Deep Yellow Limited

ASX Announcement **ASX & NSX: DYL / OTCQX: DYLLF**

17 October 2018

TUMAS 1 EAST URANIUM DISCOVERY EXPANDED FURTHER

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Ongoing exploration drilling has extended the Tumas 1 East (Tail 1 tributary) uranium discovery by a further 1.1km**
    - **The overall Tail 1 tributary drilling returned mineralisation from 86 of 121 holes drilled - a 71% success rate of >100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m**
    - **5-17m thick, near-surface continuous mineralisation defined along 4.6km strike length**
- **Best intersections include:**
    - **TA100 17m at 329 ppm eU_3O_8 from surface**
    - **TA120 12m at 407 ppm eU_3O_8 from surface**
    - **TA120 7m at 499 ppm eU_3O_8 from 4m**
- **Mineralisation is calcrete-associated hosted within palaeochannels, similar to the Langer Heinrich uranium mine located 30km to the north**

Deep Yellow Limited (**Deep Yellow**) is pleased to announce continued encouraging drilling results on EPL3497 where the recently discovered continuous mineralisation at the Tumas 1 East palaeochannel area (as announced 3 October 2018) has now been further extended and has also identified a new mineralised channel to the north. Broad exploration drilling was also conducted on the smaller tributaries south of the main mineralised tributary which did not identify significant mineralisation. This EPL is held by Reptile Uranium Namibia (Pty) Ltd, part of the group of companies wholly owned by Deep Yellow.

In the first 2 weeks of October (since the last drilling update announcement) another 50 RC holes for 563m have been completed increasing the extent of the newly identified mineralised channel east of Tumas 1. Mineralisation definition work will continue in this area longer than originally planned before returning to resource drilling over the highly prospective western extension of Tumas 3. Figure 1 shows the paleochannel system and prospect locations.

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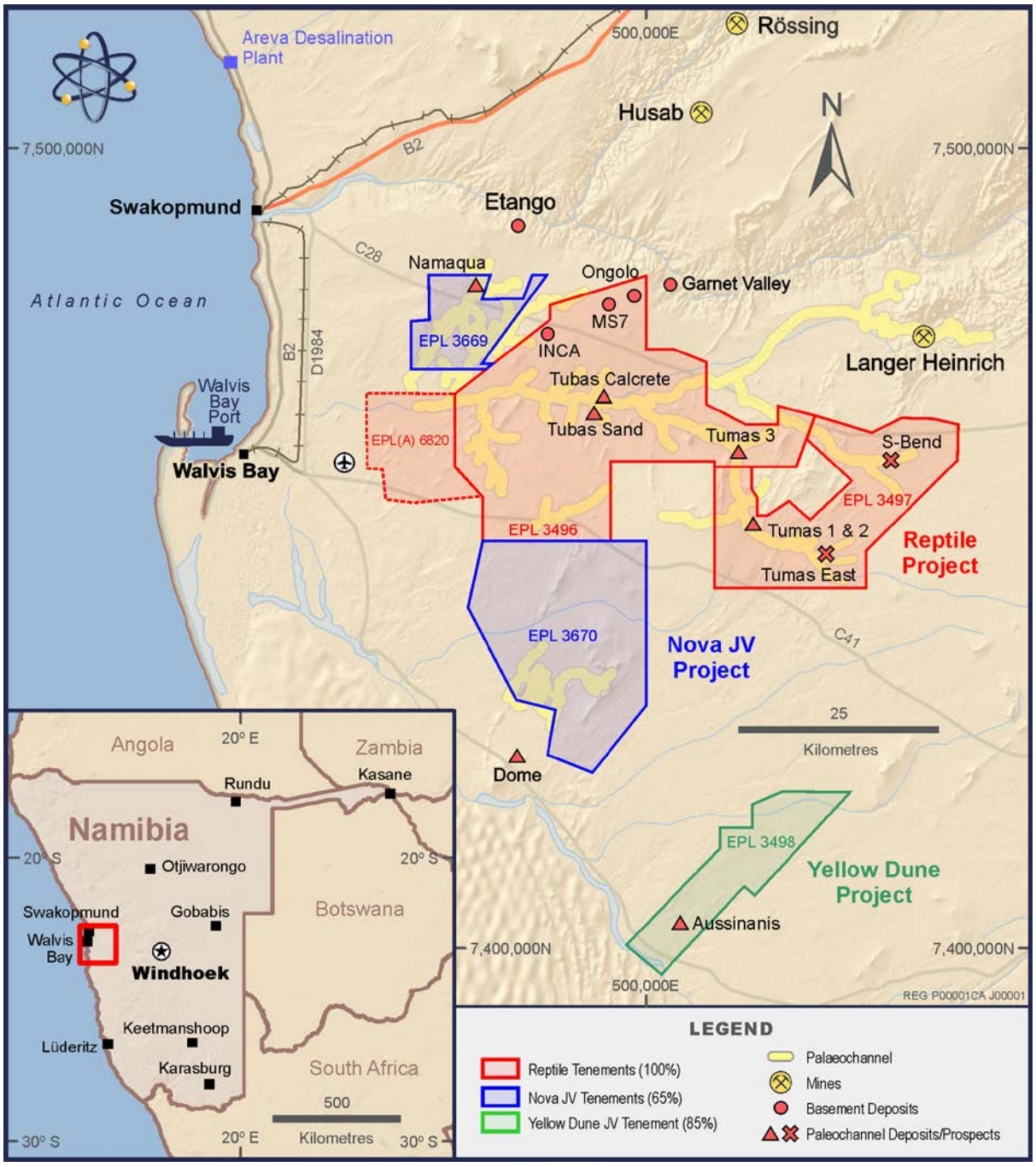

Figure 1: *EPLs 3496, 3497 showing Tumas Deposits and main prospect locations over palaeochannels*

Exploration drilling upstream of Tumas 1 East has now extended the mineralisation by 1.1km and the total length of mineralised channel in the main tributary, named Tail 1, now occurs over a 4.6km length.

Up to 12 October 2018 a total of 121 holes have been drilled for 1,561m in the Tail 1 area with 26 RC holes for 362m drilled since last reported. These focussed on Tails 1, 2, 3 and the newly discovered Tail 4. Drill spacings vary from 50 to 100m along lines 200 to 800m apart.

Of the 121 holes drilled at Tail 1, 86 have now returned positive results of more than 100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m. This reflects a 71% success rate. Average grades at a 100 ppm eU_3O_8 cut-off are 315ppm and average thickness is close to 6m.

The exploration drilling on the main tributary (Tail 1, Fig. 2) is now completed and has outlined a uranium rich channel 4.6km in strike length showing continuous calcrete uranium mineralisation. Channel widths range from 200m to 900m. The mineralisation is located at shallow depth between 0 to 17m below surface. Except for localised hot spots, large parts of this mineralisation do not show any surface radiometric expression.

A drill line across Tail 1 was extended to the north and identified uranium mineralisation greater than 100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m in 4 of 5 holes in a new tributary, Tail 4 (see Fig 2). This could add an additional 4km of untested prospective palaeochannel to this target area.

As previously reported, photo and satellite image interpretation had identified further untested channels to the south (Tails 2 and 3 on Fig 2). Exploration drilling testing these tributary channels totalling 24 RC holes and 201m did not identify significant mineralisation in these channels.

Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows a drill cross-section highlighting the continuity and thickness of the mineralisation. Figure 4 shows a drill cross-section extending from the main tributary into one of the northern untested channels (Tail 4).

Equivalent uranium oxide (eU_3O_8) values as reported here have been determined by Deep Yellow personnel and these will be validated by a competent geophysicist for resource estimation purposes. The equivalent uranium values are based on down-hole radiometric gamma logging carried out by a fully calibrated Aus Log gamma logging system.

The ongoing drilling is aimed at defining the extent of the mineralised system occurring in the Tumas 1 East area before infill drilling for resource definition is commenced.

Appendix 1, Table 1 lists the 26 exploration drilling holes at Tumas East returning uranium intersections above cut-off and showing equivalent uranium values in ppm and thickness with hole depth and coordinates provided. Table 2 in Appendix 1 lists the 50 drill holes completed from 30 September to 12 October 2018 which are the subject of this release.

Analysis

The results of the ongoing exploration in the Tumas 1 East region continue to be very promising. The current drilling has now defined the extent of the new continuous zone of mineralisation associated with the eastern extension of Tumas 1 in the Tail 1 tributary. As importantly new uranium mineralisation in the north of tributary paleochannel system in the Tumas East area has opened up the potential for further mineralisation in the adjacent Tail 4 tributary.

The known mineralisation at Tumas 1 is now been extended by 4.6km in the Tumas 1 East zone and is demonstrating the potential for discovery of further additions to the mineralisation. The mineralisation expected to be found in tributary channels entering the main channel from the north-east make this a priority region for upgrade of the overall resource base associated with these highly fertile palaeochannels. As previously shown, the uranium mineralisation is

not confined to one simple, single channel but rather is associated with a complex palaeodrainage system containing several channels.

The work in the Tumas 1 East area is clearly showing potential to delineate further mineralisation in these newly defined paleochannels occurring within the Reptile Project area. This shallow occurring calcrete-associated uranium mineralisation with its continuous nature is expected to add notably to the overall uranium resource base and is in addition to what was expected to be found in the Tumas 3 West area.

Yours faithfully

JOHN BORSHOFF
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ABOUT DEEP YELLOW LIMITED

Deep Yellow Limited is a specialist differentiated uranium company implementing a new contrarian strategy to grow shareholder wealth. This strategy is founded upon growing the existing uranium resources across the Company's uranium projects in Namibia and the pursuit of accretive, counter-cyclical acquisitions to build a global, geographically diverse asset portfolio. The Company's cornerstone suite of projects in Namibia is situated within a top-ranked African mining destination in a jurisdiction that has a long, well regarded history of safely and effectively developing and regulating its considerable uranium mining industry.

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement as it relates to exploration results was compiled by Mr Martin Hirsch, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Institute of Materials, Mining and Metallurgy (IMMM) in the UK. Mr Hirsch, who is currently the Exploration Manager for Reptile Mineral Resources and Exploration (Pty) Ltd (RMR), 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hirsch consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Hirsch holds shares in the Company.

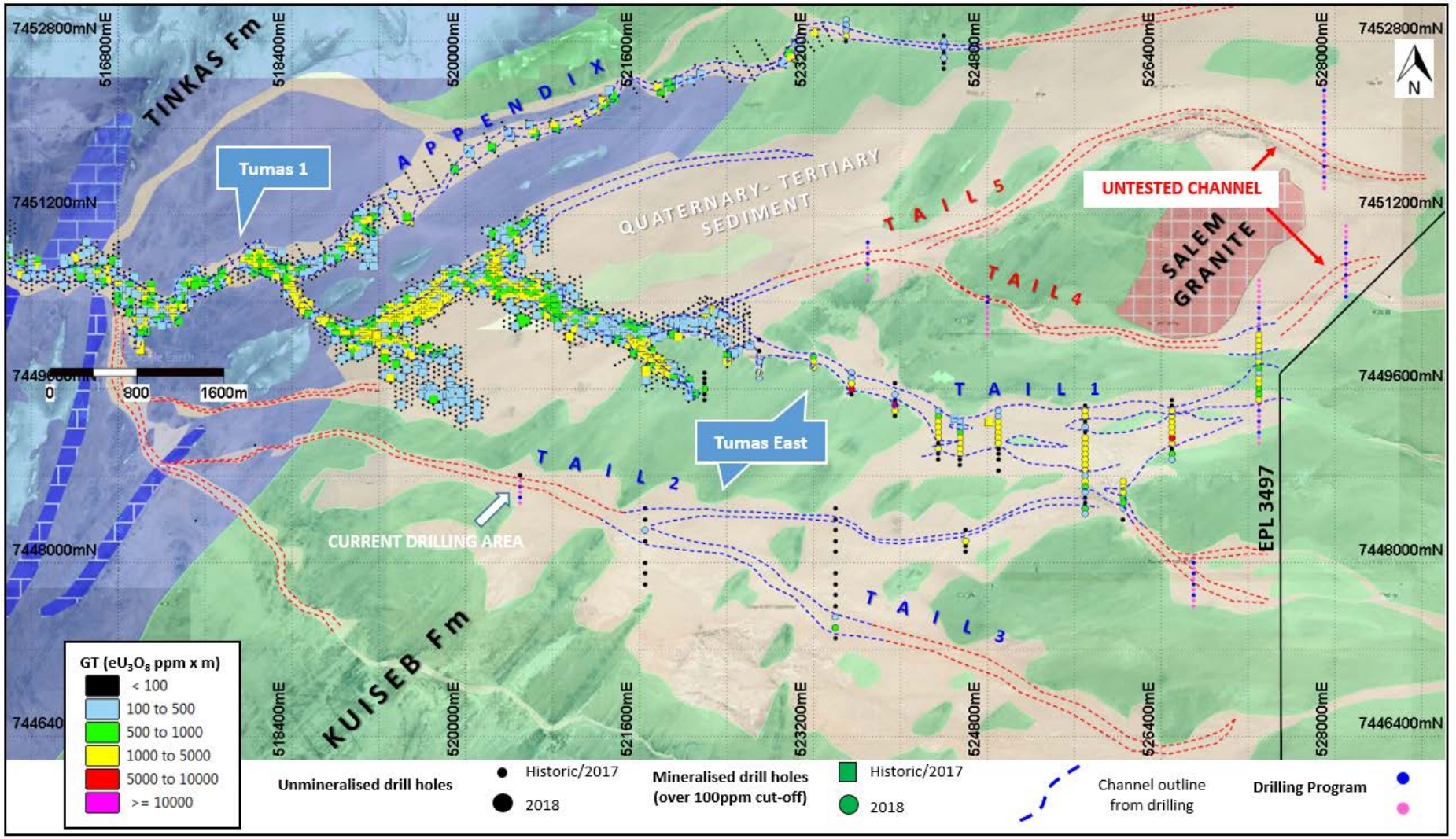

Figure 2: *Drill hole locations showing the recent drilling program at Tumas East and Tumas 1. Drill hole collars are coloured in eU_3O_8 grade thickness values (GT: eU_3O_8ppm x m).*

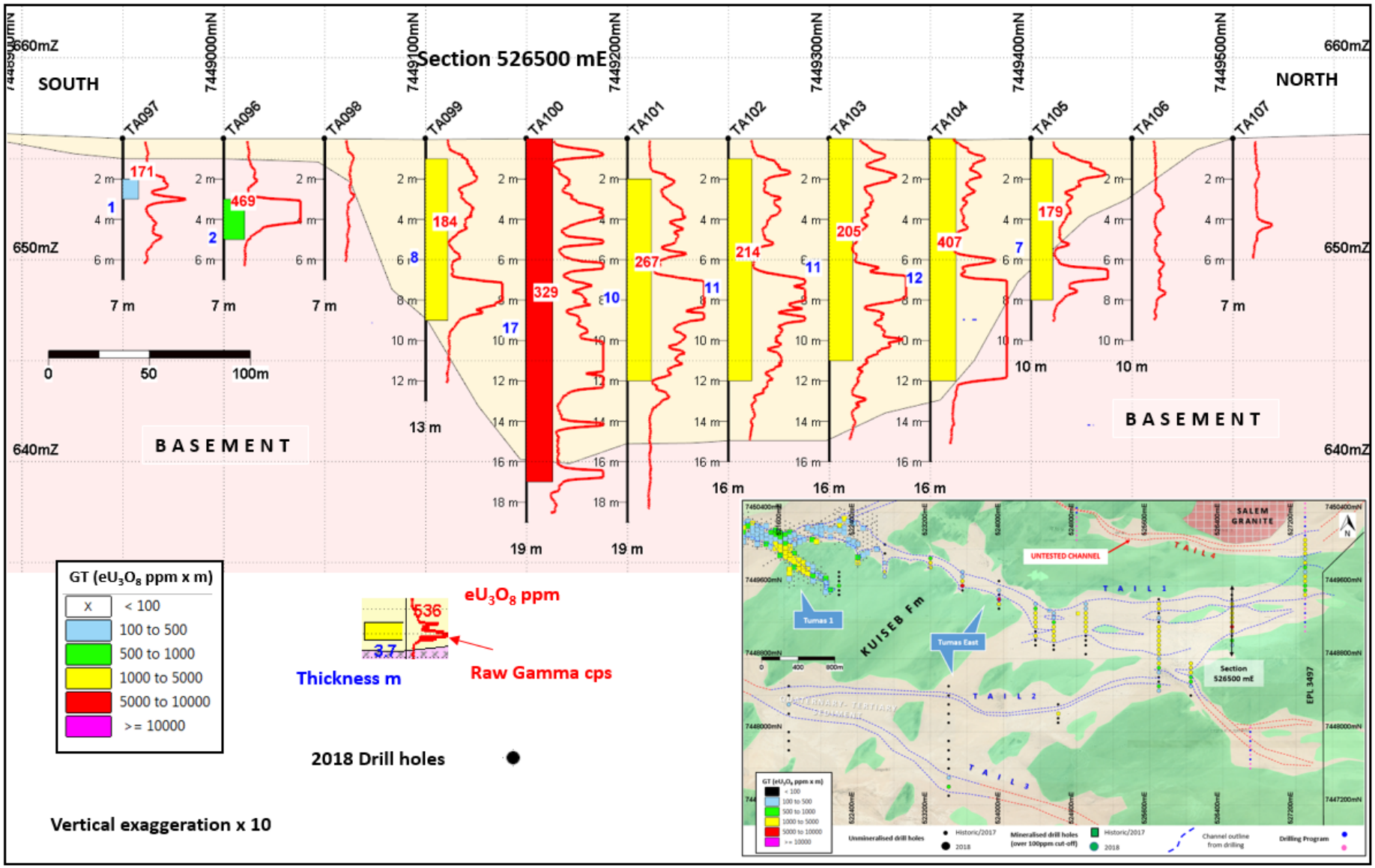

Figure 3: *Tumas East – Cross Section 5265000E*

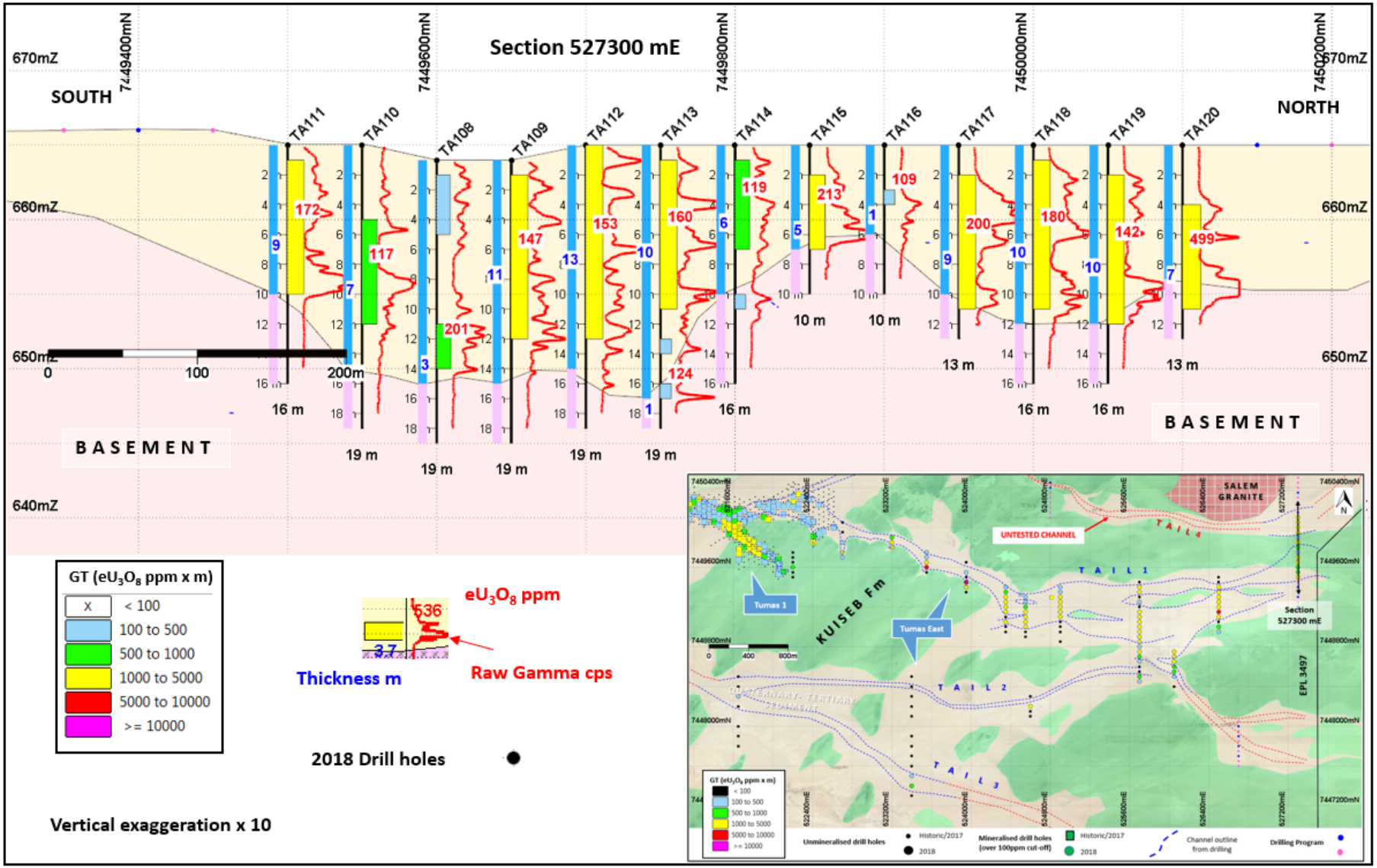

Figure 4: *Tumas East – Cross Section 527300E*

APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1 - Drill Intersections>100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m (26 holes 30 September to 12 October 2018)

TUMAS EAST - EXPLORATION DRILLING									
Table 1 - Drill Hole Status with eU_3O_8 determination									
Hole ID	From (m)	Thickness (m)	eU_3O_8 (ppm)	From (m)	eU_3O_8 max (over 1 m)	Easting	Northing	RL	TD (m)
TA096	3.0	2.0	469	3.0	801	526500	7449000	656	7
TA097	2.0	1.0	171	2.0	171	526500	7448950	656	7
TA099	1.0	8.0	184	7.0	529	526500	7449100	656	13
TA100	0.0	17.0	329	11.0	1603	526500	7449150	656	19
TA101	2.0	10.0	267	7.0	689	526500	7449200	656	19
TA102	1.0	11.0	214	7.0	490	526500	7449250	656	16
TA103	0.0	11.0	205	7.0	487	526500	7449300	656	16
TA104	0.0	12.0	407	10.0	1130	526500	7449350	656	16
TA105	1.0	7.0	179	6.0	496	526500	7449400	656	10
TA108	1.0	4.0	107	1.0	154	527300	7449600	664	19
TA108	11.0	3.0	201	11.0	278				
TA109	1.0	11.0	147	11.0	297	527300	7449650	664	19
TA110	5.0	7.0	117	9.0	295	527300	7449550	665	19
TA111	1.0	9.0	172	9.0	372	527300	7449500	665	16
TA112	0.0	13.0	153	6.0	339	527300	7449700	665	19
TA113	1.0	10.0	160	6.0	303	527300	7449750	665	19
TA113	13.0	1.0	142	13.0	142				
TA113	16.0	1.0	124	16.0	124				
TA114	1.0	6.0	119	4.0	165	527300	7449800	665	16
TA114	10.0	1.0	111	10.0	111				
TA115	2.0	5.0	213	5.0	401	527300	7449850	665	10
TA116	3.0	1.0	109	3.0	109	527300	7449900	665	10
TA117	2.0	9.0	200	4.0	490	527300	7449950	665	13
TA118	1.0	10.0	180	5.0	342	527300	7450000	665	16
TA119	2.0	10.0	142	9.0	329	527300	7450050	665	16
TA120	4.0	7.0	499	9.0	2660	527300	7450100	665	13
TA122	2.0	5.0	400	5.0	819	524600	7448200	629	10
TA125	8.0	1.0	141	8.0	141	523400	7447500	623	13
TA129	3.0	3.0	219	4.0	433	523400	7447400	623	10
TA139	3.0	3.0	157	5.0	261	521650	7448300	597	10

TABLE 2 - Drill Hole Locations – 50 drill holes drilled 30 September to 12 October 2018

Tumas East (EPL3497)				
Hole ID	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**TD (m)**
TA096	526500	7449000	656	7
TA097	526500	7448950	656	7
TA098	526500	7449050	656	7
TA099	526500	7449100	656	13
TA100	526500	7449150	656	19
TA101	526500	7449200	656	19
TA102	526500	7449250	656	16
TA103	526500	7449300	656	16
TA104	526500	7449350	656	16
TA105	526500	7449400	656	10
TA106	526500	7449450	656	10
TA107	526500	7449500	656	7
TA108	527300	7449600	664	19
TA109	527300	7449650	664	19
TA110	527300	7449550	665	19
TA111	527300	7449500	665	16
TA112	527300	7449700	665	19
TA113	527300	7449750	665	19
TA114	527300	7449800	665	16
TA115	527300	7449850	665	10
TA116	527300	7449900	665	10
TA117	527300	7449950	665	13
TA118	527300	7450000	665	16
TA119	527300	7450050	665	16
TA120	527300	7450100	665	13
TA121	524600	7448100	629	7
TA122	524600	7448200	629	10
TA123	524600	7448150	629	10
TA124	524600	7448300	629	7
TA125	523400	7447500	623	13
TA126	523400	7447600	623	10
TA127	523400	7447700	623	7
TA128	523400	7447800	623	10
TA129	523400	7447400	623	10

TABLE 2 - Drill Hole Locations *(continued)*

Tumas East (EPL3497)				
Hole ID	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**TD (m)**
TA130	523400	7447300	623	10
TA131	523400	7447900	623	10
TA132	523400	7448100	623	10
TA133	523400	7448200	623	7
TA134	523400	7448300	623	7
TA135	523400	7448400	623	7
TA136	523400	7448500	622	7
TA137	521650	7448500	597	7
TA138	521650	7448400	597	7
TA139	521650	7448300	597	10
TA140	521650	7448200	597	7
TA141	521650	7448000	597	7
TA142	521650	7447900	597	7
TA143	521650	7447800	597	7
TA144	520500	7448800	587	7

APPENDIX 2: Table 1 Report (JORC Code 2012 addition)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The current drilling relies on down hole gamma data from calibrated probes which were converted into equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8) by experienced DYL personnel and will be confirmed by a competent person (geophysicist) at a later date. First geochemical assay data are expected in early 2019. Previous drill data used in this report includes both geochemical assay data (U_3O_8) and down hole gamma equivalent uranium derived values (eU_3O_8). • Appropriate factors were applied to all downhole gamma counting results to make allowance for drill rod thickness, gamma probe dead times and incorporating all other applicable calibration factors. **Total gamma eU_3O_8** • 33 mm Aus Log total gamma probes were used and operated by company personnel. • Gamma probes were calibrated at Pelindaba, South Africa, in May 2007 and in December 2007. • Between 2008 and 2013 sensitivity checks were conducted by periodic re-logging of a test hole (**Hole-ALAD1480**) to confirm operation. • Aus Log probes were again re-calibrated at the calibration pit located at Langer Heinrich Mine site in December 2014, May 2015, August 2017 and July 2018. • Probe T165 was used as only probe throughout the current program, which was calibrated at the Langer Heinrich calibration last in July 2018. • During the drilling, the probe was checked daily against a standard source. • Gamma measurements were taken at 5 cm intervals at a logging speed of approximately 2 m per minute. • Probing was done immediately after drilling mainly through the drill rods and in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		some cases in the open holes. Rod factors have been established once sufficient in rod and open hole data were available to compensate for the reduced gamma counts when logging was done through the drill rods. No correction for water was done. The drill holes were dry. • All gamma measurements were corrected for dead time which is unique to the probe. • All corrected (dead time and rod factor) gamma values were converted to equivalent eU_3O_8 values over the same intervals using the probe-specific K-factor. • Disequilibrium studies on 22 samples by ANSTO Minerals in 2008 confirmed that the U^{238} decay chains of the wider Tumas deposit are within an analytical error of ± 10%, in secular equilibrium. **Chemical assay data** • Geochemical samples were derived from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at intervals of 1 m. Samples were spilt at the drill site using either a riffle or cone splitter to obtain a 1 to 4 kg sample from which 90 g will be pulverized to produce a subset for XRF-analysis. • It is planned that 10 to 20% of the mineralisation from the Tumas East drilling will be assayed for U_3O_8 by loose powder XRF or ICP-MS. • In the 2017 resource drilling program 932 samples were taken for confirmatory assay and submitted to ALS in South Africa for U_3O_8 XRF analysis following the procedure above. • These previous assay results confirm equivalent uranium grades correctly correlated to the assay results and remain within a statistically acceptable margin of error.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling is being used for the Tumas 3 drilling program. • All holes are being drilled vertically and intersections measured present true thicknesses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill chip recoveries are good at around 90%. • Drill chip recoveries were assessed by weighing 1 m drill chip samples at the drill site. Weights were recorded in sample tag books. • Sample loss was minimized by placing the sample bags directly underneath cyclone/splitter
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes are being geologically logged. • The logging is qualitative in nature. The lithology type is being determined for all samples. • Other parameters routinely logged include colour, colour intensity, weathering, oxidation, grain size, carbonate ($CaCO_3$) content, sample condition (wet, dry) and total gamma count (by hand held Rad-Eye scintillometer). • Lithology codes were used to generate wireframes for the paleotography of the palaeochannel. • This information was used in planning drill hole locations.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• A portable 2-tier (75%/25%) splitter was used to treat a full 1m sample from the cyclone into an appropriate size assay sample. All sampling was dry. • The above sub-sampling techniques are common industry practice and appropriate. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • Duplicates will be inserted into the assay batch at an approximate rate of one for every 10 samples which is compatible with industry norm.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the*	• The analytical method employed will be XRF. The technique is industry standard and considered appropriate. • The analytical method employed for an earlier drill program in 2017 was ICP-MS which is also considered industry standard and appropriate as well.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Downhole gamma tools were used as explained under 'Sampling techniques'. This is the principal evaluating technique.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Geology was directly recorded into a tablet in the field and sample tag books filed in at the drill site. • The drill data of those logs and tag books (lithology, sample specifications etc.) were transferred by designated personnel into a geological database. • Equivalent eU_3O_8 values have previously been and were for the current program calculated from raw gamma files by applying calibration factors and casing factors where applicable. • The adjustment factors were stored in the database. • Equivalent U_3O_8 data were composited to 1m intervals. • The ratio of eU_3O_8 vs assayed U_3O_8 for matching composites will be used to quantify the statistical error.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The collars are being surveyed by in-house operators using a differential GPS. • All drill holes are vertical and shallow; therefore, no down-hole surveying was required. • The grid system is World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984, Zone 33.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The data spacing and distribution is optimized along channel direction. The drilling program was exploratory in nature and drill hole spacing varied at 100 to 200m along 400 to 800m spaced lines. A closer drill spacing will be required for future resource estimation work. • The resource drill grid at Tumas 3 is close to 100m by 100m in EW and NS rectangular directions following the main target channel. • The 100m by 100m drill hole spacing is considered sufficient to define an inferred resource in the future. • The total gamma count data, which is recorded at 5 cm intervals, was used to calculate equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8) which were composited to 1 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		composites down hole.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Uranium mineralisation is strata bound and distributed in fairly continuous horizontal layers. Holes are being drilled vertically and mineralised intercepts represent the true width. • All holes were sampled down-hole from surface. Geochemical samples are being collected at 1 m intervals. Total-gamma count data is being collected at 5 cm intervals.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 1m RC drill chip samples were prepared at the drill site. The assay samples were stored in plastic bags. Sample tags were placed inside the bags. The samples were placed into plastic crates and transported from the drill site to RMR's site premises in Swakopmund by company personnel, prior to analyses and from there to the external laboratories when used. • Upon completion of the assay work the remainder of the drill chip sample bags for each hole will be packed back into crates and then stored in designated containers in chronological order, locked up and kept safe at RMR's dedicated sample storage yard at Rocky Point located outside Swakopmund.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• D. M. Barrett (PhD MAIG) conducted an audit of gross count gamma logging procedures and log reduction methods used by Deep Yellow Limited. • He concludes his audit commenting: "In summary, it is my belief that the equivalent uranium grades reported by Reptile from their gamma logging program are reliable and are probably within a few percent to the true grade".

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The work to which the Exploration Results relate was undertaken on exclusive prospecting grant EPL3497. • The EPL was originally granted to Reptile Uranium Namibia (Pty) Ltd (RUN) in 2006. The EPLs are in good standing and are valid until 05 June 2019. • The EPL is located within the Namib Naukluft-National Park in Namibia. • The EPL is subject to an agreement with a Namibian partner whereby the partner has the right to acquire 5% of the project for historical costs. • There are no known impediments to the project beyond Namibia's standard permitting procedures.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Prior to RUN's ownership of these EPL, extensive work was conducted by Anglo American Prospecting Services (AAPS), General Mining and Falconbridge in the 1970s. • Assay results from the historical drilling are available to RUN on paper logs. They were not captured digitally and were and will not be used for resource estimation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Tumas East mineralisation occurs as secondary carnotite enrichment of variably calcretised palaeochannel and sheet wash sediments and adjacent weathered bedrock. • Uranium mineralisation at Tumas is surficial, stratabound and hosted by Cenozoic and possibly Tertiary sediments, which include from top to bottom scree sand, gypcrete, calcareous sand and calcrete. • The majority of the mineralisation is hosted in calcrete. Locally, the underlying weathered Proterozoic bedrock is occasionally also mineralised.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• 293 holes for a total of 3,933m have been drilled in the current, ongoing program up to the 12th of October 2018. • All holes were drilled vertically and intersections measured present true

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	thicknesses. • The Table 3 in Appendix 1 lists all the drill hole locations. Tables 1 and 2 list the results of intersections greater than 100ppm eU3O8 over 1m.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 5 cm intervals of down hole gamma counts per second (cps) logged inside the drill rods were composited into 1m down hole intervals showing greater than 100cps values over 1m. • No grade truncations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The mineralisation is sub-horizontal and all drilling vertical, therefore, mineralised intercepts are considered to represent true widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appendix 1 (Table 1) shows the anomalous holes and Table 2 lists all drill hole locations 30 September to 12 October 2018. • Maps and sections are included in the text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration*	• Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results was practised on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	completion of the drilling program.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The wider area and Tumas deposit was subject to extensive drilling in the 1970's and 1980's by Anglo American Prospecting Services, Falconbridge and General Mining. • An airborne EM survey conducted in 2009 better defined the broad palaeochannel system. • Downhole gamma-gamma density logging for bulk density was conducted by Terratec on the Tumas 1 and 2 resources.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further drilling work is planned in the Tumas East area and west of the currently defined Tumas 3 Zone and its extensions. • Further extension drilling is expected as mineralisation is open along strike to the west and east. • Infill drilling for resource estimation work is planned as well.