NTS: 66A05
66A06
66A07
66A09
66A10
66A11
66A12
66B01
66B08

2010 WORK PLAN
NUNAVUT WATER BOARD LICENSE #2BE-SCH0712
NORTH THELON PROJECT

Company Name:	Forum Uranium Corp.
NWB Licence:	2BE-SCH0712
Dates of Proposed Activities:	April to September 2010
Location of Claims:	IOL BL-19, BL-21 Kivalliq Region, Nunavut Territory
Lat/Long:	Min: Lat 64º 15’ 00.1” Long 96º 33’ 49.8” Max: Lat 64º 44’ 20.5” Long 97º 58’ 13.4”

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1. Introduction

Forum Uranium Corp. intends to conduct exploration work on both Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) and Crown land between April and September, 2010.

Work on IOL will be on parcels BL-19 and BL-21 which fall on NTS map sheets 66A06, 66A07, 66A10 and 66A11. Field work planned for the IOL parcel BL-19 and BL-21 will encompass ground geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling and diamond drilling. Furthermore, core samples at historic and current 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 66A04 and 66A05. A diamond drilling campaign as well as further ground geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting, rock 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 exploration program as outlined in this report is Forum Uranium Corp.'s optimal plan for 2010. Forum is optimistic that the full program will be conducted but modifications to this plan may be necessitated due to financial or logistical reasons. Forum will promptly inform the KIA of any changes as they come up.

2. Location of Land Use Area

Forum Uranium Corp. now controls 213 mineral claims and 6 mineral leases on the North Thelon Project which includes 102 100% Forum-owned claims, 74 claims and 6 leases optioned from Tanqueray Resources Ltd., 36 claims optioned from Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. and 3 100% Forum-owned claims acquired through a MOU with NTI and now generally referred to as the Ukaliq Project. Of these claims 147 fall on Inuit owned land parcel BL-19 (Figure 1) and the 3 of the Ukaliq Project fall on IOL parcel BL-21. All field work planned on IOL will occur within the bounds of IOL parcels BL-19 and BL-21, located between approximately 64º 15' N / 96º 33' W and 64º 44' N / 97º 58' W. All work planned on Crown land will fall between approximately 64° 13' N / 98° 00' W and 64° 23' N / 97° 34' W.

2.1 Camp Locations

Forum has selected four possible accommodation options from which 2010 field operations could be conducted (Figure 1).

The first camp site under consideration is an historic camp location on Long Lake within IOL parcel BL-21 and located at 64° 25' 32"N / 97° 2' 26" W (Figure 3). This camp site could be utilized in the ideal situation whereby Forum is in a position to complete the full program proposed here as well as set up its

own exploration camp. A derelict building still exists at this site left as emergency shelter when Urangesellschaft ceased activities in the region during the 1980's. Forum personnel took it upon themselves to clean up garbage surrounding the building resulting from animal damage, vandalism, and general decay (Figure 3). If this camp site was to be utilized a total clean-up of the site would be performed. Initial community consultation was done in Baker Lake regarding the possibility of using this camp while conducting field operations in 2009. The overall impression from the local people who attended was quite positive.

The second camp site under consideration would be Areva's current base camp for their Kiggavik Project located on Crown Land north of Judge Sissions Lake at 64° 26' 30" N / 97° 39' 33" W. Discussions are on-going with Areva as to possibly involve them in some the aspects of Forum's North Thelon Project, and if successful, staying at that camp with Areva personnel could be an option, contingent on the scope of Areva's activities and the resulting vacancy available.

The third camp site possibility is Tanqueray Resources Ltd's Thom Lake Camp which Forum has rented in the past. The Thom Lake Camp site was selected and approved for Tanqueray by representatives of the Baker Lake community and is located at 64º 22' 31" N / 96º 37' 47" W (approximately 30 km west of the Hamlet of Baker Lake) which is on IOL parcel BL-19. Though fully permitted and approved by the local community, this camp's proximity to Thom Lake itself has been a point of contention in the past and so Forum wishes to avoid its use in the future if possible. As well, this camp's location is not centrally located within the North Thelon Project but emplaced along its southeast flank. This results in much longer average helicopter flying times to reach all portions of the project and thereby increases operational cost.

The fourth and final accommodation possibility would be staying in the hamlet of Baker Lake itself, likely at either the Baker Lake Lodge or the Nunamiut Lodge. This accommodation contingency would be utilized in the event that the 2010 activities outlined here are severely curtailed due to budgetary constraints, with the entire diamond drilling operation eliminated. This was the case in 2009 where activities were reduced to prospecting and mapping alone. Logistically, it makes more sense to fly out of Baker Lake every day and not take on the expense of running a field camp with such a limited program, in spite of the resulting longer flying times.

3. 2009 Proposed Field Activities

Forum has planned a total of 137km² of ground gravity surveys and up to 5000 m of diamond drilling for its North Thelon Project (Figure 2). Geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling will be on-going throughout the 2010 field season, with traverses planned during field operations and based on helicopter availability. Numerous historic showings and areas highlighted by 2007, 2008 and 2010 geophysics will be visited on IOL and Crown land, as well as storage facilities for historic drill core. Full

details of these activities will be included in Forum's 2010 KIA Final Report after completion of the 2010 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. or Exploration Support Services, both based in Baker Lake will be using 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.

3.1 Activities on IOL

Five areas of interest will be investigated in 2010 on IOL parcels BL-19 and BL-21. The main and largest area is in the vicinity of Long Lake on the Ukaliq Project within IOL parcel BL-21, but other areas include Big Dyke (BD) South, Twin Hearts, RD7 and RD3 (Figure 2).

3.1.1 Long Lake Area (Ukaliq Project)

Gravity – An extensive ground gravity grid is proposed for the Long Lake area on the Ukaliq Project, following an extensive resistivity low revealed by 2008 airborne geophysics as well as local geological contacts and the historic uranium showings Thucolite Hill and AB that were investigated in 2009 (Figure 2). The Long Lake grid will begin near the historic Long Lake camp location on the western shore of Long lake and extend north to the northern boundary of IOL parcel BL-21. The area is roughly flanked on the east and west by Radon and Square Lakes respectively. The Long Lake Grid will cover 49 km², of which 44 km² falls on IOL parcel BL-21 and 5 km² falls on IOL parcel BL-19. Station spacing is planned to be a 200m grid.

Drilling - A total of 2000 m of drilling is planned in the Long Lake area and is entirely contingent on the results of 2010 gravity surveying. However, the areas of the historic AB and Thucolite Hill uranium showings will be the main target areas, refined by 2010 gravity surveying. Drilling has been conducted at these locations in the past, however, Forum's investigations during the 2009 field season revealed encouraging results and the potential for these areas to host significant uranium remains high. All drilling in the Long Lake Area will fall within IOL parcel BL-21

3.1.2 Big Dyke South Area

Gravity – A grid trending northeast-southwest has been proposed south of the original BD gravity grid that was surveyed and drilled by Forum in 2008. The intention of this grid is to investigate a geological contact between quartzite and metasediments similar to that found at Areva's Kiggavik deposit. The area covered by the proposed grid totals 11.7 km² of new grid. Station spacing is planned to be a 200m grid. The activity proposed for 2010 in the Big Dyke South area falls entirely on IOL parcel BL-19.

3.1.3 Twin Hearts Area

Gravity – A 6.4 km long grid trending northeast-southwest has been proposed for the Twin Hearts Area. Historic gravity surveys of the area revealed a compelling target that remains untested by drilling and so a more detailed modern gravity survey will help better refine the target. In addition to this, the grid covers the historic Twin Hearts East showing and a geological contact similar to that described for the BD South grid. The area covered by the proposed grid totals 18.5 km² of new grid area. Station spacing is planned to be a 200m grid. The activity proposed for 2010 in the Twin Hearts area falls entirely on IOL parcel BL-19.

3.1.4 RD7 Area

Gravity – A 6.5 km long 'L' shaped grid is proposed for the RD7 area, covering a drill hole completed by Forum in 2008 as well as the historic RD7 showing. The intention of this grid is to investigate a geological contact between quartzite and metasediments similar to that found at Areva's Kiggavik deposit as well as to see if any features are highlighted in the area of the RD7 showing and 2008 drill hole. The area covered by the proposed grid totals 15.3 km² of new grid area. Station spacing is planned to be a 200m grid. The activity proposed for 2010 in the RD7 area falls entirely on IOL parcel BL-19.

3.1.4 RD3 Area

Gravity – A 5 km long east-west trending grid is proposed for the RD3 area, covering the historic RD3 showing. The intention of this grid is to investigate a geological contact between quartzite and metasediments similar to that found at Areva's Kiggavik deposit as well as to see if any features are highlighted in the area of the RD3 showing. The area covered by the proposed grid totals 5 km² of new grid area. Station spacing is planned to be a 200m grid. The activity proposed for 2010 in the RD3 area falls entirely on IOL parcel BL-19.

3.1.5 Fuel Caches on IOL

Four locations which have previously been used for fuel cache sites as well as landing strips have been selected for potential fuel storage, two of which are on IOL parcel BL-19 one on BL-21 and one is on Crown Land (Figure 2). These sites were selected for their flexibility in that they could be stocked via overland transport in the winter/early spring, or conversely, via Ookpik Aviation's Single Otter on "tundra tires" in the late spring/summer. These caches are intended to supply drilling operations as well as gravity surveying and will contain both Jet B helicopter fuel and P-50 diesel.

The first potential fuel cache on IOL would be located at the Long Lake camp. If budgetary conditions are such that Forum is able to build their own camp at the Long Lake site from which to base their operations, a fuel cache will be set up as close to the camp as possible while still maintaining the necessary distance

from the lake itself. The old airstrip near the historic Long Lake camp may, however, be too close to the lake to store fuel. If that is the case, a large sandy esker 2 km southwest at 64° 24' 46" N / 97° 4' 30" W may be a contingency option where fuel can be stored well beyond the 100 m minimum distance from water, but the ability of a plane to land there would have to be determined.

The second potential fuel cache on IOL is located at 64° 31' 35" N / 96° 42' 54" W, 8 km east of the RD7 area. It is a topographic high esker formation where a pre-existing airstrip and fuel cache are located and is over 500m from the nearest water body and has been used by Tanqueray Resources Ltd. in the past. This cache would be utilized in all gravity operations as well as drilling that falls on IOL parcels, in the event that the Long Lake fuel storage site is not practical.

The third potential fuel cache on IOL currently exists at Thom Lake Camp. If operations end up being based from Thom Lake Camp the fuel cache already established there will continue to be utilized.

3.2 Activities on Crown Land

Two main areas of interest will be investigated in 2010 on Crown Land: the Tarzan East area and the Morpheus area (Figure 2).

3.2.1 Tarzan East Area

Gravity – An 8.7 km long grid forming a corridor that joins the 2008 Tarzan B and F-16 grids is proposed for the Tarzan East area. The intent of this grid is to investigate an east-west resistivity and magnetic trend seen in historic airborne geophysics. The total area covered by the proposed gravity survey will be 21.5 km² and a grid spacing of 200m is planned.

Diamond Drilling – A total of 2000m of diamond drilling is proposed for the Tarzan area. These drill holes will target anomalies generated by 2010 geophysics. Failing that, one contingency drill hole is planned to follow up promising results from 2008 drilling and two more will target geophysical anomalies highlighted in 2008.

3.2.2 Morpheus Area

Gravity – An irregular-shaped 6.9 km long gravity grid is proposed on a portion of the North Thelon Project optioned from Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd., parts of which are less than 1 km from Areva's Kiggavik Uranium deposit. The intent of the Morpheus grid is to generally investigate the region as it is so close to a large deposit, but also to access what is mapped as a continuous quartzite-metasedimentary contact extending from the Kiggavik Pods onto the North Thelon Project, as well as to highlight any potential alteration halos existing on the many structures that are parallel to the Kiggavik fault. The total area covered by the proposed gravity survey will be 17.9 km² and a grid spacing of 200m is planned.

Diamond Drilling – Unless strongly compelling targets are generated in the 2010 gravity survey, diamond drilling will likely be of lower priority in this area and targets will be drill-tested in 2011. Up to 1000 m of diamond drilling could be conducted on targets generated by the 2010 gravity survey, contingent on the success of other drilling areas.

3.2.3 Fuel Caches on Crown Land

One fuel cache is proposed on Crown land for Forum's 2010 field campaign (Figure 2).

The NW Sissons airstrip will be utilized as a fuel cache for operations on Crown Land in the western part of the Project. Located at 64° 20' 10" N / 97° 39' 15" W this site has a pre-existing landing strip and is over 300 m from Judge Sissons Lake (the nearest body of water). This cache is intended to supply drilling operations as well as gravity surveying and will contain both Jet B helicopter fuel and P-50 diesel.

4. Land Use Considerations

4.1 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.

4.2 Fuel Caches

The main fuel cache will either be located at Long Lake Camp or Thom Lake 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.

4.3 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 4) 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.

4.4 Diamond Drilling

Drill hole locations will 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 2010 drilling activities and included in the 2010 KIA Final Report after completion of the 2010 field campaign.

4.5 Camp Operations

Camp water will be drawn using a small gas-powered 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.

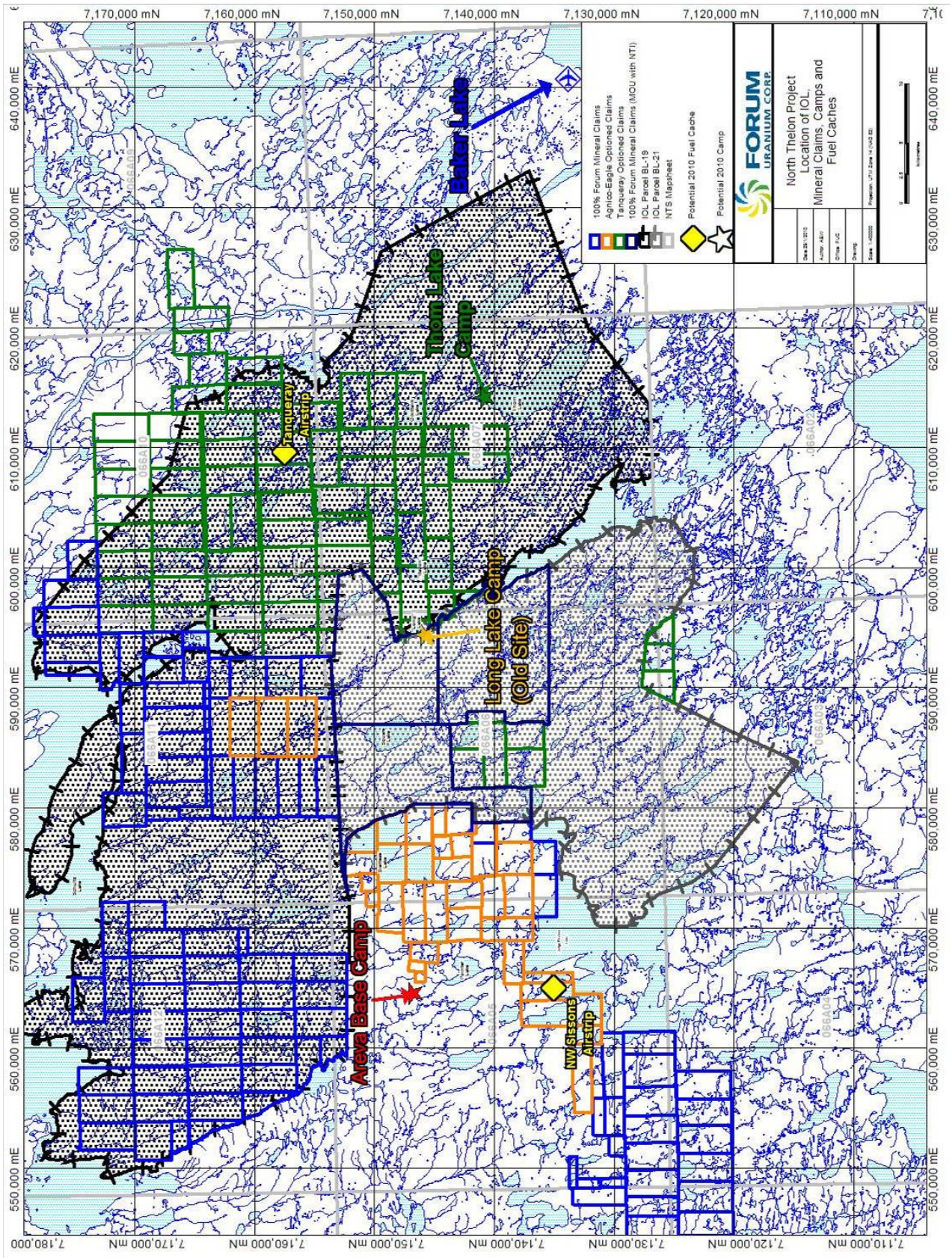

Figure 1: North Thelon Project mineral claims, IOL parcels, potential camp sites and potential fuel caches.

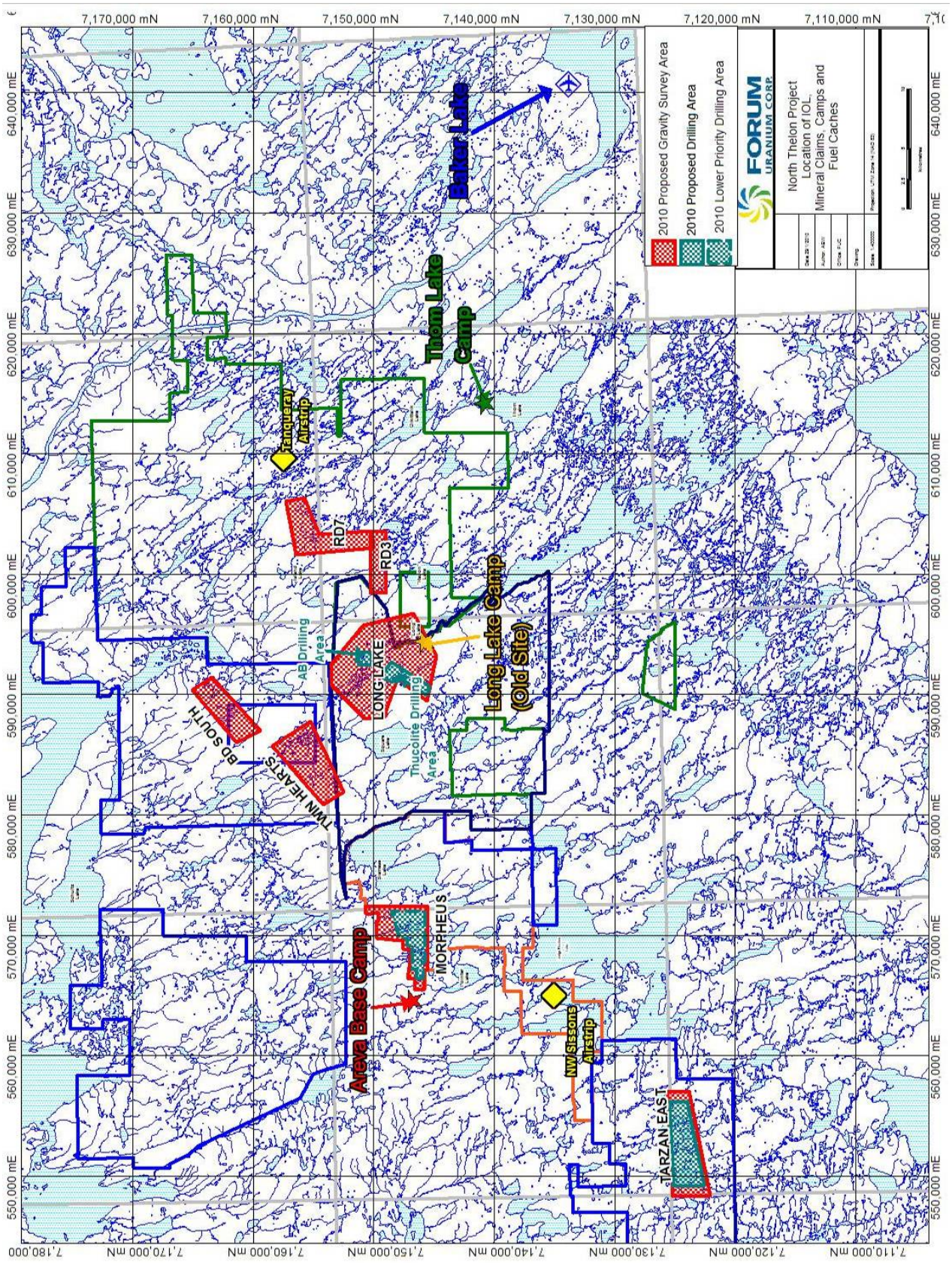

Figure 2: North Thelon Project 2010 proposed activities.

Figure 3: Forum personnel cleaning up the area surrounding the derelict Urangesellschaft camp building on Long Lake. This camp is located within the Ukaliq Project area on IOL parcel BL-21.

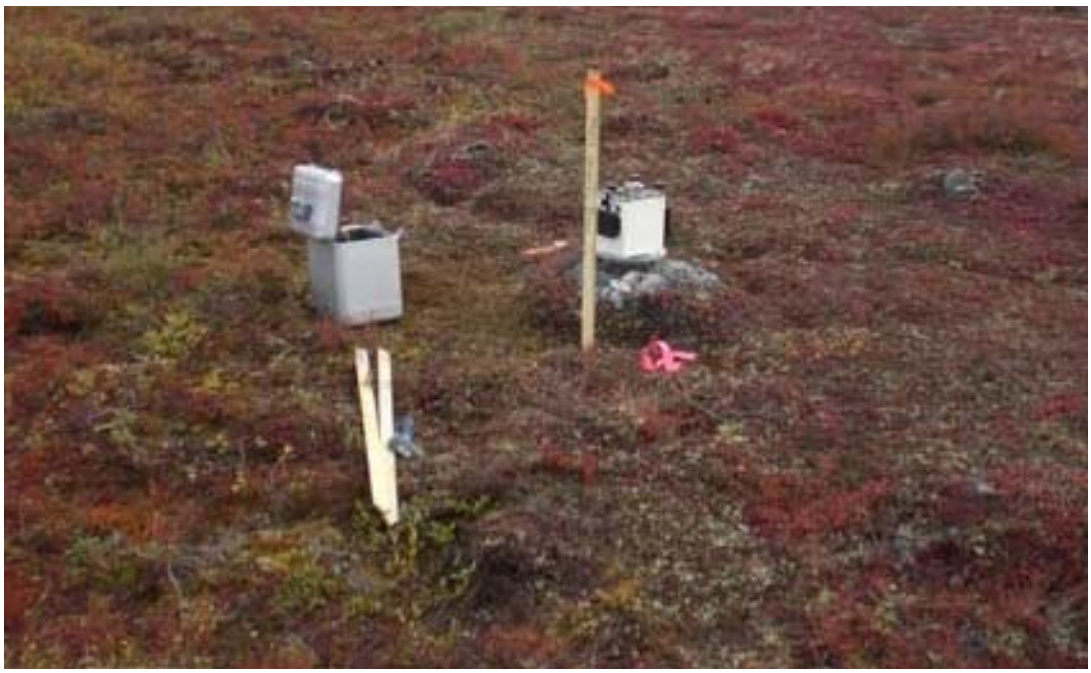

Figure 4: One of the gravity meters used by MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd. while conducting ground gravity surveys for Forum Uranium Corp. in 2008.

Figure 5: 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.