ASX Announcement **ASX: DYL OTCQB: DYLLF**

11 July 2018

Uranium Resource at Tumas 3 Expanded by 32%

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Resource extension drilling produces an overall Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 31.2Mlb grading 377ppm eU_3O_8 for the expanding Tumas 3 deposit.**
  - **A 32% resource growth achieved while maintaining the average grade.**
- **In 18 months have doubled the pre-2017 32.1Mlb palaeochannel related Mineral Resource base on the Reptile Project, now reaching 63.3Mlb grading 301ppm eU_3O_8.**
  - **Highly positive progress continues to advance the project toward achieving stated calcrete mineral resource target.**
- **Drilling planned west of Tumas mineralisation remains open to further enhance resource base**
  - **85km of uranium fertile palaeochannels offering highly prospective targets remain to be properly tested.**
- **Mineralisation is calcrete associated and hosted in palaeochannels, similar to the Langer Heinrich uranium mine located 30km to the north-east.**

Deep Yellow Limited (ASX: DYL) (**Deep Yellow**) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Tumas 3 deposit which, at a 200ppm eU_3O_8 cut-off now contains 31.2Mlb Inferred Mineral Resources at 377ppm eU_3O_8 an increase of 32% to the maiden Mineral Resource as announced to the ASX on 27 Sept 2017. The deposit occurs on EPL3496, held by the Deep Yellow wholly-owned subsidiary Reptile Uranium Namibia (Pty) Ltd. The MRE was undertaken using various cut-off grades using a minimum thickness of 1m and conforms to the 2012 JORC Code of Mineral Resource Reporting.

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A 4-month resource extension RC drilling program was completed in June 2018, immediately east and west of Tumas 3 (see Figure 1). Drilling added 6km to the previously identified 4.4km long Tumas 3 discovery and defined extensive uranium mineralisation. Of the 274 RC holes drilled for 6,781m, 125 returned positive results – an overall 46% success rate.

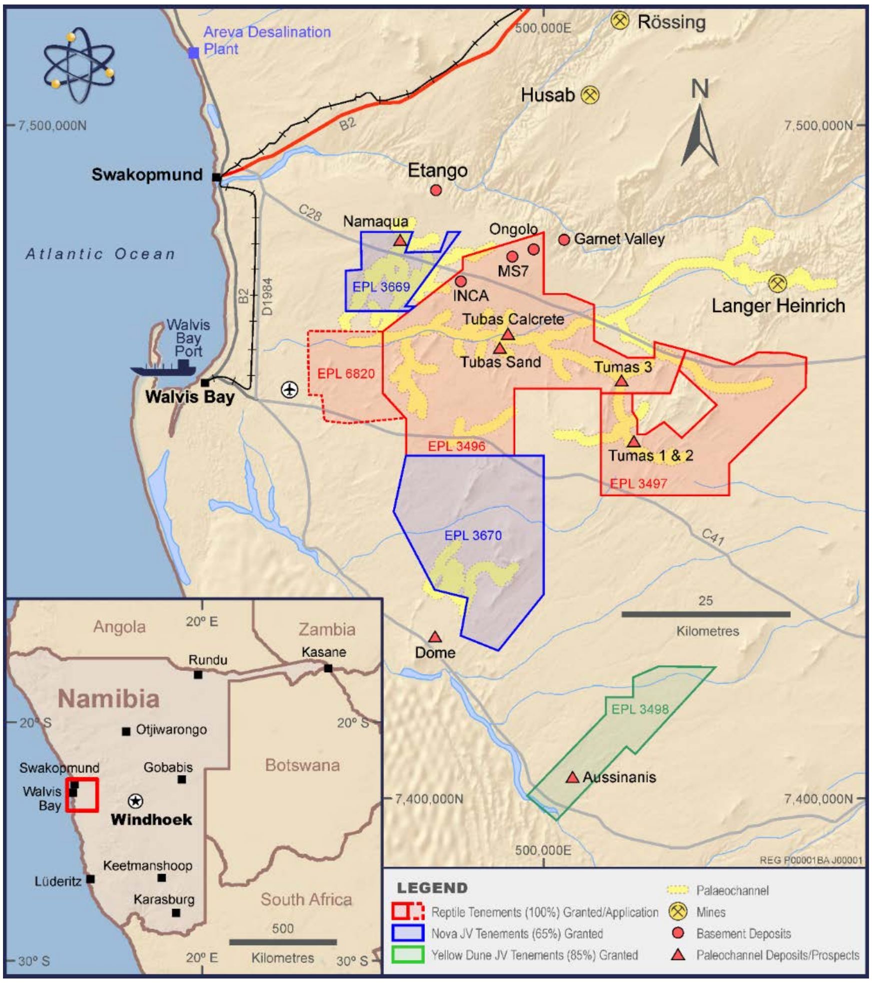

Figure 1: Namibian Locality Map Showing Position of the Tumas Project

The expanded Tumas 3 uranium resource has increased the Company's surficial calcrete palaeochannel Mineral Resource base on its Namibian projects by a significant 62% and now totals 81.3Mlb U_3O_8.

The mineralisation at Tumas 3 occurs as a distinct mineralised body separate from the other uranium mineral resources the Company identified previously within these palaeochannels in its Tumas 1 & 2 and Tubas Red Sands/calcrete deposits (see Figure 1).

The palaeochannels occurring away from these deposits and Tumas 3 have only been sparsely drilled along widely spaced regional lines in part with large sections remaining completely untested.

Exploration Target

As previously reported Deep Yellow has identified 125km of prospective palaeochannel systems providing targets where large sections remain inadequately tested. The very encouraging follow-up drilling just completed identified a further 6km of extensive uranium mineralisation. This was targeted to expand the maiden Resource as announced 27 Sept 2017 at Tumas 3 and has produced a cumulative 63.3Mlb eU_3O_8 attributable to the Reptile Project palaeochannels. With this addition the Company is notably advancing its calcrete resource base towards its stated total Exploration Target[1] of 100 to 150Mlb at a grade range of 300ppm to 500ppm for this type of uranium mineralisation. Deep Yellow's total JORC conforming uranium Mineral Resources on its Namibian projects are shown in Appendix 1.

[1] With the additional resources announced herein, the Company has now determined an MRE of 81.3Mlb of calcrete mineralisation (or 81% of the lower range of the Exploration Target. The Company however acknowledges that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, and that there has been insufficient additional exploration to estimate an expanded Mineral Resource at the date of this report. Additional exploration is planned; however, it is uncertain if this will result in the estimation of an additional expanded Mineral Resource. From the review and evaluation of calcrete associated mineralisation already identified on the Company's tenements which commenced in the December 2017 Quarter and the exploration carried out over recent months, the Company has a greater understanding of the stratigraphy of the palaeochannels which host mineralisation. This work has provided renewed confidence that mineralisation is likely to be identified in targeted but contiguous areas on the Company's tenements.

Targeted tonnage/grades are based on results and understanding from work carried out over past 10 years in this region. The Exploration Targets are planned to be tested over the next 12 to 24 months by continued exploration programs predominantly drill testing of targeted areas.

Tumas 3 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary

The Mineral Resource was estimated by Ordinary Kriging. Cut-off grades used for the expanded MRE included 100, 150, 200, 250, and 300ppm eU_3O_8 and the Inferred Mineral Resources derived from these cut-off grades indicate the mineralisation remains robust and consistent (see Table 1).

The expanded MRE for the extended Tumas 3 deposit at a 200ppm cut off gives an Inferred Mineral Resource of 31.2Mlb at 377ppm eU_3O_8 as shown in in Table 1. The 200ppm eU_3O_8 cut-off has been selected as being the most appropriate for headline reporting of the resource estimations.

Table 1. Tumas 3 Expanded – JORC 2012 MRE- Inferred Resources at various cut-off grades

Cut-off (ppm U_3O_8)	Tonnes (M)	U_3O_8 (ppm)	U_3O_8 (Mlb)
100	57.1	298	37.5
150	46.8	337	34.7
200	**37.5**	**377**	**31.2**
250	26,4	441	25.7
300	19.6	499	21.6

Notes: *Figures have been rounded and totals may reflect small rounding errors.*
eU_3O_8 - equivalent uranium grade as determined by downhole gamma logging.
Gamma probes were calibrated at the Langer Heinrich uranium mine test pit.
During drilling, probes were checked daily against a standard source.

ASX Additional Information

The following is a summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resources as required by Listing Rule 5.8.1 and JORC 2012 Reporting Guidelines

Deposit Parameters: The Tumas 3 uranium mineralisation is of the calcrete type located within an extensive mainly east-west trending palaeochannel system. The uranium mineralisation occurs in conjunction with calcium carbonate precipitations (calcrete) in sediment filled palaeovalleys. Uranium is the only economically extractable metal in this type of mineralisation although vanadium production can be considered if the price for vanadium becomes high enough. Uranium minerals mainly include uranium vanadates. The geology of this type of mineralisation is well understood having been explored over a number of years. The Langer Heinrich uranium mine located 30km to the north-east exploits this type of deposit and has been mined since 2007.

The mineralisation domains used for the current extended MRE study were interpreted to capture continuous zones of mineralisation above 100ppm eU_3O_8. The mineralisation included in this study has a strike length of approximately 10km and ranges in width 100m to 900m extending to a depth of 40 to 50m averaging around 25m below surface along the main Tumas channel. This includes the 3km of mineralisation encountered along 3 associated tributary channels. The mineralisation occurs in a reasonably continuous, seam-like horizon and extends west beyond the currently drilled area. It is closed off to the south-east and remains open to the west.

Drilling for the project was based on RC methods only. Drill holes used in the MRE included the 274 recently drilled holes totalling 6781m, 462 holes drilled in 2017 for 12,323m and 338 historical drill holes totalling 8,343m drilled by Deep Yellow between 2011 and 2012. Drilling achieved recoveries around 90%. All drill chips were geologically logged and their radioactivity was measured. All data were added to the database.

The 2017 and 2018 drilling programs were carried out on a spacing of 100m x 100m. Around the tributary palaeochannels drill spacing was reduced to 50m x 50m if required. Pre-2017 drilling carried out by the Company was along regional 2km spaced drill lines with drill holes spaced 50m apart which was of insufficient resolution to make a discovery.

Methodology: Data used in the MRE is largely based on down-hole radiometric gamma logging taken by a fully calibrated Aus Log gamma logging system which was used in the recent and previous drilling programs. Down-hole gamma readings were taken at 5cm intervals and deconvolved into equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8) before being combined to 1m intervals. Geochemical assays were collected from 1m RC-drilling intervals, which were split to 1 to 1.5kg samples by riffle splitters. 120gm were further pulverised for use in regular XRF determinations and ICP-MS check analysis work. Selected samples from the historical holes previously were also assayed for U_3O_8 by ICP-MS method to confirm the XRF results. For further description of sampling techniques and associated data see Appendix 2 Table 1

The geochemical assays were used to confirm the validity of the eU_3O_8 values determined by down-hole gamma probing. After validation, the eU_3O_8 values derived from the down-hole gamma logging were given preference over geochemical assays for the resource estimation.

The relevant drill hole details and results were previously reported by Deep Yellow in announcements made to the ASX on 19 April 2017, 22 May 2017, 22 June 2017, 11 July 2017, 27 September 2017, 14 December 2017, 17 April 2018 and 5 July 2018

Figure 2 shows the Tumas 3 Deposit grade thickness (GT- eU_3O_8ppm x metre thickness) contour map outlining extent and nature of the mineralisation over the 10km length of channel tested and includes the 3km of mineralised tributary channels. Cross-sections through the western and eastern extensions of the Tumas 3 uranium mineralisation are shown in Figures 3 and 4 respectively.

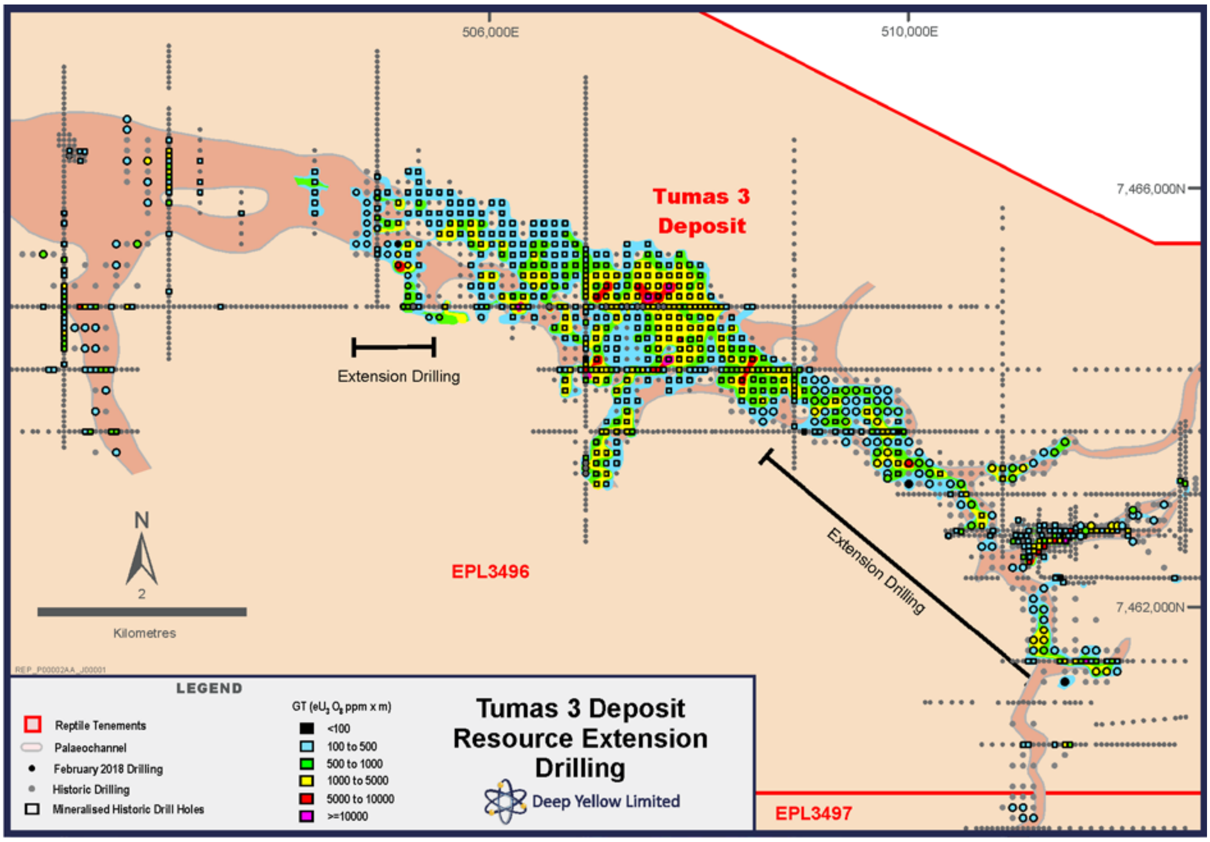

Figure 2: GT Contour Map of the Tumas 3 Uranium Mineralisation

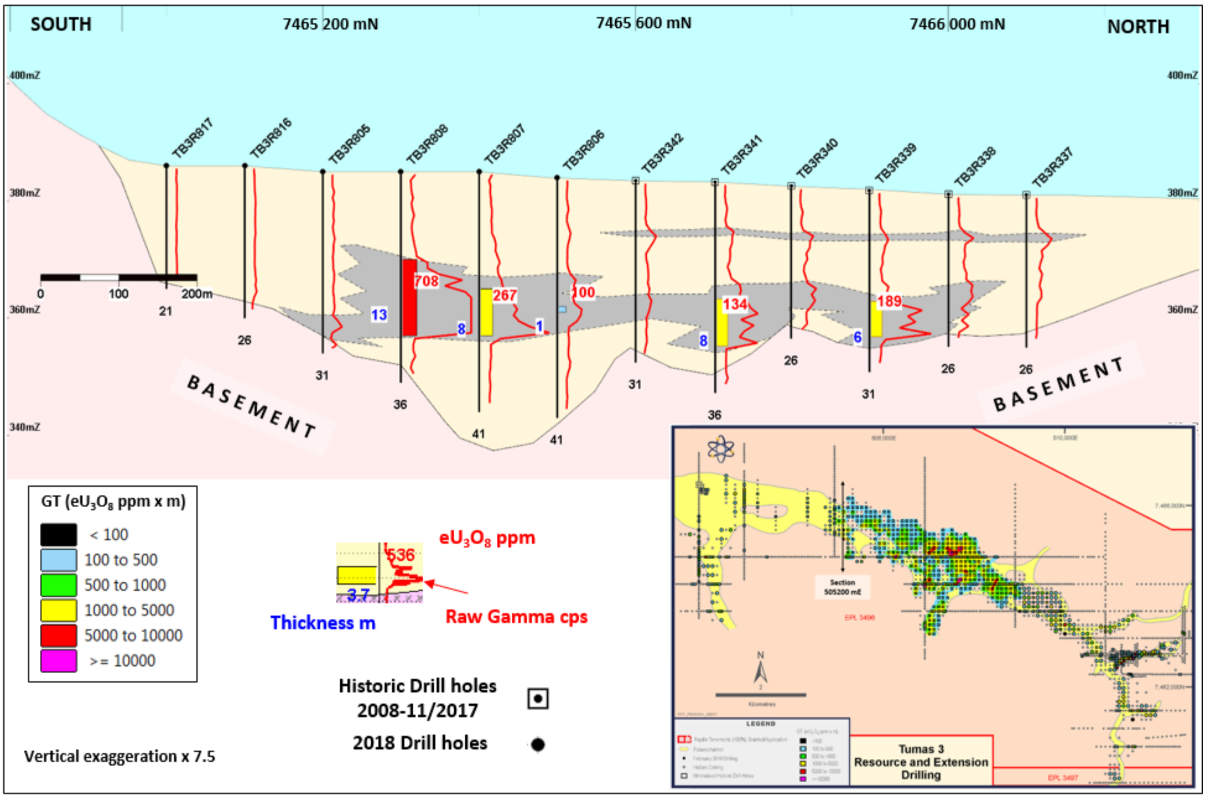

Figure 3: N-S Cross-Section through the Tumas 3 Palaeochannel System

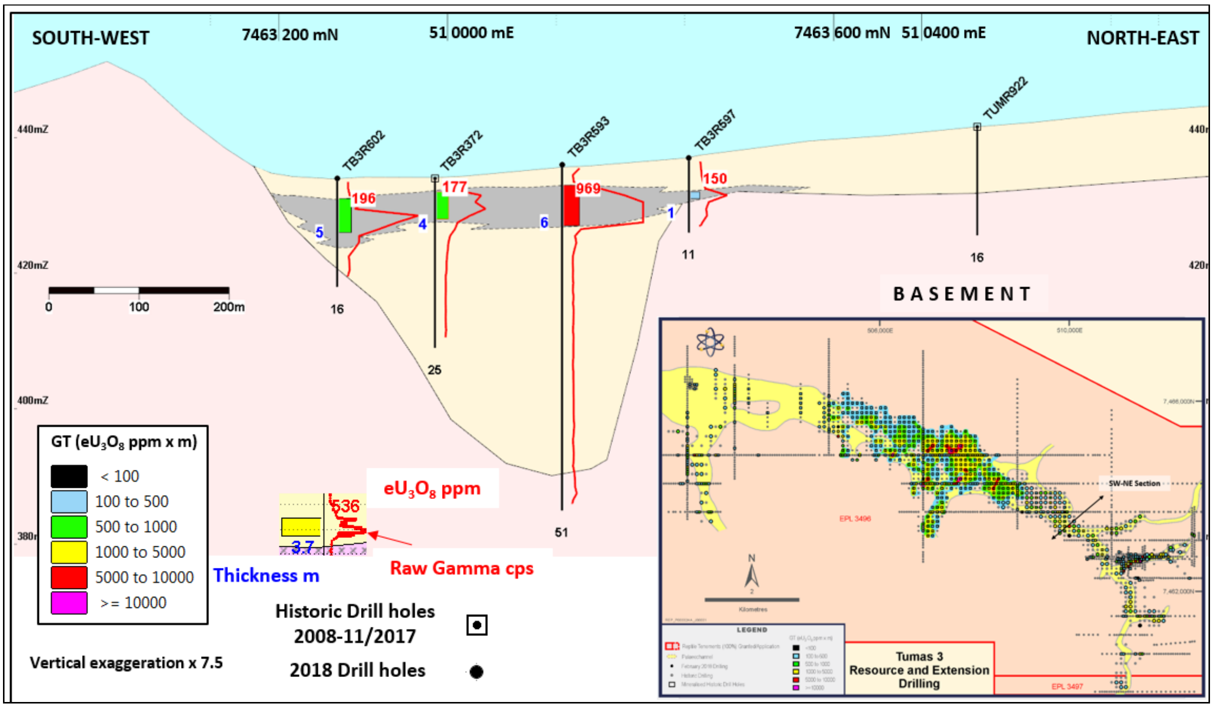

Figure 4: SW-NE Cross-Section through the Tumas 3 Palaeochannel System

Prospectivity, High Potential and Future Drilling

The continued drilling of the palaeochannel at Tumas 3 continues to prove highly successful, fully endorsing the new approach that has been taken to test this highly prospective area. This work keeps adding substantial new uranium resources at Tumas 3. Additionally, the investigations over the past months has also identified extensive untested palaeochannels over which high prospectivity is being confirmed.

The 31.2Mlb now attributable to Tumas 3 translates to 3Mlb/km for the 10km over which this deposit occurs. The 63.3Mlb of Inferred Mineral Resources now attained from the Reptile Project palaeochannels represent a remarkable 97.5% increase in the calcrete resource base on this project since the new investigations commenced 18 months ago. Deep Yellow is now within reach of the first major milestone of 100Mlb eU_3O_8. As has been previously stated, increasing the palaeochannel calcrete resource base toward the range of 100-150Mlb uranium resources in the 300 to 500ppm U_3O_8 grade range is regarded as a realistic objective. With Tumas 3 remaining open to the immediate west and a further 85km of palaeochannel identified still to be tested, it is not unreasonable to estimate that 15 - 20km of these channel systems will return 3 - 5Mlb/km of uranium mineralisation.

This strongly justifies the need to continue exploration and systemically drill-test the underexplored palaeochannel systems contained in the Company's 100% owned tenements, EPLs 3496 and 3497.

Drilling will resume on these targets in late July 2018

Yours Faithfully

JOHN BORSHOFF
Managing Director/CEO
Deep Yellow Limited

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimate:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Tumas Mineral Resource Estimate, Mineral Resource Database and Bulk Densities are based on information compiled by Mr. Martin Hirsch, M.Sc. Geology, who is a member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining (UK) and the South African Council for Natural Science Professionals. Mr. Hirsch is the Exploration Manager for Reptile Mineral Resources (Pty) Ltd, 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 in terms of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Mr. Hirsch consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Tumas Mineral Resource Estimate is based on work completed by Mr. Martin Hirsch, M.Sc. Geology, who is a member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining (UK) and the South African Council for Natural Science Professionals. Mr. Hirsch is the Exploration Manager for Reptile Mineral Resources (Pty) Ltd, 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 in terms of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Mr. Hirsch consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

<u>*Geophysics Component*</u>*:*

Deconvolution was used to convert the current down-hole gamma data from the Tumas 3 project to equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8*) and was performed by experienced in-house personnel from Deep Yellow, and subsequently checked and validated by Matt Owers, a geophysicist who is knowledgeable in this process and works as a consultant for Resource Potentials with over 5 years of relevant experience in the industry. Mr Owers is a member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience with this type of processes to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Mr. Owers consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

Where the Company refers to the other JORC 2012 resources and JORC 2004 resources in this report, it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimates in those original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1

JORC RESOURCE TABLE

Deposit	Category	Cut-off (ppm U_3O_8)	Tonnes (M)	U_3O_8 (ppm)	U_3O_8 (t)	U_3O_8 (Mlb)	Resource Categories (Mlb U_3O_8) Measured	Indicated	Inferred
BASEMENT MINERALISATION									
Omahola Project - JORC 2004									
Inca Deposit ♦	Indicated	250	7.0	470	3,300	7.2	-	7.2	-
Inca Deposit ♦	Inferred	250	5.4	520	2,800	6.2	-	-	6.2
Ongolo Deposit #	Measured	250	7.7	395	3,000	6.7	6.7	-	-
Ongolo Deposit #	Indicated	250	9.5	372	3,500	7.8	-	7.8	-
Ongolo Deposit #	Inferred	250	12.4	387	4,800	10.6	-	-	10.6
MS7 Deposit #	Measured	250	4.4	441	2,000	4.3	4.3	-	-
MS7 Deposit #	Indicated	250	1.0	433	400	1	-	1	-
MS7 Deposit #	Inferred	250	1.3	449	600	1.3	-	-	1.3
Omahola Project Sub-Total			**48.7**	**420**	**20,400**	**45.1**	**11.0**	**16.0**	**18.1**
CALCRETE MINERALISATION									
Tumas 3 Expanded Deposit (2017/18 Resource) - JORC 2012									
Tumas 3 Expanded ♦	Inferred	200	37.5	377	14,100	31.2			
Tumas 3 Deposit			**37.5**	**377**	**14,100**	**31.2**	-	-	31.2
Tubas Sand Deposit - JORC 2012									
Tubas Sand #	Indicated	100	10.0	187	1,900	4.1	-	4.1	-
Tubas Sand #	Inferred	100	24.0	163	3,900	8.6	-	-	8.6
Tubas Sand Project Total			**34.0**	**170**	**5,800**	**12.7**			
Tumas 1 & 2 Deposits - JORC 2012									
Tumas 1 & 2 ♦	Measured	200	9.7	386	3,700	8.2	8.2	-	-
Tumas 1 & 2 ♦	Indicated	200	6.5	336	2,200	4.8	-	4.8	-
Tumas 1 & 2 ♦	Inferred	200	0.4	351	150	0.3	-	-	0.3
Tumas Project Total			**16.6**	**366**	**6,050**	**13.3**			
Tubas Calcrete Deposit - JORC 2004									
Tubas Calcrete	Inferred	100	7.4	374	2,800	6.1	-	-	6.1
Tubas Calcrete Total			**7.4**	**374**	**2,800**	**6.1**			
Aussinanis Deposit - JORC 2012									
Aussinanis ♦	Indicated	150	5.6	222	1,200	2.7	-	2.7	-
Aussinanis ♦	Inferred	150	29.0	240	7,000	15.3	-	-	15.3
Aussinanis Deposit Total			**34.6**	**237**	**8,200**	**18.0**			
Calcrete Deposits Sub-Total			**130.1**	**284**	**36,950**	**81.3**	**8.2**	**11.6**	**61.5**
GRAND TOTAL RESOURCES			**178.8**	**321**	**57,350**	**126.4**			

Notes: *Figures have been rounded and totals may reflect small rounding errors.*

XRF chemical analysis unless annotated otherwise.

♦ eU_3O_8 - equivalent uranium grade as determined by downhole gamma logging.

 # Combined XRF Fusion Chemical Assays and eU_3O_8 values.

Where eU_3O_8 values are reported it relates to values attained from radiometrically logging boreholes.

Gamma probes were calibrated at Pelindaba, South Africa in 2007 and sensitivity checks are conducted by periodic re-logging of attest hole to confirm operation between 2008 and 2013.

During drilling, probes are checked daily against standard source.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (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.*	• U_3O_8 values are derived from both down-hole total gamma counting (eU_3O_8) and chemical assay data. **Total gamma eU_3O_8** • 33 mm Auslog total gamma probes were used and operated by company personnel. • Gamma probes were calibrated by a qualified technician at Langer Heinrich Mine in August 2017 (T029, T030, T161, T162, T164 and T165). • During drilling, probes were checked daily by sensitivity checks against a standard source. • All probing during the expansion program(* was done with probe T162 (100%) • 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 some cases in the open holes. Rod factors were established to compensate for the reduced gamma counts when logging was done through the rods. • No water was encountered while drilling. • The gamma measurements were recorded in counts per second (c/s) and were converted to equivalent eU_3O_8 values over 1m intervals using the probe-specific K-factor. • Disequilibrium studies done on 22 samples derived from the Tumas 1 and 2 zones by ANSTO Minerals in 2008 documented that the U^{238} decay chains of the wider Tumas deposit of which Tumas 3 is part are within an analytical error of ± 10 to 12% and are in secular equilibrium.

* Exploration drilling Feb2018-July2018 (this announcement)

** Exploration drilling 2017 reference to Appendix 2, ASX Announcement December 2017, *Successful Extension Drilling Completed at Tumas 3* 14 December 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Additional 220*, to the previous 932** 1m samples were taken for uranium assays from the 2018 drilling program. The 1m assays were composited over individual mineralised sections and compared against the equivalent composites of the same intersection using eU_3O_8. This confirmed the ANSTO Minerals results that the Tumas mineralisation is 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 a riffle splitter to obtain a 1kg sample from which 120g was pulverised to produce a subset for ICP-analysis*. • The samples which were analysed for U_3O_8 by ICP MS by ALS laboratory in Perth. • The samples were taken for confirmatory assay to be compared to the equivalent uranium values derived from down hole gamma logging. • The assay results confirm equivalent uranium grades correlate and are within an acceptable statistically error margin of 10%.
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 was used throughout the Tumas 3 campaign. • All holes were drilled vertically and intersections measured present true thicknesses.
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 were good, generally more than 95%. • 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 minimised by placing the sample bags directly underneath the cyclone.
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.*	• All drill holes were geologically logged. • The logging was qualitative in nature. A dominant and subordinate lithology type was determined for every sample representing a 1m interval with assessment of ratio/percentage.

* Exploration drilling Feb2018-July2018 (this announcement)

** Exploration drilling 2017 reference to Appendix 2, ASX Announcement December 2017, *Successful Extension Drilling Completed at Tumas 3* 14 December 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Other parameters routinely logged include colour, colour intensity, weathering, oxidation, alteration, alteration intensity, grain size, hardness, carbonate ($CaCO_3$) content, sample condition (wet, dry) and a total gamma count was derived from a Rad-Eye scintillometer. • 10,918m* were geologically logged, which represents 100% of metres drilled. • Lithology Codes for palaeochannel lithologies used are: AL=Alluvion, AG=Gravel, AGS=Gravel silty sandy, SAT=Silty sand, SR=Red sand, CA=Calcrete un-differentiated, CAW=Calcrete whitish, CAB=Calcrete brownish, CAF=Calcrete pale red _Fine grained, SS=Sandstone, SC=Conglomerate, SA=Sand, SSF=Sandstone fine_$CaCO_3$ cement, GY=Gypsum, CH=Chert, SSD=Dolomitic sandstone, QCO=Quartzitic conglomerate, CY=Clay, SH=Shale, REW=Reworked bedrock & calcrete. • Lithology Codes for the channel floor or basement lithologies used are: SD=Dolomite, ST=Siltstone, SM=Mudstone, GG=Granite, ALAS=Alaskite, PQM=Micaceous quartzite, MS=Micaschis, MB=Marble, PSAM=Psammite, MPEL=Metapelite, HQ=Vein quartz, GZ=Pegmatite, PZ=Biotite gneiss, PQ=Quartzite, PG=Gneiss undifferentiated, PR=Magnetite gneiss, PT=Granitised gneiss, OD=Dolerite, HS=Skarn, PA=Amphibolite, BU=Mafic extrusive, MM=Massive magnetite, GD=Granodiorite, BI=Massive biotite, SB=Breccia, BR=Bedrock, PX=Calc-silicate, PK=Calc-silicate gneiss
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.*	• Sample splitters used was a 2-tier riffle splitter mounted on the rig giving an 87.5% (reject) and a 12.5% sample (assay sample) and a portable 2-tier (75%/25%) splitter for any oversize assay samples. All sampling was dry. • The sampling techniques are common industry practice. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

* Exploration drilling Feb2018-July2018 (this announcement)

** Exploration drilling 2017 reference to Appendix 2, ASX Announcement December 2017, *Successful Extension Drilling Completed at Tumas 3* 14 December 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates were inserted into the assay batch at a rate of one for every 21 samples which is compatible with industry norm. • Blanks were inserted into the assay batch at an approximate rate of 1:10 which is compatible with industry norm. (see table A below) • RMR used two different standards * , namely: • AMIS0087 and AMIS0092, see table below: (see table B below)
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.* • *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 analytical method employed was ICP-MS (Lithium Borate Fusion). The technique is industry standard and considered appropriate. • AUSLog downhole gamma tools were used as explained under 'Sampling techniques'. This is the principal evaluating technique. • AMIS standards AMIS0087and AMIS0092, were used in a ratio of 1: 21. • Duplicates performed with a regression line of R^2=0.99 and a correlation coefficiency of 0.99% • Blanks performed well below 10 ppm (U) with 5 outliers recorded at 15, 19, 22, 63 and 95ppm (U) resulting in a 26% failure rate.
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.*	• The geology logs were recorded directly into digital tables in the field using pull down list enforced logging spreadsheets. • Sample tag books were utilised for sample identification. • The field drill data of those logs and tag books (lithology, sample specifications etc.) is QA-ed and validated by the relevant project geologist before imported into a geological database.

Table A:

	Number of assays	Number of Standards	Number of Blanks	Number of Dup
Field	181	10	19	10
Lab		30	8	13

Table B:

Standard	Number of assays	Expected U(ppm)	Assay U(ppm)		
			Average	Min	Max
AMIS 0087	5	205	194	186	224
AMIS 0092	5	338	295	317	359

* Exploration drilling Feb2018-July2018 (this announcement)

** Exploration drilling 2017 reference to Appendix 2, ASX Announcement December 2017, *Successful Extension Drilling Completed at Tumas 3* 14 December 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Twinning RC holes was not considered due to the nugetty nature of the mineralisation. • Data was uploaded onto a file server following a strict validation protocol. • Equivalent eU_3O_8 values are calculated from raw gamma files by applying calibration factors and casing factors where applicable. • The adjustment factors are stored on a file server. • Equivalent U_3O_8 data is composited to 1m intervals. • The ratio of eU_3O_8 versus assayed U_3O_8 for matching composites is used to quantify the statistical error. It was found that they all lie within statistically acceptable margins.
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 were surveyed by an in-house surveyor 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 the Tumas palaeochannel direction. The drill grid is close to 100m by 100m in EW and NS rectangular directions following the main channel. • The drill pattern is considered sufficient to establish a maiden Mineral Resource. • The total gamma count data, which is recorded at 5 cm intervals, is converted to equivalent uranium value (e U_3O_8) and composited to 1m intervals .
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 a fairly continuous horizontal layer. Holes were drilled vertically and mineralised intercepts represent the true width. • All holes were sampled down-hole from surface. Geochemical samples were collected at 1 m intervals. Total-gamma count data was collected at 5cm intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Sample preparation for dispatch to ALS laboratories in South Africa was done at RMR's own prep-lab facility. • Upon completion of the preparation work the remainder of the drill chip sample bags for each hole was packed back into crates and then stored in designated containers in chronological order, locked up and kept safe at RMR's sample storage yard at Rocky Point located outside Swakopmund.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Dr J Corbin from GeoViz Consulting Australia undertook a drilling data review. He concluded his audit commenting: "Overall, the data available are of reasonably good quality and easily accessible."

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, (Tumas Zone 3). • 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. • There are no known impediments to the project beyond Namibia's standard permitting procedures.

* Exploration drilling Feb2018-July2018 (this announcement)

** Exploration drilling 2017 reference to Appendix 2, ASX Announcement December 2017, *Successful Extension Drilling Completed at Tumas 3* 14 December 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Prior to RUN's ownership of these EPLs, some work was conducted by Anglo American Prospecting Services (AAPS), General Mining and Falconbridge in the 1970s. • Assay results from the historical drilling are incomplete and available on paper logs only. There are no digital records available from this period.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Tumas mineralisation occurs as secondary carnotite enrichment of variably calcretised palaeochannel and sheet wash sediments and adjacent weathered bedrock. • Uranium mineralisation at Tumas is surficial and stratabound in Cenozoic sediments, which include from top to bottom scree, sand, gravel, gypcrete, various intercalated calcareous sand and calcrete horizonts overlying discordant Damaran age folded sequences of meta-volcanics and meta-sediments. Predominant basement stratigraphy is Nosib-Swakop Group with Chuos Fm being the highest lithostratigraphic level in the project area exposed. East of Tumas 3 is Kuiseb Fm exposed forming the highest lithostratigraphic levels. All sequences are highly metamorphosed and characterized by isoclinal folding in partly over thrusted sheets lying staggered on top of each other. Strike is generally NE-SW to NNE-SSW, mostly steep dipping. 3 different folding events are observed. • The majority of the mineralisation in the project area is hosted in calcrete. Locally, the underlying Proterozoic bedrock shows traces of mineralisation in weathered contact zones of more schistose basement types; this however occurs only seldom.
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:* 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.*	• 366 RC holes over 10,918m were drilled with all relevant extension drilling being done between February 2018 and July 2018. • Some reconnaissance drilling in 2011/12 over 8343m traversed the area and 54x1m composited assay samples were added to the dataset (originating from 20 historical holes). Description of sampling protocol and analytical process applied for these 54 samples at the time differed slightly with 90gm being pulverized form a 1kg sample

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** Exploration drilling 2017 reference to Appendix 2, ASX Announcement December 2017, *Successful Extension Drilling Completed at Tumas 3* 14 December 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	instead of 120gr and the laboratory used being Bureau Veritas in Swakopmund instead of ALS in Johannesburg. • Furthermore an additional 77 RC holes from the 2011 historical campaign were processed and incorporated, resulting in use of additional 82 equivalent uranium intervals over 236m in total being added to the newly, through drilling derived dataset. • All holes were drilled vertically and intersections measured present true thicknesses.
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.*	• 5cm gamma intervals were composited to 1m intervals. • 1m composites of U_3O_8 were used for the estimate. • 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.*	• All relevant intercepts were included within the text and appendices of previous releases.
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, including 5 announcements of all Exploration Results was practised throughout 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,*	• The wider area of the Tumas palaeochannel was subject to some drilling in the 1970s and 1980s by Anglo American Prospecting Services, Falconbridge and General Mining.

* Exploration drilling Feb2018-July2018 (this announcement)

** Exploration drilling 2017 reference to Appendix 2, ASX Announcement December 2017, *Successful Extension Drilling Completed at Tumas 3* 14 December 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Downhole gamma-gamma density logging for bulk density was derived from earlier work at Tumas 1 and 2 and in analogy to Langer Heinrich uranium mine mining in the same lithologies and geological settings East and North-East of Tumas Zone 3.
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.*	• The mineralisation is open to the east and west and further work is planned eastwards of the current discovery and an area extending for another 12 km towards the west known to contain carnotite mineralisation in calcrete. • All the above areas are planned for inclusion in a future drilling program as mineralisation is open to the east and west along strike.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	A set of SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) was defined that safeguard data integrity which cover the following aspects: • Capturing of all exploration data; geology and probing; • QA/QC of all drilling, geophysical and laboratory data; • Data storage (database management), security and back-up; • Reporting and statistical analyses used Micromine (MM) software and Minestis.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• During all drilling programs regular site visits were conducted by the Company's in-house Competent Person who signed off on all exploration data. • The Company's current Competent Person undertakes regular visits to the project area.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• Confidence in the geological interpretation and modelling of the sedimentary channel fill is very high. This type of geology is well known and readily recognised in the RC drill chips.

* Exploration drilling Feb2018-July2018 (this announcement)

** Exploration drilling 2017 reference to Appendix 2, ASX Announcement December 2017, *Successful Extension Drilling Completed at Tumas 3* 14 December 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The factors affecting grade distribution are channel morphology and bedrock profile, with bedrock "highs" indicative forming areas of mineralisation traps.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The drilled orebody has a strike length of 4.4 km, 200 to 900m wide and 3 to 20m deep. • The main mineralised calcrete reaches from a shallow depth below surface of -2 to -3m deep down to -20m/25m
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The present estimate is based on grade/lithology domains restricting geostatistical interpolations into blocks estimates bound to domain solids. Block sizes used are 50m east x 50m west x 2m elevation • Resources were estimated by Ordinary Kriging (OK) using a 100ppm lower limit without any grade capping. Search ranges remained restricted to max 1½ drillhole spaces and remained restricted to geology via defined calcrete solids and grade shells. • Omnidirectional variograms were used in the current estimates. • Block validation was done using qualitative drill hole displays over block estimates. The current block estimates correlate perfectly with composited eU_3O_8 GT (Grade Thickness) data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• An optical assessment of sample material was done during the sampling process and samples were classified as either "dry" or "wet". The current drilling program did intersect water at times.

* Exploration drilling Feb2018-July2018 (this announcement)

** Exploration drilling 2017 reference to Appendix 2, ASX Announcement December 2017, *Successful Extension Drilling Completed at Tumas 3* 14 December 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Tonnages are estimated dry.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• 1m composites below eU_3O_8 of 100ppm were excluded from the estimation process. • The range of cut-off grades were chosen based on "potentially economic" criteria and the fact that mineralisation is continuous.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Potential scenarios are open cast mining with one, two or three-metre mining bench heights.,
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Detailed mineralogical characterisation tests were conducted from the upper Tumas areas which allowed the Company to derive a sound understanding of how a calcrete ore from Tumas would respond to beneficiation and further downstream processing. • Also, the nearby Langer Heinrich uranium mine has successfully mined and processed calcrete ore for almost a decade. Although its grade is higher the mineralogical characteristics are very similar.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Independent consultant SoftChem completed a scoping level Environmental Impact Assessment for the Tumas Project in 2013. • As the mining progresses to different sections of the mine, waste material will be backfilled into some of the mined-out areas. • Rehabilitation of the mined-out areas and stockpile facility will be progressive throughout the life of the mine. Any remaining waste rock stockpiles will be shaped and contoured to blend into the surrounding environment.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc),*	• Bulk density was derived from borehole density logging (gamma-gamma) from drilling at Tumas 1 and 2 in 2014. • 284 1m composites where measured resulting in an average density of 2.35. • 2.3 was used for the current estimate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• At the Langer Heinrich mine bulk density is defined as 2.35 after mining geologically equivalent material for 10 years.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• This Mineral Resource Estimate reflects an Inferred Resource. • Semi-variography presented structures with ranges of up to 155m. • Search ranges were used accordingly to drilling data-density at max of 1 1/2 drillpositions. • A search of up to 145m over minimum 4 sectors was applied to assign eU_3O_8 grades to blocks; sub-searches were restricted to 8x1m composites per sector. • The average mineralised seam thickness is in the order of 2 to 10m. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the applied methodology is appropriate and the resulting block estimate is a true reflection of the drilling data.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No additional reviews were conducted beyond those carried out by the various Competent Persons over time.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The applied geostatistical approach to arrive at the maiden Mineral Resource is considered sound and reflects industry standard approaches across the globe and industry. • The resulting blockmodel present a true representation of drilling data. • It is this Competent Person's opinion that the classification of this Inferred Mineral Resource can improve by adding limited infill drilling to improve continuity definition.