

Titan Uranium Inc.

Uranium Exploration Plan
Thelon Project
(Located Northwest of Baker Lake, Nunavut)

N.T.S. Sheets 66 B-14, 66 B-15, 66 B-16, 66 G-1, 66 G-2, 66 G-8, and 66 H-5

Date Prepared: July 27, 2006

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1.0 Preamble

The Uranium Exploration Plan will be in effect from April 1, 2006 to August 28, 2013 and applies to the Thelon Project operated by Titan Uranium Incorporated. The Thelon Project is located approximately 150 kilometres north west of the Hamlet of Baker Lake in N.T.S. Sheets 66B, 66G, and 66H and consists of five mineral leases and sixty-nine mineral claims that are subject to an agreement with Ronald McMillan. The agreement defines the boundary project boundary by the following points: Point A -97°34'W, 65°33'N, Point B 100°29'W, 64°57'N, Point C -99°43'W, 64°36'N, Point D -97°55'W, 65°02'N, and Point E 97°13'W, 65°18'N (Figures 1 to 6). The Uranium Exploration Plan has been prepared for Titan Uranium Inc. by Christa Kernohan (project geologist; phone: 306-651-2405 ext 225). The Abandonment and Restoration Plan will be revised and updated yearly. Copies will be submitted with the NWB Annual reports. Additional copies of the Abandonment and Restoration Plan can be obtained from Titan Uranium Inc., 100-2100 Airport Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7L 6M6 (Phone: 306-651-2405; fax : 306-651-5105).

2.0 Introduction

This Uranium Exploration Plan has been prepared for an exploration program that will be carried out between June, 2006 and August, 2013 by Titan Uranium Incorporated. The proposed program involved establishing a temporary camp. For the 2010-2011 exploration season the camp remains unoccupied with minimal equipment on site. The camp is located at W NTS66-G/01 65°02'29"N and 98°02'29"W. This location provides access by float equipped aircraft, and is located centrally to Titan Uranium Incorporated leases and claims.

The Thelon Project is in the early stages of exploration and the 2010-2011 program will consist only of a care and maintenance program. Care and maintenance includes a couple short site visits by 1-3 personal to inspect the camp and follow up on any maintenance required. Future programs are to include programs of geological mapping, prospecting, radon geochemistry, and exploratory diamond drilling. These programs would require from 4-14 personal on site and the reopening of the camp. Prior to conducting further activities outside of site visits for care and maintenance the exploration program will be revised and resubmitted to the NWB.

In order to conduct the 2010-2011 work program Titan Uranium Inc. has received the following permits and licences:

Land use permit N2005C0040 from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (expiry March 3, 2011)
 Land use License KVL306C01 from the Kivalliq Inuit Association (expiry July 15, 2011)
 Water License 2BE-THE0613 from the Nunavut Water Board (expiry August 28, 2013)

3.0 Issues related to Initial Exploration

The initial exploration will have and has little potential to impact the environment. The work consists mainly of prospecting which involves walking over the land with scintillometers to locate the radioactive boulders on the surface. When anomalously high radioactive boulders are encountered the prospecting becomes more detailed in order to trace the boulders back to their source. When a potential source of the boulders is defined by the prospecting a radon survey is conducted in order to define the source. The radon survey is completed by placing radon detectors in the ground for a short period of time. When the detectors have been retrieved the small holes are immediately filled. No radon detectors are placed in bodies of water. If ground geophysical surveys are required the instruments are portable and carried across the land to take the readings thereby having little impact on the environment.

4.0 Issues Related to Drilling

a) Moving the Drill

The drill will be moved by helicopter to minimize any damage to the surface of the land and reduce the environmental impact to a minimum.

b) Drills, Drill Site, Drill Cuttings and Drill water:

One or two drills would be used to conduct an exploration program of this size. Drills would typically be medium to large sized hydraulic diamond core drills. Models used in past programs include the A5 and the Duralite 1000.

In order to minimize impact, drill sites will be restored immediately after the drill has been moved to the next site.

During drilling all drill cuttings will be collected and placed back in the drill hole. All holes will be sealed by cementing or grouting to an appropriate depth from the surface such that surface waters are prevented from interacting with ground waters.

Water used during the drilling will be re-circulated as much as possible to minimize the amount of water used. Additives used during drilling will be non toxic, such Purvis drill fluid, Polydrill 206, and Quick Gel. The drill water will be deposited in a sump located at a distance greater than 30 metres from the ordinary high water mark of any adjacent body of water. The sumps will be backfilled and contoured as close as possible to the natural contour of the land.

Titan has adopted the Saskatchewan Best Management Practices (BMPs) as their minimum standard to drill hole decommissioning. Following these guideline all holes that encounter

mineralization with a uranium content greater than 1.0% U_3O_8 (or equivalent millisievert reading) over a length greater than 1.0 metres, and with a metre-percent concentration of greater than 5.0% U_3O_8 the drill cuttings will be collected and back filled into the hole, and the zone of mineralization will be sealed by grouting to a distance of 10 metres above and 10 metres below the mineralization. Greywater sumps will be backfilled and leveled. Following backfilling, a radiometric survey will be conducted and if material is found to exceed background radiation levels, then the Land Use Inspector will be contacted for review and approval of the handling procedures.

C) Core Storage

Core recovered while drilling will be kept onsite in a designated core storage area. Core will be placed in appropriate boxes/trays with lids and cross staked in piles that are raised 15-45 cm off of the ground. A schematic diagram of the core storage area has been attached as Figure 1.

The core storage area will be located at a distance greater than 30 metres from the ordinary high water mark of any adjacent body of water. Gamma radiation levels of the core storage area must meet the decommissioning requirements adopted from the Saskatchewan BMP's of being less than 1.0 μSv one meter from the surface of the storage area and in no instance will the level be allowed to exceed 2.5 μSv . If core is found to exceed the levels identified, then the Land Use Inspector will be contacted for review and approval of the handling procedures.

5.0 Issues related to Mining and Extraction

In order to properly address the issues involved with mining and extraction of uranium, a deposit must be discovered as the issues related to the extraction of the mineralization will be dependent on the following:

- 1) Location of the deposit including:
 - a) topography
 - b) hydrology
 - c) underlying bedrock
 - d) depth of mineralization
 - e) alteration of rock surrounding the mineralization
- 2) Mineralogy of the deposit including;
 - a) type of uranium minerals
 - b) concentrations and type of associated minerals
 - c) concentration of uranium in the deposit
- 3) Size of deposit which will determine the infrastructure that will be required

The Thelon Project of Titan Uranium Inc. is in the preliminary stages of exploration and to date significant uranium mineralization has not been defined in bedrock. If and when a significant deposit is discovered the environmental aspects of the program will be fully evaluated and a detailed plan will be presented.

Paul R. J. Nicholls, P.Eng.

July 27, 2006

Revised by: Christa Kernohan BSc

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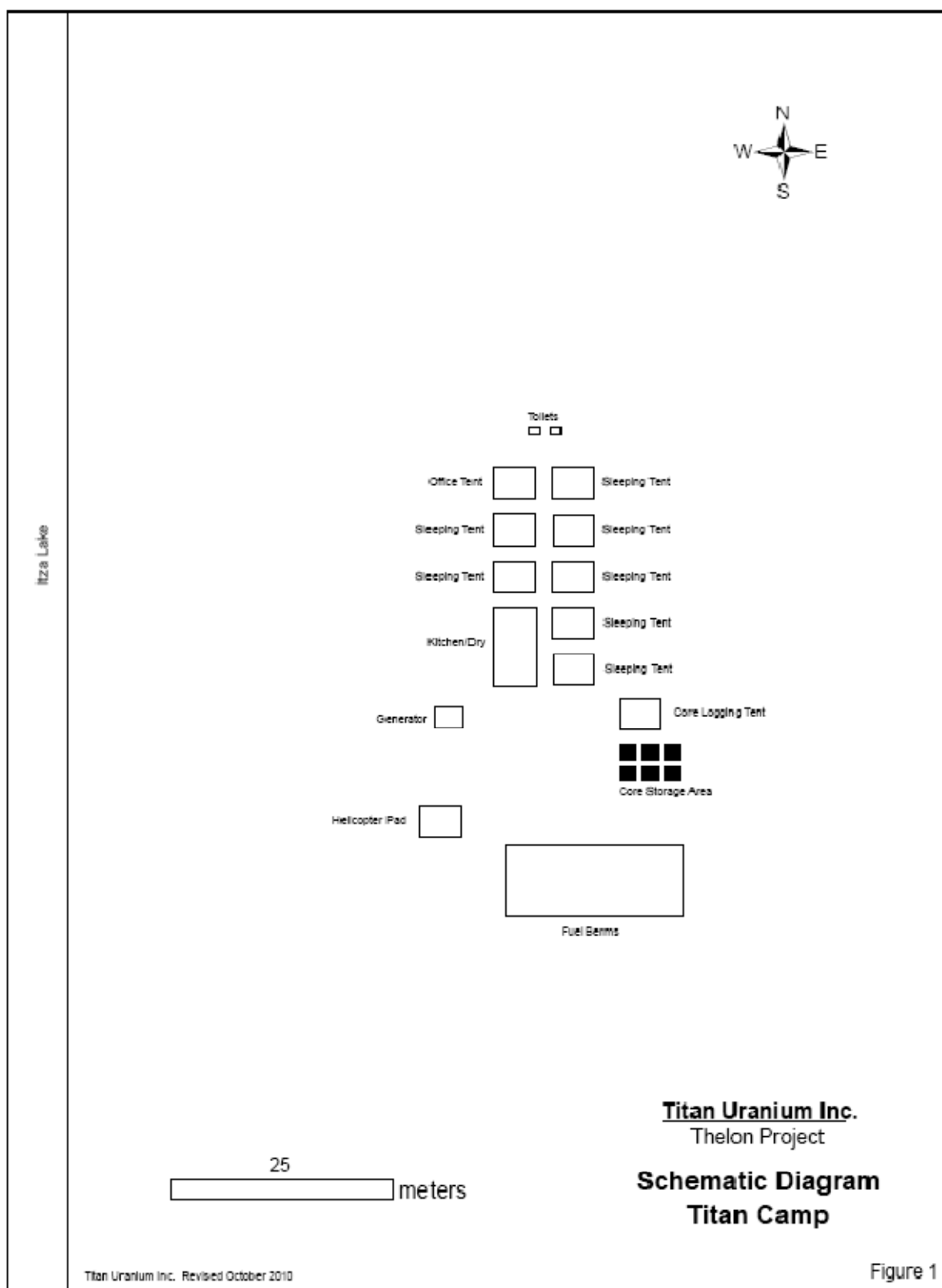


Figure 1 Schematic Diagram of Titan Camp