

July 2009

Cape Cross

EPL 3569

EPL 3570

EPL 3571



Forward Looking Statements

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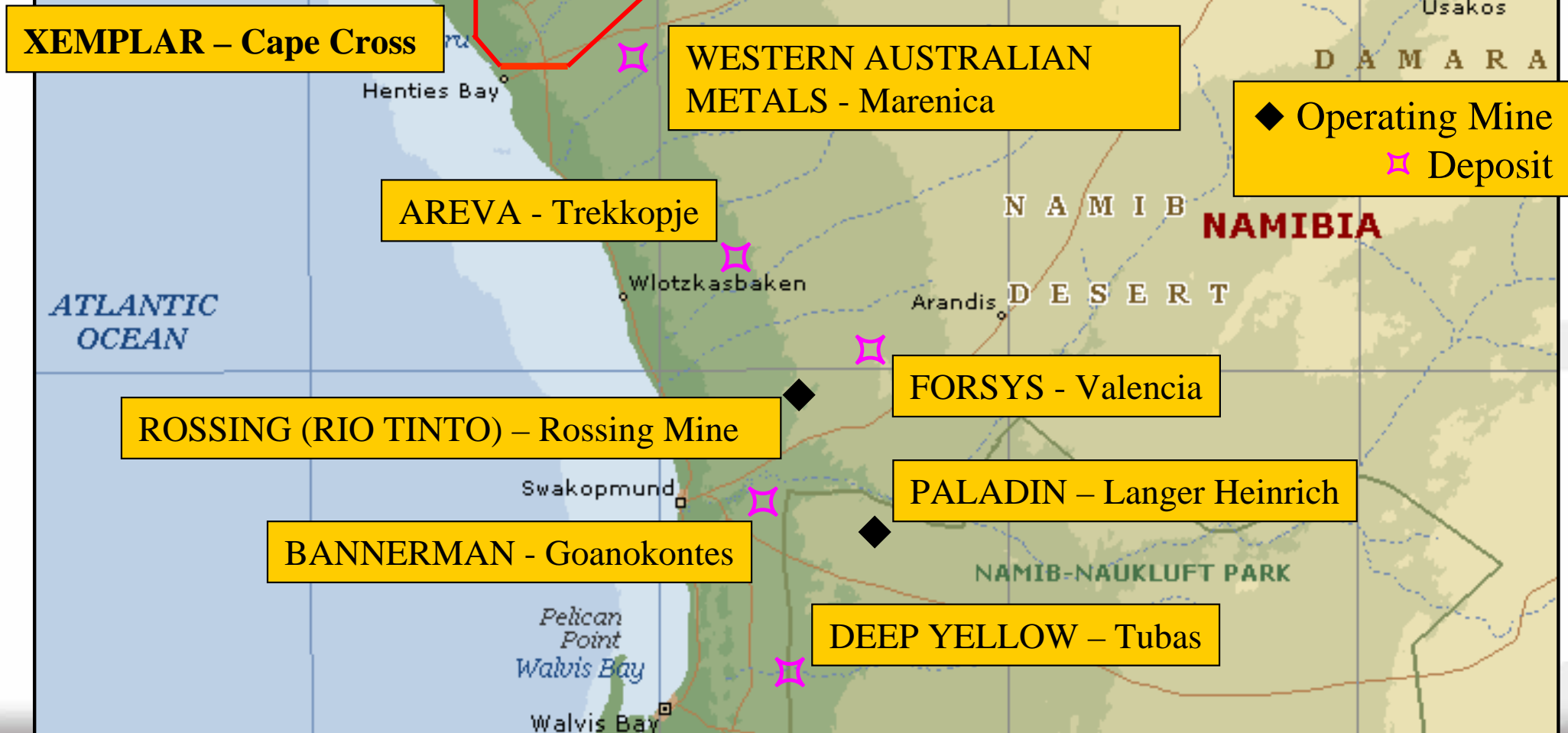
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Namibia: The Uranium “Corridor”

Approximate Location of Uranium Mines, Deposits and Active Exploration Projects



Paladin Energy – Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine



- ❖ Measured Resource of 22.7 million tons at 600PPM
- ❖ Indicated Resource of 14.6 million tons at 600PPM
- ❖ Total Resource of 37.3 million tons at 600PPM (22,500 tons U₃O₈).
- ❖ Inferred Resource of 43.4 million tons at 600PPM (25,308 tons U₃O₈).
- ❖ Production started in March 2007.
- ❖ As of December 2007, production was at 217,000 pounds per month.
- ❖ Target: 3.7 million pounds per year.

UraMin (Areva) – Trekkopje Deposit



- ❖ Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource of 18.4 million pounds of U_3O_8 (61.0 million tons at 140 PPM).
- ❖ Inferred Mineral Resource of 139.2 million pounds of U_3O_8 (502 million tons at 130 PPM).
- ❖ Production to start near the end of 2008 at a rate of 3.0 million pounds per annum.





Cape Cross History and Background

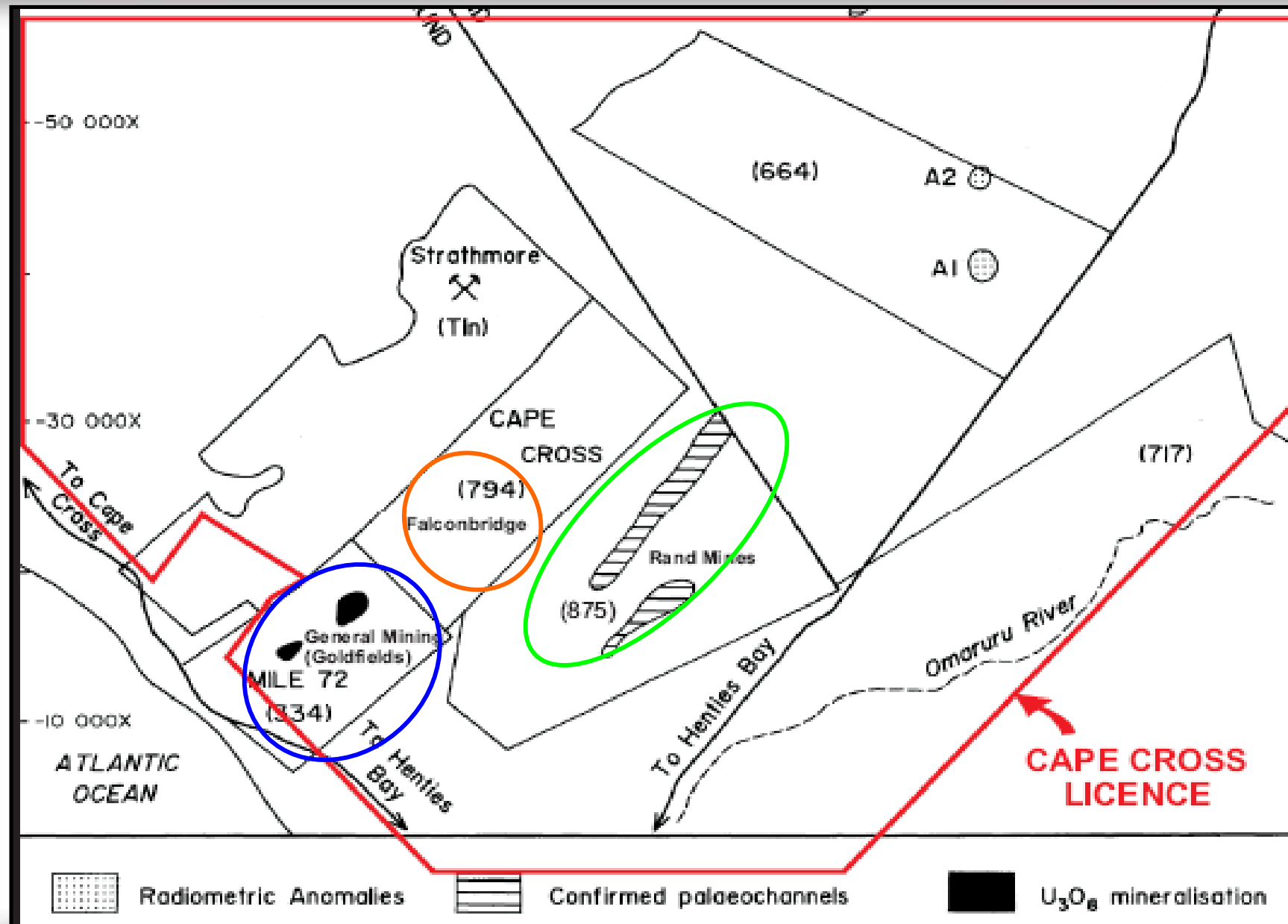
- ❖ Exclusive Reconnaissance License was granted to Namura Mineral Resources on November 25, 2005.
- ❖ Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPL 3569, 3570 and 3571) were awarded to Namura Mineral Resources in January 2006 and renewed until January 2010.
- ❖ Parts of Cape Cross license area underwent previous exploration in the mid-1970's, which resulted in the discovery of numerous uranium showings and two deposits with historical resources.
- ❖ The license area is considered prospective for discovering additional mineralization within calcrete formations.
- ❖ Exploration for uranium was carried out from the 1970s through 1980.
 - General Mining & Finance Corporation (GenCorp) and Goldfields Mining & Development Ltd. (Goldfields) both held the “Mile 72” deposit.
 - Goldfields reported reasonably assured reserves of 386,000 tons grading 0.23 kg/ton (0.023% or 230 PPM) U₃O₈ (historical/non NI 43-101 compliant).
- ❖ Rand Mines Windhoek Exploration (Pty) Limited (Rand Mines) carried out trenching northeast of the “Mile 72” deposits that exposed carnotite-bearing assaying an average 48 PPM U₃O₈.
 - Follow up percussion drill hole program returned 0.0162% (162 PPM) U₃O₈ over 0.3 meters.
 - Further 49 holes totalling 505 meters on a second paleochannel, indicated thickness of 0.3 meters to 3.8 meters, with a grade of 0.006% (60PPM) to 0.014% (140PPM) U₃O₈.

Cape Cross History and Background

- ❖ Falconbridge of S.W.A. (Pty) Limited (Falconbridge) carried out work on former license 794.
 - A paleochannel was drilled with 20 percussion holes totalling approximately 300 meters and was found to be 30 meters deep, with an average width of 300 meters.
 - The maximum values were 0.0605% (605PPM) U_3O_8 over 0.5 meters, with an average of 0.0164% (164PPM) U_3O_8 over 4.5 meters.
- ❖ Mineralization has been recorded at numerous localites within the Cape Cross license, in both calcrete and gypcrete surficial deposits located in Tertiary paleochannels and in weathered bedrock containing carnotite.
 - Widths of the paleochannel containing the mineralization have been indicated to be from 0.2 km to 0.5 km.
 - Mineralization has been concentrated in the upper few meters of the calcrete, at the base of the paleochannel and within the first meter of weathered bedrock.
 - In general, the grades range from 60 PPM to 605PPM U_3O_8 over drill widths of 0.3 meters to 4 meters and 70 PPM over 16.2 meters.

Past Work Completed on Cape Cross License

Company	License	Work Completed	Drill Target Size and Description	Result (Grades and Tonnage, where applicable)
GenCorp 1972 to 1973	#334, including Mile 72 deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ground radiometric ❖ Trenching ❖ 1,800 to 2,200 m of exploration percussion drilling 	300 m by 100 m radiometric anomaly	200,000 tons @ 0.35 kg/ton (350PPM)
Goldfields 1976 to 1979	#334 including Mile 72 deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ground radiometric ❖ Radon Survey ❖ 2 diamond drill holes; 310 m ❖ 45 percussion drill holes; 1,492 m ❖ 398 wagon drill holes to 15 m 	400 m by 400 m grid	386,000 tons @ 0.23 kg/ton (230PPM)
Rand Mines 1980	NE of Mile 72 deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Helicopter borne radiometric and magnetic survey (0.5 km spacing) ❖ Radon survey ❖ Percussion drill hole – 49 holes; 505 meters 	❖ Anomalies from radon and radiometric surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Spectrometer over exposed carnotite @ 48 PPM ❖ 0.3 m to 3.8 m with grades of 60PPM-140PPM
Falconbridge	Former License 794	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Government airborne radiometric survey (radiometric anomalies) ❖ Percussion hole drilling – 20 holes; 300 meters 	❖ Paleochannels associated with radio anomalies	❖ Max values 0.605 kg/ton over 0.5 m; average of 164 kg/ton over 4.5 m.



Past Work Completed on Cape Cross Licence

Cape Cross Geology

- ❖ The area is predominately underlain by metasediments of the Damara Group, which can be subdivided into phyllites with thin calc-silicate bands and predominately marles with phyllitic bands.
 - The first sequence includes quartz-mica schists, calc-silicates, feldspathic quartzites, and thin marble beds.
 - Schists are grey, laminated, and show variable granitization.
 - Thin marble beds and, locally, quartzited bands occur in the phyllite succession.
 - The second sequence consists of massive marble that outcrops in the south part of the license.
- ❖ The main intrusive bodies, the syntectonic Salem Granite and post-tectonic pegmatites and alaskites, occur in the north part of the license. Thin pegmatite veins may occur in the granite and some have been reported to contain uranium.
 - Quartz veins are common and may reach five meters in thickness.
 - Dolerite dykes of Karoo age are common, with trends of NE to SW, ESE to WNW, and North to South. The dykes reach a thickness of 15m to 20m.
- ❖ The area has undergone two phases of folding, producing NE to SW trending structures and ESE to WNW structures.
- ❖ During the early Tertiary, Damara sediments were eroded. Arid conditions that followed in the Late Tertiary resulted in deposition of calcrete cemented sand and gravel. Successive rejuvenation of the rivers in Pleistocene time led to further erosion and the establishment of terraces in the Tertiary sediments. The conversion of calcrete to gypcrete is widespread and affects the top two to three meters of the Tertiary deposits.

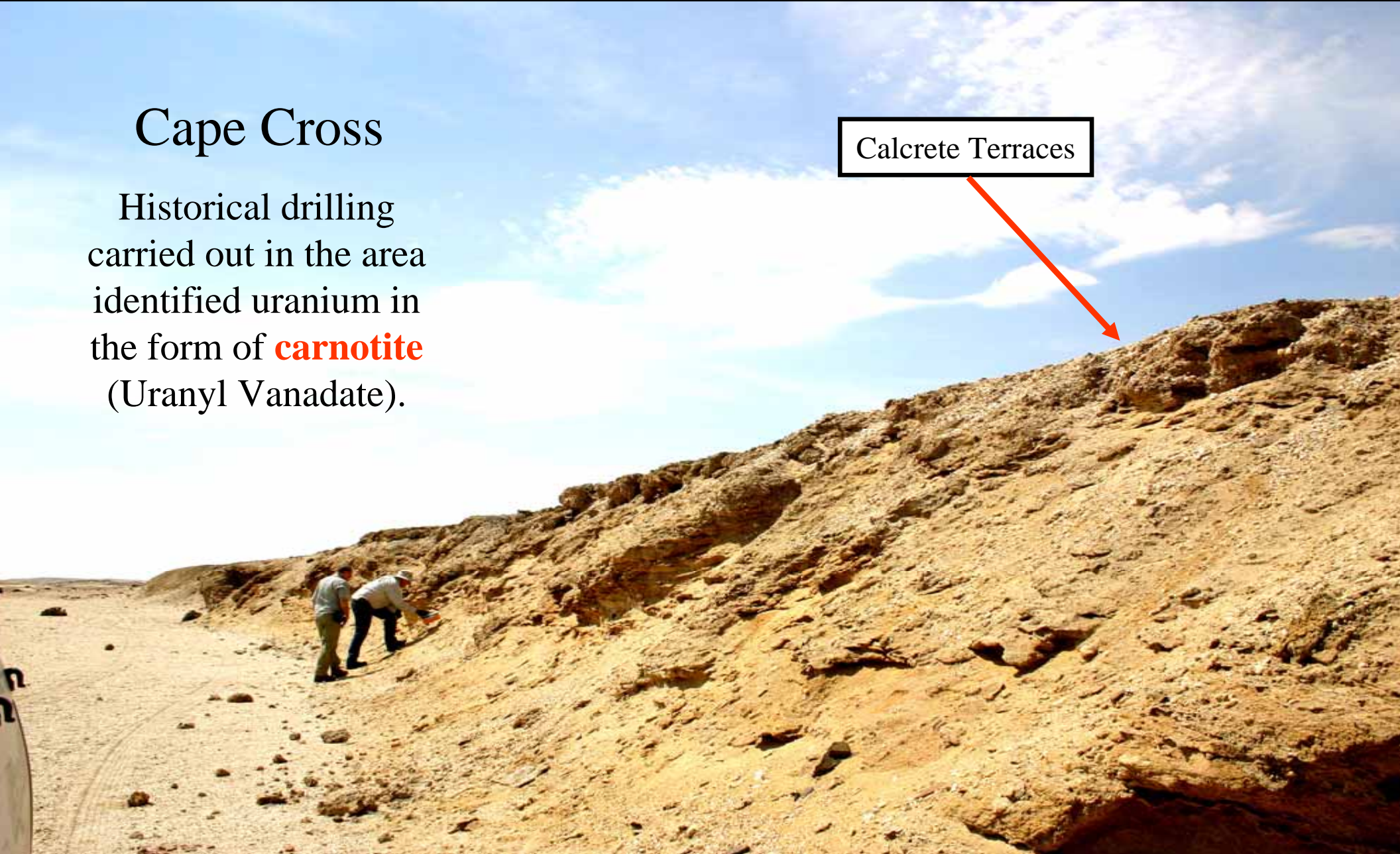
Cape Cross – Deposit Type

- ❖ The deposit type is modelled upon the Langer Heinrich deposit located in central Namibia, which is currently being mined by Paladin Energy. Langer-Heinrich is a calcrete hosted secondary uranium deposit associated with valley-fill sediments in an extensive tertiary paleodrainage system. There are other similar calcrete-hosted uranium occurrences in Namibia, including Spitzkoppe and Trekkopje.
- ❖ The calcrete is a limey deposit, an oxide mineral containing both uranium and vanadium, deposited as thin films lining cavities and fracture planes and as grain coatings and disseminations.
- ❖ One of the paleochannels at Cape Cross extends over a 60 kilometre length.
- ❖ Mineralization is near surface, between one meter and thirty meters thick, and between 50 meters and 1,100 meters wide depending on the width of the paleovalley.

Cape Cross

Historical drilling carried out in the area identified uranium in the form of **carnotite** (Uranyl Vanadate).

Calcrete Terraces





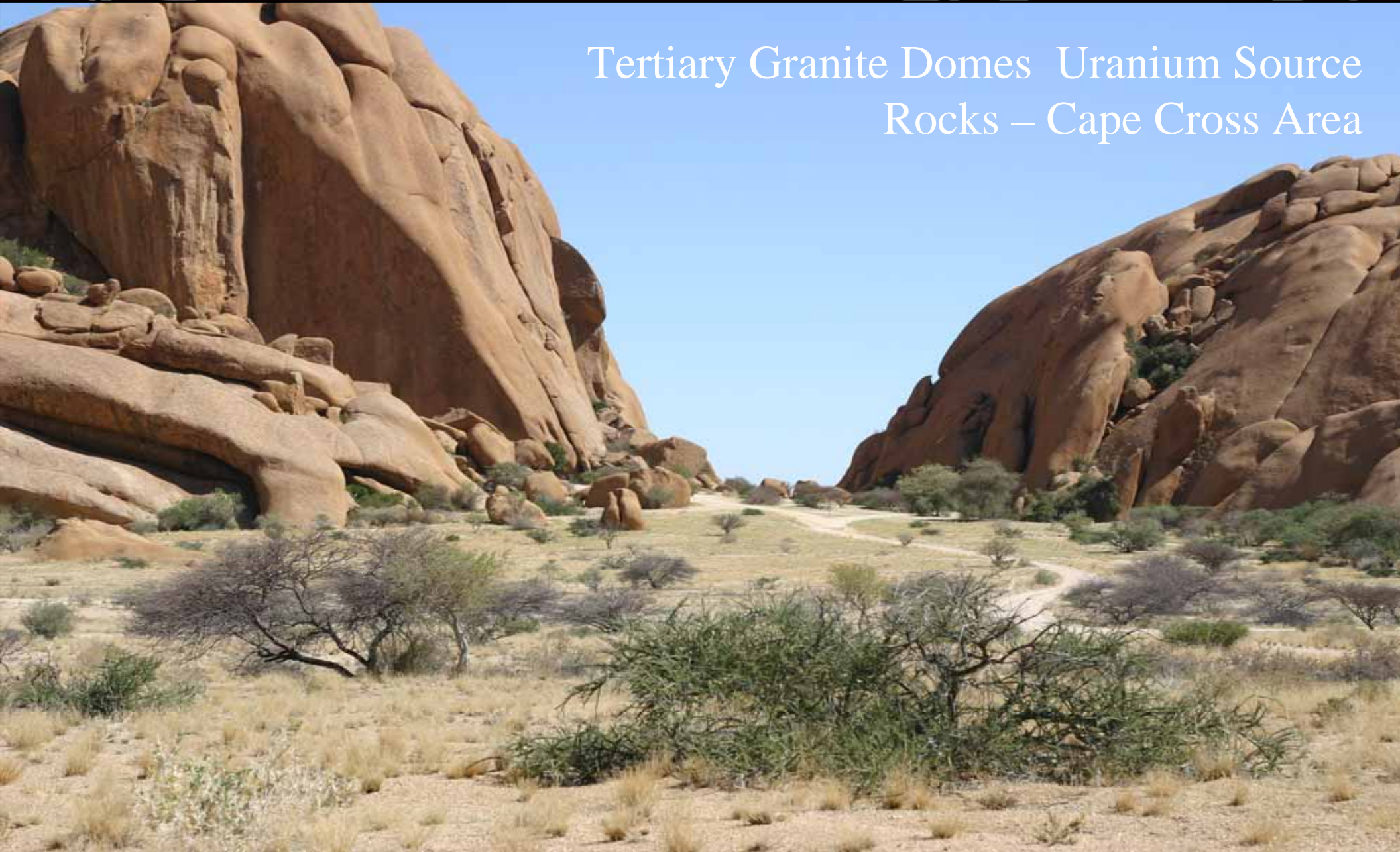
XEMPLAR ENERGY CORP.

TSX-Venture: XE

Frankfurt: E7R

Namibia: XEM

Tertiary Granite Domes Uranium Source
Rocks – Cape Cross Area

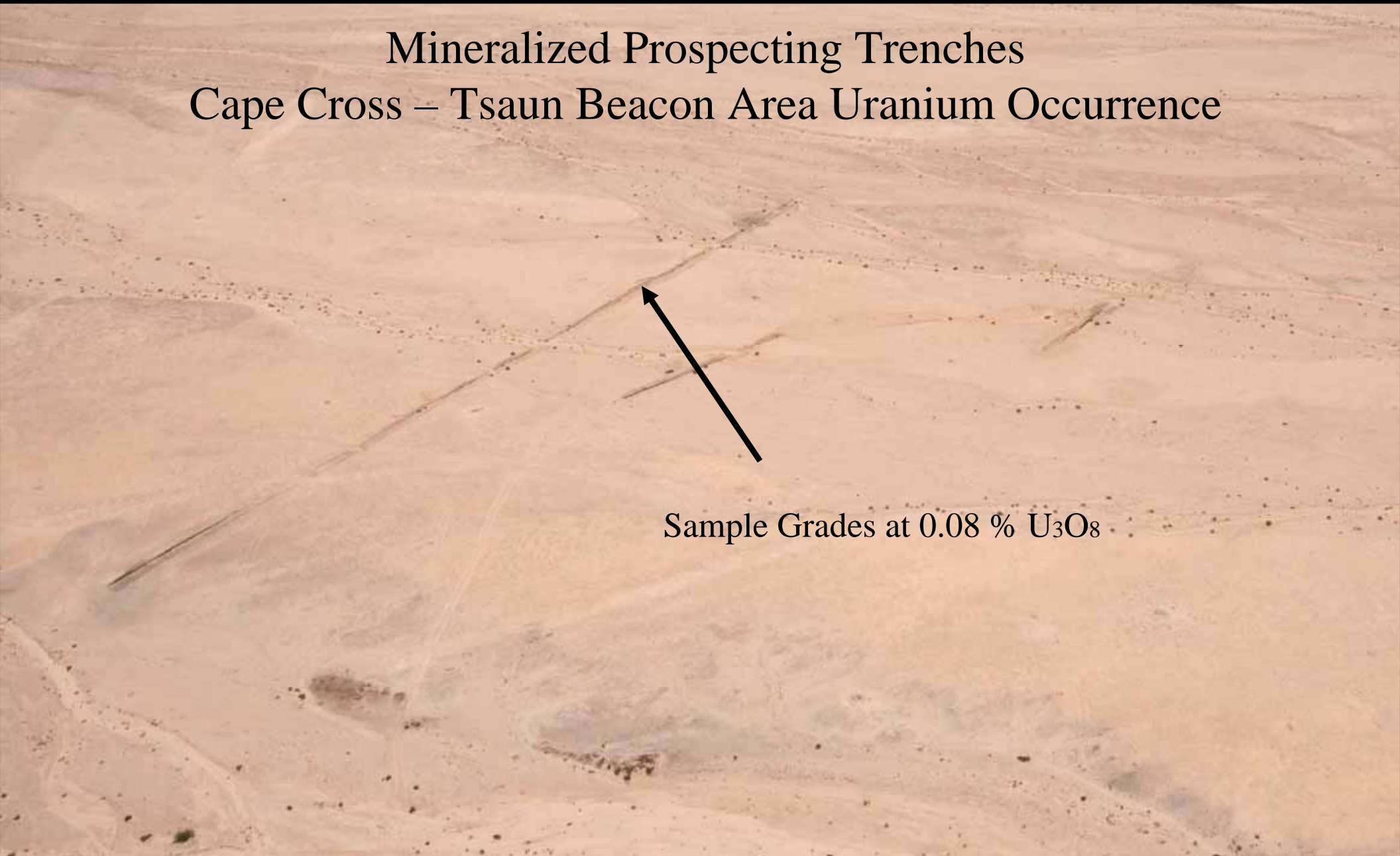


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Cape Cross Area – Conclusions

- ❖ Based on historical information, there is a uranium deposit at “Mile 72”, that with additional exploration work has the potential to host a significantly larger deposit than historically reported deposit.
- ❖ An anomalous uranium zone running across the entire license area has been identified. This zone has a strike length of over 60 kilometres starting at “Mile 72” and ending at “Karlowa”.
- ❖ Areas around the “Tsaun Beacon” show uranium mineralization. The southern extension of the Karlowa anomalies must also be examined.
- ❖ The Rand Mines area (NE of “Mile 72”) has demonstrated the existence of mineralized palaeochannels off the main anomalous trend, though airborne radiometric surveys failed to identify the uranium mineralization present in the area possibly due to sand cover. The northeasterly extension of these mineralized palaeochannels has not been examined and may continue for some distance.
- ❖ Historical data has shown that uranium occurs at many localities throughout the license area, with only a few of these having been examined in any detail.
- ❖ The objective is to develop a number of the uraniferous localities that occur in the Cape Cross area.
- ❖ Having identified anomalous target areas through radon surveys and historical information, Xemplar Energy has commenced exploration drilling of these targets.

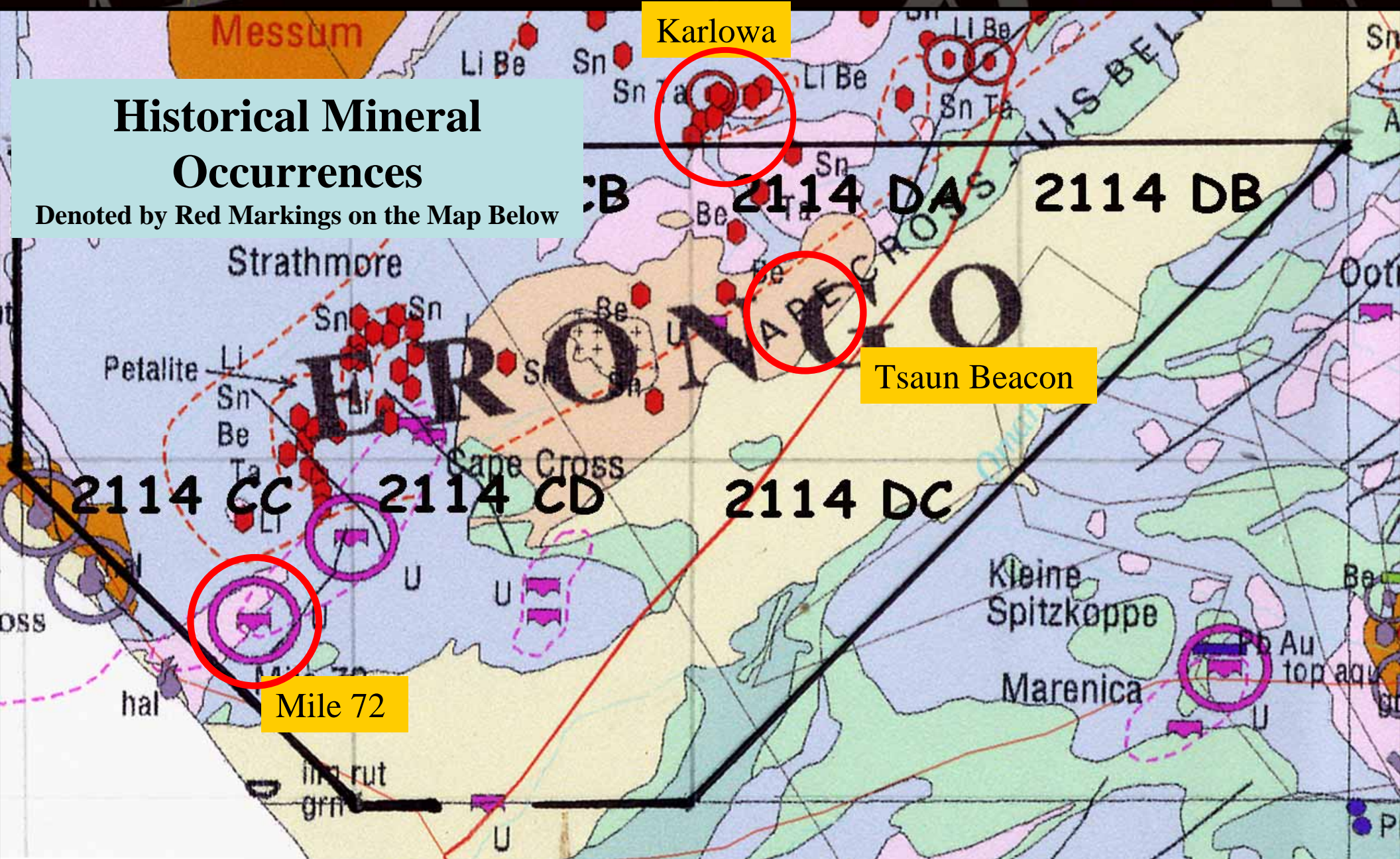
Mineralized Prospecting Trenches
Cape Cross – Tsaun Beacon Area Uranium Occurrence



Sample Grades at 0.08 % U_3O_8

Historical Mineral Occurrences

Denoted by Red Markings on the Map Below



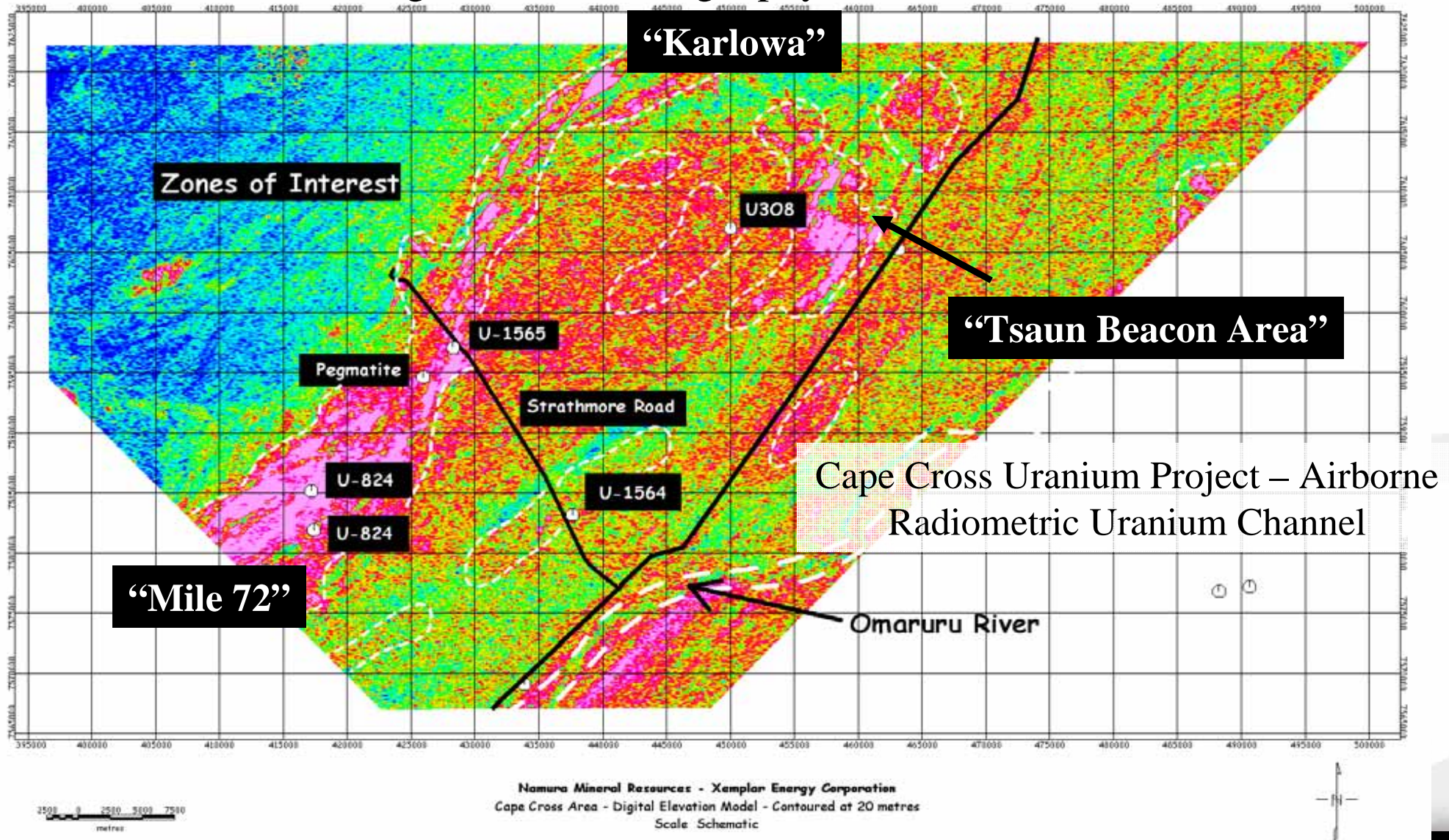
Exploration Work Program at Cape Cross



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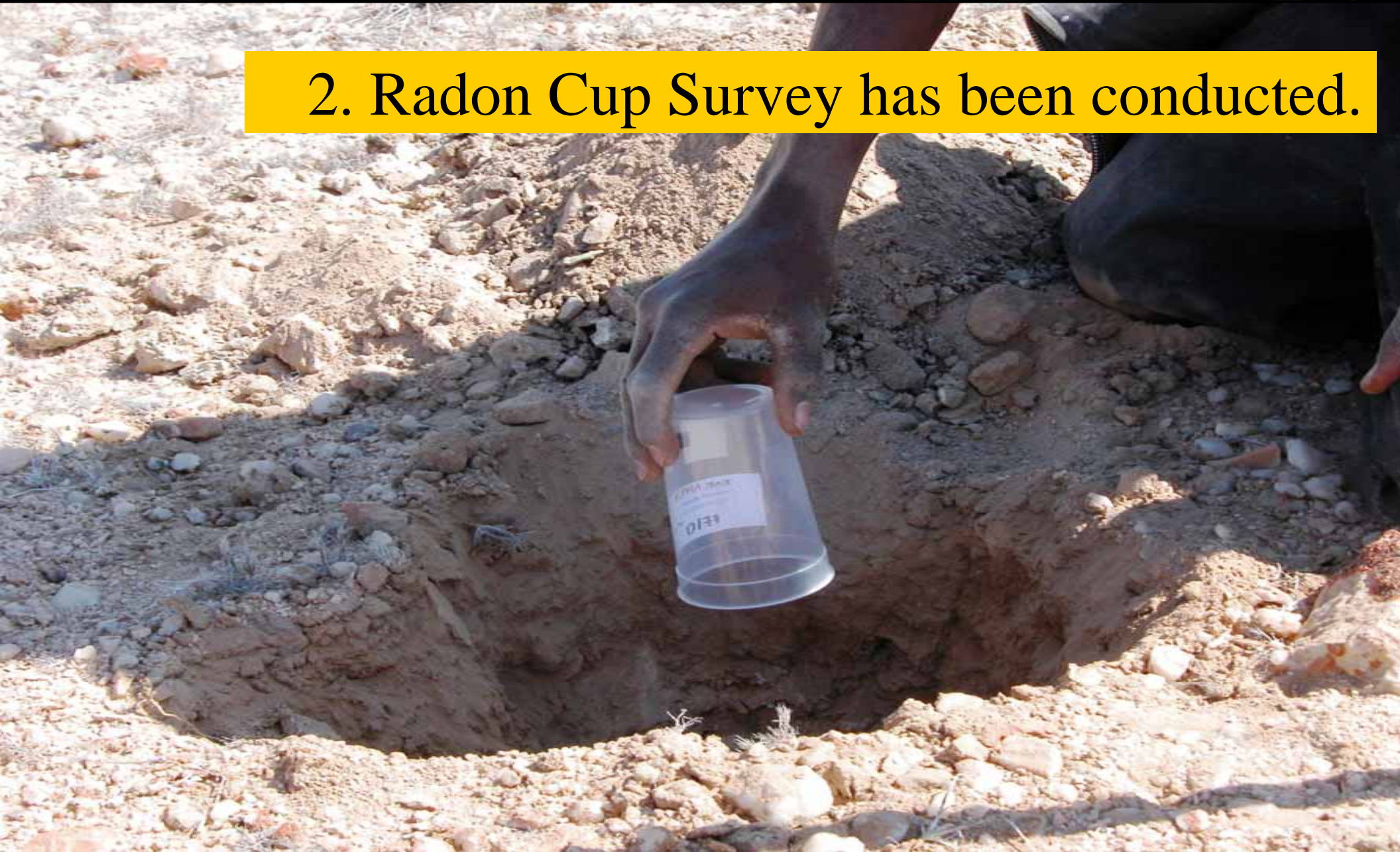


1. Interpretation of historical airborne radiometric data conducted by Namibian government and geophysical data.



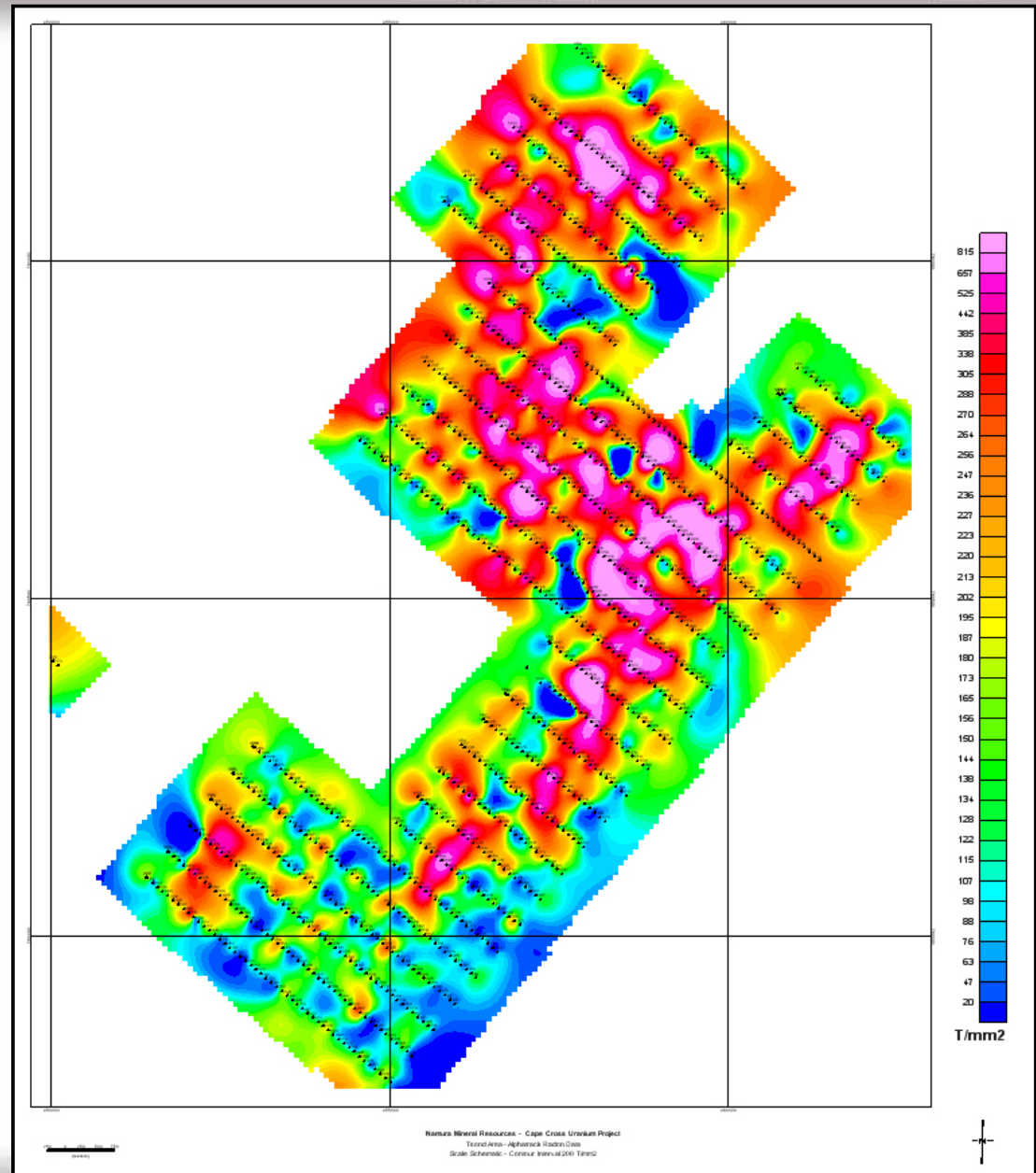


2. Radon Cup Survey has been conducted.





- ❖ Radon Cup Survey with showings of radioactive anomalies at Tsaun Beacon area (October 2007) - anomalous areas denoted by pink/red colors.



3. Ground exploration work and field mapping being conducted (work in progress).



4. Temporary exploration camp built near Henties Bay.



5. Exploration Drilling commenced in June 2009, following up on drilling completed in 2008.

