

30 April 2010

(amended 3 May 2010)

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING – 31 MARCH 2010

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Omahola Project established at 8,583 tonnes (18.9 Mlbs) uranium oxide (U₃O₈) in accordance with JORC Code, comprising:**
 - **INCA deposit with Indicated and Inferred Minerals Resources totalling 16,000,000 tonnes at 400 ppm eU₃O₈ for 6,366 tonnes (14 Mlbs) eU₃O₈, and**
 - **Tubas Red Sand deposit with Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources totalling 13,846,700 tonnes at 160 ppm eU₃O₈ for 2,217 tonnes (4.9 Mlbs) eU₃O₈**
 - **SNC Lavalin appointed as consultants to complete the Omahola Project Pre-Feasibility Study**
 - **High grade alaskite hosted uranium mineralisation discovered at Tubas Alaskite project area with discovery hole ALAR13 returning chemical assays of:**
 - **89 metres at 400 ppm cU₃O₈ from 128 metres, including:**
 - **11 metres at 710 ppm cU₃O₈ from 182 metres, and**
 - **16 metres at 600 ppm cU₃O₈ from 199 metres**
 - **102 metres continuous mineralisation to end of hole at 223 metres**
 - **Continued aggressive exploration drilling programme in Namibia with 8-9 rigs completing more than 48,000 metres of reconnaissance and resource drilling**
 - **Strong cash position at end of Quarter at \$34.1 million**
 - **Mr Patrick Mutz appointed Deep Yellow Managing Director effective 1 March 2010**
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Exploration - Namibia

OMAHOLA PROJECT SUMMARY

Initial JORC Code Resource Estimation

As announced to the ASX (22 April 2010) the MSA Group of South Africa provided RUN with an initial Mineral Resource estimate for the **Omahola Project** totalling 8,583 tonnes (18.9 Mlbs) uranium oxide (U₃O₈) in accordance with the JORC Code (Table 1). The Omahola Project is comprised of the following:

- The **INCA** deposit comprises Indicated and Inferred Minerals Resources totalling 16,000,000 tonnes at 400 ppm eU₃O₈ for 6,366 tonnes (14 Mlbs) eU₃O₈, and
- The **TRS** deposit comprises Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources totalling 13,846,700 tonnes at 160 ppm eU₃O₈ for 2,217 tonnes (4.9 Mlbs) eU₃O₈.

The combined Mineral Resource estimate for the Omahola Project is 29,846,700 tonnes at 287 ppm eU₃O₈ for 8,583 tonnes (18.9 Mlbs) eU₃O₈ and is in line with RUN's expectations and serves to underpin its objectives of conducting a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) on the Omahola Project. See Figure 1 for locations of INCA and TRS. See Table 2 for a JORC Code Resource Summary.

Table 1: Omahola Project – JORC Code Resource Estimates

Category	Cut-Off Grade	Tonnes	Grade (eU ₃ O ₈ ppm)	Mlbs (eU ₃ O ₈)	Tonnes (eU ₃ O ₈)
INCA ESTIMATE					
Indicated	200	6,000,000	392	5,000,000	2,300
Inferred	200	10,000,000	402	9,000,000	4,066
TOTAL *		16,000,000	400	14,000,000	6,366
TUBAS RED SAND ESTIMATE **					
Measured/Indicated	100	3,172,500	168	1,172,668	532
Inferred	100	10,674,200	158	3,710,600	1,685
TOTAL		13,846,700	160	4,883,268	2,217

* Figures have been rounded

** Lower cut-off grade possible due to 'free digging' nature of sand from surface and positive beneficiation test results

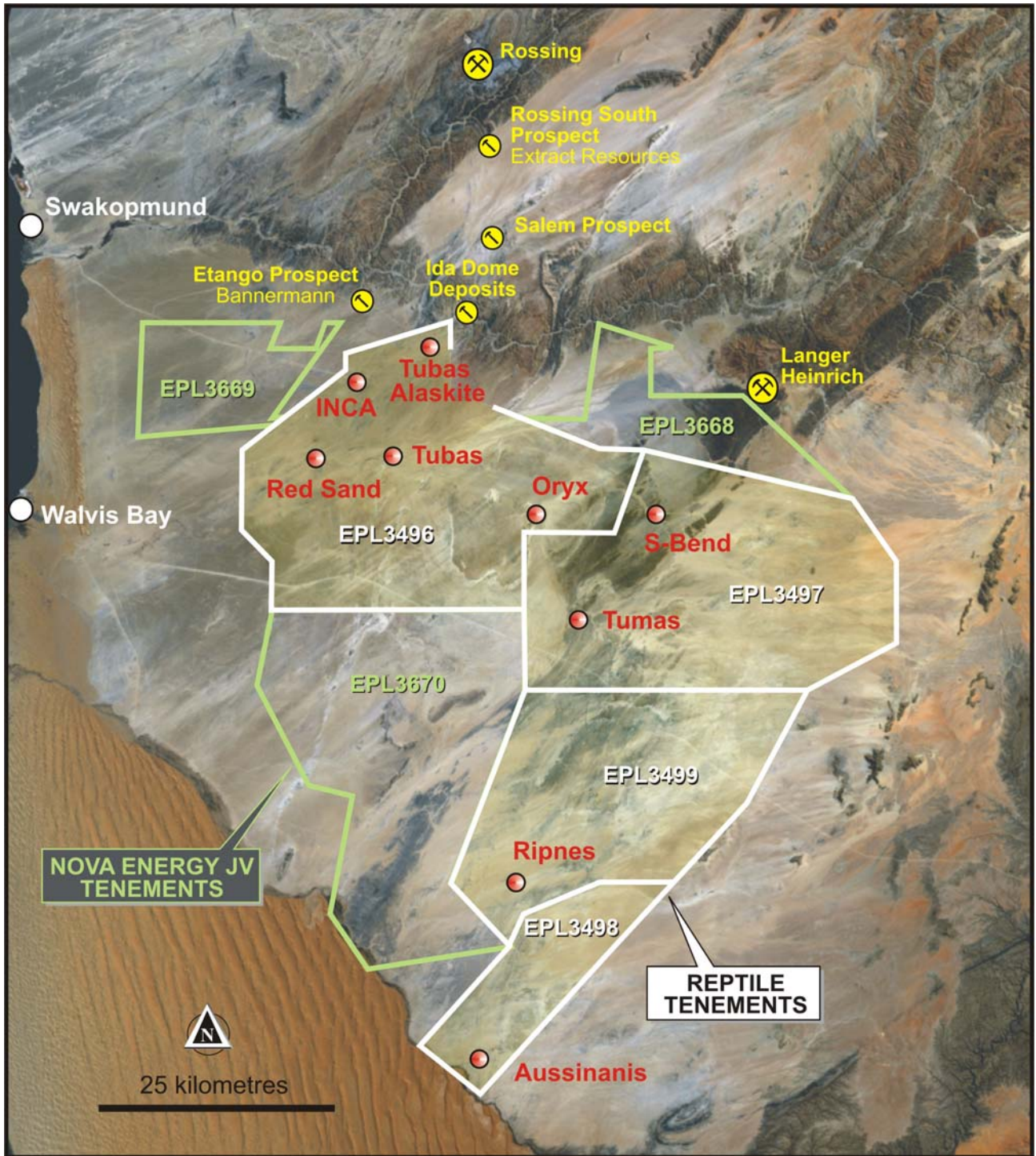


Figure 1: Locality map showing RUN's four EPLs and projects, the three Nova JV EPLs plus uranium mines and projects held by other companies in the area.



JORC Code Resource Summary

Table 2: Schedule of DYL's JORC Code Resources, as previously individually released to ASX

JORC Code Resource Summary – APRIL 2010							
DEPOSIT	CATEGORY	TONNE	U ₃ O ₈ (ppm)	U ₃ O ₈ (%)	U ₃ O ₈ (kg/t)	U ₃ O ₈ (t)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb)
REPTILE URANIUM NAMIBIA (RUN)							
Omahola Project							
INCA *♦	Inferred	10,000,000	402	0.0400	0.400	4,066	9,000,000
INCA *♦	Indicated	6,000,000	392	0.0392	0.392	2,300	5,000,000
Tubas Red Sand #♦	Inferred	10,674,200	158	0.0158	0.158	1,685	3,710,600
Tubas Red Sand #♦	Measured/ Indicated	3,172,500	168	0.0168	0.168	532	1,172,668
Other RUN Projects							
Tumas*	Indicated	9,000,000	343	0.0343	0.343	3,087	6,806,835
Tumas*	Inferred	1,000,000	360	0.0360	0.360	360	793,800
Tubas #	Inferred	77,278,820	228	0.0228	0.228	17,620	38,852,100
Aussinanis	Validating Data						
REPTILE PROJECT TOTAL		117,125,520	253	0.0253	0.253	29,650	65,336,003
NAPPERBY URANIUM PROJECT							
Napperby*	Inferred	9,340,000	359	0.0359	0.36	3,351	7,390,000
NAPPERBY PROJECT TOTAL ‡		9,340,000	359	0.0359	0.36	3,351	7,390,000
MOUNT ISA URANIUM PROJECT							
Mount Isa ❖	Inferred	2,020,000	440	0.044	0.440	890	2,000,000
Mount Isa ❖	Indicated	1,620,000	400	0.040	0.400	650	1,400,000
MOUNT ISA PROJECT TOTAL		3,640,000	420	0.042	0.420	1,540	3,400,000
TOTAL RESOURCES		130,105,520	265	0.0265	0.265	34,541	76,126,003

Figures have been rounded.

100 ppm cut-off * 200 ppm cut-off ❖ 300 ppm cut-off ♦ eU₃O₈ ppm Conversion 1 kg = 2.205 lb
‡ Napperby is subject to buy-out option agreement whereby Toro Energy Ltd can purchase the deposit



INCA

The mineralisation at INCA is best described as metasomatic introduction of uranium and iron in a northeast plunging syncline. Although the footwall to the syncline is competent crystalline marble, skarn formation is limited and mostly occurs within other calc-silicate strata within the syncline.

As can be seen in Figure 2 an area of roughly 500 by 500 metre was subjected to detailed drilling and is the area represented by the initial Mineral Resource estimate for INCA.

Drilling has continued at INCA beyond the drilling used to complete the initial Mineral Resource estimate and is currently ongoing. The additional holes besides increasing tonnage within the initial Mineral Resource area will also serve to improve the confidence and hence the likely re-classification (under JORC Code) of resources within this area. Other drilling from wider 100 by 100 metre grid spaced and reconnaissance drilling to a mostly nominal 100 metre depth, occurred outside the initial Mineral Resource area (see Figure 3) and will clearly increase the overall footprint of mineralisation, which will likely increase the overall INCA resource in the next round of Mineral Resource estimates. The latest drilling results at INCA will be reported in a separate announcement. Mineralisation appears to remain open in at least three directions and at depth.

As previously announced, the INCA deposit contains substantial quantities of magnetite which can potentially be separated from the material during processing for possible sale as a by-product. In addition, drilling at INCA has identified areas of magnetite without uranium mineralisation that could be suitable for a saleable magnetite product. Additional testing and evaluation will be conducted as part of the PFS.

TUBAS RED SAND

TRS consists of secondary uranium mineralisation (carnotite) in well-sorted aeolian (windblown) sand which occurs immediately south of the Tubas palaeochannel. A relatively small area was intensely grid drilled around a trial mining trench to acquire bulk samples for physical beneficiation testwork and it is that data that constitutes the resource estimation given in Table 2.

The mineral resource estimate for the TRS deposit is considered initial as this style of mineralisation has been encountered in numerous boreholes outside the current TRS Mineral Resource area. These results suggest that mineralised red sands occur adjacent to and may potentially flank the mineralised Tubas-Oryx palaeochannel system which stretches some 30 kilometres across RUN's EPL 3496. The true extent can only be determined with future drilling.

The justification for the lower cut-off grade of the TRS deposit is based on unique aspects of the deposit. Firstly, the deposit is very near surface, with only minimal cover of wind-blown materials and gravel-gypcrete-calcrete of 1-2 metres. Secondly, TRS is predominately free-flowing to loosely consolidated sandy material. This combination makes the deposit amenable to simple and low cost mining techniques. Thirdly, TRS material tests positively to relatively simple beneficiation; that being attrition scrubbing with balls followed by screening.

As a consequence of the very positive beneficiation results and free-digging nature of the red sands from surface, it is highly likely much lower grades of uranium can be economically mined. For example initial testing indicates 150 ppm U₃O₈ run-of-mine material can be potentially upgraded to +500 ppm U₃O₈ for processing with INCA material.

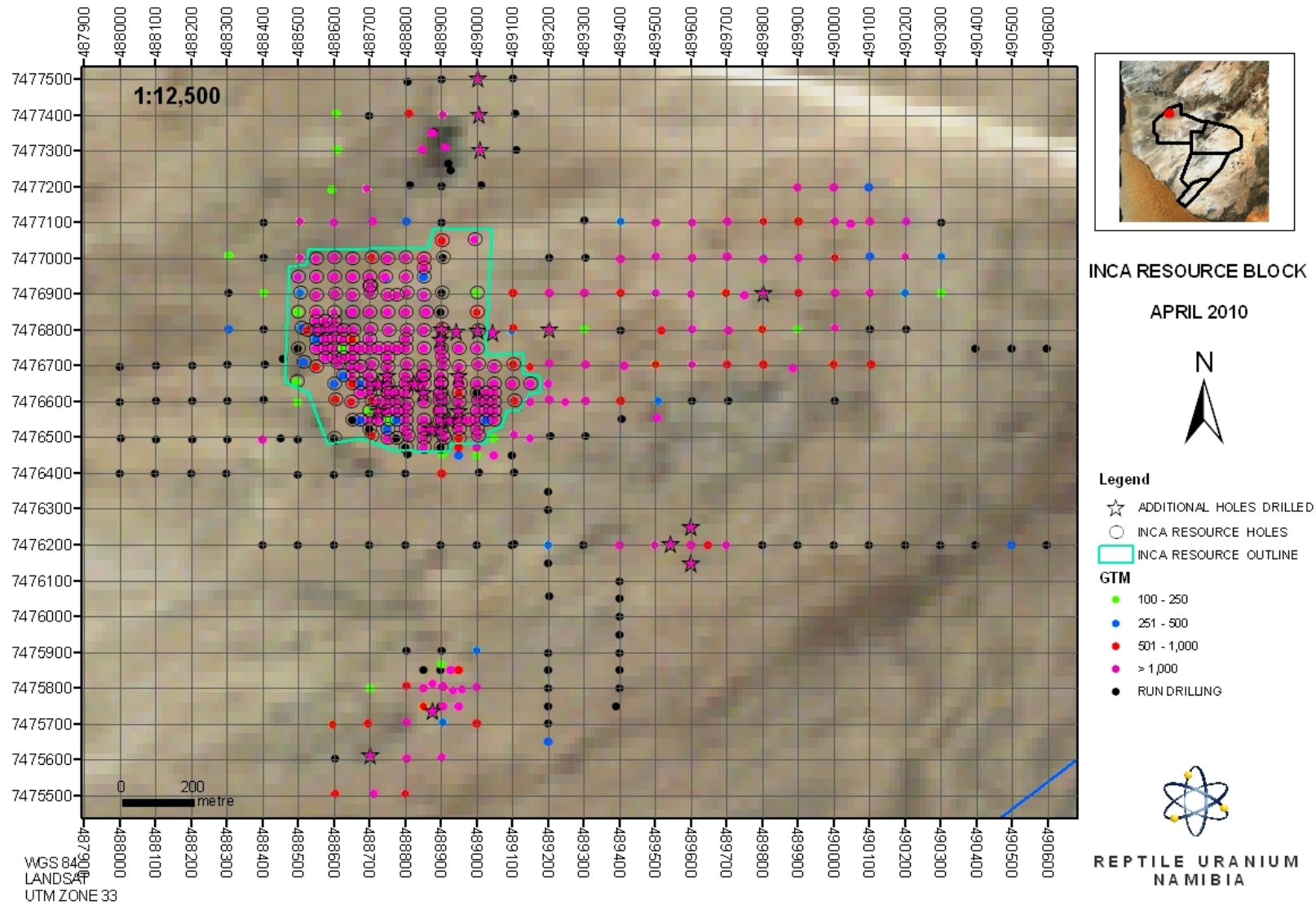


Figure 2: INCA Resource Block

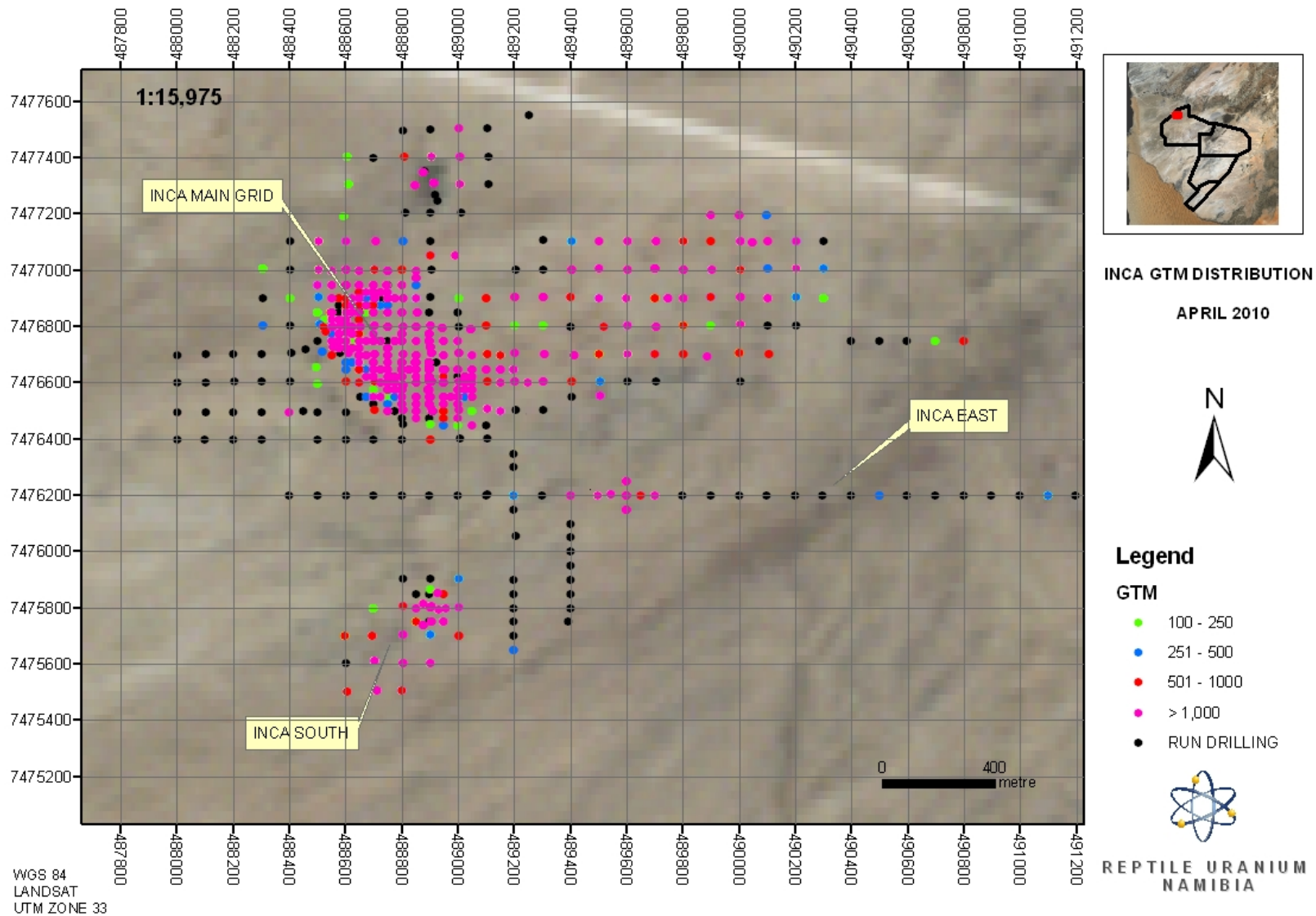


Figure 3: INCA Project Drill Out and INCA East Reconnaissance Line Discovery



Both INCA and TRS have upside potential to increase the resource base as shown by:

- **On-going drilling following initial resource drilling continues to expand the footprint of mineralisation at INCA.**
- **Potential area for additional resources at TRS deposit extends for ten's of kilometres proximal to and potentially flanking RUN's mineralised Tubas-Oryx palaeochannel system.**

PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY

The INCA and TRS deposits together make up the Omahola Project.

RUN has determined that around 8,000-10,000 tonne contained U_3O_8 at ~400 ppm should suffice to warrant consideration of a ~1,000 tonne U_3O_8 per annum production plant. On this basis the detail grid area was selected as being large enough to contain that amount of mineralisation. As can be seen in Figure 2 an area of roughly 500 by 500 metre was subjected to detailed drilling and is the area represented by the initial Mineral Resource estimate for INCA.

After a lengthy evaluation process SNC-Lavalin SA (Pty) Ltd (SNC) was appointed as consultants to complete the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS). This decision was based upon their world-wide experience in uranium processing plants and mines. Their team will augment the in-house expertise of RUN's General Manager and Managing Director, both of which have extensive uranium processing and industry experience.

Mintek of South Africa was selected to conduct the metallurgical testwork on both the INCA and TRS material and those studies have begun as part of the PFS.

The metasomatic origin of the INCA mineralisation which consists of both primary and secondary uranium associated with variable alteration (including carbonate) and magnetite within granite, granitic gneiss and metasedimentary rocks has led to a decision to initially separate the three main ore types at INCA for extraction trials prior to blending them proportional to their volumetric contribution within the deposit for the final testwork.

A mild sulphuric acid leach is the more likely option for processing the INCA and TRS material with consideration for carbonate neutralisation and/or removal and iron (magnetite) recovery.

Pyrite (and lesser pyrrhotite) is almost ubiquitously present from shallow depths within the INCA deposit and recovery through flotation will be tested later for use in an autoclave to produce sulphuric acid. This is commonly used 'off-the-shelf' technology and could prove to be viable.

Mintek has completed attritioning (breakdown of the semi-consolidated sand) and uranium concentration by size distribution tests on the TRS material. Results can be summarised as follows:

- Uranium is concentrated in the finer fraction for both the raw as well as the processed samples. The highest concentration was obtained when scrubbing when a ball charge of 10% was used as the test method.
- During wet screening no uranium was leached from the ore, indicating that the uranium present was not water soluble at 25°C.



- The results from the attrition/scrubbing testwork indicated that milling the sample with a 10% ball charge gives the best results for the three methods trailed. Scrubbing with balls effectively breaks up the agglomerated or slightly cemented material and ensured that the majority of the U_3O_8 was available to be recovered in the finer size fractions (Figure 4).
- 90% of the uranium minerals (U_3O_8) present in the original sample was captured in only 22% of the total mass of material passing through a 75 micron screen.
- Other methods of separation of this fraction are being investigated and a programme of further testwork is underway.

As a consequence of the very positive beneficiation results and free-digging nature of the red sands from surface, it is highly likely that much lower grades of uranium mineralisation can be economically mined. For example preliminary testing indicates that 150 ppm U_3O_8 run-of-mine material can be beneficiated to +500 ppm U_3O_8 for processing.

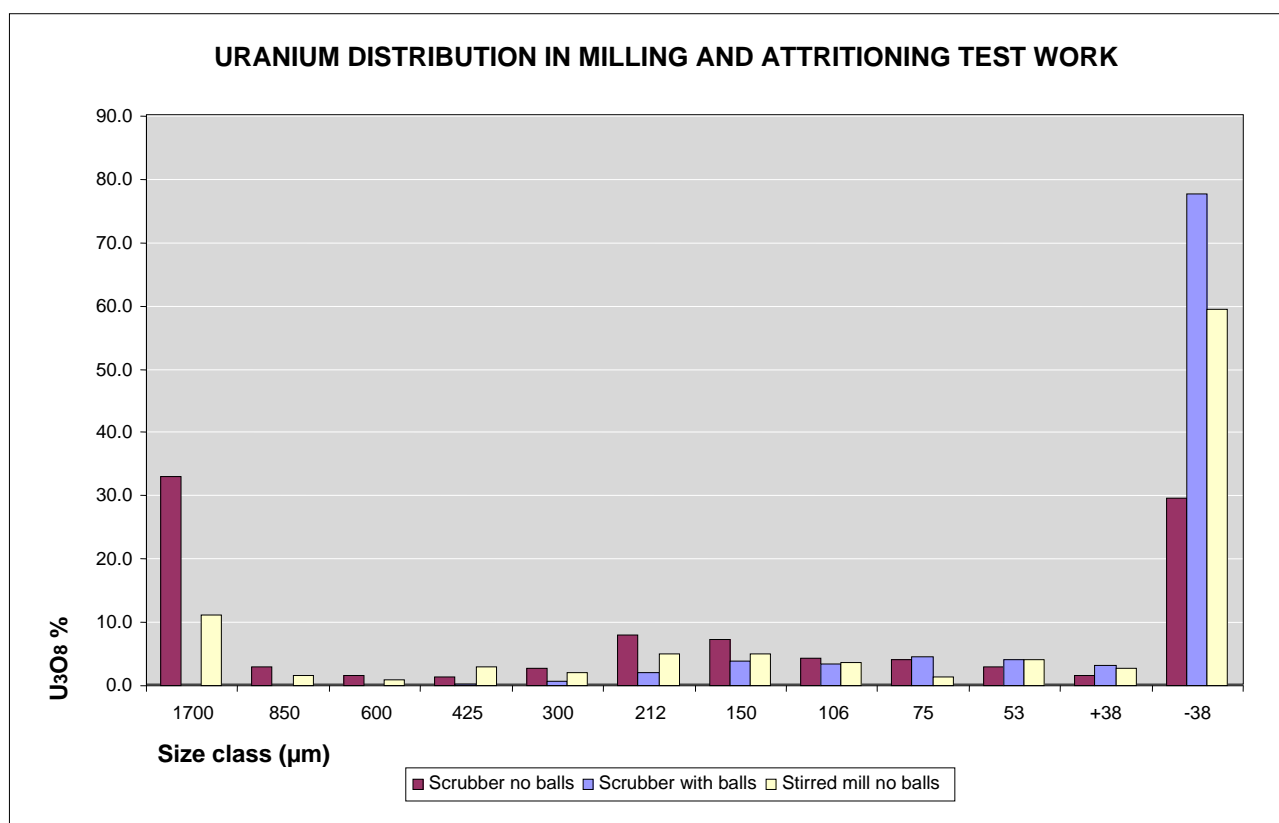


Figure 4: Attrition/Scrubbing Comparison

(Note: Scrubbing with balls resulted in the least amount of uranium remaining in the coarse size fractions)

Environmental Studies and Mining Licence Applications for Iron Production

Softchem from South Africa has been selected to complete the EIA and EMP studies for the Omahola Project PFS. Softchem completed the original Langer Heinrich Uranium Mining Licence (ML) environmental studies and reports and are well regarded in the Namibian industry.



The study into supplying ferric (iron) to the Rossing Uranium mine is ongoing and once complete a decision will be made whether to proceed with this project as a precursor to the fully fledged uranium and iron producing facility. At present the environmental baseline studies for early stage ML applications to produce iron alone, exclude tailing disposal and any chemical processing and extraction activities. Once Mintek's metallurgical testwork indicates the processing route and hence chemicals and tailings characteristics the environmental studies will be expanded accordingly.

Pre-Feasibility Timing

Mintek estimated approximately three months from receipt of the INCA diamond core metallurgical samples to complete their testwork. The samples were delivered to Mintek in Johannesburg in mid April and testwork has begun.

SNC will require 2-3 months to compile a draft PFS. Therefore the PFS is currently anticipated to be complete during the October 2010 quarter.

Drilling

There are presently three rigs operating at INCA:

- A diamond rig (shortly to be increased to two rigs) is deepening all incomplete RC holes to reach the marble basement.
- Two RC rigs are either drilling as deep as possible or deepening previously drilled shallow RC holes in order to increase the existing resource base within the detail grid-drilled area.

TUBAS ALASKITE PROJECT

As announced to the ASX (29 April 2010) RUN has achieved early success from reconnaissance drilling for alaskite hosted uranium mineralisation at its **Tubas Alaskite** project area (Table 3) with:

- Discovery hole ALAR13 returning chemical assays of:
 - 89 metres at 400 ppm cU_3O_8 from 128 metres, including:
 - 11 metres at 710 ppm cU_3O_8 from 182 metres, and
 - 16 metres at 600 ppm cU_3O_8 from 199 metres
 - 102 metres continuous mineralisation to end of hole at 223 metres
- The Tubas Alaskite Project is within 'Alaskite Alley' which hosts a number of uranium projects including Rio Tinto's Rossing Uranium Mine and Extract Resources' Rossing South and Ida Dome Projects as well as others.

ALAR13 is a reverse circulation (RC) drill hole on the second line of reconnaissance drilling within the north-eastern part of RUN's EPL 3496. These reconnaissance lines are designed to test for extensions of alaskite hosted mineralisation trending southwest from Extract Resources' Ida Dome project area.



Table 3: Tubas Alaskite Project – RC Drill Intercepts

Drillhole	mE	mN	Azi	Dip	TD	From	To	Interval (m)	cU ₃ O ₈ (ppm)	GTM
ALAR13	499490	7482690	315	-60	223	128	217	89	400	35,600
including						182	193	11	710	7,810
and						199	215	16	600	9,600

Note: TD is total depth of hole; cU₃O₈ is chemical assay U₃O₈; GTM is grade thickness metre and is calculated by multiplying the interval (m) x cU₃O₈ (ppm)



RC Drill Rig at the Tubas Alaskite Project Area

Figure 5 shows the location of the Tubas Alaskite project and discovery hole ALAR13 within EPL 3496 relative to RUN's total exploration portfolio. Figure 6 shows the location of ALAR13 over an aeromagnetic background image and identifies the likely extension of alaskite relative to Extract Resources' Ida Dome deposits.

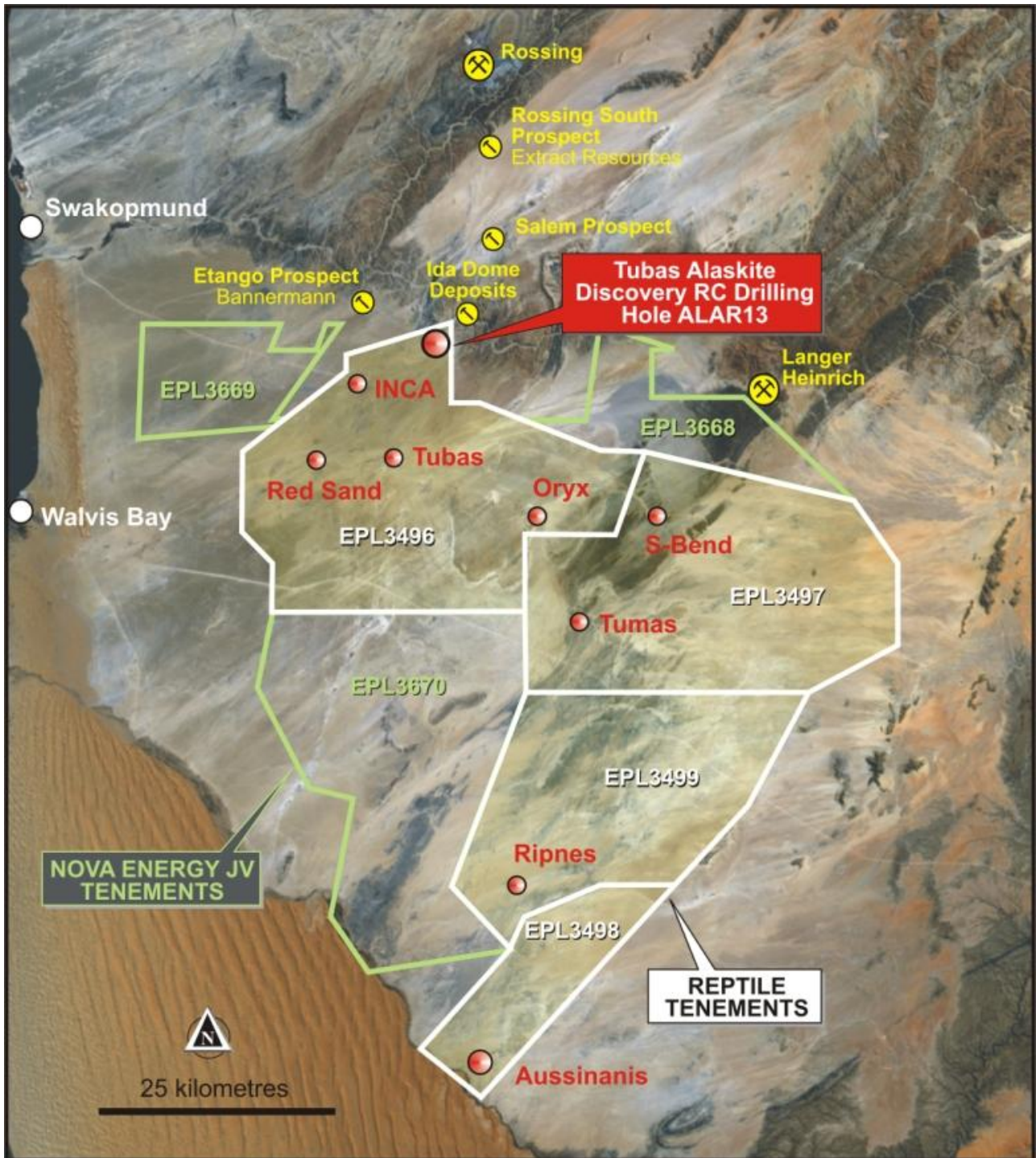


Figure 5: Locality map showing the Tubas Alaskite discovery and the uranium mines and projects held by other companies in the area.

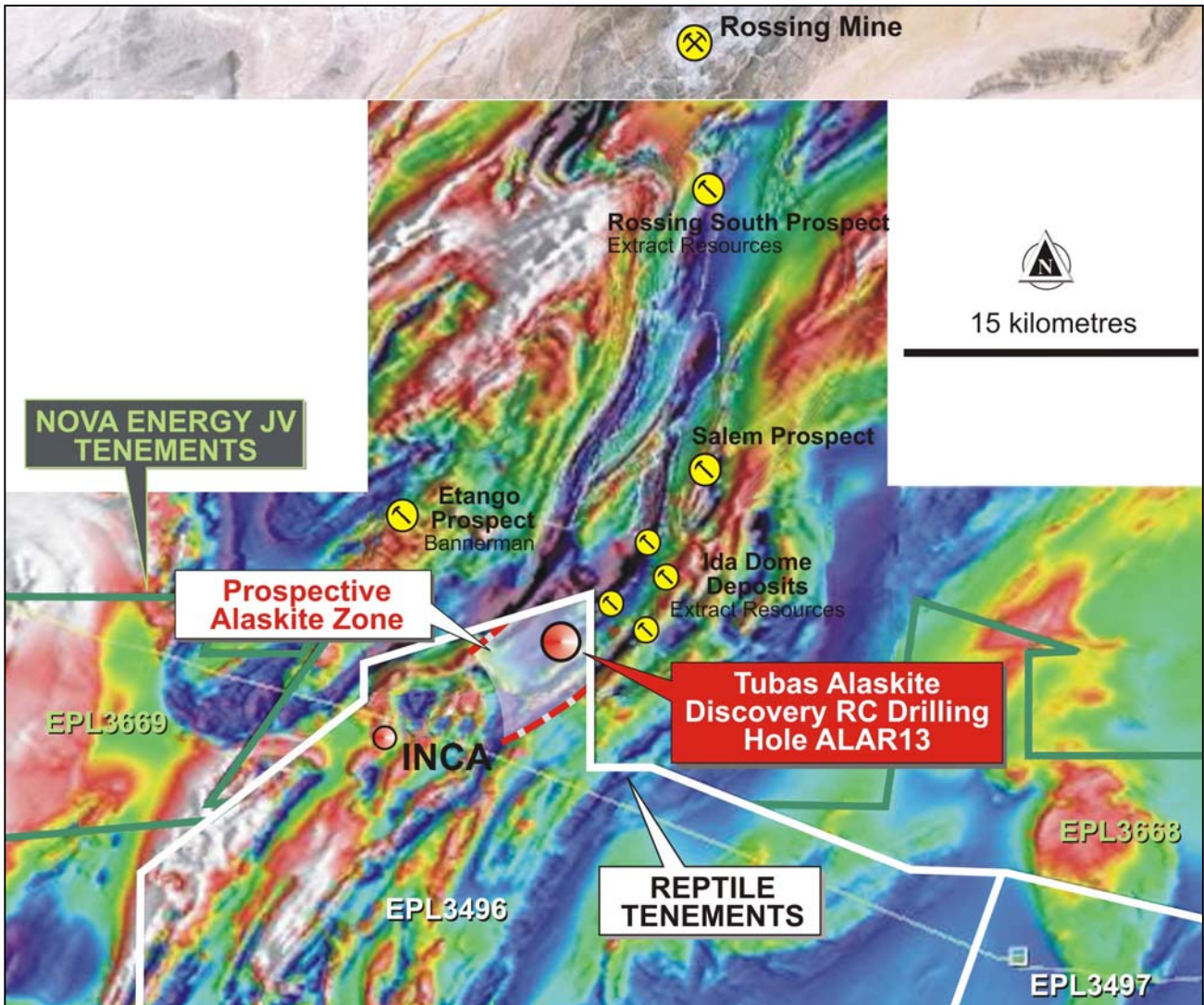


Figure 6: Regional aeromagnetic image showing location of Tubas Alaskite Project relative to known uranium mineralisation

Reconnaissance drilling will continue in the Tubas Alaskite project area to determine the potential and extent of the newly discovered mineralised zone prior to detail grid drilling.



RUN GENERAL DRILLING SUMMARY

RUN continues its aggressive exploration drilling programme in Namibia and has continued to operate on average 8-9 rigs across its various exploration project areas. As shown in Table 4 RUN has completed a total of 1,086 holes during the Quarter for 48,437 metres.

Table 4: Drilling Statistics

DRILLING SUMMARY		
Project	Number of Holes	Total Metre Drilled
Palaeochannel – Tubas-Oryx-Tumas	767	21,884
Diamond on INCA	16	1,816
RC on INCA	54	9,619
GAWIB-West	249	15,118
Total	1,086	48,437

RUN has also continued to successfully conduct in-house sample preparation and uranium analysis and turned out more than 3,000 analytical results during the Quarter (Table 5).

Table 5: Laboratory Performance Indicators

Job Description	January	February	March	TOTAL
Samples Received (total metre drilled for January to March 2010)	11,134	16,805	18,682	46,621
Samples Crushed	2	78	36	116
Samples Split	0	0	0	0
Samples Checked in Pb-Block	11,655	17,478	19,923	49,056
Samples > 10 CPS	655	666	990	2,311
Samples Weighed	772	964	1,429	3,165
Samples packed & stored	11,655	17,537	19,923	49,115
Samples Milled	861	1,013	1,445	3,319
Samples Analysed (Repeats, QC's & Daily checks included)	893	1,626	1,903	4,422
Sample results reported	648	1,219	1,446	3,313

Figure 7 shows the locations of all drilling conducted by RUN through 31 March 2010 across its various tenements.

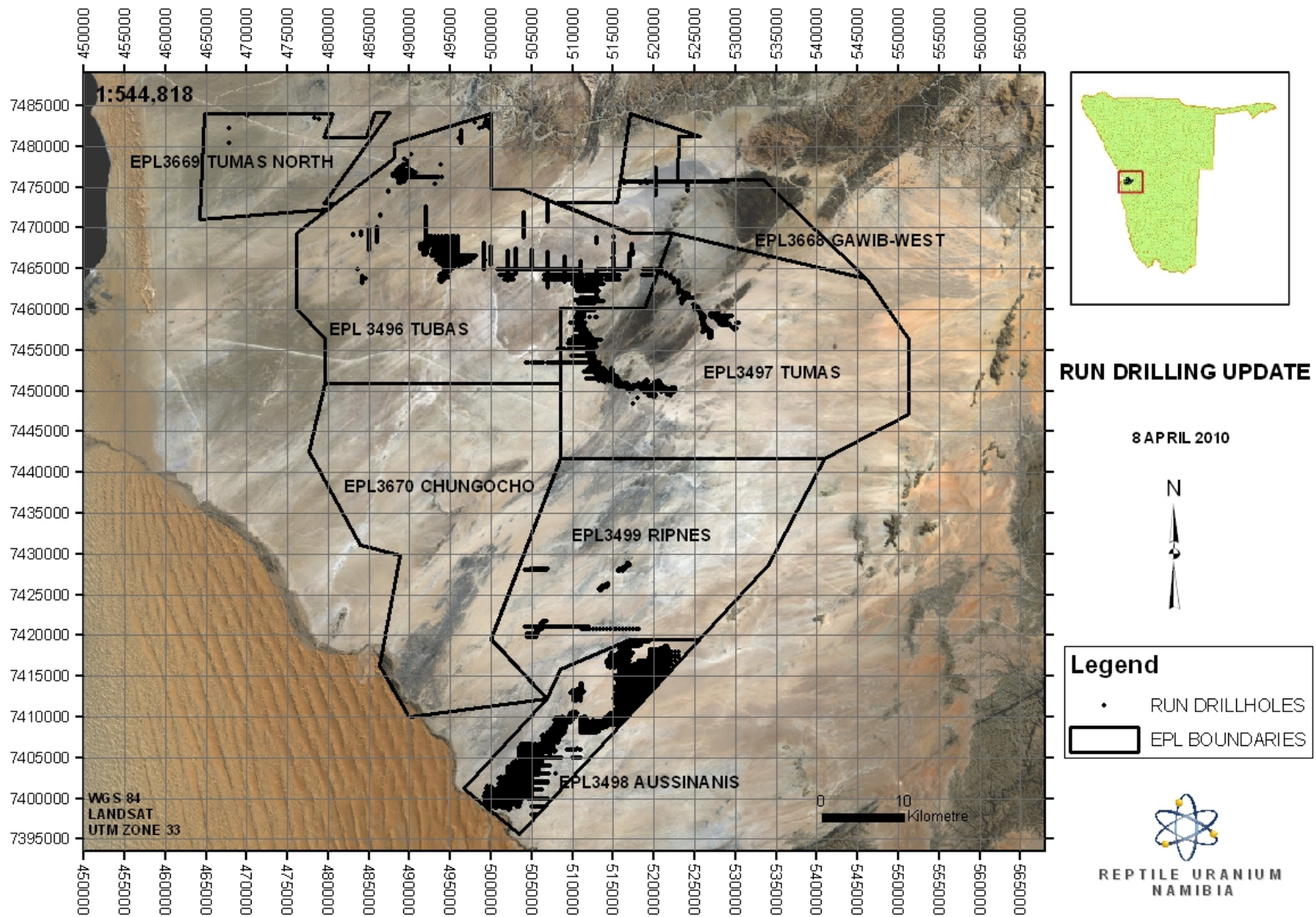


Figure 7: Drill Holes Completed to Date



TUMAS PROJECT

Infill drilling on the Oryx-Tumas palaeochannel continues with two RC rigs drilling out the areas where earlier reconnaissance drilling located mineralisation (Figure 8). Drilling in this area is anticipated to be completed near the end of May. All drilling data will then be audited and prepared for JORC Code resource estimates. See Table 6 for Tumas drill results for the March Quarter.

Once this drill-out is complete one or both these rigs will then be deployed to join the other two RC rigs doing deep reconnaissance drilling, either on the Tubas Alaskite project area or on geophysical targets.

Table 6: Tumas RC Drilling – March Quarter

Drillhole	mE	mN	Azi	Dip	TD (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	eU ₃ O ₈ (ppm)	GTM
TUMR4256	512300	7454250	0	-90	42	30	37	7	479	3,596
TUMR4161	512250	7454950	0	-90	42	18	30	12	180	2,110
TUMR4149	512250	7455000	0	-90	41	14	26	12	182	2,094
TUMR4124	512200	7455150	0	-90	41	14	23	9	222	1,998
TUMR4151	512350	7455000	0	-90	33	21	29	8	180	1,505

WATER STUDIES

As a result of the abundance of saline water in the INCA Project area, as well as in the nearby Tubas palaeochannels, a study is proposed to evaluate the possibility of establishing borefields in the immediate INCA area and to desalinate the borehole water for process plant consumption. If successful this will reduce the requirement for water such as from the future NamWater supply proposed for existing and new mines in the area.

Given the water is more than half the salinity of sea water it was also decided to commence testwork for desalination. Consultants appointed to do this testwork completed the study and provided a design proposal and capital as well as operating cost estimates based upon sand filtration and reverse osmosis principles.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The most recently completed airborne geophysical survey comprising electromagnetics, radiometrics and magnetics predominantly over the two western Nova JV EPLs has been interpreted and anomalies added to areas for reconnaissance follow-up exploration and drilling. It is possible that ground EM surveys will be required to refine drill targets.

A gravity survey over the greater INCA area is complete and the data will be used to assist in prioritising deep drill targets.

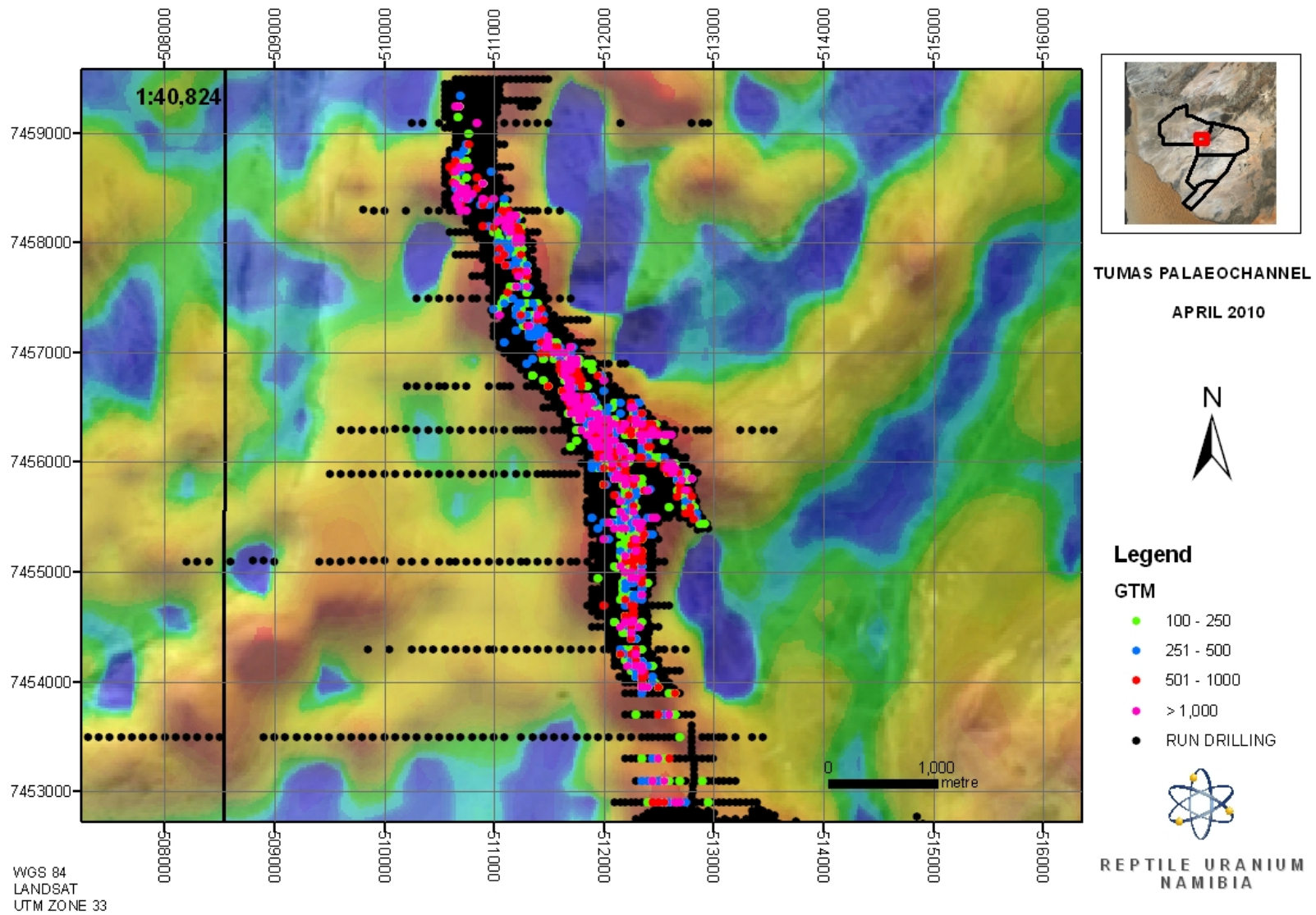


Figure 8: Oryx-Tumas Palaeochannel – JORC Resource Drill-out Programme



Nova JV – EPL 3668

DYL through Reptile Uranium Namibia (Proprietary) Limited (RUN), has applied for renewals of the three Exclusive Exploration Licences (EPLs 3668, 3669 and 3670) to the Ministry for Mines and Energy on behalf of Nova Energy (Namibia) Pty Ltd (Nova) and Sixzone Investments (Pty) Ltd. At the end of the quarter, Reptile is still awaiting grant of these tenements due to a backlog of applications at the Ministry.

Drilling managed by Reptile continued along the northern boundary of EPL3668 immediately to the southwest of the Langer Heinrich Mine and also on EPL3669. A total of 15,118 metre was drilled in 249 holes during the quarter. Selected drill results are shown in Table 7 and Table 8 for each EPL and locations shown on Figure 9.

Table 7: Selected Drill Results from exploration drilling on EPL 2668 in Namibia

Drillhole	mE	mN	Azi	Dip	TD	From	To	Interval (m)	eU ₃ O ₈ (ppm)	GTM
NOVR348	518251	7475644	0	-90	97	82	91	9	182	1,638
NOVR348						77	79	2	100	200
NOVR316	518324	7475646	0	-90	97	63	70	7	190	1,330
NOVR374	516400	7475650	0	-90	91	71	78	7	154	1,078
NOVR420	520300	7477000	0	-90	88	54	57	3	217	651
NOVR321	518299	7475646	0	-90	97	90	92	2	257	514

Note: GTM is calculated by multiplying the INTERVAL x eU₃O₈ or cU₃O₈ (ppm)

Table 8: Selected Drill Result from exploration drilling on EPL 2669 in Namibia

Drillhole	mE	mN	Azi	Dip	TD	From	To	Interval (m)	eU ₃ O ₈ (ppm)	GTM
NTNR4	478900	7483400	0	-90	124	21	23	2	326	522

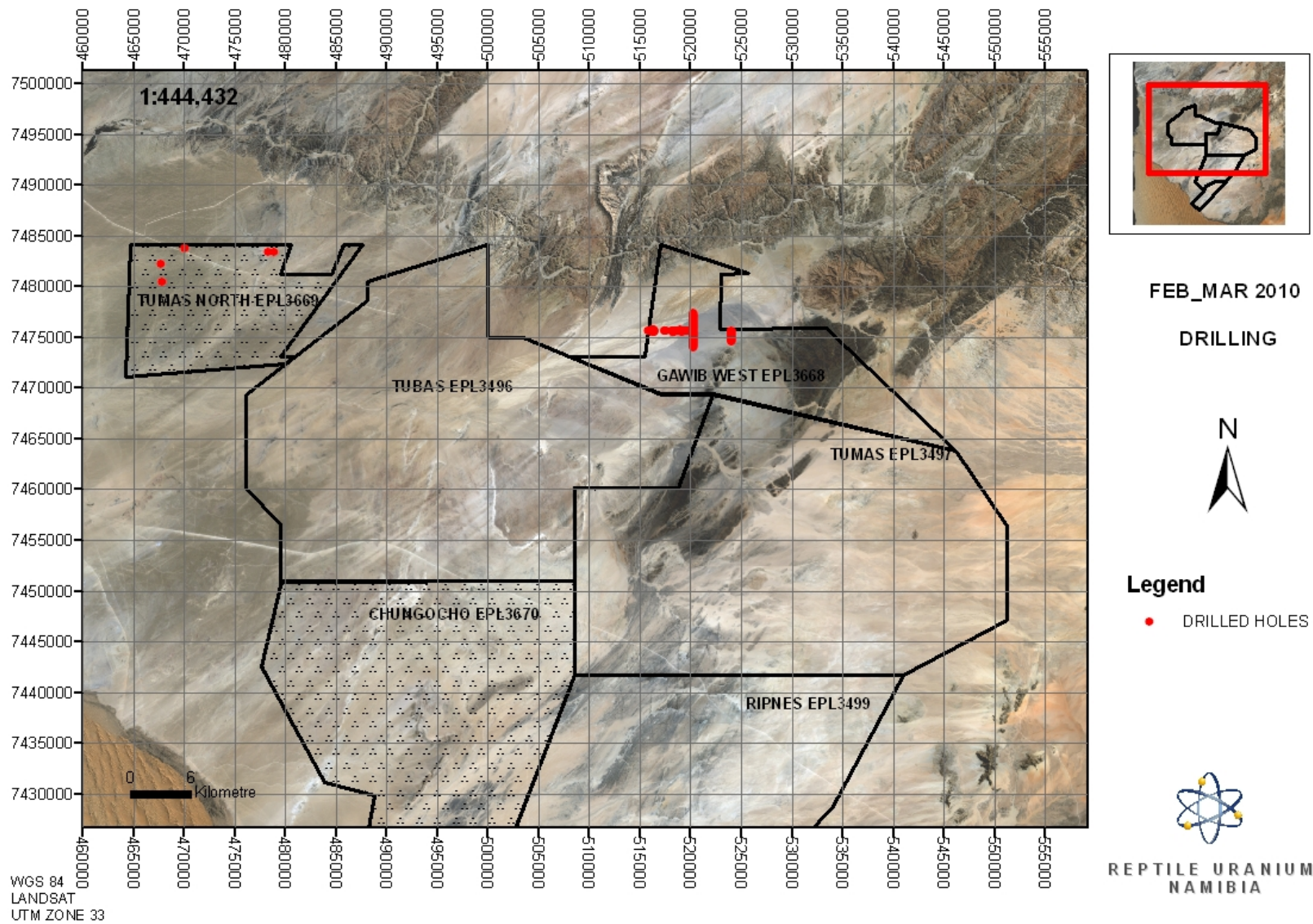


Figure 9: Drill Hole Locations for RC Drilling on Nova EPL 3668 and EPL 3669



Exploration - Australia

EXPLORATION SUMMARY

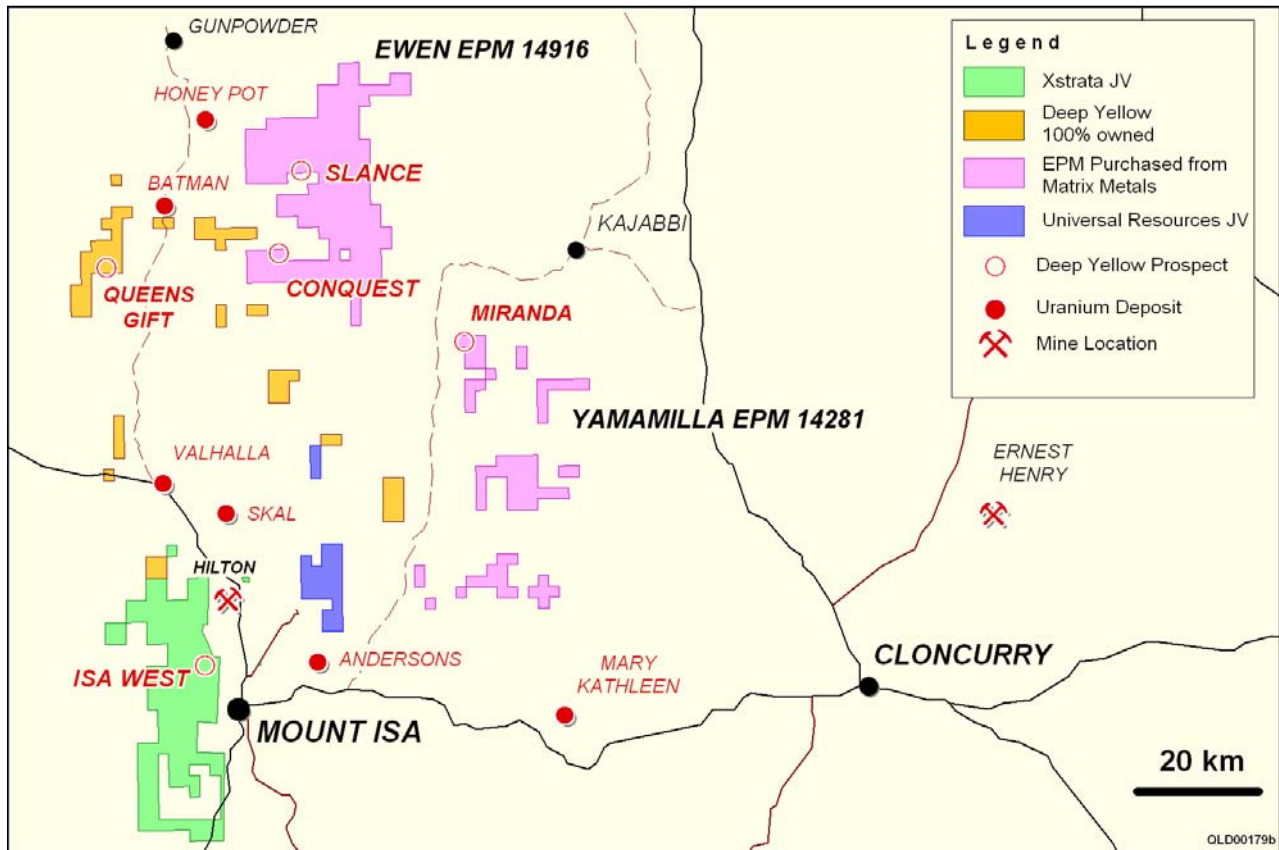


Figure 10: Mount Isa District Projects

Australian exploration programmes were restricted to the Mount Isa district projects (Figure 10) during the Quarter. Core from December 2009 drill programmes was split, sampled and assayed. The holes essentially twin RC holes used in the JORC Code Resource estimate drilled primarily to provide structural and lithological data for the estimate.

In addition, drill site rehabilitation programmes were undertaken at Isa West Project and commenced at Queens Gift Prospect.

ISA WEST PROJECT

During the Quarter 172 samples from holes BBDC002 to BBDC004 and TGDC001 were submitted for chemical assay, the results were received and completed the chemical sampling of the diamond drilling programme for the project. The diamond intercepts are given in Table 9.

Significant results include:

- 46 metre at 480 ppm U₃O₈ from 24 metre
- 29 metre at 464 ppm U₃O₈ from 52 metre



Table 9: Isa West Diamond Drilling Intercept Table

Drillhole	MGA Zone 54		Azi	Dip	TD (m)	Depth (m)		Interval (m)	cU3O8 (ppm)
	mE	mN				From	To		
TGDC001	336831	7712514	66	-60	90.2	24	70	46	480
BBDC002	335540	7712455	64	-60	93.2	42	44	2	460
						52	81	29	464
BBDC004	335524	7712468	91	-60	129.2	49	50	1	500
						64	67	3	403
						87	96	7	477
						107	109	2	650
						113	118	5	236

Isa West 2010 Programme

The 2010 Isa West drilling programme has been designed to achieve the Company's medium term strategic objective of outlining mineralisation amenable to open pit and underground mining and aggregating 5,000 to 8,000 tonne (11 Mlb to 18 Mlb) of U₃O₈ as satellite pits to a future central plant in the Mount Isa area.

It is important to note that this drilling strategy will be complimented by additional 'deep drilling' and by target generation with the aim of identifying undercover targets that have the potential to be stand alone deposits.

Currently a **3,640 metre, 36 holes** drilling programme had been proposed to build on results from drilling during 2008/09. Seven prospects have been selected for their prospectively as satellite deposits to complement the existing JORC code resources at the Thanksgiving, Bambino and Eldorado Prospects.

Drilling is expected to commence towards the end of the second quarter. It is envisaged that several deeper diamond core holes will also be drilled in the September quarter as follow-up to the RC drilling. Additional RC drilling to finalise JORC Code resources will also be undertaken in the September Quarter.

Isa West – Northern Tenement Area

A 50 metre line spaced airborne magnetic and radiometric survey has been planned over the Eastern Creek Volcanics in the northern area (Figure 11). The purpose of the survey is to build on ground magnetic surveys carried out in 2009 and further define structures that may be indicative of subsurface mineralisation. The survey is planned to commence during the June Quarter of 2010.

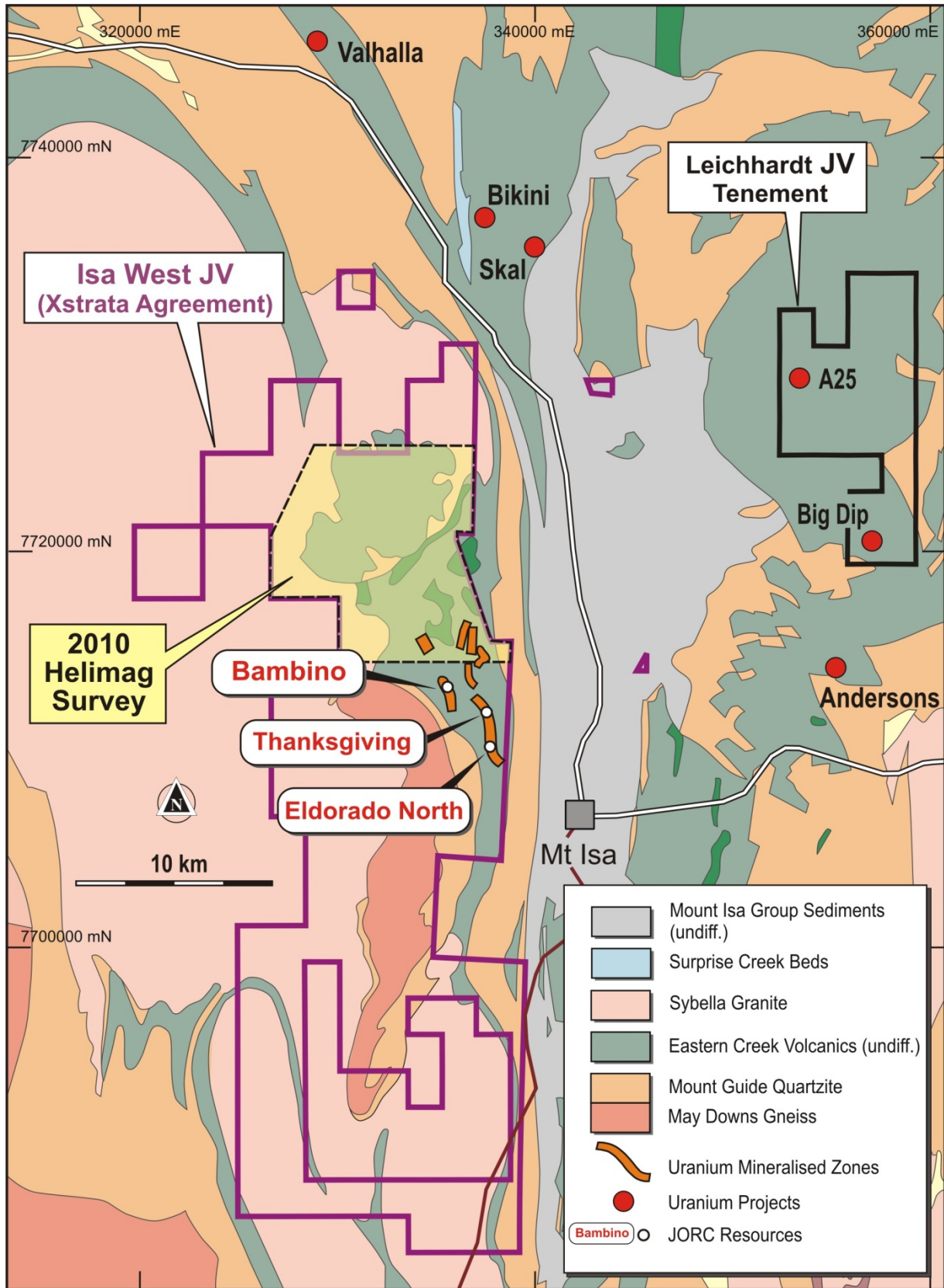


Figure 11: Isa West Project Regional Geology Plan



ISA NORTH PROJECT

During the Quarter diamond core samples (from the Queen's Gift and Slance prospects respectively) were submitted for XRF analysis. These samples were from the late 2009 diamond drilling programmes. Intercepts are given below in Table 10.

Significant intercepts include:

- 49 metre at 429 ppm U₃O₈ from 120 metre (Queens Gift)
- 26 metre at 630 ppm U₃O₈ from 79 metre (Slance)
- 21 metre at 1,106 ppm U₃O₈ from 44 metre (Slance)

Table 10: Isa North 2009 Diamond Drill Intercepts

Drillhole	MGA Zone 54		Azi	Dip	TD (m)	Depth (m)		Interval (m)	cU ₃ O ₈ (ppm)
	mE	mN				From	To		
QGDC007	319351	7781648	90	-60	201.2	120	169	49	429
QGDC008	319455	7781613	270	-60	126.1	68	81	13	545
SLRC001	352253	7798346	270	-60	198.4	79	105	26	630
					incl	87	102	15	1,031
SLDC002	352500	7797959	90	-60	93.4	44	65	21	1,106

REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Throughout the reporting period a thorough investigation of all geophysical, geochemical and geological data has been taking place to identify potential uranium targets. These targets take the form of radiometric anomalies and structural features with the potential to host uranium mineralisation. Known uranium mineralising systems, both locally and worldwide, have been used as models to aid target generation. Thirty eight (38) targets have been identified across all DYL's tenements and will be visited and evaluated during April/May.

PLANNED JUNE QUARTER ACTIVITIES

- Helicopter supported mapping of untested radiometric anomalies and structural targets within EPM 14916 and 14218.
- RC percussion drilling of the Miranda uranium prospect on EPM 14281.
- JORC Code RC drilling will recommence at Isa West, followed by,
- JORC Code RC drilling at Isa North on the Wahn and Conquest Central prospects.
- Fly helicopter airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys over selected grid areas at Isa West and Ewen.



Corporate

FINANCIAL

DYL completed the Quarter in a strong cash position, including liquid assets, of \$34.1 million at 31 March 2010.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW MANAGING DIRECTOR

On 1 February 2010 DYL announced that Mr Patrick Mutz was appointed Managing Director and would assume the role effective 01 March 2010.

Mr Mutz has more than thirty years industry experience in international uranium mining and production across executive, managerial and technical roles in the United States, Germany and most recently, within Australia. He comes to DYL from Alliance Resources (ASX Code: AGS) where he has been serving as Managing Director since late 2008. Prior to this he was Managing Director of Uranium Exploration Australia Limited (ASX Code: UXA) during 2007 and into 2008.

Before undertaking these senior roles with public companies Patrick was Managing Director of Operations at Heathgate Resources Pty Ltd in South Australia. He was responsible for all aspects of Heathgate's operations in Australia including affiliate Quasar Resources' exploration activities. Heathgate is an affiliate of General Atomics in San Diego (USA) and is the owner and operator of the Beverley Uranium Mine in South Australia. Beverley is Australia's only and one of the world's largest and most advanced *in situ* uranium mining operation. Quasar is credited with the 2005 discovery of the Four Mile uranium project, the largest uranium discovery in Australia in the past 25 years. Patrick was intimately involved with demonstration ISR testing, permitting and engineering of the Beverley mine in the late 1990s and was instrumental in advancing early stage project development work at Four Mile in 2005-06.

Mr Mutz is a Registered Environmental Manager and holds a Masters of Business Administration in Global Business Management from the University of Phoenix (USA), as well as a Bachelor of Science in Business Management. He is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), a 25-year member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME) and a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD).

For further information regarding this announcement, contact:

Patrick Mutz
Managing Director

DEEP YELLOW LIMITED
Phone: +61 8 9286 6999
Email: info@deepyellow.com.au

Further information relating to the Company and its various exploration projects can be found on the Company's website at www.deepyellow.com.au.



Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Leon Pretorius a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Pretorius has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Pretorius consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where eU_3O_8 and/or cU_3O_8 is reported it relates to values attained from radiometrically logging boreholes with Auslog equipment using an A675 slimline gamma ray tool. All probes are calibrated either at the Pelindaba Calibration facility in South Africa or at the Adelaide Calibration facility in South Australia.

Deep Yellow Limited is an Australian-based pure uranium exploration company with extensive advanced operations in Namibia and in Australia.

In Namibia the Company's principal development focus is through its wholly owned subsidiary **Reptile Uranium Namibia P/L** at the mid to high grade INCA primary uraniferous magnetite and secondary Red Sand projects and the extensive secondary calcrete deposits contained in the Tumas-Oryx-Tubas palaeochannel and fluvial sheetwash systems.

In Australia the Company is focused on resource delineation of mid to high grade discoveries in the Mt Isa district - Queensland, these include the Queens Gift, Conquest, Slance, Eldorado, Thanksgiving, Bambino and Turpentine Prospects.

A pipeline of other projects and discoveries in both countries are continually being examined and there is extensive exploration potential for new, additional uranium discoveries in both Namibia and Australia.