

Azincourt Energy is on the trail for the next big uranium story

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Nuclear power is increasingly recognized as a sustainable and environmentally friendly source of energy. It has the potential to improve the energy industry's sustainability and help preserve our planet for future generations. Unlike fossil fuels, nuclear power does not produce greenhouse gasses or pollution. It is also a very efficient way to generate electricity, with a single nuclear plant providing enough power for millions of homes.

In addition, nuclear power plants have a very long lifespan and can continue to produce electricity for decades. Nuclear power offers a clean and sustainable solution as we face the challenges of climate change and the need to move away from fossil fuels. There has been some pushback from nations on nuclear energy. In the aftermath of Fukushima, all of Japan's nuclear reactors were shut down, and the country's uranium industry came to a standstill.

However, now [Japan](#) is preparing to restart several idled nuclear reactors and even build new ones. Dealing with sky-high prices of fossil fuels and a global power crisis, the country has decided that securing its future energy needs requires a return to nuclear energy. This change marks a major inflection point for the uranium industry, which will be closely watching Japan's progress in the months and years to come.

Other areas of the world are also changing their tone on nuclear power. Europe is dealing with an energy crisis with the ongoing

war between Russia and Ukraine. [Germany](#) is planning to delay its phasing out of nuclear plants, and [France](#) plans to build six new nuclear power plants. Nuclear power is also being increasingly seen as a “green” technology as unlike burning hydrocarbons, it does not emit carbon into the atmosphere. Uranium mining companies are poised to benefit from this renewed interest in nuclear energy.

[Azincourt Energy Corp.](#) (TSXV: AAZ | OTCQB: AZURF) has two projects in Canada that can potentially contain large deposits of uranium and other minerals. The company is actively engaged in exploring these two projects.

The East Preston Project and the Hatchet Lake Project are both progressing for potentially discovering uranium and other mineral deposits. Azincourt controls a majority 72.8% interest in the 25,000+ hectare East Preston project as part of a joint venture agreement with Skyharbour Resources (TSX.V: SYH), and Dixie Gold. In July Azincourt [announced](#) that drilling at the East Preston Project resulted in the identification of uranium enrichment within alteration zones. The company completed the drilling program over the course of the winter 2021-22 season.

This new information points to the likely presence of uranium-bearing fluids within the alteration system. Their next step is identifying the extent of the alteration, and areas of fluid concentration and strong uranium enrichment. The company plans to conduct an [announced](#) 6,000m drilling program in fall to winter 2022-23 to better understand the project’s potential.

The Hatchet Lake project is Azincourt’s other prospective property. Azincourt entered into an option agreement with ValOre Metals Corp. in November, 2021, to earn up to a 75% interest in the Hatchet Lake property. Hatchet Lake is located outside the northeastern margin of the Athabasca Basin along the Western

Wollaston Domain (WWD) within the Wollaston-Mudjatik Transition Zone (WMTZ). This entire area is already inhabited by all of Canada's operating uranium mines.

The surrounding areas are largely unexplored, which makes this a great potential opportunity for Azincourt. Based on previous work from Hathor Exploration Ltd. and Rio Tinto, there is a possibility that Hatchet Lake has multiple shallow, unconformity-related basement uranium targets. The company plans to carry out a geophysics and 1,500 m drill [exploration program](#) in fall 2022 at Hatchet Lake in order to better understand and advance the project.

It is early days in the exploration of Hatchet Lake and East Preston for Azincourt, but as CEO and President Alex Klenman [recently stated](#): "Our treasury is extremely strong, and we're fully funded to execute all of our exploration plans over the next year, and beyond. We're going to be very active and plan to be aggressive with the drills."

Dev Randhawa on Fission 3.0's private placement and the uranium market

written by InvestorNews | September 16, 2022

In a recent InvestorIntel interview, Peter Clausi spoke with Dev Randhawa, Chairman and CEO of [Fission 3.0 Corp.](#) (TSXV: FUU | OTCQB: FISOF) about [the upsizing](#) of Fission 3.0's recently announced private placement due to significant investor demand

and about why “there could be a massive move in uranium next year.”

In this InvestorIntel interview, which may also be viewed on YouTube ([click here to subscribe to the InvestorIntel Channel](#)), Dev Randhawa went on to talk about the current uranium market and why uranium is essential to achieve net zero-emission goals. He also explained how the new Sprott Physical Uranium Trust and billionaires Warren Buffett and Bill Gates backing a \$4 billion nuclear power plant in Wyoming are indications that the uranium sector is on the rise. Led by an experienced team that has found two uranium deposits before, Randhawa said that Fission 3.0 is close to making a major discovery at its Patterson Lake North project.

To watch the full interview, [click here](#).

About Fission 3.0 Corp.

Fission 3.0 Corp. is a uranium project generator and exploration company, focusing on projects in the Athabasca Basin, home to some of the world’s largest high-grade uranium discoveries. Fission 3.0 currently has 16 projects in the Athabasca Basin region. Several of Fission 3.0’s projects are near large uranium discoveries, including Arrow, Triple R and Hurricane deposits. Fission 3.0 has recently completed an \$8 million funding with Red Cloud Securities Inc. and is currently planning a winter exploration/drill program on its PLN project. It is also entertaining JV partners with some of its other projects.

To learn more about Fission 3.0 Corp., [click here](#).

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If you have any questions surrounding the content of this interview, please contact us at +1 416 792 8228 and/or email us direct at info@investorintel.com.

Dev Randhawa on the uranium market, and Fission 3.0 staking two new properties in the Athabasca Basin

written by InvestorNews | September 16, 2022

In a recent InvestorIntel interview, Tracy Weslosky spoke with Dev Randhawa, Chairman and CEO of [Fission 3.0 Corp.](#) (TSXV: FUU | OTCQB: FISOF) about [staking two new properties](#) in the Athabasca Basin, which have the potential for near-surface high-grade uranium deposits

In this InvestorIntel interview, which may also be viewed on YouTube ([click here to subscribe to the InvestorIntel Channel](#)), Dev discusses Fission 3.0's recent raises and how these funds will be directed. Tracy inquires about a wide range of increasing interest in uranium from a wide spectrum of investors that range from ESG funds to millennials in uranium and Dev provides compelling reasons why this interest will not only continue but grow. They discuss the Sprott Physical Uranium Trust, which invests and holds substantially all of its assets in uranium in the form of U308, and the impact on the uranium spot price.

To watch the full interview, [click here](#).

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Critical Commodities with Jack Lifton: A Uranium Boom?

written by Jack Lifton | September 16, 2022

We're inaugurating a new feature this week. Every Monday morning InvestorIntel will bring you a brief commentary on what news' events drove critical commodity prices during the preceding week. Keep in mind that "news" in the mainstream media is not proof either of new resource discovery or of market demand. It does, however, often drive demand for shares in related mining ventures and in commodity metal exchange prices for the "metals of the week."

Uranium is the winner of the commodity news cycle for last week not because of any new discoveries or unusual rise in end-user demand, but because a credible, well-financed Canadian fund manager, Sprott, announced that it had raised more than a billion dollars for the purpose of acquiring [physical uranium](#) on the spot market. By mid-week, Sprott's Physical Uranium Trust,

an ETF, (TSX: U.UN), reported that it held 27,000,000 lbs of uranium (in the form of “yellowcake,” the oxide form of uranium produced by miners and traded in the markets). Many articles noted that the annual U.S. demand for uranium for its 100+ civilian power reactors is 43,000,000 lbs., and that essentially 100% of this is imported from just three countries, Canada, Kazakhstan, and Australia.

The quoted (reported) spot prices of uranium rapidly rose as the chart below shows:



As these events, the rise in the price of uranium and a sharp increase and decrease in the share price of uranium producers/processors, such as [Energy Fuels Inc.](#) (NYSE American: UUUU | TSX: EFR) unfolded. I reached out to InvestorIntel uranium expert and frequent contributor, Dean Bristow, with a question, “Is Sprott trying to corner the physical uranium market?” [A market “corner” is an operation that attempts to control so much of a commodity that the operator controls the price.] Dean responded:

“...I don’t think Sprott is trying to corner the market so much as opportunistically force the market’s hand. The majority of uranium is contracted long-term and very little transacts in the spot market. Apparently, China has a lot of 10-year contracts rolling over so they will be back in the market but if Sprott can crank up the spot price with a relatively small amount of cash (realistically totally screwing with the price dynamic for an entire commodity for \$2 billion is pretty inexpensive) then it should be good for all uranium producers across the board.

Not to say that Sprott is trying to be benevolent to the uranium industry. I’m sure their fund is making a pretty good return raising \$1.3 billion in a span of 2 months. But the big picture

is that if the long-term contractors have to pay up then it could become a new higher threshold for uranium prices. Advantage Cameco and Kazatomprom who are the lowest-cost producers.

However, I'm still on the fence as to how high uranium prices can go given I have to think at some price threshold Kazatomprom (the national uranium company of Kazakhstan, the world's largest uranium producer), who pulled an OPEC move and shut-in 20% of its production, will start ramping things back up to protect market share. Likely just before the price reaches the point of others firing up their inactive mines. I'm not nearly as bullish as many of the talking heads on the financial networks but I wouldn't rule out another leg up in uranium stocks before the bloom comes off just like it has for lumber, iron ore, copper, aluminum, etc...."

As far as the effect of Sprott's operations on the share prices of uranium producers and juniors please look every day at Investorintel's daily Uranium Investorchannel for that day's closing prices and percentage valuation changes. I am singling out Sprott's Physical Uranium Trust as the prime mover in the current uranium boom(let), because it is an excellent example of how one actor can influence the price of a scarce commodity. It is estimated that in 2020 just 124,000,000 pounds of uranium (in the form of U308) was produced worldwide. By contrast, world coal production in 2019 was 17,000,000,000,000 pounds! Yes you read that correctly. Coal production was 10,000 times as large as uranium production. This should give you a feel for the relative energy content recoverable from uranium as compared to coal!

Note that share prices are influenced also by factors such as liquidity (How many shares are typically traded), short-term profit-taking, short selling, and on which exchange(s) the

shares are listed. Uranium related shares yo-yo'ed last week mainly for these reasons not just because of the posted price for uranium.

By the way, world demand for uranium in 2020 was estimated at 181,000,000 pounds. Imagine what could happen to the price of uranium if environmentalists ever figure out how much carbon dioxide emissions could be reduced by substituting nuclear for coal as the heat source for the steam needed to turn turbines in electricity generation plants.