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## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27th October 2014

## ASX Code - EME

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# MANYINGEE EAST PROSPECT EXPLORATION UPDATE

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **18 Rotary Mud holes drilled for 1,790m testing roll-front style mineralisation within EME's Manyingee East Prospect.**
- **Significant mineralisation intercepted in 90% of holes.**
- **Mineralisation averaging approx. 330ppm $eU_3O_8$ and 0.2 –5 m thick, with high grade intercept of 1.4m @ 1,117ppm eU3O8 in Hole MRM017.**
- **Mineralisation shows good continuity delineated across two "wings" on the northern and southern margins of the Manyingee palaeochannel.**

Energy Metals Limited (ASX: EME) is pleased to advise that a small drilling program has been completed at its 100% owned Manyingee East Prospect upstream of Paladin Energy Ltd's Manyingee Deposit located in the Carnarvon Basin, West Pilbara region of Western Australia (Figure 1).

The program comprised 18 rotary mud holes for a total of 1,790 metres (Table 1) with drilling focussed in the vicinity of three mineralised holes drilled in 2012. Fifteen of the holes returned significantly mineralised intercepts (Table 2) defined as cut-off grade 100ppm $eU_3O_8$, minimum thickness 0.25m, maximum internal dilution 1m and grade x thickness value >100 ppm·metre.

**Table 1.** Drill Hole Information

| Hole_ID | Easting Zone 50 | Northing Zone 50 | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth | Dip |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MRM009 | 315594.3 | 7517799.6 | 52.2 | 127 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM010 | 315596.0 | 7517943.7 | 53.2 | 102 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM011 | 315590.4 | 7518080.7 | 52.0 | 96 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM012 | 315344.9 | 7517943.1 | 52.4 | 102 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM013 | 315333.5 | 7518080.4 | 47.0 | 114 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM014 | 315910.8 | 7517809.4 | 48.0 | 108 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM015 | 315900.1 | 7517937.6 | 47.8 | 106 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM016 | 315854.8 | 7519061.4 | 46.6 | 103 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM017 | 315751.4 | 7519341.9 | 46.3 | 96 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM018 | 316148.4 | 7519065.6 | 50.0 | 102 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM019 | 316155.4 | 7519196.7 | 49.5 | 96 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM020 | 315839.5 | 7518913.3 | 51.4 | 96 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM021 | 315592.4 | 7518910.3 | 50.9 | 96 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM022 | 316361.6 | 7519481.3 | 48.4 | 102 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM023 | 316370.3 | 7519200.1 | 48.7 | 108 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM024 | 315333.8 | 7518776.5 | 50.7 | 102 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM025 | 315073.4 | 7518638.4 | 50.9 | 90 | 360 | -90 |
| MRM026* | 316369.9 | 7518922.4 | 49.4 | 42 | 360 | -90 |

*Hole abandoned due to loss of circulation.

**Table 2.** Significantly mineralised intercepts from processed gamma logs.

| Hole ID | Width (m) | $eU_3O_8$ (ppm) | From (m) | Grade*Thickness |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MRM009 | 5.00 | 365 | 60.28 | 1,826 |
| inc. | 1.30 | 996 | 63.48 | 1,294 |
| MRM010 | 0.80 | 328 | 64.42 | 263 |
| and | 0.75 | 798 | 70.17 | 598 |
| and | 1.00 | 500 | 70.12 | 500 |
| MRM011 | 0.65 | 265 | 65.44 | 172 |
| MRM012 | 1.95 | 174 | 47.45 | 339 |
| and | 1.00 | 140 | 52.20 | 140 |
| and | 2.00 | 208 | 64.45 | 415 |
| inc. | 0.25 | 716 | 65.90 | 179 |
| and | 0.75 | 146 | 100.25 | 110 |
| MRM013 | 2.35 | 209 | 48.41 | 491 |
| and | 2.40 | 374 | 65.51 | 897 |
| inc. | 0.55 | 814 | 66.61 | 448 |
| and | 2.75 | 136 | 106.81 | 373 |
| MRM014 | 1.70 | 385 | 60.75 | 654 |
| inc. | 0.40 | 746 | 61.05 | 298 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| and | 0.65 | 421 | 69.20 | 274 |
| inc. | 0.25 | 734 | 69.40 | 184 |
| MRM015 | 1.90 | 140 | 67.27 | 266 |
| MRM016 | 0.95 | 334 | 74.89 | 317 |
| and | 0.60 | 250 | 78.69 | 150 |
| MRM017 | 1.40 | 1,117 | 76.62 | 1,564 |
| inc. | 0.70 | 2,035 | 76.87 | 1,424 |
| MRM018 | 1.05 | 231 | 45.65 | 242 |
| and | 1.60 | 253 | 68.00 | 405 |
| and | 1.30 | 485 | 81.40 | 630 |
| inc. | 0.55 | 733 | 81.70 | 403 |
| MRM019 | 3.30 | 201 | 42.90 | 663 |
| and | 0.80 | 324 | 79.70 | 259 |
| MRM020 | 1.65 | 416 | 76.96 | 687 |
| inc. | 0.50 | 891 | 77.96 | 446 |
| MRM021 | 1.15 | 183 | 49.60 | 210 |
| and | 1.35 | 419 | 78.00 | 566 |
| inc. | 0.45 | 821 | 78.20 | 370 |
| MRM022 | 1.00 | 156 | 76.00 | 156 |
| MRM023* | 0.50 | 221 | 46.47 | 111 |

*****Hole collapsed and unable to be gamma logged at >55m, however, mineralisation noted at 75-85m.

The program was successful in identifying the prospective (i.e. reduced) Cretaceous Muderong Shale and Birdrong Sandstone, which host the most significant mineralisation at Paladin's Manyingee deposit.

Mineralisation is entirely redox-controlled and ranges from 0.2m – 5m thick with an average grade of approximately 330ppm $eU_3O_8$. The mineralisation shows good continuity and has been delineated across two zones, the south and north wings (which may be continuous onto EME ground from Paladin's Manyingee deposit to the west; Figure 1) with dimensions of each zone at least 300m wide (north-south) by 650m long (east-west). High grade mineralised zones (i.e. those with grade x thickness values >1000), are presently open and untested to both the north and south (Figure 1).

The highest grade intercept of 1.4m @ 1,117ppm $eU_3O_8$ from Hole MRM017 was associated with organic matter and pyrite close to the northern edge of the palaeochannel. Mineralisation was intercepted over several zones with the northern holes intersecting mineralisation at a depth of approx. 73-76m mainly within the Yarraloola Conglomerate or lowermost Birdrong Sandstone (Figure 2) and the southern holes intersecting mineralisation within the upper to middle Birdrong Sandstone at depths of approx. 55-67m.

Energy Metals believes there is considerable scope for further discoveries and expansion of known mineralisation in this part of the Manyingee palaeochannel. Further infill and exploration drilling is planned for next season with the aim of delineating mineral resources subject to results.

For and on behalf of the Board.

**Weidong Xiang**
**Managing Director**
**27th October 2014**

***Competent Persons Statement***

*Information in this report relating to exploration results, data, cut-off grades and QAQC analysis is based on information compiled by Dr Wayne Taylor and Mr Lindsay Dudfield. Mr Dudfield is a member of the AusIMM and the AIG. Dr Taylor is a member of the AIG and is a full time employee of Energy Metals; 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 (2012)". Dr Taylor and Mr Dudfield both consent to the inclusion of the information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.*

*Information in this report relating to the determination of the gamma probe results and geophysical work is based on information compiled by Mr David Wilson. Mr Wilson is a member of the AusIMM and the AIG. Mr Wilson is a consultant to Energy Metals. He 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 (2012)". Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion of the information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.*

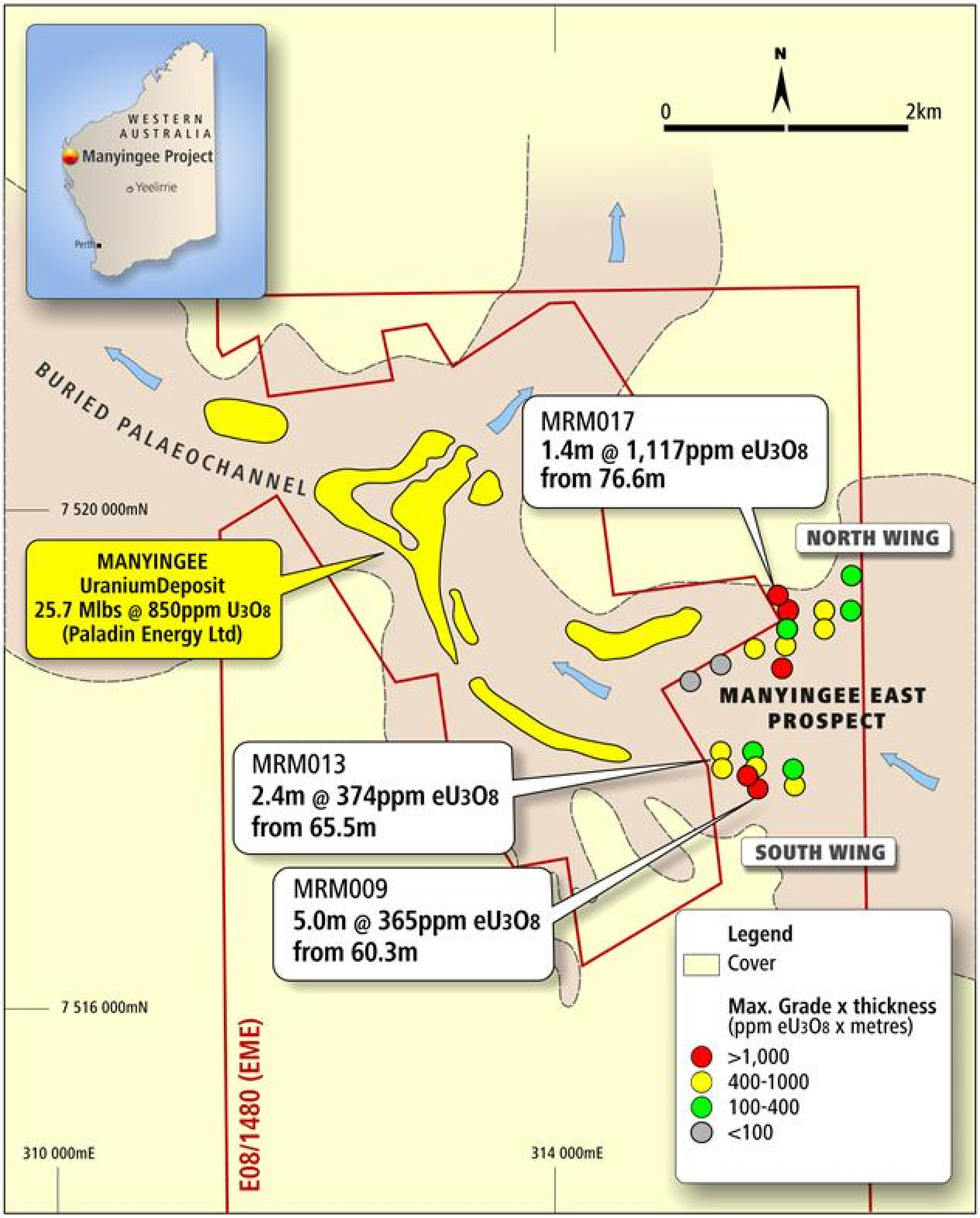


**Figure 1.** Drill holes categorised by interval of maximum grade x thickness in relation to Paladin's Manyingee Deposit (outline in yellow). The inferred extent of the buried Manyingee palaeochannel is shown together with palaeo-flow directions (blue arrows). Holes MRM-001, -002 & -003 from the 2012 program are also included.

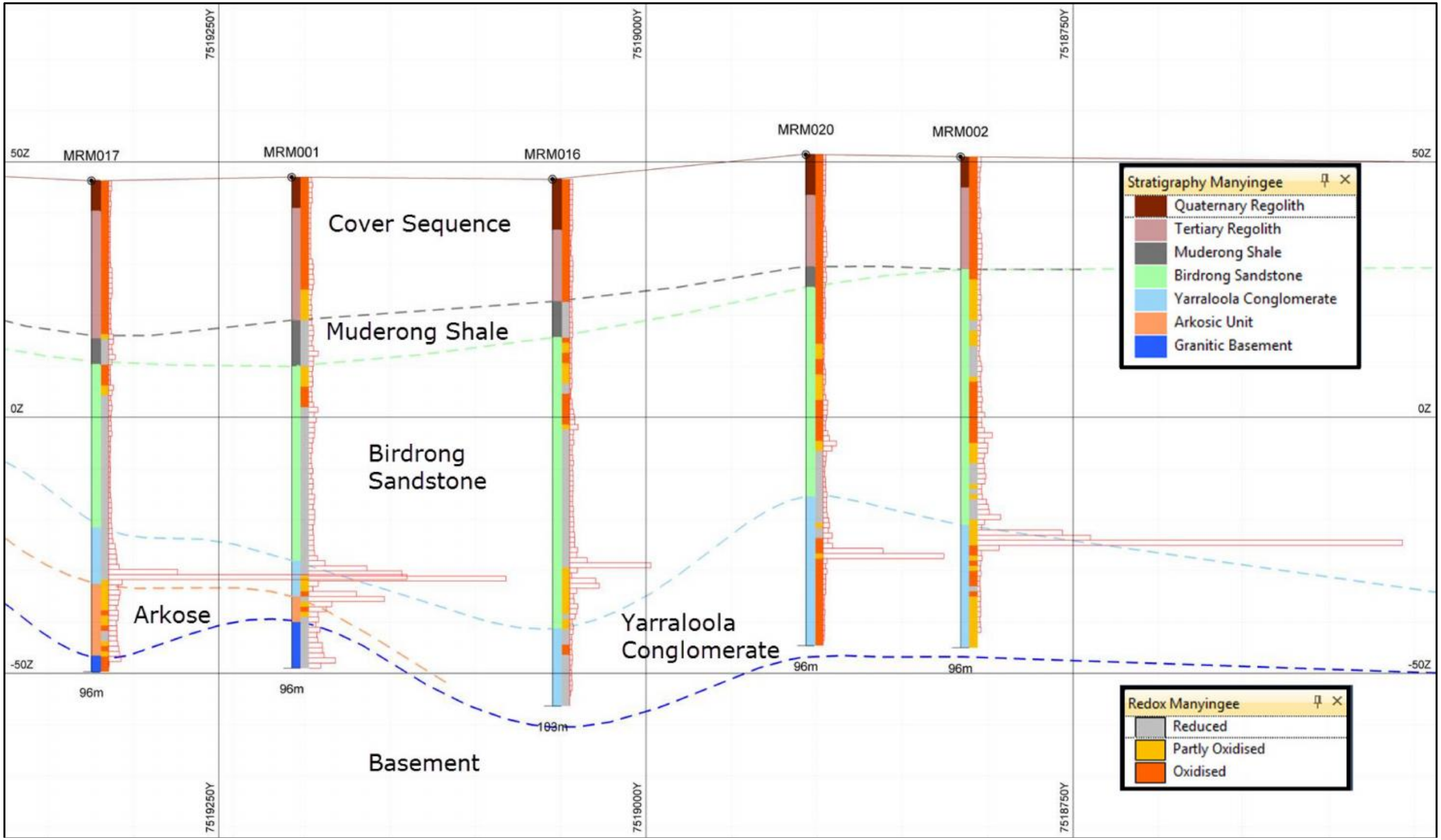


**Figure 2.** North-South cross-section across the North Wing mineralisation showing downhole stratigraphy, redox state and gamma log histograms of $eU_3O_8$ values. Mineralisation mostly occurs within the Yarraloola Congolmerate near the interface with the Arkosic Unit in the north or the Birdrong Sandstone in the south.

**The following commentary is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Manyingee East Prospect on tenement E08/1480.**

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

| 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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.* | • Mud rotary drilling at the Manyingee East prospect was sampled by downhole wireline gamma logging. Drill holes were probed by a calibrated 33mm Auslog downhole gamma tool to obtain a total gamma count reading with depth at 5 cm intervals (see below for tool calibration information). Uranium grade was estimated by de convolution of the gamma data. Other downhole geophysical tools used were the spontaneous potential-point resistance and calliper probes.<br>• The total count gamma logging method is an industry standard and commonly used to estimate uranium grade where the radiation contribution from thorium and potassium is small. Gamma radiation is measured from a volume surrounding the drill hole that has a radius of approximately 35cm. The gamma probe therefore samples a slightly larger volume than either the mud rotary drill spoil or drill core samples recovered from a drill hole of normal diameter. Once factors have been applied the estimate from the gamma probe is considered representative of the sample. The gamma probe is owned & operated by Energy Metals Ltd (EME) and was calibrated at a recognised calibration facility (Adelaide Test Pits) immediately prior to the program.<br>• Estimates of uranium concentrations derived from gamma ray measurements are based on the commonly accepted initial assumption that the uranium is in secular equilibrium with its daughter products (radionuclides), which are the principal gamma ray emitters along the U-series decay chain. However, no detailed investigation of possible disequilibrium has been undertaken by EME to date so a disequilibrium correction factor has not been applied. Appropriate factors were applied to the wireline geophysical results to account for: casing (if present), fluid density & hole size.<br>• Routine chemical assays were not carried out on mud rotary drill spoil samples as this method of drilling does not provide a representative sample for geochemical assay. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| *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).* | • Mud rotary was the preferred drilling method used at the Manyingee East prospect. 18 holes were drilled totalling 1,788m with an average depth of 102m. Hole diameter ranged from 5 1/8" to 5 7/8" (130-150mm) utilising both chevron blade & tri-cone roller bits. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • Comments were made on apparent sample recovery, however, because sample collection using the rotary mud method cannot be undertaken in a rigorous manner (see below), such data may not be meaningful.<br>• The drilling company's practice was to use appropriate drilling techniques to (a) enable a stable hole of consistent diameter to be drilled for downhole logging purposes, and (b) to provide an accurately located metre-sample for lithological logging; this involved the use of suitable drill bits for the ground conditions, use of muds of appropriate viscosity and density, regular monitoring of mud pH to ensure no leaching of uranium minerals, measurement of downhole diameter using a calliper probe, and knowledge of up-hole mud velocity and sample lag times. The sample collection box was cleaned out for each interval sampled.<br>• By its nature the mud rotary drilling method produces a biased sample in terms of grain size distribution so no cuttings were sampled for geochemical assay purposes. |
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • All mud rotary drill chip samples were geologically logged on site for information pertinent to this deposit type (i.e. roll-front uranium). Primarily lithology, grain-size, oxidation state, alteration, cementation and stratigraphy were logged. The downhole electric logs were used for stratigraphic correlation and to aid in construction of the geological model.<br>• Geological logging was both qualitative and quantitative. The chip samples were lightly washed and logged from watch glasses to assist with mineral identification and to enable an estimate modal mineral proportions. Chip trays were photographed both dry and wet. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • No mud rotary chip samples were collected for geochemical assay.<br>• Radiometric logging was used as the primary sampling method and can be regarded as providing a representative measurement of the concentration of in-situ mineralised material.<br>• Duplicate downhole gamma probe measurements were conducted on selected holes for quality control purposes. |
| *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.*<br>• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*<br>• *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.* | • The gamma tools used for downhole gamma ray measurements were calibrated in Adelaide at the SA Department of Water in calibration pits constructed under the supervision of the CSIRO; the tools are recalibrated annually. Energy Metals and gamma logging contractors run regular sensitivity checks to ensure the accuracy and reproducibility of probe data using a standard radioactive source. The raw gamma ray data was converted from counts per second to equivalent $U_3O_8$ values ($eU_3O_8$ in ppm) using the probe calibration factors determined in Adelaide together with attenuation and correction factors determined from hole diameter, water/fluid level and casing (if any) characteristics. The $eU_3O_8$ data is filtered (deconvolved) to more closely reproduce true grades and thicknesses, essential where narrow mineralised zones are encountered. The various calibration factors, deconvolution parameters and $eU_3O_8$ determinations were compiled and/or calculated by David Wilson BSc MSc MAusIMM from 3D Exploration |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Pty Ltd based in Perth, Western Australia. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Significant uranium intersections were verified by specialist geologist Mr Lindsay Dudfield of Western Geological Services. Mr Dudfield is a Non-Executive director of Energy Metals Ltd.<br>• No holes have been twinned at the Manyingee East prospect thus far however repeat gamma logs were conducted to confirm consistency.<br>• Primary data (drill hole design sheets, physical properties and significant gamma logging intervals) from the field were recorded in hardcopy. Hard copies are entered into an electronic Micromine .dat file format before being validated and imported into a GeoBank database by the database administrator. A validated file is exported and available on EME Perth office server. The database server is backed up regulary. Hardcopies are archived in the Perth office.<br>• No adjustment to the deconvolved gamma log $eU_3O_8$ values provided by 3D Exploration Pty Ltd have been made. No disequilibrium correction factor has been applied. |
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • All Manyingee East drill hole collar pickups were conducted by EME technicians using an Altus APS-3 RTK base receiver & rover (RTK DGPS). The precision quoted by Altus is 0.6cm in the horizontal and 1cm in the vertical plane. A local base station was established at a Survey Control Point via the AUSPOS system. Elevations are derived AHD heights computed using the AUSGeoid09. The centre of the drill collar cap was measured.<br>• All data and coordinates for the project are located on the MGA94 grid, Zone 50 using the GDA94 datum. Co-ordinates are recorded in Eastings and Northings format.<br>• Topographic control of EME drilling collars by RTK DGPS are quoted as being accurate to 0.01m ± 1ppm by Altus. As all holes were vertical and of relative shallow depth; no inclination measurements or down-hole surveys were undertaken. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.* | • Planned drill holes at the Manyingee East prospect are located in a grid formation with a nominal spacing of 140 m between holes (Northings) and 260 m spacing between lines (Eastings).<br>• Energy Metals consider the spacing sufficient for the purposes of preliminary geological interpretation/correlation and to establish |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | continuity of mineralisation, grade and stratigraphy. In-fill drilling may be conducted at a later date.<br>• Lithological sampling at 2 metre intervals was undertaken up to metre 30 as this is the average depth of Cenozoic cover over the buried palaeochannel system. Gamma logs were measured at 5 cm spacing and were composited at 0.5 m and 1.0 m intervals for display purposes only. |
| *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.*<br>• *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 hosted by stratiform sediments located within a buried palaeochannel network; no structural controls have been identified to date. Mineralisation is controlled by physical and chemical characteristics of the host rock such as permeability and redox state.<br>• Mineralisation is essentially horizontally oriented with drilling conducted perpendicular to stratigraphy/mineralisation. Therefore the reported intercepts are considered to be representative of true width and no bias of sampling related to orientation of these zones has been identified. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • The samples retained for this project include drill chip tray samples previously logged at site and several samples for mineralogical assessment. The chain of custody of samples including dispatch and tracking is managed by a designated Radiation Safety Officer. Geological samples are stored in a designated fenced area at site and are transported according to the company's Radiation Management Plan. Drill chip trays are archived at the company's storage facility. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Geophysical logging results have been assessed by David Wilson, the competent person. Previous Manyingee East radiometric logging data (2012) has been reprocessed using new calibration factors due to an update of the grades at the Adelaide calibration pits, however, there was no significant change to the original results. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Mineral tenement* | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint* | • The work to which this information relates was conducted on exploration tenement E08/1480 which is 100% owned and operated |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *and land tenure status* | *ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *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.* | by Energy Metals.<br>• The exploration licence is located within the boundaries of both Yanrey (3114/447) and Minderoo (3114/661) Perpetual Pastoral Leases, which is covered by the THALANJYI Native Title Claim (WC99/45).<br>• The exploration licence is held in good standing with no known impediments. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Work undertaken by CRA Exploration Pty Ltd in the 1970's identified several palaeochannels in the Yanrey area prospective for uranium mineralisation. CRA drilled over 200 holes in the Yanrey project area which identified the Manyingee Uranium deposit currently held by Paladin Energy Ltd. Through the 1980's & 1990's Total Mining/Afmeco conducted extensive drilling, hydrogeological and feasibility studies including a field leach trial at the Manyingee deposit. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Manyingee East project is a uranium, sandstone-hosted, roll-front style deposit controlled by both permeability and redox variations within Cretaceous age palaeochannel sediments. The palaeochannel is incised into granite and metamorphic basement of Proterozoic age. The palaeochannel is a north-northwest trending, ancient meandering river system of approx. 1 to 2km width and is buried by up to 30m of Cenozoic and younger cover. |
| *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:*<br>o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *down hole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • Refer to Table 1 in the body of the announcement: Drill hole information |
| *Data* | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,* | • Exploration results, i.e. mineralised intercepts, are reported as |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *aggregation methods* | *maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | equivalent $U_3O_8$ values ($eU_3O_8$) from processed gamma logs. To assess significant intersections, a cut-off grade of 100 ppm $eU_3O_8$ has been applied together with a minimum thickness of 0.25 m, a maximum internal dilution of 1m and a grade x thickness value >100. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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 stratigraphy and mineralisation is predominantly flat lying. All holes have been drilled vertically at -90 degrees, perpendicular to bedding planes and true widths of intersections are estimated to be 100% of the reported down hole 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.* | • Refer to Figures 1 & 2 in the body of the announcement: Thematic map and cross-sectional view. |
| *Balanced reporting* | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration 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.* | • Refer to Table 2 in the body of the announcement: Significantly Mineralised Intercepts. |
| *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.* | • As this was the first significant drilling program of the project area no other meaningful data or material not already in the public domain is available.<br>• Although EME has not undertaken a detailed analysis of uranium disequilibrium and has not applied such a factor to the results reported here, Paladin Energy Ltd reported a disequilibrium factor of 1.07 for the adjacent Manyingee Deposit. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • EME plans to undertake further exploration and infill drilling to extend the continuity of known mineralisation.<br>• Depending on an evaluation of results, future work is likely to include estimation of a JORC compliant resource. |