**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

18 August 2014

# DRILLING RETURNS INCREASED URANIUM GRADES AT TEMREZLI URANIUM PROJECT

**Highlights:**

- **Recent in-fill drilling has returned increased uranium**
- **Highest grade intercepts include:**
  - **3.7m @ 2,470ppm $eU_3O_8$** from 182.7m, including **0.8m at 11,400ppm $eU_3O_8$** (TUR100)
  - **2.5m @ 2,310ppm $eU_3O_8$** from 80.9m, including **0.6m @ 9,600ppm $eU_3O_8$** (TUR97)
  - **4.4m @ 1,680ppm $eU_3O_8$** from 132.0m, including **1.1m @ 6,700ppm $eU_3O_8$** (TUR104-5S-PW)
  - **2.4m @ 2,070ppm $eU_3O_8$** from 127.1m, including **0.9m @ 5,500ppm $eU_3O_8$** (TUR106-5S-NW)
  - **3.6m @ 1,000ppm $eU_3O_8$** from 130.5m, including **0.9m @ 4,500ppm $eU_3O_8$** (TUR98)
- **Wider intercepts intersected indicate similarities to producing ISR uranium projects in Powder River and Great Divide Basins in Wyoming, USA**
- **Encouraging well yields from hydrological testing at Site B**
- **Drilling and well yield results exceed expectations, and further demonstrate that Temrezli has the qualities to be developed as a high grade, low cost ISR uranium deposit**
- **Anatolia remains on track for delivery of the its Pre-Feasibility Study in Q4 2014**

Anatolia Energy Limited (the "Company" or "Anatolia") is pleased to announce a number of significant high grade $eU_3O_8$ values from its on-going drilling programme of resource holes (step out and in-fill) and hydrogeological wells at its flagship high grade and low cost ISR Temrezli Uranium Project.

The results include the highest grade intercept of 0.8m at 11,400ppm $eU_3O_8$ from 182.7m in TUR100, which represents one of the highest grade uranium intersected at the project by Anatolia. The holes are intended to increase the understanding of the existing resource, and to facilitate and refine well field planning.

Of particular note are the wider intercepts that indicate on occasion the generally tabular nature of the mineralised lenses, which resemble roll fronts similar in style to producing ISR uranium projects in the Powder River and Great Divide Basins in Wyoming, USA.

Water flow rates observed during the construction of the hydrogeological wells resulted in greater than expected well yields. Air-lifted water flows over a period of approximately 2 hours, as part of the conditioning of well TUR101-D01 during its completion, were estimated to be in the order of up to 150 litres per minute. The hole is screened entirely within Lens 1 which makes up almost 30% of the deposit. These results are preliminary in nature and must now be confirmed by more rigorous pump test work that will commence in late August.

Anatolia's Managing Director Jim Graham said,

*"The uranium grades and the preliminary flow rate results are highly encouraging, exceeded expectations, and provide increased confidence that Temrezli has the qualities to be developed as a high grade, low cost ISR uranium deposit.*

*The work being undertaken currently will see our final economic assessment, and detailed well field plan completed in Q4 this year.*

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*In addition to finalising the PFS, we have commenced evaluating and assessing project finance options, and have begun our marketing efforts to secure premium priced uranium sales contracts with a view to commencing development of our high grade Temrezli Project in 2015".*

**Drilling Programme**

Two rigs were mobilised to site in late July 2014 to undertake a combination of both in-fill and step-out drilling in the NE of the Temrezli Project, where the deposit is characterised by a series of multiple stacked lenses within a predominantly sandstone sequence up to 80m thick.

Hydrogeological drilling is being undertaken using a multi-purpose rig. A single shallow monitoring well was drilled at Site A whilst a 5-spot well pattern at 20m spacing with a deep and shallow monitoring well were drilled at Site B (refer Figure 1 below). The program was planned by HydroSolutions, who have considerable experience in ground water conditions relating to In-Situ Recovery (ISR) uranium operations, and is being overseen by WWC Engineering of Sheridan Wyoming.

The hydrological tests are proposed to further characterise the hydrostratigraphic units and designed to:

- assess the hydraulic response of the uranium ore-bearing hydrostratigraphic units to extraction and injection rates projected for the in-situ (ISR) mining project, and
- evaluate vertical hydraulic communication within and between the ore-bearing hydrostratigraphic units.

Data collected from the hydrologic tests will be used to further the conceptual hydrogeological model of the deposit and to develop numerical models being utilised by TetraTech for detailed well field planning.

The resource drilling and hydrogeological work represents the some of the final components to the Temrezli PFS, which the Company expects to deliver in Q4 2014.

**ENDS**

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*The information in this release which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Annett, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geosciences ("AIG"). Mr Annett is a non-Executive Director of Anatolia Energy Ltd and has over 35 years of exploration and mining experience in a variety of mineral deposit styles, and sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Annett consents to inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The information in this release which relates to Hydrogeological Results includes information compiled by Mr Benjamin Schiffer who is employed by WWC Engineering, LLC of Sheridan Wyoming, USA. Mr Schiffer is a Professional Geologist in the State of Wyoming and is a member of a Recognised Overseas Professional Organisations (ROPOs) as listed by the ASX. Mr Schiffer has over 30 years experience in similar types of deposits and in the preparation of hydrogeological analyses, and sufficient experience 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 Schiffer consents to inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.*

**Figure 1**

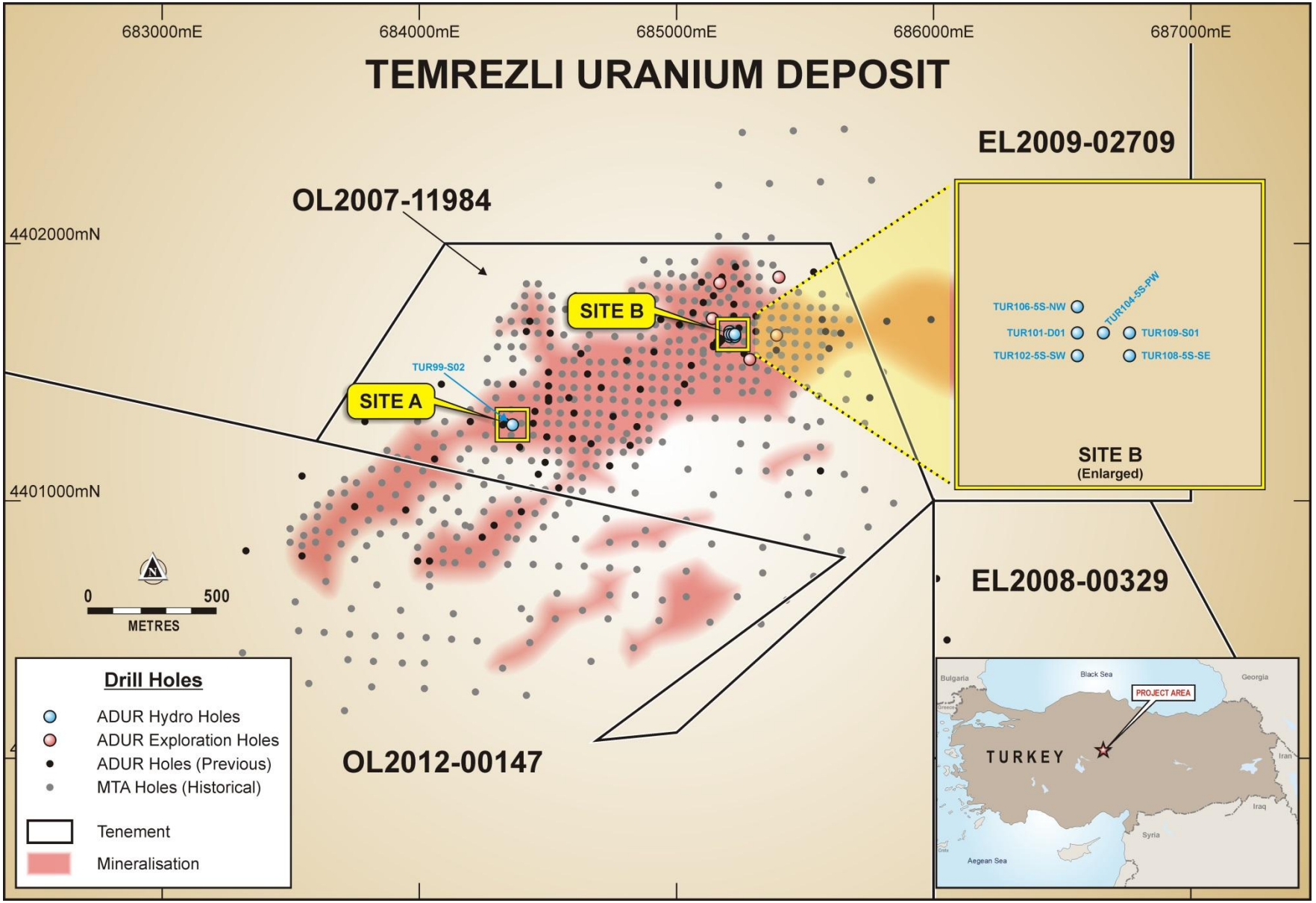

Table 1. Drilling Intercepts after Applying a 200ppm Cut-Off

| Hole ID | Easting | Northing | RL | Total Depth | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Cut-off (cps) | eG (%eU3O8) | eGT (%eU3O8m) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TUR97** | **685140** | **4401708** | **1120** | **167.00** | **48.10** | **48.50** | **0.40** | **800** | **0.033** | **0.013** | Lens 5A |
| | | | | | **77.20** | **78.20** | **1.00** | **800** | **0.032** | **0.032** | Lens 5 |
| | | | | | **80.90** | **83.40** | **2.50** | **800** | **0.231** | **0.578** | Lens 5 |
| | | | | | ***including*** | | ***0.60*** | | ***0.963*** | | |
| | | | | | **137.30** | **138.40** | **1.10** | **800** | **0.059** | **0.065** | Lens 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR98** | **685287** | **4401550** | **1122** | **205.00** | **114.00** | **114.60** | **0.60** | **800** | **0.053** | **0.032** | Lens 5 |
| | | | | | **130.50** | **134.10** | **3.60** | **600** | **0.100** | **0.361** | Lens 4 |
| | | | | | ***including*** | | ***0.80*** | | ***0.451*** | | |
| | | | | | **138.40** | **139.10** | **0.70** | **600** | **0.021** | **0.016** | Lens 4 |
| | | | | | **186.10** | **186.80** | **0.70** | **800** | **0.068** | **0.047** | Lens 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR99** | **684363** | **4401297** | **1123** | **87.00** | | | | | | | Hydrogeological Hole – Above all Mineralisation |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR100** | **685390** | **4401643** | **1119** | **200.00** | **163.80** | **165.00** | **1.20** | **800** | **0.062** | **0.074** | Lens 3 |
| | | | | | **168.00** | **169.10** | **1.10** | **800** | **0.115** | **0.127** | Lens 2 |
| | | | | | **182.70** | **186.40** | **3.70** | **800** | **0.247** | **0.914** | Lens 1 |
| | | | | | ***including*** | | ***0.80*** | | ***1.142*** | | |
| | | | | | **188.10** | **188.90** | **0.80** | **600** | **0.037** | **0.029** | Lens A |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR101-D01** | **685208** | **4401648** | **1122** | **177.00** | **116.40** | **117.50** | **1.10** | **800** | **0.080** | **0.088** | Lens 4A |
| | | | | | **127.50** | **128.20** | **0.70** | **800** | **0.028** | **0.020** | Lens 4 |
| | | | | | **129.90** | **133.00** | **3.10** | **800** | **0.107** | **0.332** | Lens 4 |
| | | | | | ***including*** | | ***1.40*** | | ***0.237*** | | |
| | | | | | **137.60** | **139.40** | **1.80** | **800** | **0.069** | **0.125** | New Lens |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ***141.10*** | ***142.90*** | ***1.80*** | ***800*** | **0.027** | **0.049** | Lens 3 |
| | | | | | ***174.40*** | ***175.50*** | ***1.10*** | ***800*** | **0.047** | **0.051** | Lens 1 |

| Hole ID | Easting | Northing | RL | Total Depth | From (m) | To (m) | Thickness (m) | Cut-off (cps) | eG (%eU3O8) | eGT (%eU3O8m) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TUR102-5S-SW** | **685208** | **4401638** | **1121** | **135.00** | **100.30** | **101.10** | **0.80** | **800** | **0.027** | **0.021** | Lens 5 |
| | | | | | **117.80** | **119.00** | **1.20** | **800** | **0.124** | **0.149** | Lens 4A |
| | | | | | ***including*** | | ***0.40*** | | ***0.373*** | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR103** | **685405** | **4401871** | **1127** | **90** | | | | | | | Abandoned Before Mineralisation |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR104-5S-PW** | **685218** | **4401648** | **1122** | **137.00** | **132.00** | **136.40** | **4.40** | **800** | **0.168** | **0.740** | Lens 4 |
| | | | | | ***including*** | | ***1.10*** | | ***0.673*** | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR105** | **685400** | **4401870** | **1122** | **200.00** | | | | | | | Step-Out Hole - Outside of Mineralisation |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR106-5S-NW** | **685208** | **4401658** | **1122** | **135.00** | **114.40** | **115.60** | **1.20** | **800** | **0.051** | **0.061** | Lens 4A |
| | | | | | **125.60** | **126.30** | **0.70** | **800** | **0.028** | **0.020** | Lens 4 |
| | | | | | **127.10** | **129.50** | **2.40** | **800** | **0.207** | **0.496** | Lens 4 |
| | | | | | ***Including*** | | ***0.90*** | | ***0.551*** | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR107** | **685169** | **4401847** | **1126** | **200.00** | **125.40** | **126.80** | **1.40** | **600** | **0.023** | **0.032** | New Lens |
| | | | | | **133.70** | **134.60** | **0.90** | **600** | **0.034** | **0.031** | Lens 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR108-5S-SE** | **685228** | **4401638** | **1123** | **135.00** | **104.20** | **105.00** | **0.80** | **800** | **0.028** | **0.023** | Lens 5 |
| | | | | | **120.50** | **121.50** | **1.00** | **800** | **0.061** | **0.061** | Lens 4A |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TUR109-S01** | **685228** | **4401648** | **1123** | **135** | | | | | | | Hydrogeological Hole – Above all Mineralisation |

***0.373***

**JORC TABLE 1**
**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* | Sampling for the estimation of equivalent uranium grades uses an electrical and gamma logging unit consisting of a 5MXA-1000-220 Matrix Logging Console in combination with a 4MXA winch assembly manufactured by Mount Sopris, Golden, Colorado, USA. The logging unit is equipped with one fully calibrated Poly Gamma Probe, type 2PGA-1000 that can record in one run either the gamma ray intensity (gamma) in cps, or in another run simultaneously the electrical self potential field (SP) and the so-called single point electrical resistance (SPR). |
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | At the Temrezli site, bore hole TUR1 was constructed as a calibration hole and at regular intervals, particularly during drilling and gamma-electric logging programs, TUR1 was logged to determine whether any instrument drift as a result of poor handling, crystal deterioration, etc, had occurred. To date, TUR1 has been logged twenty-three (23) times, and no instrument drift has been detected. |
| | *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.* | The recorded logging data is controlled by a laptop computer using WellCad software. For each hole the stored data consists of two LAS-files (Log ASCII Standard), one for the Gamma recording, one for the SP/SPR recording, and two RD- (Raw Data) or TFD- (Tagged Field Data) files, depending on the program set-up. Data is recorded in 10cm intervals from surface to the end of the hole. The data files are forwarded to, Dr Bernie Schmeling, a geophysicist with over 40 years experience, mostly with Uranerz GmbH Germany one of the world's pre-eminent uranium companies, for further treatment and/or data evaluation and for the estimation of equivalent uranium grades ($eU_3O_8$). Schmeling performed quantitative interpretation of each and every 10cm recording of gamma intensity (cps) in order to determine thickness of mineralised intervals and uranium mass fractions ($eU_3O_8$) at 10cm increments. Schmeling's estimated uranium grades are based on the form and intensity of the gamma response measured in the course of logging an anomaly. |
| *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).* | Drilling for hydrological purposes used an RC mud program with PDC bits between 120 and 260mm diameter, whilst resource drilling was by mud rotary using a 90mm size bit. All holes were drilled vertical from surface. Down hole deviation over 150m rarely exceeds 1-2 degrees from vertical. Average depth of drilling was approximately 130m. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Drill sample recovery* | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | Geological logging of chips was at 1 metre intervals and a record kept of inter alia, redox, colour, lithology, weathering, grain size and mineralisation. |
| | *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | The high velocity mud regime ensures maximum sample recovery and minimal contamination of the sample material. |
| | *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.* | Grade is estimated from gamma logging and is thus unaffected by sample recovery or preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. |
| *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.* | Geological logging of chips was at 1 metre intervals with a record kept of inter alia, redox, colour, lithology, weathering, grain size and mineralisation. |
| | *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* | No core was collected during this drilling programme. |
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | All drill holes are geophysically logged in full. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | No core was collected during this drilling programme. |
| | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* | Wet samples were collected from the collar race for geological inspection only. Samples are not taken for grade estimation as this is estimated by gamma logging. |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | Sample collection and preparation for logging was appropriate. |
| | *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | No sampling or subsampling was undertaken during this programme as grade estimation is estimated by gamma logging. |
| | *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.* | Logging depths were compared to the drillers log of drilled depth to ensure consistency and representativity. |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | Sample sizes collected for geological logging were appropriate to the material being sampled. |

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| *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.* | Equivalent uranium was estimated using gamma logging. No correction was made for disequilibrium and thus the estimated grade may be under reporting the uranium actually present. |
| | *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 down-hole electrical and gamma logging unit consists of a 5MXA-1000-220 Matrix Logging Console in combination with a 4MXA winch assembly manufactured by Mount Sopris, Golden, Colorado, USA. The logging unit is equipped with one fully calibrated Poly Gamma Probe, type 2PGA-1000 that can record in one run either the gamma ray intensity (gamma) in cps, or in another run simultaneously the electrical self potential field (SP) and the so-called single point electrical resistance (SPR). Instrument calibration is undertaken at regular intervals during the logging program by running the logging unit in the calibration hole, TUR1. Calibration factors and correction factors that are applied to the gamma (cps) data are either as supplied by the manufacturers (calibration factor) or as a consequence of the construct of the hole which is being logged (dry/wet, hole diameter, thickness of metal in hole (casing/rods). |
| | *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.* | Several of the drill holes were gamma logged in open hole, and a second time after the hole was cased and cemented. After applying a correction factor to allow for gamma shielding by the cement and PVC casing, the estimated grades for each run were comparable. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | Logging data files for this programme were forwarded to, Dr Bernie Schmeling, a geophysicist specialising in providing services to the uranium industry. Previously uranium grades estimated independently by Schmelling and CJSC, a Russian consultancy, have shown excellent correlation and typically lie within a comparitive range better than 5%. At the end of the drilling the data will be forwarded to CJSC for third party “round robin” verification. |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | The Company has twinned more than 26 holes drilled by the MTA in the 1980s across the entirety of the deposit. This work has revealed no noticeable bias in the estimation of uranium metal between this and previous drilling campaigns. |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | Field data is uploaded at point of collection into Micromine software and verified at point of entry. Data is stored in Turkey and Perth where it is continuously backed-up. |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | No adjustments were made to the assay data, specifically no disequilibrium factor was applied to the reported grades. |

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| *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.* | Drill hole collars were surveyed by DGPS to a horizontal and vertical accuracy of better than 1cm. |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | The grid system is UTM ED50 Zone 36 (6 degree). |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | The topographic surface of the deposit and for an area of approximately 10x10km has been generated from satellite imagery by Geoimage to an accuracy of approximately 1m. Topographic contours have been generated at a spacing of 2m. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | Drill hole density across the deposit (including all drilling) is approximately 50x50m or better, whilst at the periphery the density may increase to 100x50m or 100x100m. |
| | *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.* | The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised horizon to support the classification of the Mineral Resources so reported. |
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | No samples for assay purposes were collected this programme, and thus no sample compositing was undertaken. |
| *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.* | Gamma logging is in a vertical plane and is perpendicular to the generally flat lying "strata-bound" mineralised horizons, thereby minimising any possible sampling bias. |
| | *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.* | Drilling is in a vertical plane and is perpendicular to the generally flat lying "strata-bound" mineralised horizons, thereby minimising any possible sampling bias. |
| *Sample security* | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | Chain of Custody of digital data is managed by the Company. Physical material from this programme is stored on site. The site has been visited by CSA Global as part of their QA/QC review and found to be to industry standard. All sample collection is controlled by digital sample control files. |
| *Audits or reviews* | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | Sampling techniques and data passed an audit review by CSA Global in December 2013. |

**JORC TABLE 2**
**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

| 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 Temrezli deposit is located within the Company's 100% owned Operation Licences 2012-00147 and 2007-11984, located 10km south of Sorgun, central Turkey. The OLs have a Discovery Right royalty of 1% payable to the Government authority, MTA. In addition the OLs have up to a "2% royalty at the pit head" payable to the Government. |
| | · *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 Operation Licences are in good standing with no known impediment to the future grant of an Operation Permit. They remain valid to 7 October 2023. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | · *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | The MTA commenced exploration for uranium in the Yozgat – Sorgun area in the early 1980s and over a period of five years discovered uranium mineralisation near the villages of Temrezli and Sefaatli. The MTA's geotechnical studies and evaluations, including the drilling of over 74,000m of drilling at 507 sites and metallurgical test work, continued until 1989. In the past 4 years the Company has re-appraised a substantial amount of this work, including the drilling of a number of "diamond twin" holes, and found their work was completed by competent geoscientists using the best estimation tools available at the time. |
| *Geology* | · *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | The site area contains basement granitic rocks overlain by more recent Tertiary aged sediments. Exploration is focussed exclusively on the discovery and exploitation of secondary uranium mineralisation within Tertiary aged, clastic sediments. These sandstone uranium deposits are defined as an epigenetic concentration of uranium minerals typically hosted by fine- to coarse-grained sediments deposited in fluvial, alluvial, lacustrine or marginal marine environments. |

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| *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:* | This information is provided in the Tables which form part of this Public Release. |
| | 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.* | |
| | · *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.* | |
| *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.* | The exploration results are $eU_3O_8$ grades estimated from the empirical observation of the gamma response at down hole intervals of 10 cm. Grade estimation and width is typically estimated using a cut-off count rate of 800 cps, which approximates to 0,001 % $eU_3O_8$. However, due to different shapes and character of the recorded anomalous intersections a lower cut-off count rate (circa 600 cps or very seldom lower) is applied. In cases where the probe response shows obvious "under saturation", usually caused by very small needle or small peak type anomalies, the half width of the anomaly determines the interval thickness although the count rate used is the total count rate above the 800 cps cut-off. A description of the methodology is provided in "Campbell, M., et al., 2008, *The Nature and Extent of Uranium Reserves and Resources and their Environmental Development in the U.S. and Overseas,* A Report by the Uranium Committee of the Energy Minerals Division, AAPG. A brief description of the gamma response is included in a Table accompanying this Public Release. |
| | · *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.* | On occasion the estimated grade of a single or double peak gamma anomaly lying within a broader gamma response can be isolated and reported as short lengths of higher grade. The methodology for these shorter intervals is as described above. |
| | · *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | No metal equivalents are reported. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *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.* | All drilling is vertical. The uranium mineralisation is strata bound and essential flat lying or very shallowly dipping. Down hole drill intercepts are typically true thickness. |
| | · *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').* | Down hole length is typically true thickness. |
| *Diagrams* | · *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | Refer to plan in the Public Release. |
| *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.* | All exploration intercepts greater than 200ppm $eU_3O_8$ cut-off are tabulated in the Public Release. |
| *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 exploration results are from a program of hydrogeological and resource drilling. 13 holes were drilled (TUR97-109) for a drill advance of 1,938m. To date the Company has drilled 109 holes (TUR1 to TUR109) at Temrezli for a total drill advance of 14,100m. The drilling is in support of a Pre-Feasibility Study to determine whether the Temrezli deposit is amenable to exploitation using the In Situ Recovery (ISR) method. In support of this approach the Company has undertaken the successful bottle roll leaching of uranium using selected drill core material. It is currently undertaking additional drilling to determine the hydrological characteristics of the deposit. |
| *Further work* | · *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* | Hydrogeological pump test work will be completed on recently completed wells. |
| | · *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 is likely to be undertaken although their sites are not as yet defined. |