming quite numerous by mid-September. The ptarmigans appeared to inhabit the camp through the winter, taking advantage of the shelter provided by the tents and a core rack constructed by Tanqueray Resources Ltd. A nesting pair of sandhill cranes was seen moving their nest east of Thom Lake Camp (Figure 10). It is unlikely that moving the nest was due to exploration activity as this was the first and only time the pair was seen near Thom Lake Camp. Siksiks (Arctic ground squirrels) were observed on a number of occasions throughout the field area and also within Thom Lake Camp. Feeding and harassing the Siksik in camp was strictly forbidden and they continued their preparations for winter unimpeded (Figure 11). A Long-Tailed Weasel (?) was observed periodically around camp but was quick to hide under tents or in core racks. The field area had a diverse bird population, including redpolls, various sparrow species, jaegers, and gulls, as well as several other unidentified songbird species.



Figure 14: Sandhill crane moving its nest east of Thom Lake Camp.



Figure 15: Siksik collecting nesting material in Thom Lake Camp.

5.7: Archaeological Sightings

Several archaeological sites were observed in the 2007 field season, which are summarized in Table 10 below. A compilation of 2007 and 2008 archaeological site locations can be seen in Figure 1.

Table 9: Archaeological Sightings

Date Observed	GPS location (NAD83, Zone 14W)		Site Description / Archaeological features	Exploration activity in area
3-Jul-08	583741	7144649	tent rings, hearths, observation hill	walking
20-Jul-08	578906	7141806	Tent ring	walking
27-Jul-08	604862	7168800	Inuksuk, navigational	flying
28-Jul-08	610575	7169930	Inuksuk, navigational	walking
29-Aug-08	598103	7145403	Inuksuk	flying
29-Aug-08	596960	7143020	Tent ring	flying
29-Aug-08	614446	7143710	meat cache	flying
29-Aug-08	613890	7141991	Tent ring	flying



Figure 16: Tent Ring observed in field on July 3, 2008 (see Table 10).



Figure 17: Inuksuk Observed in field on July 20, 2008 (see Table 10).

Appendix 6: Camp Photos



Figure 18: Thom Lake Camp, June 2008.



Figure 19: Thom Lake Camp, July 2008. Though the camp is within 30m of the lake its location was selected and approved by the elders of Baker Lake. A large swampy area behind the camp (dark green) makes this as far back from the lake as it can be placed.



Figure 20: “SmartAsh™” incinerator.



Figure 21: Grey water sump pit. The blue collapsible blue line pumps screened grey water 100 feet further inland from Thom Lake.

Appendix 7: List of Field & Office Personnel

A summary of Field and Camp personnel is provided in Table 9 below.

Table 10: Field personnel, Thom Lake Camp 2008

List of Field Personnel - 2008		
Forum Uranium Corp. Personnel (permanent and contract)		
Name	Based out of	Position
Jason (JJ) Subgut	Baker Lake, NU	Field Assistant
Victor Noah	Baker Lake, NU	Field Assistant
Mark Noah	Baker Lake, NU	Field Assistant
Johnathon Pattungayuk	Baker Lake, NU	Field Assistant
Harry Oosuaq	Baker Lake, NU	Field Assistant
Lillian Mannik	Baker Lake, NU	Cook's Helper
Rita Tookanachiak	Baker Lake, NU	Cook's Helper
Ertha Nattak	Baker Lake, NU	Cook's Helper
Albert Murrison	Lintlaw, SK	Camp Construction
Gary Hanson	Okla, SK	Camp Construction
Adrian Karollo	Calgary, AB	Geologist
Anthony Williamson	Courtenay, BC	Project Manager
Boen Tan	Calgary, AB	Senior Geoscientist
Ken Wheatley	Victoria, BC	VP Exploration
Consultants/Contractors		
Name	Company	Position
David Therrien	Bradley Brothers Ltd.	Driller
Simon Lefebvre	Bradley Brothers Ltd.	Driller
Jean F. B. Landry	Bradley Brothers Ltd.	Driller's Helper
Jonathan Lemay	Bradley Brothers Ltd.	Driller's Helper
David St. Pierre	Bradley Brothers Ltd.	Drilling Foreman
Tim Stevenson	Forest Helicopters	Helicopter Engineer
Bart Stevenson	Forest Helicopters	Helicopter Pilot
Glen Davis	Forest Helicopters	Helicopter Pilot
Jamie Clipshan	Forest Helicopters	Helicopter Pilot
Jeff Gosnell	Forest Helicopters	Helicopter Pilot
Mike Moriarty	Forest Helicopters	Helicopter Pilot
Alexander Zlojutro	Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Field Geophysicist
Anisa Kassam	Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Field Geophysicist
Darren Hamill	Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Field Geophysicist
Sheli Droszio	Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Field Geophysicist
Aaron Rampersad	Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Geophysical Operator
Andy Semple	Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Geophysical Operator
Craig Elder	Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Geophysical Operator

Consultants/Contractors		
Name	Company	Position
Delvin Masilamani	Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Geophysical Operator
Matthew Harrison	Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Geophysical Operator
Varun Metha	Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Geophysical Operator
Andrew Kiraly	MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd.	Geophysical Operator
Connor Grenwich	MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd.	Geophysical Operator
Jeff Samual	MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd.	Geophysical Operator
Jesse Conibear	MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd.	Geophysical Operator
Rachel Wagenaar	MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd.	Geophysical Operator
Thomas Hetrick	MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd.	Geophysical Operator
Bill Shunk	Outland Camps	Camp Supervisor
Tim Flye	Outland Camps	Camp Supervisor
Blair Murphy	Outland Camps	Camp Logistics
Cody Hubert	Outland Camps	Camp Logistics
Joel McCracken	Outland Camps	Camp Logistics
Joey Roberts	Outland Camps	Camp Logistics
Mark	Outland Camps	Camp Logistics
Matthew Hupf	Outland Camps	Camp Logistics
Terry Niemi	Outland Camps	Camp Logistics
Thomas Niemi	Outland Camps	Camp Logistics
Ruth Randal	Outland Camps	Camp Logistics
Wes Randal	Outland Camps	Camp Logistics
Bill Hofsed	Questral Helicopters Ltd.	Helicopter Pilot
Gerhard Geertsema	Questral Helicopters Ltd.	Helicopter Pilot
Wally Zec	Questral Helicopters Ltd.	Helicopter Pilot
Jacques Stacey	Taiga Consultants Ltd.	Project Geologist
Charles Roberts	Taiga Consultants Ltd.	Prospector
Donald Bob Charles	Taiga Consultants Ltd.	Prospector
Cathy Toll	Well Done Cooks	Camp Cook
Sue Brookes	Well Done Cooks	Camp Cook
Brian	Matrix Solutions Ltd.	Shipping Logistics
Ruddy	Matrix Solutions Ltd.	Shipping Logistics
Hai Tran	Hanoi University of Mining and Geology	Consulting Geologist

Appendix 8: List of Service Companies

A summary of service companies utilized is provided in Table 12 below.

Table 11: Service companies utilized in 2008

Inuit Owned Service and Supply Companies, 2008

Company	Location
Nuna Logistics (through Kivalliq Marine/NTCL Barge)	Churchill, MB

Northern Service & Supply Companies, 2008

Company	Location
Northern Store	Baker Lake, NU
Ookpik Aviation	Baker Lake, NU
Baker Lake Lodge	Baker Lake, NU
SK Construction	Baker Lake, NU
Kivalliq Marine/NTCL Barge	Churchill, MB

Service & Supply Companies, 2008

Company	Location
Bradley Brothers Ltd.	Rouyn-Noranda, QC
Calm Air	Winnipeg, MB
Canadian North	Edmonton, AB
Forest Helicopters	Kenora, ON
Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Toronto, ON
Matrix Solutions Ltd.	Yellowknife, NT
MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd.	Vernon, BC
Outland Camps	Brampton, ON
Pronto Airways	Saskatoon, SK
Questral Helicopters Ltd.	Ottawa, ON
SRC Labs	Saskatoon, SK
Taiga Consultants Ltd.	Calgary, AB
Transwest Airlines	Saskatoon, SK
Well Done Cooks	Smithers, BC

Appendix 9: Community Consultations and Information Sessions

Forum and Superior first consulted with the community in September 2006, when Rick Mazur (CEO, Forum) and Tom Morris (CEO, Superior) met with members of the Baker Lake CLARC.

Forum Uranium, in collaboration with Cameco Corporation and Uravan Minerals Inc, conducted community consultations in the Hamlet of Baker Lake on April 19th and 20th, 2007.

On April 19th, Forum representatives presented their project plan for 2007 to the Hamlet Council, headed by Mayor David Aksawnee. Concerns raised by the Hamlet Council included caribou protection measures, spill contingency plans and environmental mitigation, helicopter flight levels, and procedural aspects of Forum's exploration methods. The council strongly urged Forum and the other proponents to consult extensively with the community in matters relating to diamond drilling and camp/airstrip/fuel cache locations, community employment, caribou migration routes, and traditional land use areas.

On April 20th, a larger consultation session took place between the abovementioned proponents and several organizations from the Hamlet of Baker Lake. Community organizations included the Community Liaison and Resource Committee (CLARC), the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), the Concerned Citizens Committee (CCC), and many respected elders from the community of Baker Lake. Concerns raised by these organizations and individuals were very similar to those of the Hamlet Council, including caribou and environmental mitigation and the employment of local personnel in the exploration industry. After the formal session, elders and proponents gathered around a map of traditional land-use areas to discuss sites of cultural and archaeological significance.

Appendix 10: Field Inspections

A number of field inspections were conducted at camp and in the field during Forum's 2008 exploration program. No major issues were brought up during any of the inspections while Forum Uranium was in the field. KIA performed an inspection of the Thom Lake Camp after Forum completed its 2008 operations and while Tanqueray Resources Inc. (camp owner) was occupying the camp. That inspection and remediation should be covered in Tanqueray's Annual Report.

Table 12: Summary of Field Inspections.

Date of Inspection	Regulatory Body	Inspection Location		Main Issues	Resolution
		Thom Lake Camp	Drill		
10/07/2008	WCB	X		None.	None required.
22/07/2008	INAC	X		Solids in sump pit could overflow onto ground.	Screened off sump pump and solids skimmed more frequently.
22/08/2008	WSCC		X	Drill hoist cable damaged.	Drill hoist cable replaced.

Appendix 11
Forum Uranium Corporation

ABANDONMENT & RESTORATION PLAN
NORTH THELON JOINT VENTURE

NUNAVUT

February 2007

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North Thelon Joint Venture Exploration Program/Remote Camp

Abandonment and Restoration Plan

1. Preamble

This Abandonment and Restoration (A&R) Plan is in effect as of February 1, 2007. It applies specifically to the North Thelon Joint Venture Project. The property is located at:

a. All claims:

max Lat: N64.73903°/ N 64° 44' 20.5"
min Lat: N64.12461°/ N 64° 07' 28.6"
max Lon: W98.11219°/ W 98° 06' 43.9"
min Lon: W96.35624°/ W 96° 21' 22.5"

b. All claims on IOLs:

max Lat: N64.73903°/ N 64° 44' 20.5"
min Lat: N64.25003°/ N 64° 15' 00.1"
max Lon: W97.97038°/ W 97° 58' 13.4"
min Lon: W96.56382°/ W 96° 33' 49.8"

No camp is being proposed at this time. Crews will be based out of Baker Lake. In 2007 Forum Uranium will work closely with community members of Baker Lake to select potential sites for a future camp. These coordinates will be submitted to all regulatory agencies for screening and review once the site has been selected.

2. Introduction

The work proposed for this project consists prospecting; staking; geological mapping; rock and soil/till sampling; grid establishment/line cutting; airborne geophysics; ground geophysics; possibility of trenching (non-mechanical); fuel transport (fixed- and rotary-wing, overland); establishment of fuel caches during winter months. No equipment or waste will remain once the project is complete.

3. Schedule

The final restoration of the future camp site will begin once the program is complete. All work under the Abandonment and Restoration Plan will be completed prior to the date of expiry of the land use permits and water licence unless a renewal is applied for. Empty fuel drums will be removed from site regularly. Once a fuel cache is retired, a thorough inspection will be conducted. Any contamination will be cleaned up according to the Spill Contingency Plan and debris will be removed from the site.

4. Infrastructure – Fuel Caches

Cache	Latitude (WGS84)	Longitude (WGS84)	UTM Easting (NAD83 Z14)	UTM Northing (NAD83 Z14)	Fuel Type	Quantity (# drums)
Tanqueray	N64 34 12.6	W96 34 16.3	616350	7162780	JetA, P50	19, 9 resp
Forum North	N64 42 39.9	W97 51 08.5	554700	7176750	Jet A1	17

Seasonal Shutdown

Buildings and Contents

Not applicable at this time.

Water system

Pumps and hoses will be drained and dismantled. Pumps and hoses will be removed from site for servicing and storage.

Fuel caches and Chemical Storage

An inventory will be conducted prior to leaving at the end of the field season. A thorough inspection of all fuel caches will be completed and empty fuel drums will be removed from site.

Chemicals will not be stored on site over winter. All chemicals will be removed from site for storage and or disposal.

Drill sites

The drill will be dismantled into its main components as per the drilling contractor procedure, packaged and secured along with its ancillary equipment and rods. The drill will be flown out by the drilling contractor.

All drill sites will be inspected for soil contamination. Any remaining waste will be taken to camp to be burned if possible or to be flown out to an approved disposal location. Greywater and sludge sumps will be filled and leveled.

As much as possible, drill sites will be restored immediately after the drill has been moved to the next site.

Contamination Clean Up

Any soil around camp that has become contaminated and gone unnoticed will be treated as per the Spill Contingency Plan. Before and after photos will be taken to document the contamination and the clean up. These photos will make up part of the final report to be submitted to the Water Resource Inspector following any spill and will also be attached as part of the Annual Report submitted to the Nunavut Water Board and the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

Inspection and Documentation

A complete inspection will be conducted of all areas prior to seasonal closure. Photos will be taken to document the conditions prior to leaving the site for the winter. A full inventory will be conducted.

Final Abandonment and Restoration

Buildings and Contents

Not applicable at this time.

Equipment

All equipment, including pumps, will be dismantled and removed from the project area.

Fuel caches and Chemical Storage

All fuel drums will be removed. All areas where there have been fuel caches will be thoroughly inspected. Any contamination will be cleaned up as well as any debris removed. Contaminated soil will be handled as per the Spill Contingency Plan. Final photos will be taken of all fuel caches for inclusion in the final report.

All chemicals will be removed from site. Areas where chemicals have been stored will be inspected to ensure that there has been no contamination.

Sumps

All sumps will be inspected to ensure that there is no leaching or run-off. Sumps will be back-filled and levelled as required. Final photos will be taken.

Drill Sites

The drill will be dismantled into its main components as per the drilling contractor procedure, packaged and secured along with its ancillary equipment and rods. The drill will be flown out by the drilling contractor.

All drill sites will be inspected for soil contamination. Any remaining waste will be taken to camp to be burned if possible or to be flown out to an approved disposal location. Greywater and sludge sumps will be filled and levelled.

An inspection will be conducted to ensure that all drill sites are/have been restored and sumps have been covered and levelled.

Contamination Clean Up

Any contamination will be treated as per the Spill Contingency Plan. Before and after photos will be taken to document the contamination and the clean up. These photos will make up part of the final report to be submitted to the Water Resource Inspector following any spill and will also be attached as part of the Annual Report submitted to the Nunavut Water Board and the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

Inspection and Documentation

A complete inspection will be conducted of all areas prior to closure. Photos will be taken to document the conditions prior to leaving the site for use in the final plan. All appropriate agencies will be contacted and notified once the final clean up has been conducted. The photos will make up part of the final closure reports to be submitted to DIAND, the Nunavut Water Board and the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

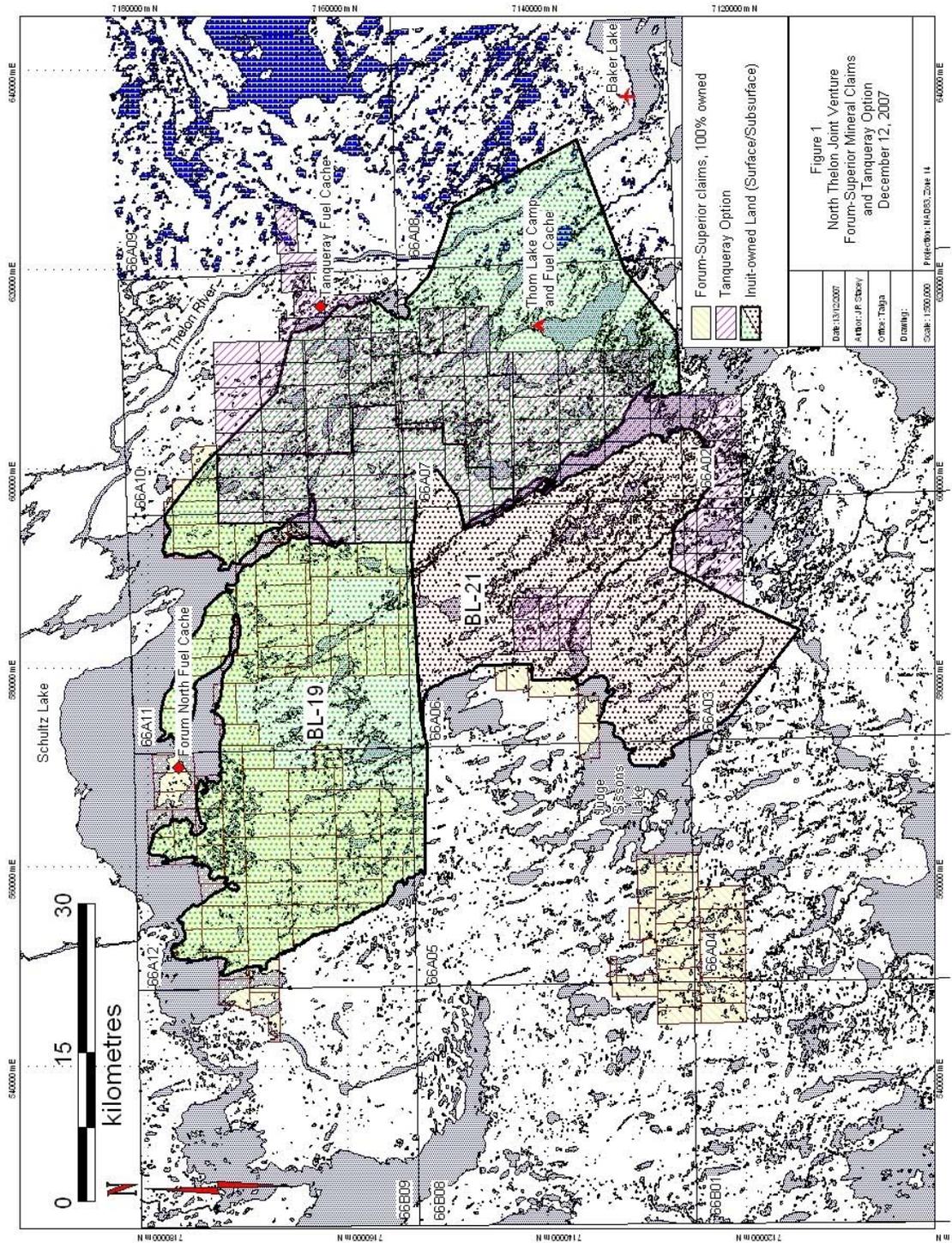
Emergency Contact Information

CONTACT	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Forum Uranium - Anthony Williamson, Project Manager	(250)-897-8000
DIAND Water Resource Officer, Iqaluit	(867) 975-4295
Environment Canada	(867) 975-4644, 24hr page (867) 766-3737
Nunavut Department of Environment	(867) 975-5910
Kivalliq Inuit Association – Melodie Sammurtok, Land Use Inspector	(867) 645-2800
DFO	(867) 979-8007
Forum Uranium – Anthony Williamson, Project Manager	(250) 897-8000
Forum Uranium – Richard Mazur, President	(604) 689-2599
Forum Uranium – Ken Wheatley, VP Exploration	(604) 689-2599
Air Tindi	(867) 669-8212
Great Slave Helicopters	(867) 873-2081
Yellowknife Fire Department	(867) 873-2222
Baker Lake RCMP	(867) 793-0123
Stanton Regional Hospital – Yellowknife	(867) 920-4111
Discovery Mining Services	(867) 920-4600

Baker Lake Lodge – Boris or Paul Kotelowetz – 867-793-2905

Appendix I

Location Map



Appendix 12
Forum Uranium Corporation

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN
NORTH THELON JOINT VENTURE

NUNAVUT

December 2007

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1.0 Introduction

This Spill Contingency Plan shall be in effect from February 01, 2007. Any proposed changes and/or amendments will be submitted to the Nunavut Water Board, DIAND and the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

This Spill Contingency Plan has been specifically prepared for the North Thelon Joint Venture Project exploration program. This Plan shall be posted at operational remote camps and drill shacks.

Forum Uranium Corp. endeavours to take every reasonable precaution toward ensuring the protection and conservation of the natural environment and the safety and health of all employees and contractors from any potential harmful effects of stored materials and operations.

2.0 Facilities

The property is located at:

a. All claims:

max Lat: N64.73903°/ N 64° 44' 20.5"
min Lat: N64.12461°/ N 64° 07' 28.6"
max Lon: W98.11219°/ W 98° 06' 43.9"
min Lon: W96.35624°/ W 96° 21' 22.5"

b. All claims on IOLs:

max Lat: N64.73903°/ N 64° 44' 20.5"
min Lat: N64.25003°/ N 64° 15' 00.1"
max Lon: W97.97038°/ W 97° 58' 13.4"
min Lon: W96.56382°/ W 96° 33' 49.8"

No camp is being proposed at this time. Crews will be based out of Baker Lake. In 2007 Forum Uranium will work closely with community members of Baker Lake to select potential sites for a future camp. These coordinates will be submitted to all regulatory agencies for screening and review once the site has been selected.

Fuel cache locations:

Cache	Latitude (WGS84)	Longitude (WGS84)	UTM Easting (NAD83 Z14)	UTM Northing (NAD83 Z14)	Fuel Type	Quantity (# drums)
Tanqueray	N64 34 12.6	W96 34 16.3	616350	7162780	JetA, P50	19, 9 resp
Forum North	N64 42 39.9	W97 51 08.5	554700	7176750	Jet A1	17

3.0 Petroleum and Chemical Product Storage and Inventory

3.1 Remote Location Fuel Inventory, Storage and Handling Procedures

These remote fuel caches will be stored in accordance with approved methods of storage of drummed product. Inspections of the fuel caches will be conducted during each visit.

3.2 Petroleum Product Transfer

Manual and automatic pumps (and aviation fuel filters for jet fuel) are used for the transfer of all petroleum products. Smoking, sparks, or open flames are **prohibited** in fuel storage and fuelling areas at all times.

4.0 Risk Assessment and Mitigation of Risk

4.1 Petroleum Products and Other Fuels

Following, is a list of sources:

- 1) Drummed product: Leaks or ruptures may occur. This includes drums of Jet A, Diesel, Gasoline, Waste Fuel, and Waste Oil.
- 2) Fuel cylinders: Propane, leaks may occur at the valves. All cylinders are secured at all times.
- 3) Vehicles and equipment: Wheeled vehicles and equipment, aircraft (fixed and rotary wing), snowmobiles, generators, pumps. Incidents involving leaking or dripping fuels and oils may occur due to malfunctions, impact damage, and lack of regular maintenance, improper storage, or faulty operation.

Regular inspection and maintenance in accordance with recognized and accepted standard practices at all camps and fuel caches, reduces risks associated with the categories listed above. Large fuel caches of 20 drums or more will be inspected daily.

Spill response training is provided to all personnel with particular attention

to those personnel who handle fuels and other petroleum products. This training will include a presentation, “mock” spill, review of spill kit contents and their use and reporting.

Spill Kits will be located at all camps and drill shacks. A description of contents is listed in Section 7.0.

5.0 Responding to Failures and Spills

5.1 Spill Response Contact List

24 Hour Spill Line
(867) 920-8130

DIAND Water Resources Inspector
Iqaluit, Nunavut
(867) 975-4295

Environment Canada
Iqaluit, Nunavut
(867) 975-4644
24 hour pager – (867) 766-3737

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Tel: 604-689-2599
Fax: 604-689-3609

5.2 Basic Steps — Spill Procedure

In the case of any spill or other environmental emergency, it is necessary to react in the most immediate, safe, and environmentally responsible manner. No spill or incident is so minor that it can be ignored.

The basic steps of the response plan are as follows:

1. *Ensure* the safety of all persons at all times.
2. *Identify* and find the spill substance and its source, and, if possible, stop the process or shut off the source.
3. *Inform* the on-site coordinator or his/her designate at once, so that he/she may take the appropriate actions. Appropriate action

includes the notification of the spill to the 24 hour Spill Line and DIAND Water Resource Officer, a copy of the Spill Report form can be found in Appendix I.

4. *Contain* the spill or environmental hazard, as per its nature, and as per the advice of the Spill Line and the DIAND Water Resource Officer as required.
5. *Implement* any necessary cleanup and/or remedial action.

5.3 Basic Steps — Chain of Command

1. *Immediately* notify and report to the 24-Hour Spill Line at (867) 920-8130, the DIAND Water Resources Inspector in Nunavut at (867) 975-4298, and Environment Canada personnel at 867-975-4644.
2. *A Spill Report Form (Appendix I)* is filled out as completely as possible before or after contacting the 24 Hour Spill Line.
3. Notify Mazur, Rick, Forum Uranium Corp. at (778) 772-3100.

5.4 Other contacts for spill response/assistance and further reporting

Nunavut Water Board
(867) 360-6338

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Habitat Impact Assessment Biologist
(867) 979-8007

Government of Nunavut Department of Environment
(867) 975-5910

Kivalliq Inuit Association, Land Use Inspector
(867) 645-2800

Taiga Consultants Ltd.
(403) 265-2777

6.0 Taking Action

6.1 Before the Fact: Preventative Measures

The following actions illustrate a proactive approach to environmental

stewardship. In addition, these actions minimize the potential for spills during fuel handling, transfer and storage:

1. Fuel transfer hoses with cam lock mechanisms are used.
2. Carefully monitor fuel content in the receiving vessel during transfer. Always have additional absorbent pads on hand while transferring fuel.
3. Clean up drips and minor spills immediately.
4. Regularly inspect drums, tanks and hoses for leaks or potential to leak and for proper storage.
5. Create fuel caches in natural depressions that are located a **minimum** of 31 metres from the normal high-water mark of any water body.
6. Train personnel, especially those who will be operators, in proper fuel handling and spill response procedures.

6.2 After the Fact: Mitigative Measures

1. First steps to take when a spill occurs:
 - a) Ensure your own safety and that of others around you, beginning with those nearest to the scene.
 - b) Control danger to human life, if necessary.
 - c) Identify the source of the spill.
 - d) Notify your supervisor, request assistance if needed.
 - e) Assess whether or not the spill can be readily stopped.
 - f) Contain or stop the spill at the source.
2. Secondary steps to take:
 - a) Determine status of the spill event.
 - b) If necessary, pump fuel from a damaged and/or leaking tank or drum into a refuge container.
 - c) Notify the 24-hour Spill Report Line, and receive further instructions from the appropriate contact agencies listed in *Section 5.3*. (disposal of contaminated soil or ice/snow in sealed containers for removal from site, etc.).
 - d) Complete and Fax a copy of the Spill Report Form (*Appendix I*).
 - e) Notify permitting authorities.
 - f) If possible, resume cleanup and containment.

Emergency Contact Information

CONTACT	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Forum Uranium - Anthony Williamson, Project Manager	(250)-897-8000
DIAND Water Resource Officer, Iqaluit	(867) 975-4295
Environment Canada	(867) 975-4644, 24hr page (867) 766-3737
Nunavut Department of Environment	(867) 975-5910
Kivalliq Inuit Association – Land Use Inspector	(867) 645-2800
DFO	(867) 979-8007
Forum Uranium – Richard Mazur, President	(604) 689-2599
Forum Uranium – Ken Wheatley, VP Exploration	(250) 507-1818
Air Tindi	(867) 669-8212
Forest Helicopters	(807) 548-5647
Yellowknife Fire Department	(867) 873-2222
Baker Lake RCMP	(867) 793-0123
Stanton Regional Hospital – Yellowknife	(867) 920-4111
Discovery Mining Services	(867) 920-4600

Baker Lake Lodge – Boris or Paul Kotelowetz – (867) 793-2905

6.3 SPILL RESPONSE ACTIONS

DIESEL FUEL, HYDRAULIC OIL, AND LUBRICATING OIL

Take action only if safety permits – stop the source flow if safe to do so and eliminate all ignition sources. Never smoke when dealing with these types of spills.

On Land

Build a containment berm using soil material or snow and place a plastic tarp at the foot of the berm for easy capture of the spill after all vapours have dissipated.
Remove the spill by using absorbent pads or excavating the soil, gravel or snow.
Remove spill splashed on vegetation using particulate absorbent material.
Contact regulatory agencies for approval before commencing with the removal of any soil, gravel, or vegetation.

On Muskeg

Do not deploy personnel and equipment on marsh or vegetation.
Remove pooled oil with sorbent pads and/or skimmer.
Flush with low pressure water to herd oil to collection point.
Burn only in localized areas, e.g., trenches, piles or windrows.
Do not burn if root systems can be damaged (low water table).
Minimize damage caused by equipment and excavation.

On Water

Contain spill as close to release point as possible.
Use containment boom to capture spill for recovery after vapours have dissipated.
Use absorbent pads to capture small spills.
Use skimmer for larger spills.

On Ice and Snow

Build a containment berm around spill using snow.
Remove spill using absorbent pads or particulate sorbent material.
The contaminated ice and snow must be scraped and shovelled into plastic buckets with lids, 205 litre drums, and/or polypropylene bags.

Storage and Transfer

All contaminated water, ice, snow, soil, and clean up supplies will be stored in closed, labelled containers. All containers will be stored in a well ventilated area away from incompatible materials.

Disposal

Any contaminated material will be shipped from site to an appropriate and approved facility. The DOE monitors the movement of hazardous wastes from generators, carriers to receivers, through a tracking document (Waste Manifest). A Waste Manifest will accompany all movements. Forum Uranium will register at DOE with Robert Eno at reno@gov.nu.ca or (867) 975-7748.

6.3 SPILL RESPONSE ACTIONS

GASOLINE AND JET B AVIATION FUEL

Take action only if safety permits – stop the source flow if safe to do so and eliminate all ignition sources. Never smoke when dealing with these types of spills.

On Land

Build a containment berm using soil material or snow and place a plastic tarp at the foot of the berm for easy capture of the spill after all vapours have dissipated.
Remove the spill by using absorbent pads or excavating the soil, gravel or snow.
Remove spill splashed on vegetation using particulate absorbent material.
Contact regulatory agencies for approval before commencing with the removal of any soil, gravel, or vegetation.

On Muskeg

Do not deploy personnel and equipment on marsh or vegetation.
Remove pooled gasoline or Jet B with sorbent pads and/or skimmer.
Flush with low pressure water to herd oil to collection point.
On advice from regulatory agencies, burn only in localized areas, e.g., trenches, piles or windrows.
Do not burn if root systems can be damaged (low water table).
Minimize damage caused by equipment and excavation.

On Water

Contain spill as close to release point as possible.
Use containment boom to capture spill for recovery after vapours have dissipated.
Use absorbent pads to capture small spills.
Use skimmer for larger spills.

On Ice and Snow

Build a containment berm around spill using snow.
Remove spill using absorbent pads or particulate sorbent material.
The contaminated ice and snow must be scraped and shovelled into plastic buckets with lids, 205 litre drums, and/or polypropylene bags.

Storage and Transfer

All contaminated water, ice, snow, soil, and clean up supplies will be stored in closed, labelled containers. All containers will be stored in a well ventilated area away from incompatible materials.

Disposal

Any contaminated material will be shipped from site to an appropriate and approved facility. The DOE monitors the movement of hazardous wastes from generators, carriers to receivers, through a tracking document (Waste Manifest). A Waste Manifest will accompany all movements. Forum Uranium will register at DOE with Robert Eno at reno@gov.nu.ca or (867) 975-7748.

6.3 SPILL RESPONSE ACTIONS

PROPANE

Take action only if safety permits. Gases stored in cylinders can explode when ignited. Keep vehicles away from area. Never smoke when dealing with these types of spills.

On Land

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

On Water

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

On Ice and Snow

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

General

It is not possible to contain vapours when released.

Water spray can be used to knock down vapours if there is no chance of ignition.

Small fires can be extinguished with dry chemical or CO₂.

Personnel should withdraw immediately from area unless a small leak is stopped immediately after it has been detected.

If tanks are damaged, gas should be allowed to disperse and no recovery attempt should be made.

Personnel should avoid touching release point on containers since frost forms very rapidly.

Keep away from tank ends.

Storage and Transfer

It is not possible to contain vapours when released.

Disposal

Any contaminated material will be shipped from site to an appropriate and approved facility. The DOE monitors the movement of hazardous wastes from generators, carriers to receivers, through a tracking document (Waste Manifest). A Waste Manifest will

accompany all movements. Forum Uranium will register at DOE with Robert Eno at reno@gov.nu.ca or (867) 975-7748.

7.0 Spill Equipment

Complete spill kits are kept on hand at all camps and drill shacks. Spill kits contain:

- 1 – 360 litre/79 gallon polyethylene over-pack drum
- 4 – oil sorbent booms (5' X 10')
- 100 – oil sorbent sheets (16.5" X 20" X 3/8")
- 1 – drain cover (36" X 36" X 1/16")
- 1 – Caution tape (3" X 500')
- 1 – 1 lb plugging compound
- 2 – pair Nitrile gloves
- 2 – pair Safety goggles
- 2 – pair Tyvek coveralls
- 1 – instruction booklet
- 10 – printed disposable bags (24" X 48")
- 1 – shovel

In addition at least one empty fuel drum will be located at each fuel cache in the event of damaged or leaking drums. Extra absorbent pads will be kept with the helicopter, drill and any area where re-fuelling, transferring and/or handling is done.

8.0 Training and Practice Drills

8.1 Training

All employees and contractors will be familiar with the spill response resources at hand, this Contingency Plan, and will also be trained for initial spill response methods. Involvement of other employees may be required, from time to time. Annual refreshers will be conducted to review the procedures within this plan.

Appendix I

Nunavut Spill Report Form

Appendix II

Location Map

