NEWS RELEASE
(TSX-V Symbol: UBR)

URANIUM BAY INITIAL DRILLING AND SPECTRAL GAMMA LOGGING RESULTS OF USKAWANIS URANIUM PROJECT CONFIRM THAT THE URANIUM MINERALIZATION IS WIDESPREAD AND COULD CONTAIN LARGE TONNAGE OF RADIOMETRIC MATERIAL

SIX OF THE TWELVE HOLES DRILLED TO DATE HAVE GOOD LENGTHS OF MINERALIZATION OVER 100 PPM eU_3O_8

Montreal, Quebec, August 20, 2008: Uranium Bay Resources Inc. (TSX-V: UBR) is pleased to update shareholders on the current results of the summer drilling programe on its wholly owned 314 km^2 Uskawanis Uranium Property ("**UUP**") situated SE of Hydro-Quebec's Opinaca Hydroelectric Reservoir along the Eastmain River, 180 km SE of Radisson, Quebec.

UBR's stated goal at **UUP** is to prospect for low-grade/high-tonnage uranium mineralization, similar to the large low grade uranium deposit, mined as an enormous open-pit operation at Rössing in Namibia. The summer drilling programme is designed to investigate some of the many anomalies defined by the GAP geophysical report and subsequently investigated by UBR field teams.

The primary goal of the programme, ***discovering significant intersections of uranium mineralization at potential economic grades (> 100 ppm U_3O_8), has now been accomplished***.

To date, 12 holes, totaling 1,800 metres, have been drilled on the two anomalies called **N3** and **N4** (North 3 and North 4). These are shown in Diagrams 1 and 2 that are attached to this press release and will be available on the UBR website at www.uraniumbay.com. Drilling is still underway on **N4**.

From the drilling and gamma logging, two points are now apparent:

1. ***Mineralization is as widespread as expected from the geological model.*** All the holes, for which information is available, have intersected significant uranium mineralization. **Six** of the **twelve** holes drilled have good lengths of mineralization of over 100 ppm eU_3O_8[1] giving a 50% hit rate.
2. All of the mineralization investigated in the N, E, and S anomalies is associated with granites which are pegmatite deficient. Field relationships and other factors lead the UBR team to believe that the uranium mineralization is post granite and pegmatite formation; and that

[1] NB. All uranium grades quoted are eU or eU_3O_8 as they are all derived from a **spectra gamma probe logging tool**. All information on borehole grade is radiometrically determined for UBR by Terratec Geophysical Services of Germany (*www.terratec-geoservices.com*) using a Mount Sopris down-hole-logger. The Terratec logging tool has been calibrated at the Palindaba facility in South Africa. By measuring with a spectral gamma probe in the borehole, Radon and Desequilibrium can have some effect on the final results, but even in the absent of these factors, variation of +- 10 to 25 % from the assays results are not uncommon.

uranium enrichment relates to a later fluid phase that enriched the granites **and** any contained pegmatites. This suggests that mineralization is NOT directly comparable with the Rössing model, other than for the low grade high tonnage model.

Drilling Details:

Anomaly N3 – Seven boreholes have been drilled on the **N3** anomaly. Down-hole-logging results are available for all seven holes. These are shown in Figure 3. The **N3** airborne radiometric anomaly is caused by a highly radioactive small boulder field. Limited outcrop was found in small cliff sections at the head of this boulder field. The suspected source area of this anomaly is largely covered with moraine / tillite.

Looking at Diagram 3 it can be seen that all seven boreholes show significant levels of mineralization. Significant levels of uranium mineralization are considered to be >25 ppm. Three adjacent boreholes have mineralization over 100 ppm eU_30_8, with the fourth borehole averaging just under this value. This is shown in Figure 3 as the fenced block.

Very crude polygonal calculations, using a 100 ppm eU_3O_8 cut off, suggest this block could conceptually contain between 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 Tonne of material @ 120 ppm eU_3O_8, giving us a potential of between 1.8 to 2.6 million lbs[2] U_3O_8. Additional material outside the block is ignored, but the block is open to the east.

Anomaly N4 – Five boreholes have been drilled on the N4 anomaly. The N4 anomaly is a combination of abundant radioactive boulders and scattered radiometric outcrop spread over a length greater than 2 km. The implication is that the radiometric source could be 2 kms or more in length.

Diagram 4 shows the drill situation as of Sunday afternoon. In this diagram, two holes mineralized above 100 ppm eU_3O_8 are shown separated by a fault from two holes that are less well mineralized. Subsequently a third hole (not shown because logging has not yet been completed) has intersected mineralization on the same zone further north giving a potentially mineralized zone of more than 1,000 m length.

A crude estimate, using once again a 100 ppm cut off suggests that this area could also conceptually contain between 8,750,000 to 12,500,000 Tonne of material @ 100 ppm eU_3O_8, giving us a further potential of between 1.9 to 2.7 million lbs eU_3O_8.[2] .

Diagrams 3 and 4 are attached to this press release and will be available on the UBR website at www.uraniumbay.com. Core samples have been sent to the laboratory for analysis.

UUP Specific discovery - Particular attention needs to be drawn to the fact that gamma logging of BHN4-2 confirmed the ***intersection of a horizontal fracture zone containing several tens of centimeters of high grade mineralization with values exceeding 0.6% eU_3O_8.***

Interestingly, none of the high grade material detected in the hole by the logger seems to have been recovered in the core. The working hypothesis is that the radioactive material in the core was almost certainly washed out during the drilling, but the high grade zone was definitively measured in the hole by the geophysical logger. Subsequent investigation of the results and equipment seem to confirm this hypothesis with the discovery that the geophysical logger was thoroughly contaminated with radioactive material after having intersected the high grade zone in the hole.

[2] Statements of potential quantity are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

Contamination was such that the cable on the drum gave a reading of 375 ppm eU when checked with the hand-held scintillometer.

This discovery of this high grade section demands further investigation and may require a different approach to our drilling program along fracture lines in order to make certain that all the material in a hole can be thoroughly analyzed. In this regard using a reverse circulation drilling method may be more adequate for investigating this type of UUP anomaly.

Mr. Bernard Tourillon, UBR's Chairman and CEO, comments:

"UBR has demonstrated using airborne radiometrics and ground investigation that there is widespread low-grade uranium mineralization at the **UUP**. Limited drilling investigation of two of these anomalies (the N3 and N4 anomaly) has shown that both have significant volumes of economic grade mineralization and that there is the potential to consolidate substantial poundage of uranium."

"UBR intends to extend the current drilling programme and to consolidate and prove-up resources to a reserve status. The ultimate goal is to provide a substantive return to shareholders and investors."

"UBR's driven, methodical and scientific approach to **Uranium exploration** confirms our leadership position in ***Uranium exploration*** in the Province of Quebec, currently recognized as one of the best jurisdictions in the world for natural resource exploration."

Note:

Mr. Vivian Stuart-Williams, (SACNASP), a Director of the Company and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, supervised the preparation of the information in this news release.

About Uranium Bay Resources Inc.

Uranium Bay Resources Inc. is a Canadian based junior resource and exploration company trading under the symbol UBR on the TSX Venture Exchange. The Company has 81,385,731 shares outstanding. The Company holds ***100%*** of several ***U3O8*** mineral exploration properties including the 314 km^2 ***Uskawanis*** Uranium property located just south of the Opinaca reservoir, the 90 km^2 ***Kauschiskach*** Uranium property located just 100 km NE of Radisson in the Quebec James Bay area of northern Quebec, and the five properties totaling 197 claims covering the Lac Georges (100 claims), Lac Forget (24 claims), Ruisseau Lebrun (38 claims), Maurice (19 claims) and Bloc extension 06 (16 claims) properties located in the ***Wakeham area***, in eastern Quebec. In addition the Company holds two Namibian concessions known as ***Gunib*** and ***Grootfontein***.

For further information contact

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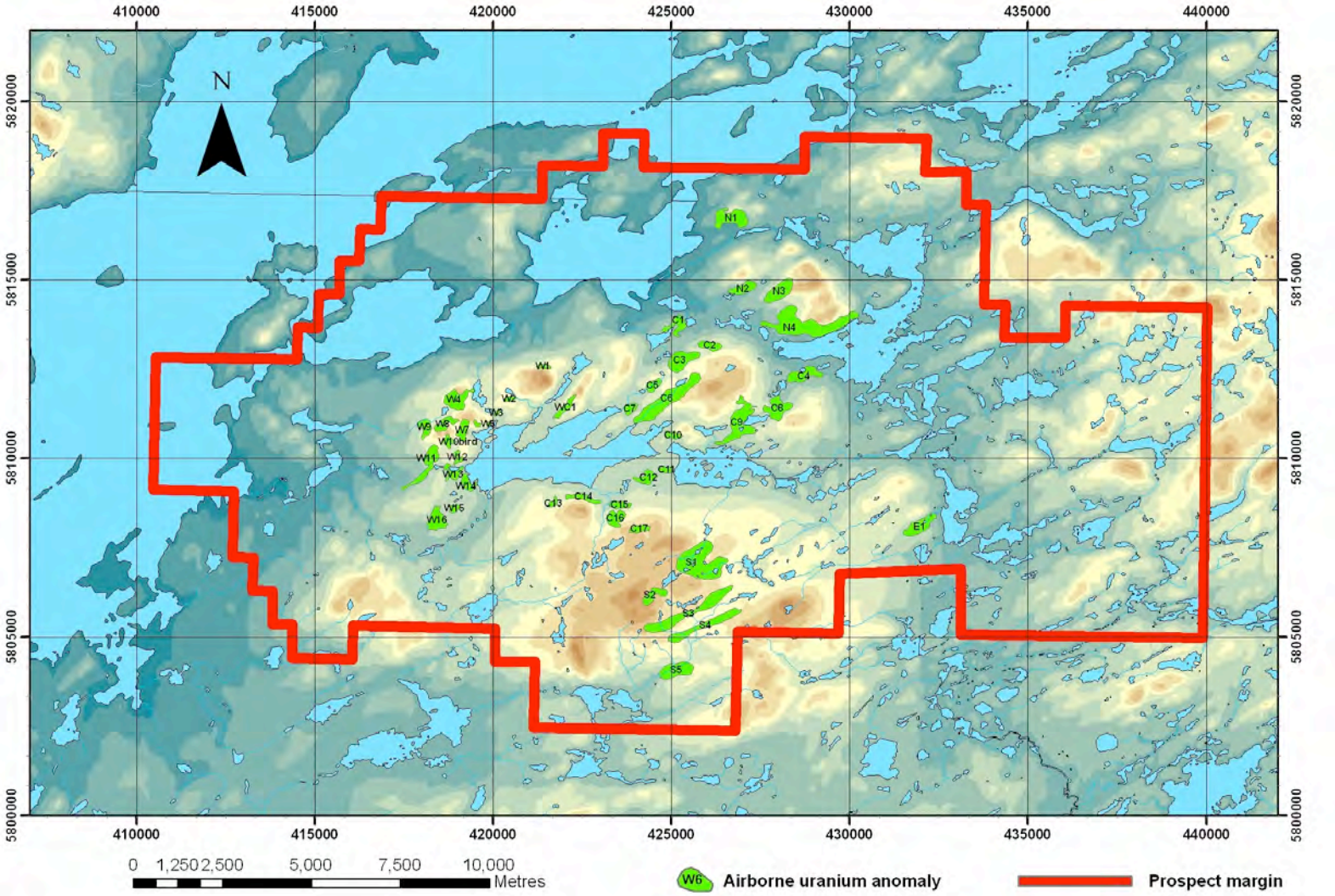

Diagram 1. UUP anomalies as defined from the GAP geophysical survey. N3 and N4 are in the northern part of the project.

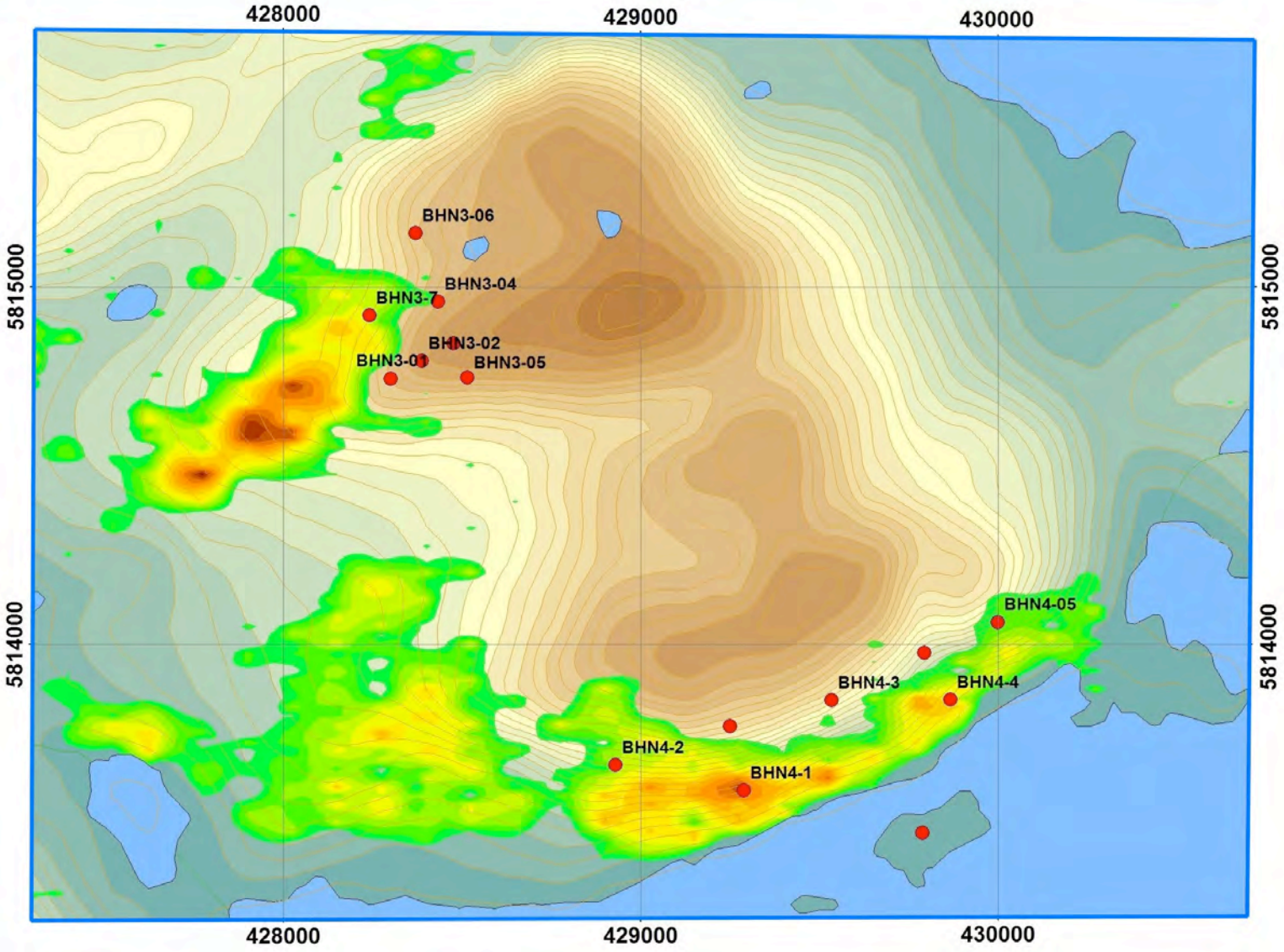

Diagram 2. This diagram shows the borehole collar positions for N3 and N4. Holes with no numbers are programmed but not drilled. All boreholes are numbered BH (meaning borehole) followed by the target number and borehole number on the target.

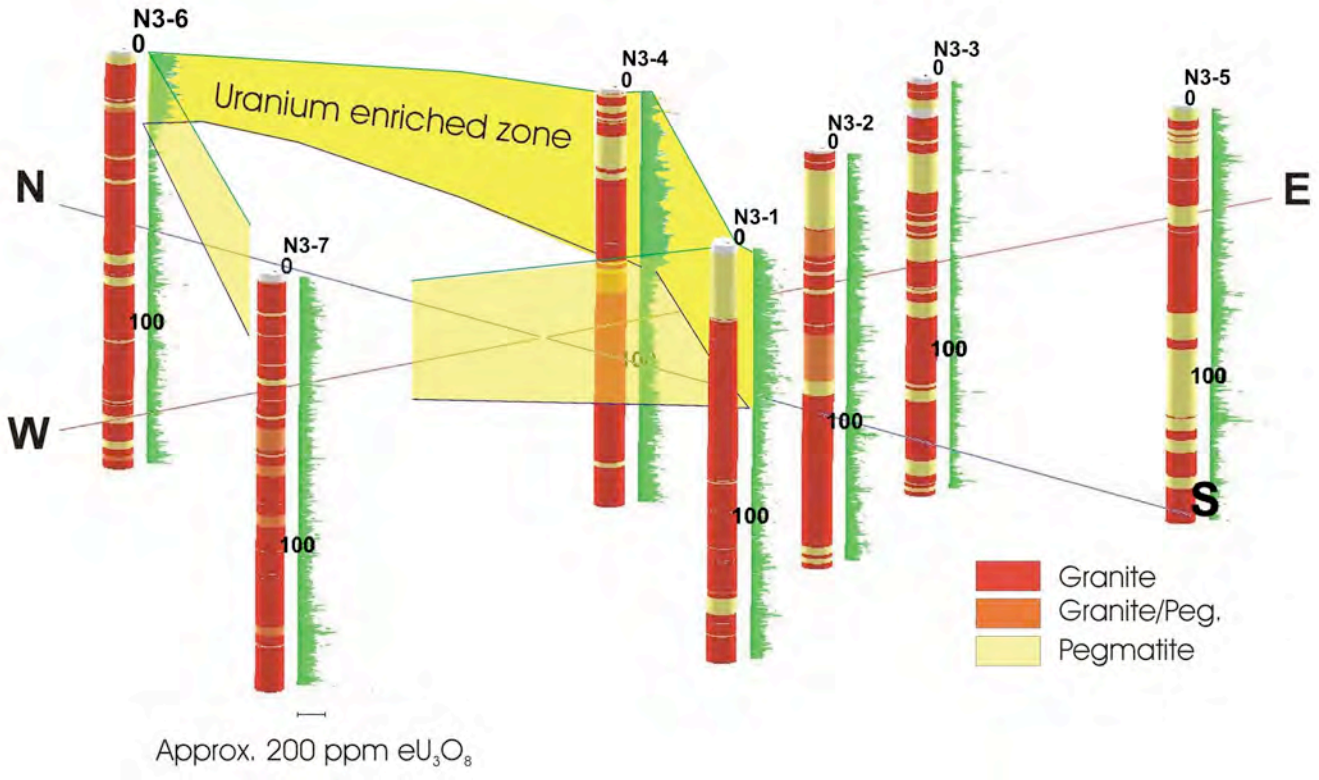

Diagram 3. This diagram is a 3D representation of the drilling on the N3 anomaly. The yellow fencing shows the three holes that are adjacent and mineralized. The horizontal distance between boreholes is either 100 or 200 metres. A scale for the radiometric results is given and there is a lithology legend. The potential volume within the fencing is substantial.

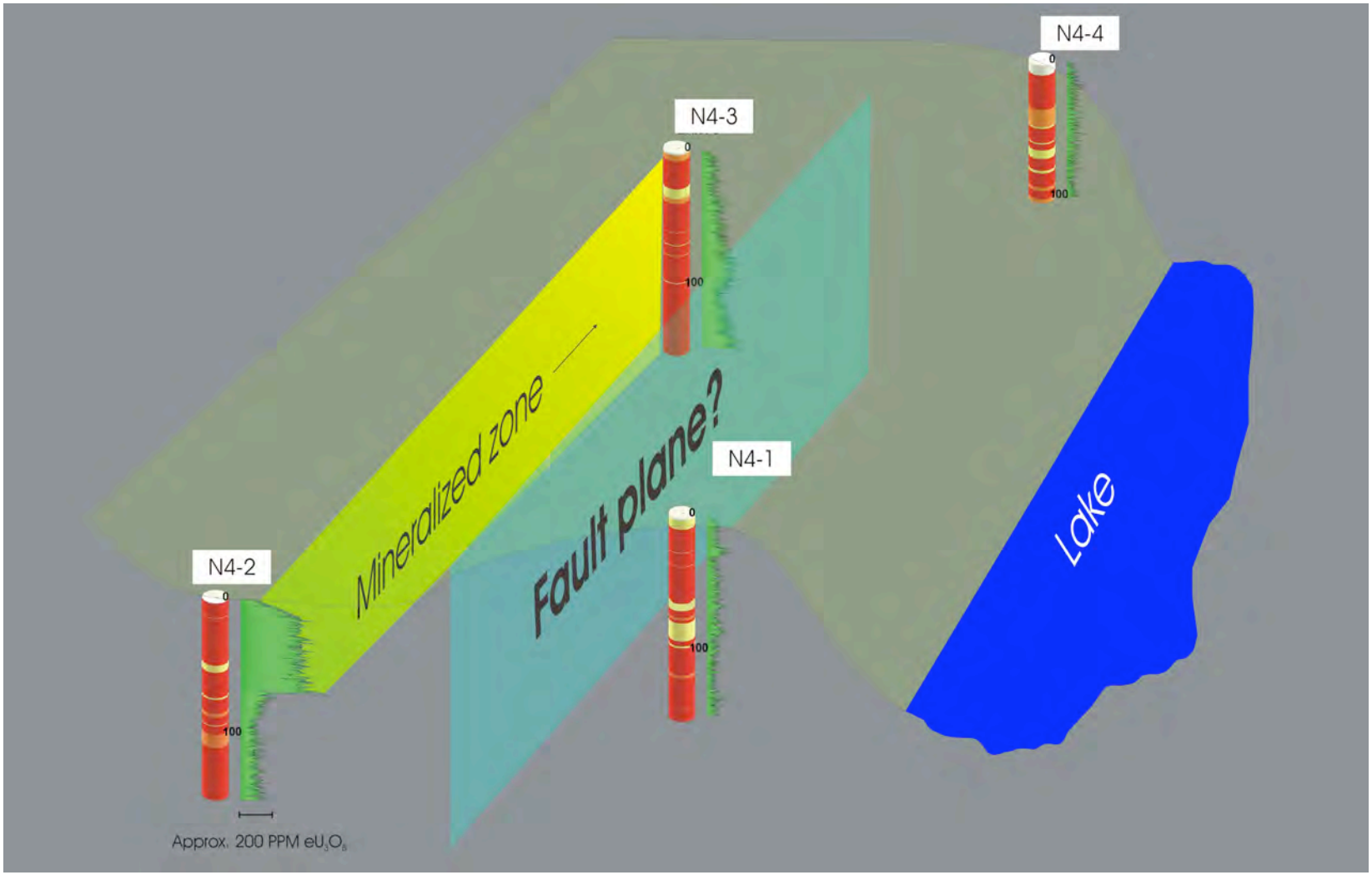

Diagram 4. This is a 3D representation of the N4 anomaly as currently logged. Boreholes N4-2 and N4-3 are about 700 metres apart and both contain mineralization over the 100 ppm eU_3O_8. In the case of N4-3 the entire hole grades above 100 ppm eU_3O_8. Not shown is N4-5 which is another 300 metres up-diagram in the plane of the mineralized zone.