



**ASX
ANNOUNCEMENT**

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**NGALIA PROJECT
ANOMALY 15 EAST
SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS**

HIGHLIGHTS

- **6m @ 1940ppm eU₃O₈ from 60.5m in B11012**
- **5m @ 309ppm eU₃O₈ from 30m in B11016**

Energy Metals Limited (ASX: EME) is pleased to announce the results for the first 25 RC holes completed at the Anomaly 15 East target, located immediately to the east of the Bigrlyi Joint Venture tenements, located in the Northern Territory.

Drilling activities commenced on site in late April with gamma probe results for the first 25 RC holes completed to the east of the Anomaly 15 deposit recently received.

The mineralised unit that hosts most of the mineralisation within the Bigrlyi Joint Venture (Energy Metals 53.3%) extends into the 100% owned EME tenement. However this trend was poorly tested by historical drilling with most of the historical holes targeting anomalies identified from outcrop or in weathered bedrock.

Recent drilling targeted the prospective horizon over a strike length of 3,500m with a series of reconnaissance holes spaced at a nominal 200m interval with holes aimed to test the interpreted position of the prospective unit in fresh rock.

Ten of the first 25 holes for which results have been received have returned significant intersections (>100ppm eU₃O₈) with these intercepts detailed in Table 1. Drill hole survey information is detailed in Table 2.

The prospective horizon, the extension of the mineralised Unit C in Bigrlyi, was intersected on most drill lines with anomalous intersections observed in the same position as the main mineralisation at Bigrlyi, namely on or close to the Unit C – Unit D contact.

More significant intersections include 6m at 1,940ppm eU_3O_8 from 60.5m in B11012, including 1.5m at 6,980ppm eU_3O_8 from 65m. Hole B11011, drilled 75m to the north of B11012, intersected multiple zones of >100 ppm eU_3O_8 including 7.5m at 146ppm eU_3O_8 from 11m while B11016, located 1,200m to the east of B11012, returned 5m at 309ppm eU_3O_8 from 30m, including 1m of 1,017ppm eU_3O_8 from 33.5m.

Most holes drilled between B11012 and B11016 also returned anomalous uranium values providing encouragement that there is significant potential for further discoveries along this prospective horizon.

Figure 1 is a plan showing the location of the recent drilling and the anomalous intercepts and Figure 2 is a cross section showing the interpreted mineralisation and geology intersected in B11012 and B11011.

Samples from the anomalous intervals have been dispatched for chemical analysis to confirm that probe results are representative of the contained Uranium and to determine the Vanadium content of the holes. Vanadium is directly associated with zones of Uranium mineralisation at Bigrlyi.

All intersections are down hole widths with the true thickness estimated to be around 80% of the down hole thickness, based on the dip of the stratigraphy in outcrop to the north and south of the drilling and from geological interpretation. The extensions of the prospective horizon are concealed by a thin layer (1 – 3m) of transported sand.

Follow-up drilling around the encouraging drill holes has been completed, is in progress or planned while further step-out holes have been completed with results expected in the coming weeks.

Both the RC and Diamond drill rigs are currently testing exploration targets at the Camel Flat prospect, identified in 2010 (100% EME). Drilling on the Bigrlyi Joint Venture (EME 53.3%), targeting the down dip extensions of the known mineralisation and resources, is expected to commence in the coming weeks.

Exploration will continue with two drill rigs on site for the remainder of the year.

Figure 1 Drill hole plan of the first 25 RC holes drilled at the Anomaly 15 East target with the historical holes as grey circles; Anomaly 15 occurs less than 1.5km to the West of the most significant intersections.

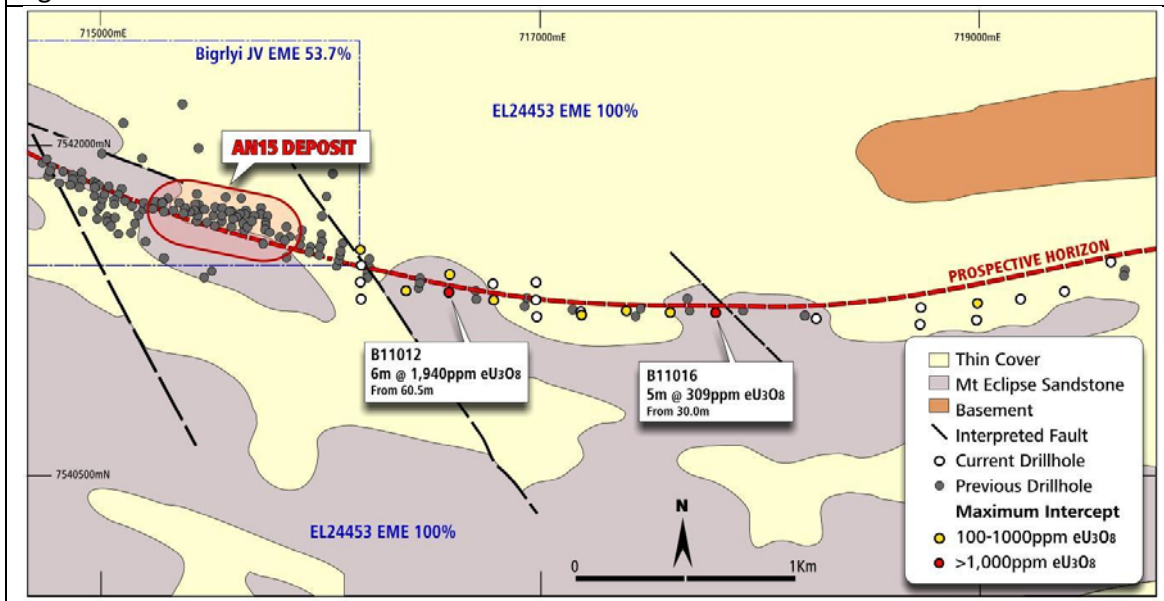


Figure 2 North South Interpreted Geological Cross section at 716,590mE. Most historical holes were drilled below the outcrop to the north of B11011, the ridge to the south is dominated by the non prospective Unit A and B observed south of the Bigrlyi mineralisation.

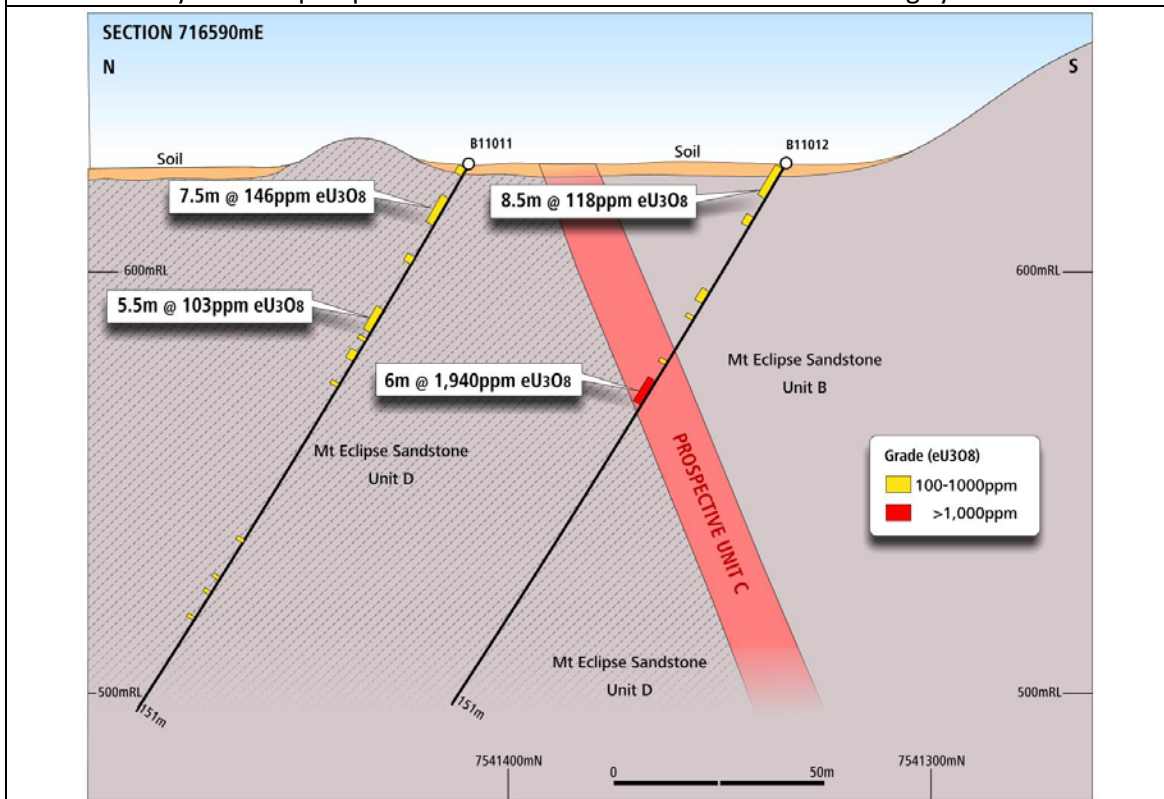


Table 1: Significant probe intercepts from the initial 25 RC holes drilled at the Anomaly 15 East target.

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	eU ₃ O ₈ (ppm)
B11001	2.0	3.0	1.0	122
B11005	1.5	14.5	13.0	119
and	25.0	26.0	1.0	117
and	36.0	37.0	1.0	107
and	108.0	109.0	1.0	749
B11010	138.5	139.5	1.0	141
B11011	1.0	3.5	2.5	192
and	11.0	18.5	7.5	146
and	23.0	25.5	2.5	101
and	36.0	37.0	1.0	103
and	40.0	45.5	5.5	103
and	47.0	48.5	1.5	109
and	51.5	54.0	2.5	121
and	56.0	57.5	1.5	108
and	105.0	106.5	1.5	121
and	114.5	115.5	1.0	143
and	118.0	119.5	1.5	132
and	125.0	126.5	1.5	141
B11012	1.0	9.5	8.5	118
and	15.5	18.0	2.5	109
and	34.0	37.5	3.5	110
and	43.5	44.5	1.0	106
and	55.0	56.0	1.0	207
and	60.5	66.5	6.0	1,940
<i>inc</i>	60.5	61.5	1.0	692
<i>inc</i>	65.0	66.5	1.5	6,979
B11014	31.5	32.5	1.0	216
B11015	29.0	30.0	1.0	180
and	34.0	35.0	1.0	322
B11016	30.0	35.0	5.0	309
<i>inc</i>	33.5	34.5	1.0	1,017
B11020	2.0	5.0	3.0	108
B11021	115.5	116.5	1.0	233
and	122.0	123.5	1.5	338

Note Intersections calculated on a 100ppm eU₃O₈ cut off, minimum thickness of 1m and 3m maximum internal dilution based on the 0.5m composited Deconvolved eU₃O₈ probe results. The *inc.* intersections are based on a 500ppm eU₃O₈ cut off, minimum thickness of 1m and 3m maximum internal dilution based on the 0.5m composited Deconvolved eU₃O₈ probe results. The **Bold** intersections are where the grade (in ppm eU₃O₈) * thickness (m) is >1000. The true thicknesses of the intersections are estimated to be approximately 80% of the down hole width, based on outcrop and geological interpretation.

Table 2: Collar coordinates for the first 25 holes drilled into the Anomaly 15 East target

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
B11001	716,190	7,541,525	151	-60	000
B11002	716,190	7,541,456	151	-60	000
B11003	716,192	7,541,375	151	-60	000
B11004	716,190	7,541,300	151	-60	000
B11005	716,390	7,541,340	181	-60	000
B11006	716,990	7,541,225	151	-60	000
B11007	716,990	7,541,375	145	-60	000
B11008	716,990	7,541,300	151	-60	000
B11009	716,790	7,541,370	151	-60	000
B11010	716,790	7,541,300	193	-60	000
B11011	716,590	7,541,410	151	-60	000
B11012	716,590	7,541,335	151	-60	000
B11013	717,193	7,541,243	97	-60	000
B11014	717,395	7,541,250	151	-60	000
B11015	717,600	7,541,240	67	-60	000
B11016	717,800	7,541,240	67	-60	000
B11017	718,260	7,541,210	102	-60	000
B11018	718,735	7,541,185	151	-60	000
B11019	718,735	7,541,260	151	-60	000
B11020	717,190	7,541,240	151	-60	000
B11021	718,990	7,541,280	199	-60	000
B11022	718,990	7,541,205	253	-60	000
B11023	719,190	7,541,300	81	-60	000
B11024	719,390	7,541,335	301	-60	000
B11025	719,600	7,541,475	151	-60	000

Note: All holes are RC holes with collar coordinates determined from a hand held GPS with a nominal accuracy of ± 5 m and are all MGA zone 52, the depths are all down hole depth in meters and were all drilled toward the grid north (4° magnetic)

Information in this report relating to exploration results, data and cut off grades is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Dunbar and Mr Lindsay Dudfield. Both Mr Dunbar and Mr Dudfield are members of the AusIMM and the AIG. Mr Dunbar is a full time employee of Energy Metals and Mr Dudfield is a consultant to Energy Metals. They both have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 Dunbar and Mr Dudfield both consent 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_3O_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.