Deep Yellow Limited

ASX Announcement ASX: DYL

17 April 2018

TUMAS PALAEOCHANNEL DRILLING RETURNING POSITIVE RESULTS

Highlights

- **Semi-regional drilling campaign - 89 holes drilled for 3984m west of Tumas 3 deposit**
  - **22 holes identified uranium mineralisation with one area earmarked for follow-up drilling**
- **Tumas 3 East extension resource drilling commenced with 84 holes drilled for 1,939m**
  - **Resource drilling success rate of 60% with 50 out of the 84 holes returning mineralisation >100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m**
- **Strongest intersections from the resource drilling include:**
  - **TB3R543 6m at 346 ppm eU_3O_8 from 4m**
  - **TB3R569 7m at 413 ppm eU_3O_8 from 6m**
  - **TB3R593 8m at 733 ppm eU_3O_8 from 3m**
- **Mineralisation is calcrete associated hosted within palaeochannels, similar to the Langer Heinrich uranium mine located 30km to the north east**

Deep Yellow Limited (**Deep Yellow**) is pleased to report continued encouraging drilling results from the ongoing semi-regional exploration and Tumas 3 East resource drilling program which is being carried out on EPL3496. This EPL is held by Deep Yellow's wholly-owned subsidiary, Reptile Uranium Namibia (Pty) Ltd (**RUN**).

As reported previously, the programs commenced 12 February 2018 with semi-regional exploration drilling to the west of Tumas 3. Phase 1 of this regional program was completed on 21 March with 89 RC holes drilled for 3,984m. This was immediately followed by resource drilling east of the Tumas 3 uranium deposit with 84 RC holes drilled for 1939m and work is ongoing. The balance of the 10,000m campaign remaining to be drilled in the period to 30 June 2018 is continuing and will focus on resource drilling over the Tumas 3 east and Tumas 1 & 2 extension areas plus further semi-regional exploration drilling. Figure 1 shows the palaeochannel system and prospect locations.

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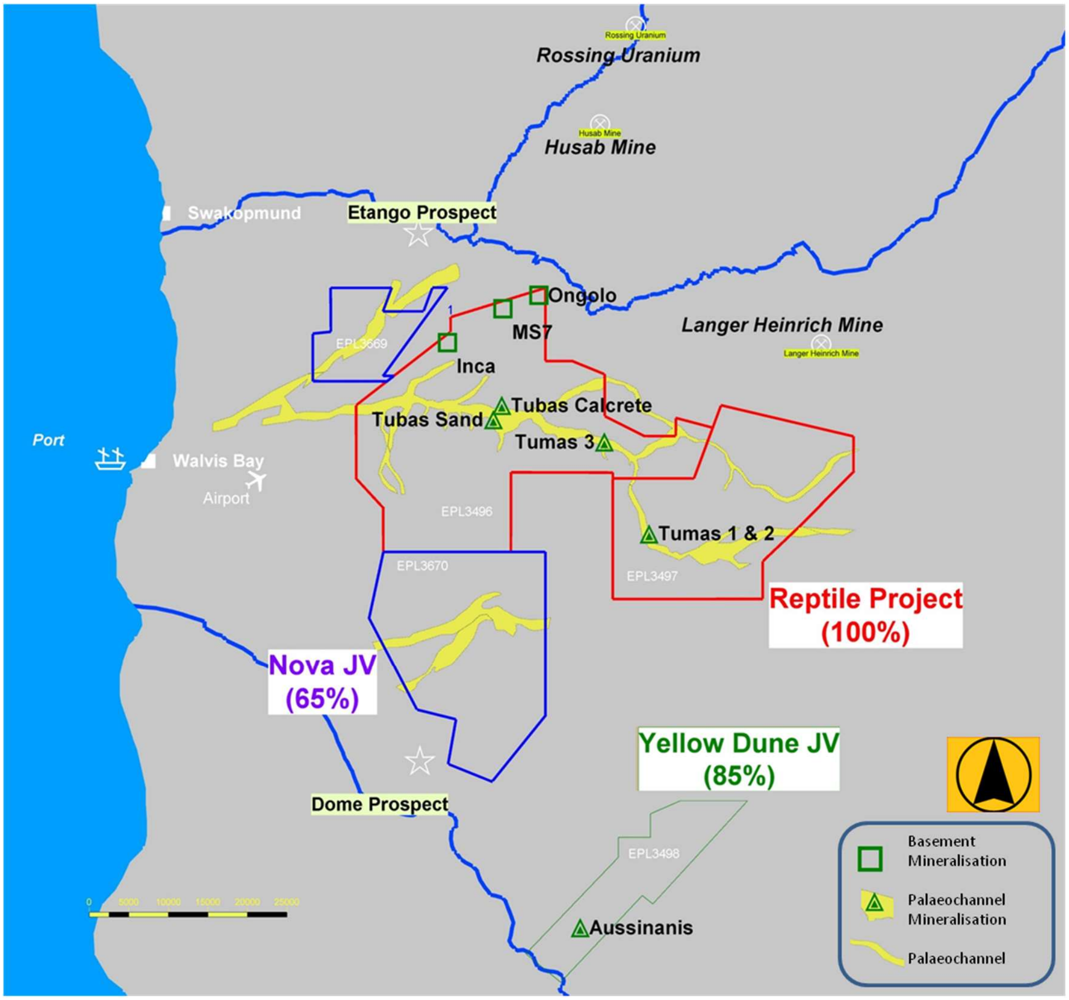

***Figure 1**: EPLs 3496, 3497 showing Tumas 3, Tumas 1&2 and Tubas Red Sand deposits occurring within the Tumas palaeochannel system*

Resource Drilling

The resource drilling east of the Tumas 3 deposit targeted the mineralised zone which was broadly delineated during the November 2017 drilling program. The latest drilling has confirmed existence of the predicted continuous uranium mineralisation extending over 2km in length. Of the total 84 holes drilled, 50 returned positive results – an overall 60% success rate. Equivalent uranium oxide (eU_3O_8) values as reported herein have been determined by Deep Yellow personnel and these will be validated 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.

This infill work showed uranium mineralisation occurring on all the new profiles drilled with 50 of 84 holes returning positive results. Figure 2 shows the resource drill hole locations in relation to the Tumas 3 deposit. The width of the mineralisation varies between 200 and 400m with variable thicknesses of 1 to 8 m. The mineralisation remains open to the east and south. Figure 3 shows a drill-hole cross section across the Tumas 3 eastern extension and outlines the continuous nature of the uranium mineralisation and also the variability and complexity of the palaeochannel topography.

The infill drilling in this area is continuing and will also include testing of the tributary channel identified from the November 2017 drilling.

Mineralised intersections from the resource drilling that are above the 100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m cut-off are tabulated in Table 1, Appendix 1.

Semi-Regional Exploration Drilling

The semi-regional exploration drilling has now explored approximately 20 km of the palaeochannel system that extends west from the Tumas 3 deposit. Drill hole spacing chosen was highly variable ranging from 100 to 200m spaced holes along profiles 400 to 800m apart. The drill hole spacing was aimed at identifying new uranium mineralisation within the untested portion of palaeochannel system where 3 of the previously defined 7 semi-regional target zones exist. Due to access clearance issues (now resolved) the central part of this zone could not be explored in the current program and this will now be tested later in the year. Elsewhere the drilling did however identify promising uranium mineralisation in a tributary to the main channel located approximately 3km north of the Tubas Red Sand deposit. This drilling identified 3 to 8m thick > 100ppm eU_3O_8 uranium mineralisation over a 200 to 300m width on 2 drill sections 400m apart. Figure 4 shows the exploration drill hole locations and the palaeochannel outlines west of the Tumas 3 deposit.

In total 22 (or 25%) of the 89 exploratory drill holes returned uranium mineralisation > 100 ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m. It should however be noted lower grade uranium mineralisation was identified in a large proportion of the semi-regional drilling supporting management's proposition that a large-scale uranium mineralisation event has occurred throughout the palaeochannel system where tested.

Mineralised intersections from the semi-regional exploration drilling >100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m cut-off are tabulated in Table 2, Appendix 1. Figure 4 also shows the semi-regional exploration drill hole locations. All drill hole locations are listed in Table 3, Appendix 1.

<u>Analysis</u>

The results of both the semi-regional exploration and targeted resource drilling are very encouraging. The drilling has confirmed the continuous nature of mineralisation associated with the eastern extension of Tumas 3 and importantly has identified new uranium mineralisation in the palaeochannel system to the west of this zone.

The 2018 drill program which is still ongoing has extended the mineralisation at Tumas 3 by 2km and is demonstrating that the mineralisation has the potential to extend over a +7km strike length in the Tumas 3 area. Also, additional mineralisation is expected to be found in a tributary entering the main channel from the east. 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 that head westward toward the ocean. The current results again show that, apart from the benefit gained by the re-interpretation of the existing airborne geophysical data to locate the prospective palaeochannel systems more accurately, discovery is only possible by drilling.

Appendix 1 Tables 1 and 2 list the 50 resource drilling holes and 22 semi-regional exploration drill holes returning uranium intersections above cut-off and showing equivalent uranium values in ppm and thickness with hole depth and coordinates provided. Table 3 in Appendix 1 lists all drill holes completed to 14 April 2018 from the current drilling program which are the subject of this release.

Conclusion

This third (ongoing) drilling campaign is again producing successful results. It is confirming that the previously discovered Tumas 3 deposit can be expanded. This is not only expected to add to the current uranium resource base of this project but, just as significantly, emphasises the strong exploration potential of the extensive, uranium-fertile palaeochannel system within which the new Tumas 3 discovery occurs.

There are now 4 distinct mineralised zones (Tumas 1 & 2, Tumas 3 and Tubas Sand/calcrete deposits) identified within the 125km of palaeochannels that occur within the Reptile project tenements (see figure1). Some 75%, or approximately 90 km, of this palaeochannel system which deepens to the west remains to be properly tested.

These positive results both from the current and 2017 drilling and reinterpretation of historic exploration data confirm management's confidence that the existing uranium resource base for Langer Heinrich style deposit/s within the Reptile project area can be further increased.

The current drilling program will continue throughout 2018 with infill resource drilling required for resource estimations as well as to semi-regionally explore the extensive palaeochannel system that exists.

An updated inferred resource estimation for the Tumas 3 Zone is expected to be delivered in July 2018.

Yours faithfully

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report 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 (Manager of RUN exploration projects), 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 presentation of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Hirsch holds shares in the Company.

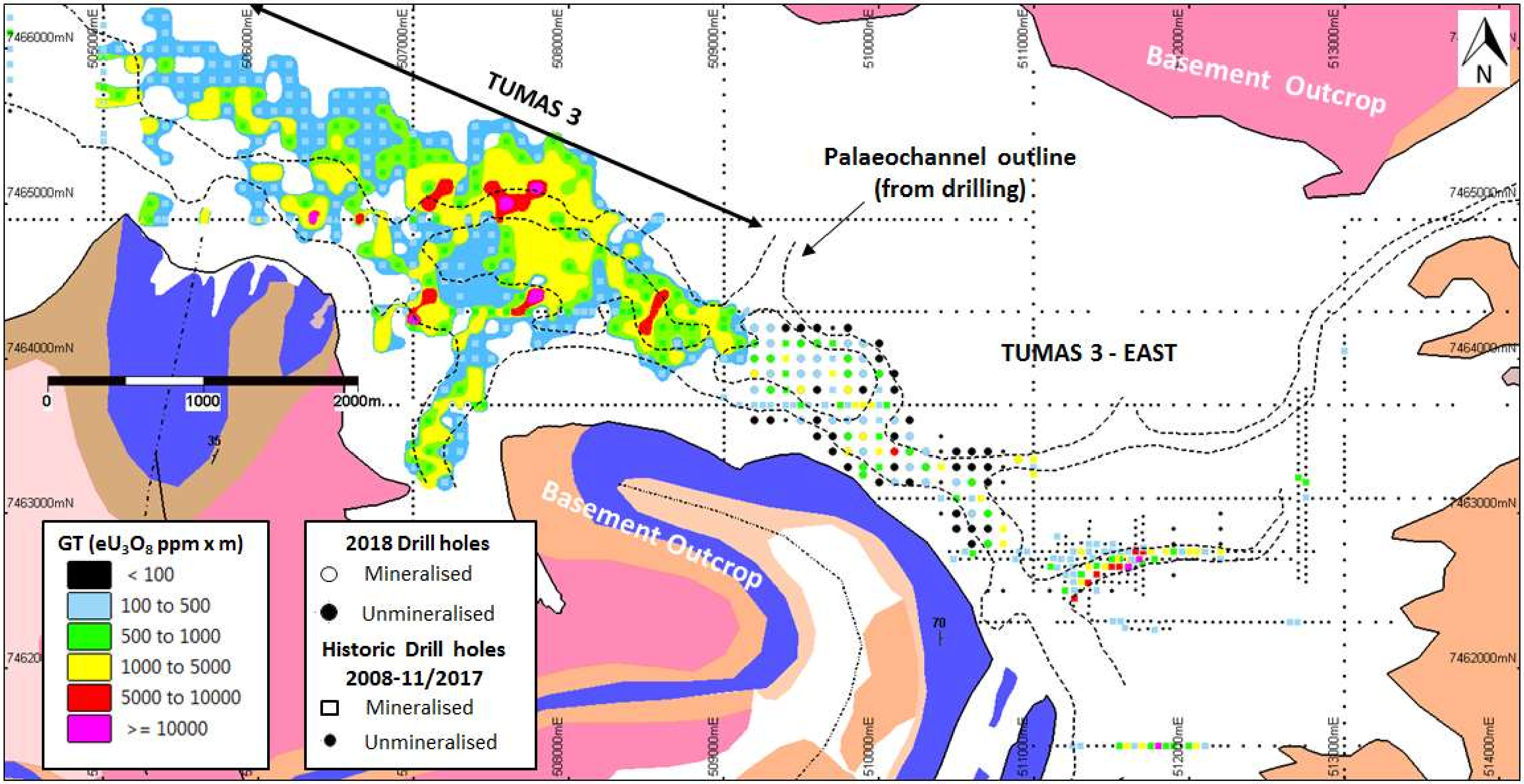

***Figure 2**: Tumas 3 East: Drill hole locations showing the recent resource drilling program and the Tumas 3 deposit shown with contours of eU_3O_8 grade thickness values (GT: eU_3O_8 pmm x m).*

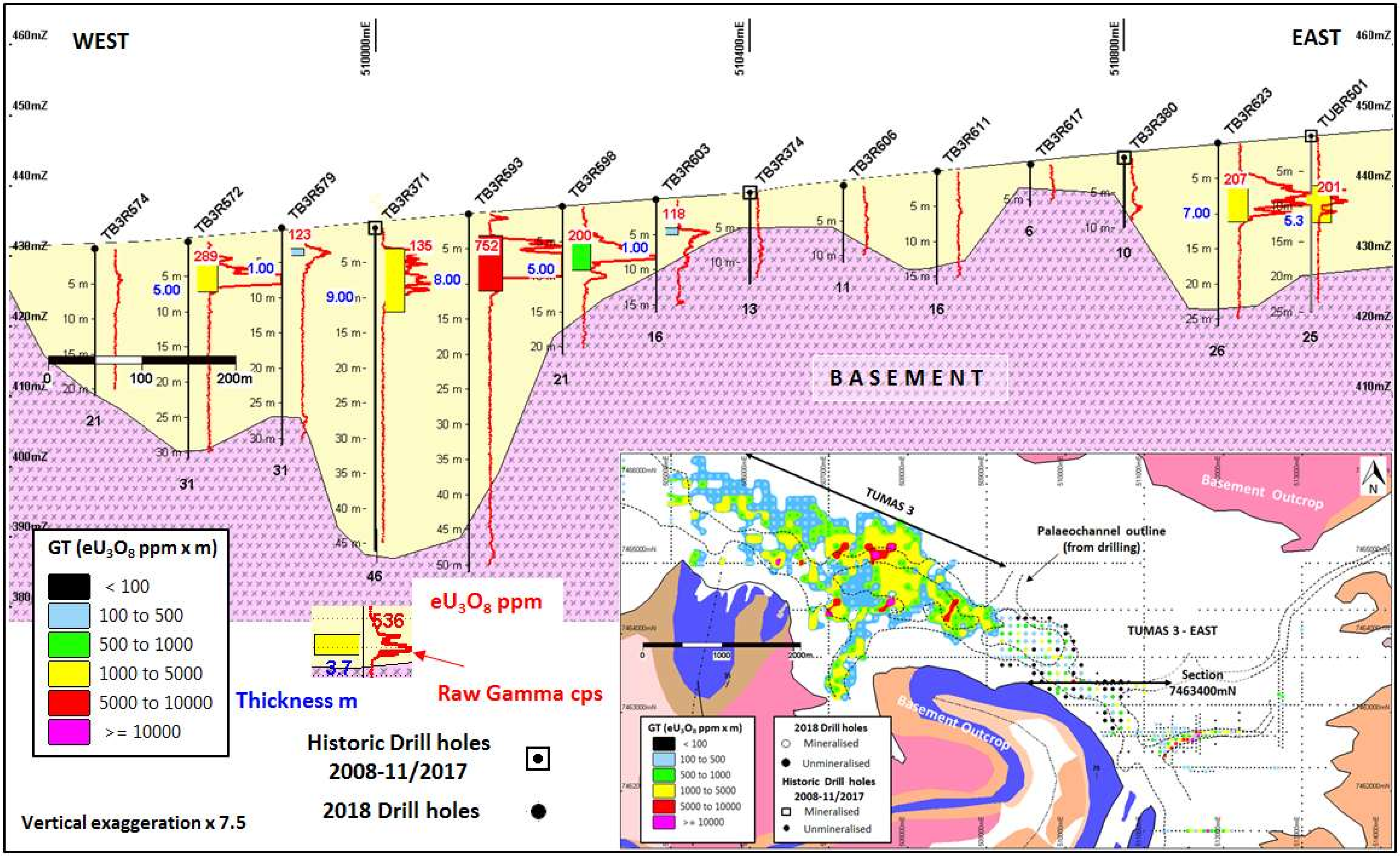

Figure 3: *Tumas 3 East – Cross Section 7463400mN*

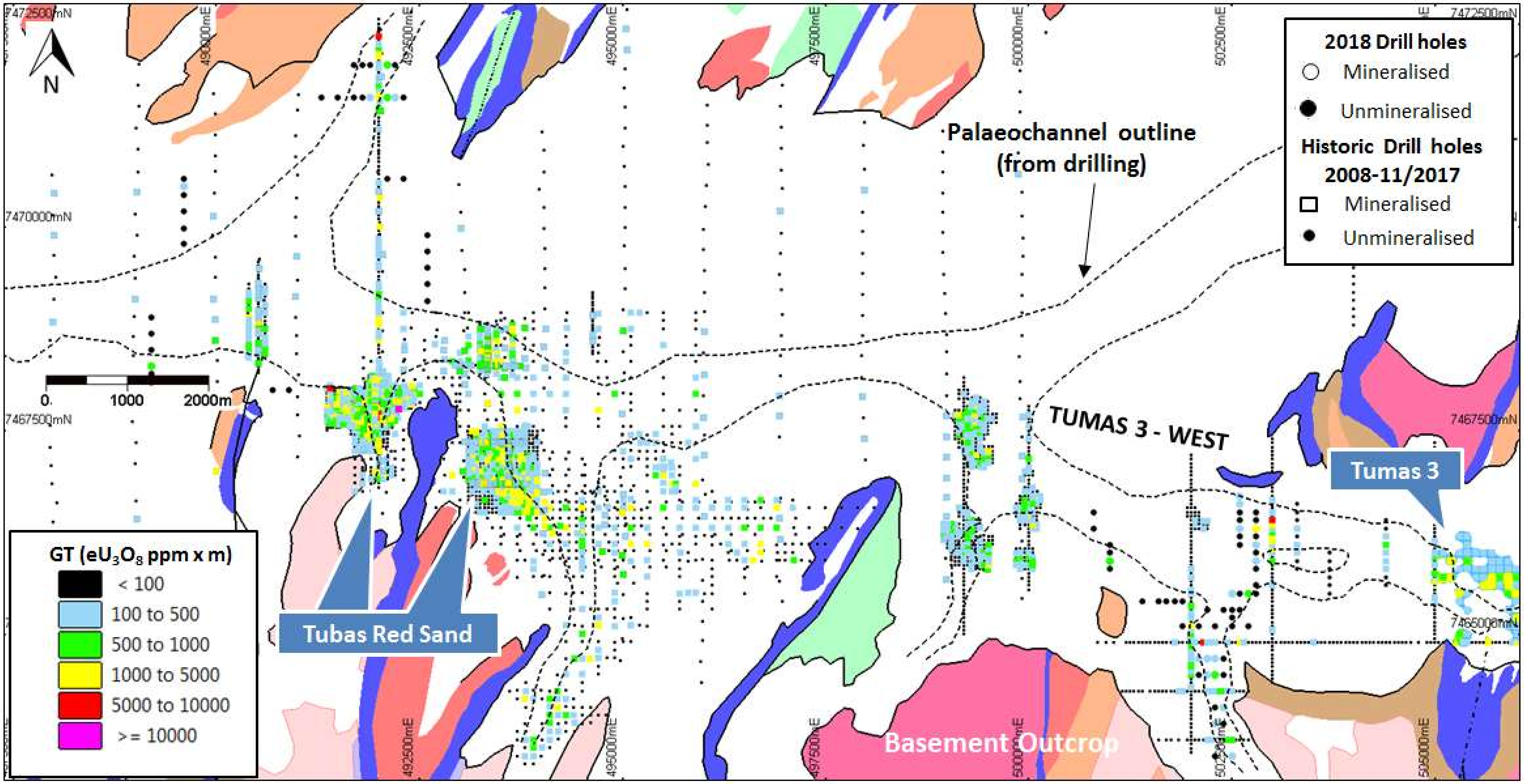

***Figure 4**: Tumas Palaeochannel: Drill hole locations showing the recent semi-regional exploration drilling program west of the Tumas 3 deposit. Drill hole collars are coloured according to eU_3O_8 grade thickness values (GT: ppm eU_3O_8 x m).*

Appendix 1

TABLE 1 –Tumas 3 East: Resource Drilling Mineralised Intersections > 100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m (50 holes)

TUMAS 3 EAST - RESOURCE 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)
TB3R540	8.1	1.0	103	8.1	103	509200	7464200	427	26
TB3R541	6.1	4.0	142	7.1	281	509200	7464100	427	31
TB3R542	5.0	4.0	181	7.0	481	509200	7464000	427	16
TB3R543	4.0	6.0	346	8.0	1370	509200	7463900	427	16
TB3R544	4.1	2.0	118	5.1	137	509200	7463800	426	36
TB3R547	2.1	5.0	180	6.1	461	509300	7463800	428	31
TB3R548	5.1	2.0	127	6.1	140	509300	7463900	428	11
TB3R549	4.1	4.0	170	8.1	401	509300	7464000	428	11
TB3R550	6.1	1.0	126	6.1	126	509300	7464100	428	21
TB3R551	5.1	2.0	100	6.1	101	509300	7464200	428	16
TB3R554	6.0	4.0	164	8.0	324	509500	7464100	430	11
TB3R555	5.1	4.0	105	7.1	222	509500	7464000	430	11
TB3R556	6.0	2.0	117	6.0	118	509500	7463900	430	11
TB3R557	5.1	5.0	202	9.0	321	509500	7463800	430	11
TB3R558	3.1	1.0	102	3.1	102	509500	7463600	430	51
TB3R561	5.1	4.0	110	6.1	172	509600	7463900	431	11
TB3R562	6.1	2.0	108	7.1	151	509600	7464000	431	11
TB3R563	6.1	5.0	176	9.1	330	509600	7464100	431	21

TUMAS 3 EAST - RESOURCE 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)**
TABLE 1 – (cont'd)									
TB3R566	8.1	2.0	101	9.1	116	509800	7464100	434	31
TB3R567	5.9	5.0	112	9.9	198	509800	7464000	433	16
TB3R568	6.1	4.0	162	7.1	318	509800	7463900	433	16
TB3R569	6.1	7.0	413	9.1	1378	509800	7463800	433	16
TB3R570	5.1	1.0	139	5.1	139	509800	7463600	433	26
TB3R570	7.1	1.0	109	7.1	109				
TB3R571	4.1	4.0	153	6.1	421	509800	7463500	432	41
TB3R572	2.1	5.0	275	5.1	760	509800	7463400	432	31
TB3R576	5.1	1.0	109	5.1	109	509700	7463600	431	31
TB3R577	5.1	4.0	107	5.1	193	509900	7463600	434	26
TB3R578	4.1	7.0	303	6.1	1018	509900	7463500	434	51
TB3R579	3.0	1.0	109	3.0	109	509900	7463400	434	31
TB3R580	3.1	4.0	129	4.1	305	509900	7463300	434	26
TB3R582	8.1	1.0	159	8.1	159	509900	7463900	434	11
TB3R583	8.1	2.0	113	9.1	119	509900	7464000	434	16
TB3R584	9.1	1.0	112	9.1	112	509900	7464100	434	26
TB3R585	11.1	5.0	120	13.1	188	510000	7463900	436	26
TB3R591	5.0	4.0	102	8.0	164	510100	7463600	436	16
TB3R593	3.1	8.0	733	7.1	2939	510100	7463400	436	51
TB3R595	5.1	1.0	100	5.1	100	510100	7463200	436	31

TUMAS 3 EAST - RESOURCE 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)**
TB3R597	5.1	1.0	150	5.1	150	510200	7463500	437	11
TB3R598	4.1	5.0	185	7.1	343	510200	7463400	437	21
TB3R599	5.0	4.0	107	7.0	133	510200	7463300	437	31
TB3R602	3.1	1.0	110	3.1	110	509900	7463250	434	16
TB3R602	5.1	5.0	192	5.1	396				
TB3R603	4.1	1.0	104	4.1	104	510300	7463400	438	16
TB3R604	6.1	5.0	112	10.1	147	510300	7463300	438	51
TB3R605	5.1	2.0	100	6.1	109	510300	7463200	438	16
TB3R608	5.1	2.0	105	5.1	124	510500	7463200	440	51
TB3R608	10.1	1.0	104	10.1	104				
TB3R613	4.1	6.0	109	6.1	174	510600	7463200	442	51
TB3R614	12.1	1.0	101	12.1	101	510600	7463000	442	31
TB3R620	9.1	6.0	114	11.1	158	510700	7463000	442	51
TB3R622	5.0	5.0	135	9.0	240	510700	7462800	442	36
TB3R623	4.1	7.0	202	7.1	328	510900	7463350	446	26

TABLE 2 – Semi-Regional Exploration Mineralised Intersections > 100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m (20 holes)

WEST OF TUMAS 3 DEPOSIT – SEMI-REGIONAL 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)**
TB3R420	7.1	3.0	106	8.1	145	502600	7466600	358	31
TB3R424	31.0	1.0	112	31.0	112	502600	7466300	358	71
TB3R425	7.1	1.0	110	7.1	110	502600	7466700	358	21
TB3R474	20.1	1.0	123	20.1	123	502200	7464700	363	41
TB3R474	27.1	3.0	113	28.1	240				
TB3R475	20.0	2.0	100	21.0	115	502300	7464700	363	46
TB3R477	19.1	4.0	112	22.1	202	502100	7464700	363	36
TB3R478	16.0	5.0	117	20.0	150	502300	7464500	365	41
TB3R480	16.0	3.0	106	18.0	223				
TB3R482	12.1	3.0	106	13.0	144	502400	7464100	369	36
TB3R485	15.1	1.0	108	15.1	108	502300	7463900	373	41
TB3R487	6.1	2.0	116	6.1	117	502500	7463500	376	31
TB3R488	24.1	5.0	171	28.1	284	502700	7465500	360	61
TB3R490	33.1	1.0	114	33.1	114	502500	7465500	358	56
TB3R490	53.1	1.8	102	54.1	216				
TB3R492	22.1	8.0	230	24.1	532	502800	7466300	360	66
TB3R495	22.1	2.0	106	22.1	162	502800	7466100	360	56

TABLE 2 – (cont'd)									
TB3R497	22.1	3.0	112	23.1	181	502800	7465900	360	56
TB3R501	13.1	6.0	115	18.1	139	501000	7465900	347	26
TB3R509	8.0	3.0	122	10.0	222	491900	7471600	295	26
TB3R514	5.1	6.0	138	9.0	263	492100	7471600	297	36
TB3R515	4.1	5.0	130	6.0	211	492100	7472000	299	36
TB3R517	4.0	6.0	101	9.0	157	492200	7471600	297	21
TB3R529	8.1	1.0	100	8.1	100	489600	7470500	288	46
TB3R537	8.2	3.0	182	8.2	386	489200	7468300	275	61

TABLE 3 - Drill Hole Locations – 173 RC Holes drilled February 12 to April 14 2018

West of Tumas 3 Deposit – Semi-Regional Exploration				
(89 holes drilled from 12 February to 21 March 2018)				
Hole ID	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**TD (m)**
TB3R420	502600	7466600	358	31
TB3R421	502600	7466500	358	36
TB3R422	502600	7466400	358	61
TB3R423	502600	7466200	358	76
TB3R424	502600	7466300	358	71
TB3R425	502600	7466700	358	21
TB3R426	502600	7466100	358	56
TB3R458	502200	7465300	357	41
TB3R459	502400	7465300	358	61
TB3R460	502500	7465300	358	46
TB3R461	501800	7465400	354	41
TB3R462	501600	7465400	353	46
TB3R463	501400	7465400	353	41
TB3R464	501000	7466100	346	51
TB3R465	501700	7465400	354	41
TB3R466	501900	7465400	355	31
TB3R467	502600	7465300	359	51
TB3R468	502500	7465200	358	51
TB3R469	502500	7465100	359	46

Table 3 – cont'd				
TB3R470	502700	7465100	360	41
TB3R471	502300	7465100	359	31
TB3R472	502100	7465100	359	56
TB3R473	501900	7465100	358	26
TB3R474	502200	7464700	363	41
TB3R475	502300	7464700	363	46
TB3R476	502400	7464700	363	36
TB3R477	502100	7464700	363	36
TB3R478	502300	7464500	365	41
TB3R479	502100	7464500	365	36
TB3R480	502200	7464500	365	46
TB3R481	502400	7464500	365	26
TB3R482	502400	7464100	369	36
TB3R483	502300	7464100	370	41
TB3R484	502400	7463900	372	31
TB3R485	502300	7463900	372.5	41
TB3R486	502300	7463500	378	16
TB3R487	502500	7463500	376	31
TB3R488	502700	7465500	360	61
TB3R489	502600	7465500	359	61
TB3R490	502500	7465500	358	56
TB3R491	502800	7466500	360	41
TB3R492	502800	7466300	360	66
TB3R493	502800	7466400	360	61
TB3R494	502800	7466200	360	71
TB3R495	502800	7466100	360	56
TB3R496	502800	7466000	360	51
TB3R497	502800	7465900	360	56
TB3R498	502800	7465800	360	61
TB3R499	502800	7465500	361	51
TB3R500	502800	7465600	360	56
TB3R501	501000	7465900	347	26
TB3R502	501000	7465800	347	16
TB3R503	501000	7466000	347	41
TB3R504	500800	7466500	347	71
TB3R505	500800	7466300	343	66
TB3R506	491900	7472000	299	41
TB3R507	491700	7472000	299	21
TB3R508	492200	7472000	299	31
TB3R509	491900	7471600	295	26
TB3R510	491700	7471600	295	21
TB3R511	491500	7471600	295	26
TB3R512	491300	7471600	295	41
TB3R513	491800	7471600	295	21
TB3R514	492100	7471600	297	36
TB3R515	492100	7472000	299	36

Table 3 – cont'd				
TB3R516	491800	7472000	299	41
TB3R517	492200	7471600	297	21
TB3R518	492300	7471600	297	16
TB3R519	492100	7470600	295	31
TB3R520	492300	7470600	297	21
TB3R521	492600	7469900	295	21
TB3R522	492600	7469700	299	36
TB3R523	492600	7469500	299	46
TB3R524	492600	7469300	297	46
TB3R525	492600	7469100	291	51
TB3R526	490700	7468000	277	51
TB3R527	490900	7468000	280	61
TB3R528	489600	7470600	288	41
TB3R529	489600	7470500	288	46
TB3R530	489600	7470400	287	51
TB3R531	489600	7470200	280	46
TB3R532	489600	7469985	277	51
TB3R533	489600	7469800	272	51
TB3R534	489200	7468900	268	91
TB3R535	489200	7468700	269	96
TB3R536	489200	7468500	272	61
TB3R537	489200	7468300	275	61
TB3R538	489200	7468200	271	61
TB3R539	489200	7468100	268	61
Tumas 3 East – Resource Extension Drilling				
(84 holes drilled from 22 March to 13 April 2018)				
Hole ID	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**TD (m)**
TB3R540	509200	7464200	427	26
TB3R541	509200	7464100	427	31
TB3R542	509200	7464000	427	16
TB3R543	509200	7463900	427	16
TB3R544	509200	7463800	426	36
TB3R545	509200	7463600	427	11
TB3R546	509300	7463600	428	16
TB3R547	509300	7463800	428	31
TB3R548	509300	7463900	428	11
TB3R549	509300	7464000	428	11
TB3R550	509300	7464100	428	21
TB3R551	509300	7464200	428	16
TB3R552	509400	7464200	429	11
TB3R553	509500	7464200	430	36
TB3R554	509500	7464100	430	11
TB3R555	509500	7464000	430	11
TB3R556	509500	7463900	430	11
TB3R557	509500	7463800	430	11
TB3R558	509500	7463600	430	51

Table 3 – cont'd

TB3R559	509600	7463600	431	41
TB3R560	509600	7463800	431	11
TB3R561	509600	7463900	431	11
TB3R562	509600	7464000	431	11
TB3R563	509600	7464100	431	21
TB3R564	509600	7464200	431	16
TB3R565	509800	7464200	434	11
TB3R566	509800	7464100	434	31
TB3R567	509800	7464000	433	16
TB3R568	509800	7463900	433	16
TB3R569	509800	7463800	433	16
TB3R570	509800	7463600	433	26
TB3R571	509800	7463500	432	41
TB3R572	509800	7463400	432	31
TB3R573	509600	7463500	431	31
TB3R574	509700	7463400	431	21
TB3R575	509700	7463500	431	26
TB3R576	509700	7463600	431	31
TB3R577	509900	7463600	434	26
TB3R578	509900	7463500	434	51
TB3R579	509900	7463400	434	31
TB3R580	509900	7463300	434	26
TB3R581	509900	7463800	434	11
TB3R582	509900	7463900	434	11
TB3R583	509900	7464000	434	16
TB3R584	509900	7464100	434	26
TB3R585	510000	7463900	436	26
TB3R586	510100	7463800	436	26
TB3R587	510100	7463900	436	11
TB3R588	510000	7464000	436	26
TB3R589	510000	7464100	436	21
TB3R590	510000	7463200	436	21
TB3R591	510100	7463600	436	16
TB3R592	510100	7463500	436	11
TB3R593	510100	7463400	436	51
TB3R594	510100	7463300	436	26
TB3R595	510100	7463200	436	31
TB3R596	510200	7463600	437	11
TB3R597	510200	7463500	437	11
TB3R598	510200	7463400	437	21
TB3R599	510200	7463300	437	31
TB3R600	510200	7463200	437	21
TB3R601	509800	7463300	433	11
TB3R602	509900	7463250	434	16
TB3R603	510300	7463400	438	16
TB3R604	510300	7463300	438	51

Table 3 – cont'd				
TB3R605	510300	7463200	438	16
TB3R606	510500	7463400	440	11
TB3R607	510500	7463300	440	16
TB3R608	510500	7463200	440	51
TB3R609	510500	7463000	440	36
TB3R610	510500	7462900	440	21
TB3R611	510600	7463400	442	16
TB3R612	510600	7463300	442	11
TB3R613	510600	7463200	442	51
TB3R614	510600	7463000	442	31
TB3R615	510600	7462900	442	26
TB3R616	510600	7462800	442	16
TB3R617	510700	7463400	443	6
TB3R618	510700	7463300	443	11
TB3R619	510700	7463200	442	26
TB3R620	510700	7463000	442	51
TB3R621	510700	7462900	442	36
TB3R622	510700	7462800	442	36
TB3R623	510900	7463350	446	26

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 (e.g. 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 ganna 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 the late June quarter. 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** • 33mm Auslog 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. • Auslog probes were re-calibrated at the calibration pit located at Langer Heinrich Mine site in December 2014 and again in May 2015. • Four probes (T010, T030, 162 and T165) one which (162) are used at the current program were calibrated again at the Langer Heinrich calibration pit in early April 2017. • During drilling, the probe 162 was checked daily against a standard source. All probing was done with probe T162. • Gamma measurements were taken at 5cm intervals at a logging speed of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		approximately 2m per minute. • Probing was done immediately after drilling mainly through the drill rods and in 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 each 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 1m. 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 pulverised to produce a subset for XRF-analysis. • It is planned that 10 to 20% of the mineralisation from the Tumas drilling will be assayed for U_3O_8 by loose powder XRF or ICP-MS. • 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 (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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 drilling program. • All holes are being drilled vertically and intersections measured present true thicknesses.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Drill chip recoveries are good at around 90%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 were assessed by weighing 1m drill chip samples at the drill site. Weights were recorded in sample tag books. • Sample loss was minimised 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 analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• 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 2014 was ICP-MS which is also considered industry standard and appropriate as well. • Downhole gamma tools were used as explained under 'Sampling techniques'.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	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. • Twinning RC holes was not considered due to the high variability in grade distribution. • 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 optimised along channel direction. The drilling program was exploratory and infill in nature and drill hole spacing varied at 100 to 200m along 400 to 800m spaced lines. • 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 1m composites down hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
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 1m intervals. Total-gamma count data is being collected at 5cm 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 RMR 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 EPL3496. • The EPL was originally granted to Reptile Uranium Namibia (Pty) Ltd (RUN) in 2006. The EPL is in good standing and is 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 Black Empowerment 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 this 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 used for resource estimation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Tumas 3 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*	• 173 holes for a total of 5923m have been drilled in the current program up to the 14 April 2018.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill holes: ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *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.*	• All holes were drilled vertically and intersections measured present true thicknesses. • Table 3, Appendix 1 lists all the drill hole locations. Tables 1 and 2 list the results of intersections greater than 100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• 5cm 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 (e.g. '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 (Tables 3) show all drill hole locations. Tables 1 and 2 list the mineralised intervals. • Maps and sections are included in the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results was practised on the 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 (e.g. 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 west and east of the currently defined Tumas 3 deposit 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 has commenced.