ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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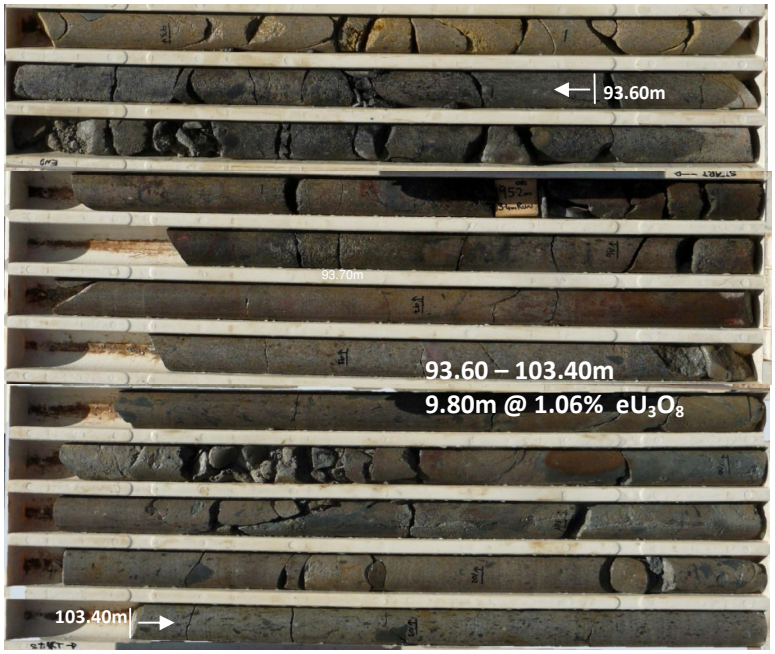
HIGH GRADE INTERCEPT AT CAMEL FLAT (NT)

- **9.80m @ 10,567 ppm eU_3O_8 from 93.6m**

Energy Metals Limited (ASX: EME) is pleased to announce that downhole gamma probe (eU_3O_8) results have been received from the first diamond hole (CFD1001) drilled by the Company at its 100% owned Camel Flat prospect.

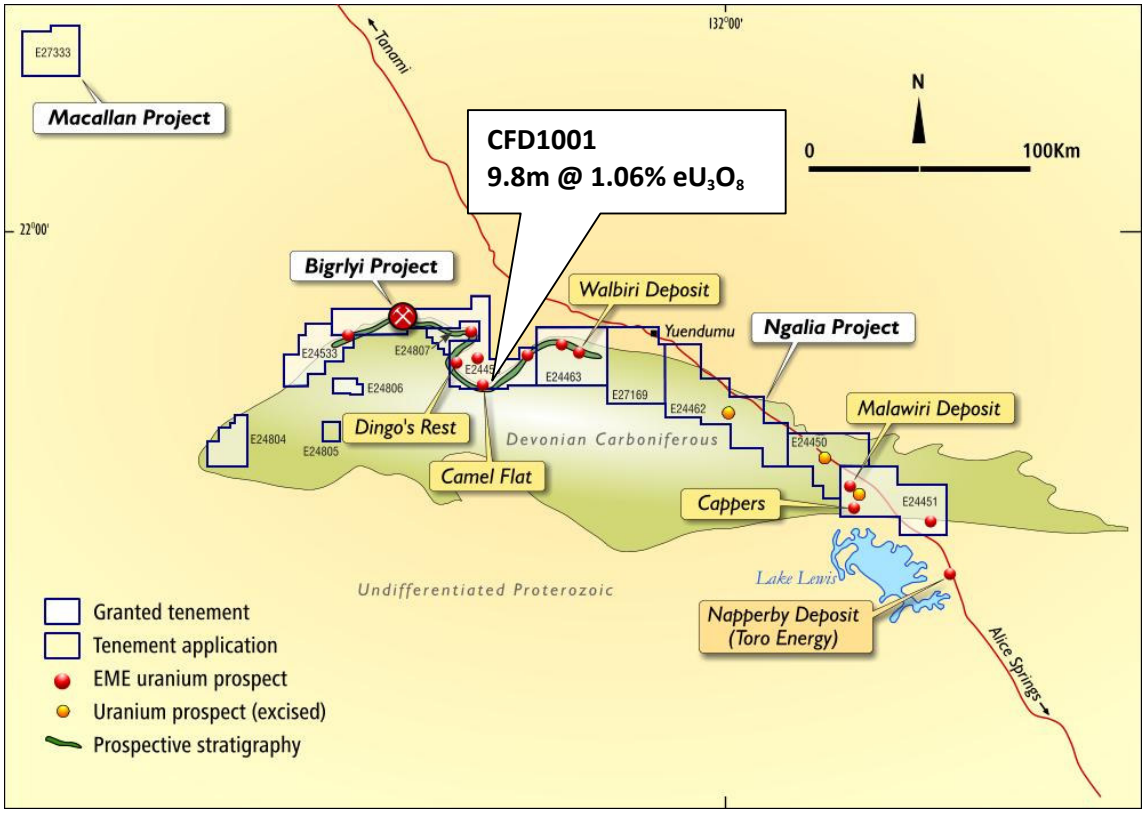
CFD1001 returned an intercept of **27.0m @ 4,058 ppm eU_3O_8** from 93.5m metres downhole, including **9.80m @ 10,567 ppm (1.06%) eU_3O_8**. It is emphasized that these results are subject to confirmation by geochemical assay.



Mineralised Core from CFD1001

Examination of the drill core suggests that the uranium mineralisation occurs as uraninite (± coffinite) associated with redox boundaries within the Mount Eclipse Sandstone. This geological setting is analogous with the 29.4 Mlb U_3O_8 Bigrlyi deposit (EME 53.7%) located 33 km to the northwest.

Follow up drilling at Camel Flat will commence as soon as possible.



Camel Flat is one of a number of historic uranium occurrences within Energy Metals' 100% owned Ngalia Regional Project (total area 2,840 km²). Wide spaced shallow drilling at Camel Flat during the 1970's intersected uranium mineralisation in several holes, including 2.8m @ 2,841 ppm eU_3O_8 from hole 55P and 0.8m @ 1,186 ppm eU_3O_8 from hole 58P. Exploration in the area ceased in 1983, coinciding with a period of low uranium prices and the adoption of the "Three Mines" policy by the Labor government.

Energy Metals recommenced exploration at Camel Flat late in 2008 with a small RC drilling program (5 holes for 852m). This work confirmed historic intercepts, with hole CF0803 recording a best intercept of 2.5m @ 2,564 ppm eU_3O_8 from 59.45m downhole.

Hole CFD1001 was designed to follow up historic hole 55P, as well as provide further geological data on the prospect (which is mostly covered by a thin veneer of sand) prior to an intensive drill-out planned for later in the field season.

The confirmation of shallow, Bigrlyi style uranium mineralisation beneath 2-3m of sand cover at Camel Flat is very encouraging and reinforces the high prospectivity of Energy Metals' Ngalia Regional project. The drilling program will recommence as soon as access to the area (currently restricted due to unseasonal heavy rain) can be re-established.

Drill Hole Details – CFD1001

East	North	Dip/Az	From (m)	Intercept	eU_3O_8 (ppm)
736589	7522351	75°/030°	93.50	26.95m @	4,058
		incl.	*93.60*	*9.80m @*	*10,567*
			113.95	*1.95m @*	*1,678*
			119.20	*1.55m @*	*1,146*

Information in this report relating to exploration results, data and cut off grades is based on information compiled by Mr Lindsay Dudfield, MAusIMM, MAIG. Mr Dudfield is a consultant to Energy Metals and 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2004)". Mr Dudfield consents to the inclusion of the information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.

***** Uranium mineralisation grades through this report are annotated with a sub-prefix 'e' because they have been reported as uranium equivalent grades derived from down-hole gamma ray logging results and should be regarded as approximations only.

Gamma logging or "total count gamma logging" (the method used by Energy Metals) is a common method used to estimate uranium grade where the radiation contribution from thorium and potassium is very small. Sandstone and calcrete hosted deposits are usually of this type. Gamma logging does not account for energy derived from thorium and potassium (as does spectral gamma logging) and thus the result is expressed as an equivalent value or eU_30_8.

The gamma radiation from potassium, uranium and thorium is dominated by gamma rays at specific energy levels. These energy levels are sufficiently well separated such that they can be measured independently of each other. They are typically measured as narrow energy bands that contain the specific energy levels. Bands are used because the measuring systems do not have the resolution to target a specific energy wavelength. There is some scattering of higher energy gamma radiation, e.g. thorium, into lower energy radiation, e.g. uranium and potassium. This scattered radiation can be calculated from suitable calibration procedures and removed from the lower energy level measurements. This method is commonly termed spectral gamma logging.

Energy Metals uses gamma probes which are initially calibrated at the PIRSA (Primary Industry & Resources South Australia) test pits and then subjected to annual recalibration to ensure the integrity of the probe instrument. Furthermore, Energy Metals runs regular checks to validate the accuracy of probe data using calibrated test holes located on site.