



TSXV:JNN

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## JNR Extends Uranium Mineralization at Way Lake

**Saskatoon, SK, June 17, 2010 - JNR Resources Inc.** (TSXV:JNN) (the 'Company') is pleased to announce that it has received all of the analytical results from its 2010 winter diamond drilling program on the Company's 100% owned **Way Lake** uranium project. The project lands are located 55 kilometres east of the Key Lake uranium mine in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan and comprise 17 contiguous claims totalling 71,795 hectares.

A total of 2,773 metres were drilled in 14 holes, with seven of these further testing and extending the **Fraser Lakes B zone**, which occurs within a 5-kilometre-long interval of a tightly folded EM conductor system comprised of Wollaston Group graphitic pelitic gneisses and uraniferous granitic pegmatites (news release: February 20, 2009). The mineralized zones were discovered by ground prospecting of airborne geophysical targets during the summer of 2008. Drilling to date on the **Fraser Lakes B zone** has now identified an extensive area approximately 1000 metres long by 650 metres wide of moderately dipping, multiple stacked uranium and thorium mineralized horizons, which are open to the southwest and east-northeast, and at depth to at least 125 metres. All holes were drilled at a 45 to 50 degree angle across the radioactive horizons on sections consisting of two to four drill holes.

Multiple intervals of uranium and/or thorium mineralization were intersected in six of the eight holes that tested the Fraser Lakes B Zone (Table 1). The better intersections occur in drill holes WYL-10-51, -58, -61, -62, and -64. In addition to the uranium and thorium mineralization, highly anomalous concentrations of base metals accompanied by rare earth element (REE) enrichment are also present. At a grade cutoff of 0.025% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, the results from WYL-61, -51 and 58 in particular are impressive. Hole WYL-10-61 returned a grade of 0.057% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 5 m., including 0.242% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 0.5 m. WYL-10-58 returned ten uranium mineralized intervals over a 65-metre downhole length; including a 5.50 metre interval of 0.026% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, a 3.00 metre interval of 0.041 U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, a 1.00 metre interval of 0.041 U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> with 0.046% ThO<sub>2</sub>, and a 0.50 metre interval of 0.209% ThO<sub>2</sub> with 0.20% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Drill hole WYL-10-51 returned five mineralized intervals over a 50-metre downhole length, including a 3.00-metre intercept of 0.064% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, that included 0.179% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and 0.059% ThO<sub>2</sub> over 0.5 metres.

**Table 1. Significant Drill Results**

DDH#	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade%(U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ) (cutoff>0.025)	Grade% (ThO <sub>2</sub> ) (cutoff >0.050)	Other Metals %
WYL-10-51	163.5	163.75	0.25	0.073	0.050	
	164.15	164.4	0.25	0.054		Ni-0.026, V-0.038
	165.5	167.5	2.00			Cu-0.024 Mo-0.005,
	182.0	186.0	4.0			Cu-0.03, Mo-0.013, Ni-0.065, V-0.049
	192.0	193.1	1.1	0.049		Anomalous Cu, Mo, Ni, V

DDH#	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade%(U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ) (cutoff>0.025)	Grade% (ThO <sub>2</sub> ) (cutoff >0.050)	Other Metals %
	203.5	206.5	3.0	0.064		Zn-0.02
		Incl.	0.5	0.179	0.059	
	215.0	216.0	1.0	0.076		
WYL-10-53	39.5	40.4	0.9	0.055		Anomalous B, Pb, V
WYL-10-57	40.0	41.5	1.5	0.037		
	43.5	45.5	2.0	0.038		
	47.5	48.5	1.0	0.069	0.047	Zn-0.044
	77.25	77.75	0.5	0.033		
WYL-10-58	74.5	79.5	5.0	(5-193 ppm)		Cu-0.033, Ni-0.020, V-0.015, Zn-0.045
	90.5	91.0	0.5	0.064		
	91.5	97.0	5.5	0.026		Anomalous Pb, Th, Zn
	99.5	100.5	1.0	0.045		Anomalous Pb, Th, Zn
	101.0	101.5	0.5	0.065		Anomalous Pb, Th, Zn
	107.5	108.0	0.5	0.039		Anomalous Pb, Th, Zn
	110.5	111.0	0.5	0.020	0.209	Anomalous Mo, Zn
	112.5	113.5	1.0	0.034	0.046	Anomalous Mo, Zn
	120.5	123.5	3.0	0.041		Anomalous Pb, Th
	128.0	129.0	1.0	0.039		Anomalous Pb, Th
	139.0	139.5	0.5	0.043		Anomalous Pb, Th
WYL-10-61	127.5	128.0	0.5	0.075		
	128.0	130.5	2.5			Anomalous Cu, Ni, V
	130.5	135.0	4.5	0.034		Anomalous Pb, Th
	158.0	163.5	5.0	0.057	0.056	Mo-0.0141, Pb-0.0153, Zn-0.011
		Incl.	0.5	0.242	0.254	
	166.5	167.0	0.5	0.052		Anomalous Mo, Pb, Th, Zn
WYL-10-62	68.1	68.6	0.5	0.046		Anomalous Cu, Mo, Pb, Th, Zn
	81.0	85.0	4.0	0.051		Mo-0.016, Pb-0.015 Th-0.036, Zn-0.022
	90.5	94.5	4.0	0.056		Cu-0.033, Pb-0.019 Th-0.038, Zn-0.01
	111.5	112.5	1.0	0.03		
WYL-10-63	108.7	110.2	1.5	0.03		Anomalous Cu, Pb, Th
WYL-10-64	60.50	62.5	2.0	0.069	0.046	Anomalous Mo, Pb
	77.00	78.0	1.0			Cu-0.049
	79.50	80.5	1.0	0.055	0.059	Anomalous Pb
	81.60	82.6	1.0	0.046		Anomalous Pb, Th
	85.60	86.1	0.5	0.029		Anomalous Pb, Th
	88.70	91.7	3.0	0.043		Anomalous Pb, Th
		Incl.	0.5	0.126		

The remaining holes tested select targets on the 65 kilometre long, folded electromagnetic (EM) conductor system. Anomalous radioactivity and U mineralization were intersected in two of these (WYL-10-53 and 55). The mineralization was accompanied by significantly disrupted and locally clay-altered Wollaston Group graphitic pelitic gneisses (+/-sulphides) and granitic pegmatites. Furthermore, the major clay-filled fault system that was intersected in these holes yielded PIMA results that indicate a preponderance of illite, an important clay mineral that accompanies many of the significant uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin.

The 2010 winter drilling has also provided compelling evidence for the presence of major east-west and north-south structural corridors that intersect the main northeast-trending EM conductors. These structural intersection zones are significant, considering their host rock lithological units, their mineralized alteration patterns, and their similarities to basement-hosted mineralization found elsewhere (e.g. at **Eagle Point, Millennium, P-Patch, and Roughrider Zone**).

The Company is pleased with these new results as they provide further evidence of the significant uranium and metal endowment in the Fraser Lakes district. The lack of sandstone cover in this area and shallow depth to mineralization (from outcrop to 125 metres depth) allows for efficient and timely exploration.

Dr. Irvine Annesley, Director of Exploration for JNR states: "The Fraser Lakes conductive trend is proving to be quite metal-rich and aerially extensive, as well as showing evidence of major structural reactivation, significant clay alteration, and basinal brine fluid circulation. These are all prominent characteristics of nearby basement-hosted uranium deposits, and thus will be followed-up by more detailed exploration."

JNR's Vice-President of Exploration, David L. Billard, PGeo, is the qualified person responsible for the technical data presented in this release. Samples were analysed at the Saskatchewan Research Council Laboratory in Saskatoon. All technical information for the Company's exploration projects is obtained and reported under a formal quality assurance and quality control program, details of which are presented on the Company's website at: [www.jnrresources.com/i/pdf/JNR-QAQC.pdf](http://www.jnrresources.com/i/pdf/JNR-QAQC.pdf). A glossary of the technical terms included in this release can be found on the Company's website at: [www.jnrresources.com/s/Glossary.asp](http://www.jnrresources.com/s/Glossary.asp).

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

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