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Park Creek Project

Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan

The Park Creek Project is located along the eastern edge of the Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan, approximately 300 kilometres north of La Ronge and 22 kilometres southeast of Cameco's Cigar Lake Mine (Figure 1). The project is currently 51% owned by Cameco Corporation and 49% owned by Denison Mines Corp., with Denison presently acquiring an additional 26% interest in the property by funding Exploration charges of three million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars before December 31, 2017. Currently Denison has spent approximately $1,419,000.00 towards this second earn in. Denison is the operator. Access to the property is by aircraft or by the seasonal road which links up with the Cigar Lake Mine road.

The Park Creek property is located approximately 15 kilometres from the eastern edge of the Athabasca Basin and is completely underlain by the Athabasca Group Sandstones, which on the Park Creek property vary between approximately 70 metres and 250 metres in thickness. The Collins Member (MFc) and the Bird Member (MFb) sandstones of the Manitou Falls Formation make up the Athabasca Group rocks on the Project, with sparse occurrences of the basal Read Formation having been intercepted in a handful of drill holes on the southern portion of the property.

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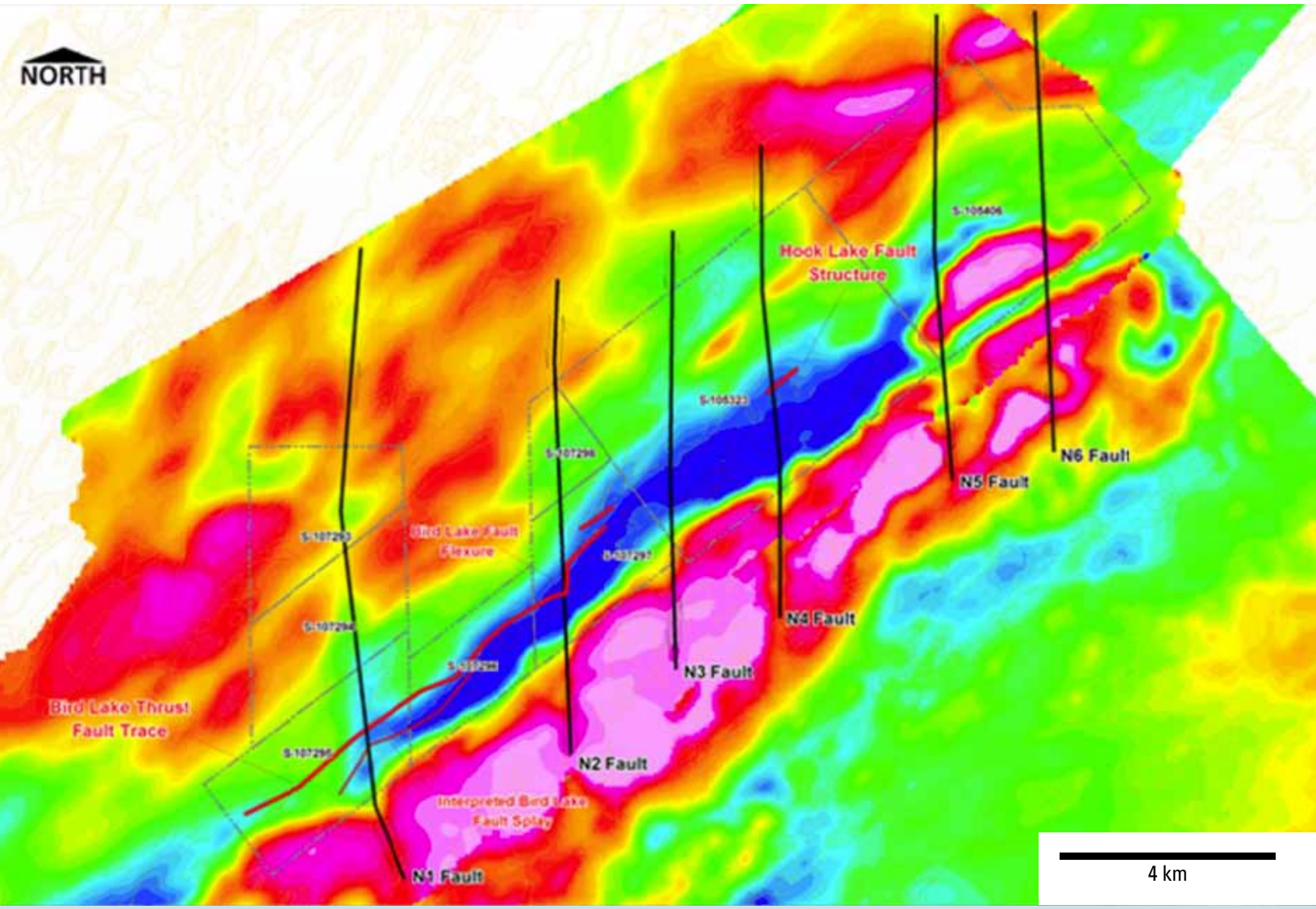

Geology

The property basement geology is comprised of a complicated assemblage of highly deformed crystalline rocks belonging to the upper western portion of the Wollaston Domain, which appear to have been greatly affected by the Hudsonian Orogeny. Basement lithologies are typically psammites and semi-pelites, metasomatic rocks with skarn-like mineral assemblages, calcareous meta-arkoses and quartzites, granites, marbles, and calc-silicates. The majority of the basement rocks on the Park Creek property exhibit extensive brittle, brittle-ductile, and ductile deformations. They also exhibit pervasive alterations which include extensive hematization, chloritization, and albitization. The Park Creek property boasts a significant steeply-dipping northeast trending reverse fault system (The Bird Lake Fault) which in certain drill fences has been shown to displace the Sub-Athabasca unconformity by up to 70 metres. Historically, the Bird Lake Fault has been the primary focus of exploration efforts on the property as it is suspected that this fault may have provided the proper structural preparation s needed for the concentration of economic ingress-style uranium mineralization.

Previous Work

The current project lands were staked by Cameco Corp. in 1992. These lands were previously explored as part of the massive Umpherville Lake Project by numerous companies including Noranda Exploration, AGIP, and Rio Algom. The majority of the exploration activities on the property have focused on the Bird Lake Fault, which traverses the central portion of the property. Historical exploration activities include boulder sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. Historical drilling along the Bird Lake Fault has located several areas of strong alteration and anomalous geochemistry in the vicinity of the intersection of north-south faults with the Bird Lake fault.

In 2006 International Uranium Corp. drilled ten holes totaling 2,704 metres on the Hook Lake and Esker North Grids. The drilling on the Esker North grid consisted of eight holes which targeted favourable areas from previous programs which suggested that uraniferous fluids had been present. The drilling on the Hook Lake Grid consisted of two holes targeting a previously untested geophysical target. The holes outlined the presence of a previously unknown fault structure suspected to be the northern extension of the Bird Lake Fault. No significant geochemical or radiometric features were intersected in these holes.

During the winter of 2007, Denison Mines Corp. carried out a program of four holes totaling 1,490 metres on the Esker North Grid. These holes were sited to further test faulting and geochemistry in the area. No significant geochemical or radioactive features were observed. In late winter, 104 kilometres of magnetic and HLEM data was collected on the Hook Lake and a portion of the 1997 Esker North grid.

A drill program consisting of two holes totaling 993 metres was carried out on the Hook Lake Grid during August and September 2007. These two holes were designed to further define faulting observed in the 2006 Hook Lake drilling. The fault was intersected at depth in PK-74. No significant radioactivity was encountered. An AeroTEM survey was carried out over the project during the summer and fall of 2007.

The 2008 winter program consisted of five holes drilled on the Esker 1995 grid for a total 1,575.5 metres. PK-76 was designed to target good alteration, structure, and anomalous U geochemistry observed in PK-12, PK-23, and PK-27. PK-75 was drilled to follow up structure and anomalous U geochemistry observed in PK-33 and PK-34, and resulted in significant radioactivity and U geochemistry within the hanging wall of the Bird Lake Fault. The encouraging results from PK-75 led to subsequent follow up with drill holes PK-77, PK-78, and PK-79.

A total of 35.4 kilometres of line-cutting was completed on the Esker 2009 Grid in late February. A ground geophysical resistivity survey was carried out over the northeastern extension of the Bird Lake Fault to the east of the intersection between the northeasterly-trending Bird Lake Fault and a major north-south trending fault structure. During March and April 2009, Quantec Geoscience was contracted by Denison Mines Corp. to conduct a ground Titan 24 resistivity survey in order to identify areas of potentially anomalous conductivity contrast which may indicate the presence of uranium mineralization-associated hydrothermal alteration.

From June 22 to July 13, 2009 a five-person team was stationed at the Umpherville Lake Camp for the purpose of re-examining select historical drill core from the Park Creek property, particularly that from the Esker 2009 Grid area. The goal of this activity was to help better understand the basement geology of the Park Creek property and help better understand the relationships between the 2009 resistivity data and features observable in drill core. In addition, several historical drill cores were re-sampled in order to help complete a property-wide comprehensive geochemical database. In total, 76 historical diamond drill holes from across the Park Creek property were re-examined and/or re-sampled.

Drill holes numbered PK-80 to PK-85 inclusive were completed during the winter 2010 drill season. PK-80 to PK-83 was drilled to test resistivity targets on the Esker 2009 Grid. Two holes were drilled on Esker 1996 Grid to test high frequency ground EM conductors interpreted as a geophysical manifestation of the southeastern extension of the Bird Lake Fault (BLF). Six holes, totaling 2074.1m, were completed in the 2010 winter drilling program at Park Creek. No significant uranium mineralization was intersected.

Within Area 2, four holes were drilled to test resistivity targets identified in the Esker 2009 survey. All holes intersected reverse shear structures orientated in the BLF direction. Minor clay alteration zones occurred immediately below the UC in PK-81 and PK-82. PK-83 was drilled within 50 m of an intersection of the BLF and an interpreted EW structure. This area was weakly altered. Anomalous resistivity could be explained by clay alteration at the UC, shearing associated with the BLF, and/or the stratigraphic sequences of granitic, psammitic and calcsilicates. The two holes drilled in Area 1 intersected favorable stratigraphy, but were unaltered. PK-84 had three fractures indicating minor movement in the BLF direction while no indication of movement was seen in PK-85. Trace graphite was intersected in PK-84 occurring as very fine disseminations in relatively fresh calc-silicates.

Potential

Although to date, there is no evidence of a graphitic shear the project does contain a significant fault structure that has the potential to host uranium mineralization. The northeast trending Bird Lake fault, locally offset by north-south Tabbernor-like structures has many geological similarities to the Rabbit Lake fault, and thus is a candidate for Rabbit Lake style mineralization. Drilling has also revealed geochemical anomalies suggestive hydrothermal fluid movement throughout the Bird Lake Fault System. There remains a relatively large strike length of untested structure on the property.

EW trending structures locally crosscut the Bird Lake Fault on the Park Creek Property. These structures are generally poorly understood and relatively untested. PK-81 intersected elevated uranium associated with two sub-vertical healed fractures striking near EW back in the hanging wall of the Bird Lake Fault. Historical drill holes may not have been oriented optimally to test these structures.

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Please view www.denisonmines.com to view the Company's Annual Information Form and Quarterly Exploration and Development Updates and Financial Statements for further information.

Cautionary Statements

Certain information contained in this document constitutes "forward-looking information", within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and similar Canadian legislation concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of Denison.

Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur", "be achieved" or "has the potential to".

Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Denison to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Denison believes that the expectations reflected in this forward-looking information are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking information included in this docment should not be unduly relied upon. This information speaks only as of the date of this document. In particular, this document release may contain forward-looking information pertaining to the following: the likelihood of completing and benefits to be derived from corporate transactions; the estimates of Denison's mineral reserves and mineral resources; expectations regarding the toll milling of Cigar Lake ores; capital expenditure programs, estimated exploration and development expenditures and reclamation costs; expectations of market prices and costs; supply and demand for uranium ("U_3O_8"); possible impacts of litigation and regulatory actions on Denison; exploration, development and expansion plans and objectives; expectations regarding adding to its mineral reserves and resources through acquisitions and exploration; and receipt of regulatory approvals, permits and licenses under governmental regulatory regimes.

There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as Denison's actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in this forward-looking information as a result of the factors discussed in or referred to under the heading "Risk Factors" in Denison's Annual Information Form dated March 14, 2014 available at http://www.sedar.com, and in its Form 40-F available at http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml.

Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. These factors are not, and should not be construed as being, exhaustive. Statements relating to "mineral reserves" or "mineral resources" are deemed to be forward-looking information, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions that the mineral reserves and mineral resources described can be profitably produced in the future. The forward-looking information contained in this press release is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Denison does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking information after the date of this press release to conform such information to actual results or to changes in Denison's expectations except as otherwise required by applicable legislation.