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

ADDENDUM TO: 2010 WORK PLAN
NORTH THELON PROJECT
And
UKALIQ SUB-PROJECT

NIRB FILE #07EN046
KIA LAND USE PERMIT #KVL307C01
NUNAVUT WATER BOARD LICENSE #2BE-SCH0712
INAC LAND USE PERMIT #N2007C0017
INAC PROSPECTOR'S LICENCE #N33272

Company Name:	Forum Uranium Corp.
Dates of Proposed Activities:	June 23rd to August 30th, 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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ADDENDUM TO: 2010 WORK PLAN
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1. Introduction

Though Forum Uranium Corp. previously submitted a work plan for 2010, the specifics of this plan have now been refined and adapted. The previously submitted work plan has been approved by all necessary regulatory bodies (or exempted from further screening), and the overall scope, methods and work areas have not changed in any significant way, only the specifics of the operation. With any exploration plans, changes are often necessary to adapt to changing equipment availability, personnel availability, corporate financing and regulatory restrictions. This addendum is intended to inform regulatory bodies of these specifics as required and in the interest of operational transparency. Forum Uranium Corp. intends to conduct exploration work on both Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) and Crown land between June 23rd and August 30th, 2010.

Overall, the largest change to Forum's 2010 work plan is the decision to utilize a pneumatic/hydraulic percussion drill instead of a rotary diamond-bit coring drill as in 2008. The reasoning behind this change is such that more holes can be drilled (as the drill is much faster), increasing our drill coverage and knowledge of the project area much more dramatically than a few diamond drill holes. As a bonus, the rig itself has much less environmental impact than a diamond drill, as it does not require pumping water out of nearby lakes because it does not use water for drilling. This also means that the rig does not require vast amounts of calcium chloride salt to keep from freezing the drill string in the permafrost.

Some of the changes outlined in this addendum are a result of Forum Uranium Corp. entering into a joint–venture agreement with Pitchblack Resources (formerly Cash Minerals). This agreement covers all of the North Thelon Project with the exception of the package of land claims housed within IOL parcel BL-21. As a result this area is now treated by Forum Uranium Corp. as a separate project or sub-project, referred to as the Ukaliq Project, though it currently shares licensing with the main North Thelon Project.

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 will encompass ground geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, soil sampling and percussion drilling. Field work planned for the IOL parcel BL-21 will encompass ground geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling. 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, 66A05 and 66A06. Ground geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, soil sampling and historic drill core re-analysis are planned on Crown land outside the IOL boundaries. A percussion drilling campaign is planned for the North Thelon Project claims on Crown Land east of Areva's Kiggavik Camp, but is completely contingent on results from mapping, prospecting, and possible ground geophysics. All work on Crown

Land will be conducted under INAC Land Use Permit N2007C0017 and Prospector's License N33272 granted to Forum Uranium Corp.

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 elected to utilize both the Baker Lake Lodge and the Nunamiut Lodge in the hamlet of Baker Lake itself as a base of operations, and fly out to the field from the Baker Lake Airport (YBL) on a daily basis. This is not an ideal situation logistically, but Forum was unable to establish a field camp prior to 2010 operations and changes in licensing for Tanqueray Resources Inc.'s Thom Lake Camp (approximately 30 km west of Baker Lake) prevented it being rented as a field camp for Forum's operations as it was in 2007 and 2008.

Forum is continuing to pursue the development of their own field camp at an historic camp location on Long Lake within IOL parcel BL-21 (64° 25' 32"N / 97° 2' 26" W). Community consultation on this subject is ongoing but the initial impression from the local people has been quite positive. The regulatory application process will follow once a solid approval from the community of Baker Lake has been obtained.

3. 2010 Proposed Field Activities

Forum has planned a total of 55km² of ground gravity surveys on the North Thelon Project and a roughly-estimated 49 km² on the Ukaliq Project (Figure 1). Soil sampling grids totaling 15 km² are planned on Crown and Inuit-owned land of the North Thelon Project (Figure 1). Up to 4400 m of percussion drilling is planned for the North Thelon Project a (Figure 1). No soil sampling or percussion drilling is planned for the Ukaliq Project (BL-21) at this time. Geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling will be on-going throughout the 2010 field season on Crown and Inuit-owned lands, including the Ukaliq Project, 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 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. Satellite fuel caches will be established using a single-engine Turbo Otter owned by Ookpik Aviation Ltd. out of Baker Lake and all fuel will be held in a containment berm and accompanied by spill kits and fire extinguishers.

3.1 Activities on IOL

Five areas of interest will be investigated in 2010 on IOL parcels BL-19 and BL-21. The 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), Twin Hearts East, Graphite, RD7, and Boot Lake (Figure 1).

3.1.1 Long Lake Area (Ukaliq Project, IOL Parcel BL-21)

Gravity – Ground gravity grids are 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 that were investigated in 2009. A large area has been outlined that begins near the historic Long Lake camp location on the western shore of Long lake and extends 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. Actual gravity grid locations, sizes and shapes have yet to be defined for this area, but will fall within this outline. Station spacing is planned to be a 100 X 200m grid.

3.1.2 Big Dyke Area

Gravity – Two grids trending northeast-southwest have been proposed north and south of the BD gravity grid that was surveyed and drilled by Forum in 2008 (Figure 1). The intention of these grids is to investigate geological contacts between quartzite and metasediments similar to that found at Areva's Kiggavik deposit. The area covered by the proposed grids total 3.2km² south and 5km² north of the 2008 grid. Station spacing is planned to be a 100 X 200m grid. The activity proposed for 2010 in the Big Dyke area falls entirely on IOL parcel BL-19.

Drilling - Approximately 1200m of percussion drilling is planned for the Big Dyke area. Drilling locations are entirely contingent on the results of the aforementioned gravity survey and so cannot be reported at this time.

3.1.3 Twin Hearts East Area

Gravity – A rectangular grid trending east-west has been proposed for the Twin Hearts East Area. Historic gravity surveys of the area revealed a compelling target that has not been properly tested 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 4.3km² of new grid area. Station spacing is planned to be a 100 X 200m grid. The activity proposed for 2010 in the Twin Hearts area falls entirely on IOL parcel BL-19.

Drilling - Approximately 600m of percussion drilling is planned for the RD7 area. Drilling locations are entirely contingent on the results of the aforementioned gravity survey and so cannot be reported at this time.

3.1.4 Graphite Area

Till Sampling – A northeast-southwest oriented till sampling grid is planned for the Graphite area totaling 2.4 km² (Figure 1). Sample spacing on this grid is planned to be 100 X 100m.

3.1.5 RD7 Area

Gravity – An '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 (Figure 1). 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 5.1 km² of new grid area. Station spacing is planned to be a 100 X 200m grid. The activity proposed for 2010 in the RD7 area falls entirely on IOL parcel BL-19.

Till Sampling – A till sampling grid is planned for the RD7 area which will cover the same 5.1 km² area as outlined for Gravity (Figure 1). Sample spacing on this grid is planned to be 100 X 100m.

Drilling – Approximately 1400m of percussion drilling is planned for the RD7 area. Drilling locations are entirely contingent on the results of the aforementioned gravity survey and so cannot be reported at this time.

3.1.6 Boot Lake Area

Gravity – A small east-west trending grid is proposed for the Boot Lake area, but is contingent on results from geological mapping planned for the area beforehand. 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 2.3 km² of new grid area. Station spacing is

planned to be a 100 x 200m grid. The activity proposed for 2010 in the Boot Lake area falls entirely on IOL parcel BL-19.

3.1.6 Fuel Caches on IOL

The mail fuel cache for the project will be the currently existing fuel cache at Thom Lake camp on IOL parcel BL-19.

The main potential satellite fuel cache on IOL would most likely be located at the historic Long Lake campsite. The old airstrip near the 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.

A second, less likely potential satellite 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 conjunction with the Long Lake and Thom Lake fuel caches.

A third possible satellite cache would be in the Graphite area at 64° 32’ 11”N / 96° 59’ 03” W. Though in a low-lying area, this site would be over 100m from the nearest water body. This site was a potential site in 2007 for a fuel cache and will have to be re-evaluated before use.

3.2 Activities on Crown Land

Four areas of interest will be investigated in 2010 on Crown Land: the Tarzan East area, The Jane South area, the Kiggavik East Area, and the Teardrop Lake Area (Figure 1). In the original 2010 work plan the Kiggavik East area was named the Morpheus area, but for simplicity sake it was re-named Kiggavik East in reference to its location.

3.2.1 Tarzan East Area

Gravity – A 6.8 km long grid forming a corridor that joins the 2008 Tarzan B grid to the west and the 2008 F-16 grid to the east is proposed for the Tarzan East area (Figure 1). 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 11.5 km² and a grid spacing of 100 X 200m is planned.

Till Sampling – A till sampling grid is planned for the Tarzan East area which will cover a 3.6 km² area to the east of a till sampling grid completed there in 2008 (Figure 1). Sample spacing on this grid is planned to be 100 X 100m.

3.2.2 Jane South Area

Gravity – A 5 km long east-west trending ground gravity grid is proposed for the Jane West area totaling 5.3 km² (Figure 1). The intent of this survey is to assess the area mapped as the edge of the Hudsonian granites, as nearby deposits such as Bong, Andrew and Jane occur along such a contact.

3.2.3 Kiggavik East Area (Formerly Morpheus Area)

Gravity – Proposed gravity surveying on the Kiggavik East area is completely contingent upon first ground mapping/prospecting of the area. 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 Kiggavik East grid is to generally investigate the region as it is so close to a large deposit, but also to assess 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 100 X 200m is planned.

Drilling – Approximately 1400m of percussion drilling is planned for the Kiggavik East area. Drilling locations are entirely contingent on the results of the aforementioned gravity survey and the aforementioned ground mapping and so cannot be reported at this time.

3.2.4 Teardrop Lake area

Till Sampling - A till sampling grid is planned for the Teardrop Lake area which will cover a 3.8 km² area highlighted as a radiometric anomaly by Cumberland Resources airborne electro-magnetic and radiometric survey (Figure 1). Sample spacing on this grid is planned to be 100 X 100m.

3.2.5 Fuel Caches on Crown Land

No fuel cache is proposed on Crown land for Forum's 2010 field campaign.

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

All fuel caches will utilize a rubberized containment berm with a filtered water drainage system. 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, recycling 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 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 virtual, GPS-guided grid lines on foot.

4.4 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.

4.5 Percussion Drilling

Drill hole locations will be modified in the field where necessary in order to minimize damage to the land and surrounding environment, keeping 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. 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 the drill rig with extra absorbent matting utilized in refueling areas.

All drill holes will be plugged and the upper 30m sealed with cement or bentonite clay to eliminate any interaction of down-hole waters with the surface water table. All left-over drill chips will be spread at the site and any radioactive cuttings will be funneled back down the drill hole prior to sealing it off. 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 Final Report after completion of the 2010 field campaign.

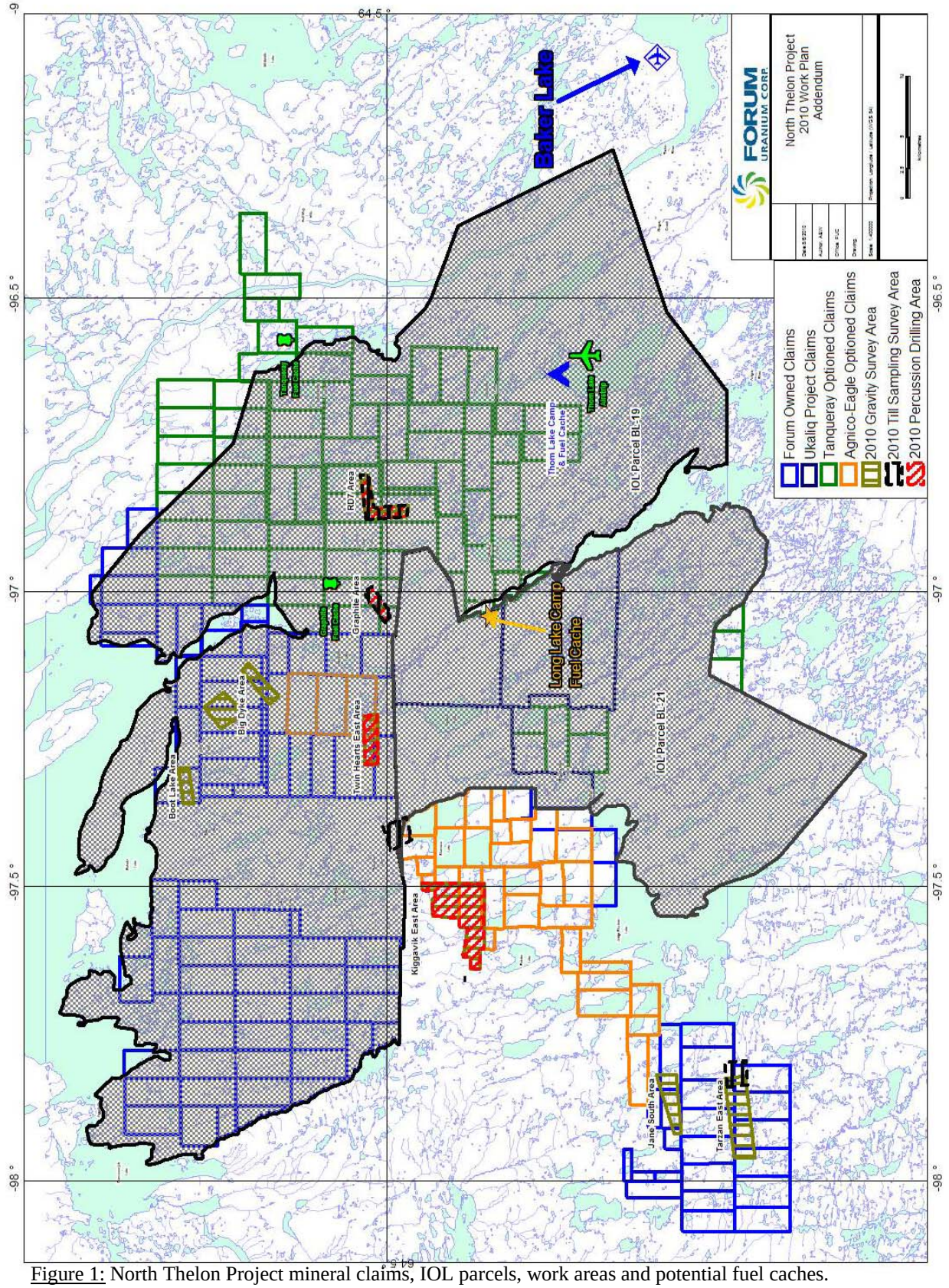

Figure 1: North Thelon Project mineral claims, IOL parcels, work areas and potential fuel caches.