

30 April 2015

**QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
MARCH QUARTER 2015**

TEMREZLI URANIUM PROJECT

Highlights:

PRE FEASIBILITY STUDY

- ❑ Independent, PFS-level (N.I.43-101 compliant) engineering study by Tetra Tech Inc. confirms outstanding financial returns offered by the Temrezli ISR Uranium Project¹
 - ❑ Development case NPV_{8%} of US\$ 191.1 million (A\$ 247.4 million)¹ pre-tax ¹
 - ❑ Cash operating costs of US\$ 16.89/lb of U₃O₈ ¹
 - ❑ Projected life of mine gross revenue of US\$644.0 million (A\$ 833.7 million) and operating cash flow of US\$ 345.5 million (A\$ 447.3 million) based on US\$65/lb uranium price¹
 - ❑ Initial capital cost of US\$ 41.0 million¹ incl. US\$ 4.3 million in contingencies.
 - ❑ Total uranium recovery (Development Case) of 9.9 million lb. U₃O₈ ¹
 - ❑ Project payback occurs within the first 11 months.
- ❑ Temrezli confirmed to be technically low risk, and highly profitable driven by its high grade, low capex and low operating costs which will position Anatolia as one of the lowest cost uranium producers in the world.
- ❑ Significant leverage to the uranium price. Sensitivity analysis indicates that every \$5/lb increment in the uranium price increases pre-tax NPV by US\$ 27.8 million.
- ❑ Potential to further bolster project economics and project life through future integration of satellite mining opportunities such as Anatolia's 100% owned Sefaatlil Project.
- ❑ Detailed plant engineering to commence potentially allowing for savings in plant capital, via the substitution of US suppliers with Turkish suppliers, and reduction of contingencies applied.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- ❑ Submission of Environmental Impact Assessment Application Document (EIA) to the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning ("MEUP") for the Temrezli Uranium Project (Project).
 - ❑ EIA incorporates the construction of a central processing plant (CPP) with a planned production capacity of 1.2 Mlb per annum of U₃O₈. It will process uranium bearing solutions from the Temrezli well field with potential to process

¹ Based on the Development Case which includes a the recovery of some Inferred Resources

¹ An AUD:USD exchange rate of 1.2946 has been applied to all A\$ values in this release.

uranium-loaded resin transported from any satellite uranium deposits developed in the future from the Company's other projects in the region.

- ❑ The EIA is based on a current Resource of 5.2Mt grading 1,157ppm eU₃O₈ for 13.3 Mlb U₃O₈, from which 9.9 Mlb of U₃O₈ are recovered over an initial mine life of 12 years.

METALURGICAL

- ❑ Results from Maden Tetkik ve Arama (MTA) laboratory in Ankara returned rapid leach kinetics under ISR alkaline agitation leaching in 14 samples.
- ❑ Uranium recovery of 84.9% in samples above the resource cut-off grade of 200ppm U₃O₈.
- ❑ Extraction of other elements into solution is very low due to selective uranium leaching.

HYDROLOGICAL

- ❑ Positive well yields were observed during the construction of TUR110-DO2 with estimated flows in the order of up to 150 L/min.
- ❑ Extraction and re-injection of groundwater from TUR110-DO2 and TUR101-DO1 respectively achieved near 1:1 ratio.
- ❑ Slug test results confirm low permeability of the overlying and confining clay horizon.

SATELLITE PROJECTS - SEFAATLI

- ❑ Phase 2 drilling underway and results expected to indicate potential for Temrezli satellite operation.
- ❑ Mineralisation modelling for resource estimation underway.
- ❑ Metallurgical test work, and chemical and radiometric analyses underway.

Anatolia Energy Limited (ASX:AEK) (the Company or Anatolia) is pleased to report that all technical studies and financial modelling for the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) into the development of the high grade Temrezli ISR Uranium Project in central Turkey were completed during the reporting period, confirming the technical viability of the project, and the robust financial returns capable of being achieved. The PFS confirms that the Temrezli Project is capable of generating very significant value for shareholders, driven by a long life, high-grade deposit with lowest quartile mining costs and a low capital requirement for project start-up. Highlights of the Temrezli Project economics are tabulated in Appendix 1.

The Temrezli uranium deposit is the largest and highest grade uranium deposit known in Turkey, located in one of the richest uranium districts in the country, approximately 200 kilometers (km) east of Turkey's capital, Ankara.

The development plan for the Temrezli Project and the basis for the PFS, is premised on the construction of a central processing plant (CPP) at the Temrezli site, which is planned to have a production capacity of 1.2 Mlb per annum of U₃O₈, and will process uranium bearing solutions from the Temrezli well field, with potential to process uranium-loaded resin transported from any satellite uranium deposits developed in the future from the Company's other projects in the region. The PFS modelling is based on a current Resource of

5.2Mt grading 1,157ppm eU_3O_8 for 13.3 Mlb U_3O_8 , from which 9.9 Mlb of U_3O_8 are recovered over an initial mine life of 12 years.

The PFS was managed by Tetra Tech, a global engineering firm with vast experience with uranium ISR operations, and relied on technical work undertaken by several other independent consultants including SRK, Hydro Solutions, MTA, R&D Inc. and CSA Global. The Pre-Feasibility Study has been prepared to an assumed accuracy of $\pm 25\%$, in accordance with N.I. 43-101 standards.

During the reporting period the submission of the initial Environmental Impact Assessment was a significant milestone for Anatolia and took the Company another step closer towards achieving its objective of actively participating in Turkey's developing nuclear power industry. The EIA was prepared by SRK Turkey, who has significant experience in both uranium ISR and Turkish environmental regulations, and submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning ("MEUP") on 24 March 2015.

The process conducted by MEUP will involve a public meeting to be held typically within 4 weeks of the EIA application, followed by a Terms of Reference. The Company will submit the EIA report in accordance with the Terms of Reference. Once the draft EIA is submitted, meetings will be held with the Review and Assessment Committee (RAC) made up of members from various governmental agencies. This period is followed by 10 days of Public Comment, prior to the issue of the final EIA Permit. The Company expects the process to be completed in Q4 2015.

During the reporting period the Company received very encouraging results from MTA's ISR alkaline leach agitation test work on 14 intervals of core sample material from the Temrezli uranium deposit. The samples were collected from wide spaced drilling in the northeast of the deposit which contains over 65% of the resource (Figure 1). The material was selected from lenses 1 to 5 which are the most laterally continuous.

Half core HQ diameter core material was collected from the drill rig and immediately vacuum sealed to preserve sample integrity. The samples were delivered to the MTA facility and leach studies were conducted for 12 consecutive days using a 2g/L bicarbonate – 0.5g/L peroxide lixiviate to approximate typical USA ISR operations. Approximately 60 PV of lixiviate were introduced to untreated ore samples through bottle roll testing. Using head grades determined from the leach recovery (average of 501ppm U_3O_8) plus residual tails, the uranium recovery averaged 80.2%. The sampling included a selection of high, moderate and low grade uranium however, recoveries from samples above the resource cut-off grade (200ppm U_3O_8) were higher, averaging 84.9%. Table 1 summarizes the MTA metallurgical test results.

Uranium recovery curves indicate rapid leach kinetics with 50% of the uranium recovered after approximately 20 PV exchanges with leaching of uranium still on-going at 60 PV, and peak head grades achieved in less than 5 PV.

Table 1: Metallurgical Test Results

Hole ID	Interval	Lab Test ID	Ore Grade U ₃ O ₈ (mg/kg or ppm)	Weighted AVG Head Grade U ₃ O ₈ (mg/L)	U ₃ O ₈ % Recovery
TUR69	124.5-128.3 m	986/2	115	14.3	89.8%
TUR69	130.5-139.2 m	987/2	709	81.2	82.5%
TUR69	174.0-181.6 m	988/2	406	47.7	84.8%
TUR76	125.3-128.5 m	989/2	13.7	1.5	83.0%
TUR76	135.4-137.0 m	990/2	232	14.3	44.3%
TUR76	145.6-148.3 m	991/2	495	60.5	88.0%
TUR78	119.4-122.6 m	992/2	64.3	7.3	81.9%
TUR78	127.9-129.5 m	993/2	1123	137	88.1%
TUR80	129.0-129.8 m	995/2	1169	145	89.4%
TUR81	111.7-115.2 m	996/2	1128	148	94.6%
TUR83	88.8- 90.4 m	997/2	459	52.5	82.2%
TUR83	112.1-113.3 m	998/2	114	9.4	59.3%
TUR83	133.40-135.5 m	999/2	463	54.7	84.9%
TUR83	168.0-169.5 m	1000/2	590	60.0	70.3%
Average					80.2%
Average Above 200ppm Cut Off Grade					84.9%

Very encouraging results were received from hydrogeological test work at the Temrezli Project. One deep and two shallow monitoring wells were drilled at Site B (Figure 2). The program was planned by HydroSolutions, who have considerable experience in ground water conditions relating to In Situ Recovery (ISR) uranium operations. The hydrological tests were to further characterise the hydrostratigraphic units and designed to:

- Confirm the high water flows seen previously from Lens 1;
- Assess the hydraulic response of Lens 1 to extraction and injection rates projected for the in-situ (ISR) mining project;
- Refine well conditioning completion techniques to local aquifer conditions; and
- Evaluate the permeability of the overlying and confining clay unit for inclusion in the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Critical field observations collected during the programme were:

- During conditioning of TUR110-DO2 air-lifted water flows were estimated to be similar to the 150 litres per minute observed in the nearby well TUR101-DO1, confirming the

lateral extent of the high permeability in Lens 1. Anatolia estimates that Lens 1 makes up almost 30% of the resource;

- The results of the extraction and injection tests from TUR101-DO1 and TUR110-DO2 indicate better hydraulic response than initially estimated in the well field planning model for Lens 1;
- There was sufficient lateral permeability of the uranium ore-bearing aquifer (Lens 1) to allow all the ground water extracted from TUR110-DO2 to be re-injected into TUR101-DO1 under unpressurised conditions; and
- Slug test work confirmed the low permeability of the overlying and confining clay unit.

Data collected from the hydrologic tests were used to further the conceptual hydrogeological model of the deposit and to redevelop numerical models being utilised by Tetra Tech for detailed well field planning.

During the quarter the Company commenced its Phase 2 drilling at Sefaattli which is an exciting uranium district with widespread uranium mineralisation and, excitingly, significant recent surface radiometric discoveries which warrant immediate drill testing. It is increasingly likely that Sefaattli may be capable of being developed as a satellite operation to feed into the Temrezli Uranium Project. Phase 2 drilling is in areas where earlier drilling intersected two or more lenses, and one hole up to 5 stacked lenses, within a number of consistently mineralised horizons where recent drilling returned better intercepts including:

5.1m @	260ppm eU ₃ O ₈	from 72.0m (SD47)
6.2m @	810ppm eU ₃ O ₈	from 59.8m including 1.7m @ 1,490ppm eU ₃ O ₈ (SD42)
1.8m @	940ppm eU ₃ O ₈	from 75.4m including 0.6m @ 1,940ppm eU ₃ O ₈ (SD62)
1.3m @	580ppm eU ₃ O ₈	from 51.9m including 0.5m @ 1,520ppm eU ₃ O ₈ (SD67)
1.4m @	540ppm eU ₃ O ₈	from 82.4m including 0.6m @ 1,270ppm eU ₃ O ₈ (SD56)
2.5m @	2,150ppm eU ₃ O ₈	from 81.7m including 1.2m @ 3,980ppm eU ₃ O ₈ (SD60)
4.3m @	930ppm eU ₃ O ₈	from 80.5m including 0.5m @ 2,240ppm eU ₃ O ₈ (SD69)

Sefaattli mineralisation remains open in all directions and additional step-out drilling will target both extensions of the reduction zone(s) which host the uranium mineralisation intersected to date, and new discovery areas where recent geological mapping has identified strong surface radioactivity over several vertical metres in areas of alternating reduced and oxidised sandstones (Figure 3).

Next Quarter Activities

Throughout the next quarter the Company's focus is to progress the EIA which is required to convert its Operating Licence into an Operating Permit, and to continue discussions with a number of potential providers of development funding.

Whilst permitting and project approvals are progressed, the Company will commence some pre-development activities to ensure full scale development can commence as soon as possible, which is expected to be in 2015 subject to development finance being in place. These pre-development activities will include concluding land acquisitions from a number of local private land holders required for development of the Temrezli Project.

Detailed plant and well field design work has commenced subsequent to the quarter, and involves geo-technical drilling and analysis of the plant location, evaporation pond

engineering, plant design activities and survey work. At the completion of this work, the Company expects to be in a position to finalise the cost estimates for the plant and first well field.

Corporate Activity for the Quarter

On 21 January the Company appointed Mr Tom Young as Chief Operating Officer. Tom was formally Vice President of Operations for Cameco resources, Inc., responsible for the Smith Ranch Highland and Crowe Butte ISR uranium mines in the United States. Tom has extensive experience in the development and operations of ISR uranium well-fields and plants, and will oversee the development of the Company's flagship Temrezli uranium project in central Turkey.

On 10 February the Company appointed Mr Paul Cronin as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director. Paul has worked in an executive capacity with Anatolia since early 2013, and joined the Board in 2014. Paul has considerable experience in the uranium industry having formerly been director of Nuclear Origination with Constellation Energy, leading the acquisition of uranium trader Nufcor International in 2008. He has a strong technical knowledge of both the Temrezli and Sefaatli uranium projects and is uniquely qualified to guide the Company through its next key milestones.

On 10 March the Company appointed Mr. Cevat Er as General Manager – Turkey. Cevat is a mining executive with over 25 years of professional experience, at various stages of mine project development, in Turkey and around the world. He has an excellent knowledge of local mining and environmental regulations. Cevat's role will be to manage operational activities in Turkey including the Plant Optimisation Study and overseeing the remaining EIA and permitting requirements at Temrezli.

Cash on hand at the quarter end was \$2,752,000

ENDS

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Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources, Exploration Targets, and Exploration, Hydrogeological or Metallurgical Results are extracted from ASX announcements “Hydrogeological Flow Test Results” released on 15 January 2015, “Metallurgical Test Work Results” released on 19 January 2015, “Pre-Feasibility Study Demonstrates Robust Economics” released 16 February 2015, “Sefaati Phase 2 Drilling Commences” released 30 March 2015 and are available on www.anatoliaenergy.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Figure 1: Plan showing Location of Metallurgical Samples

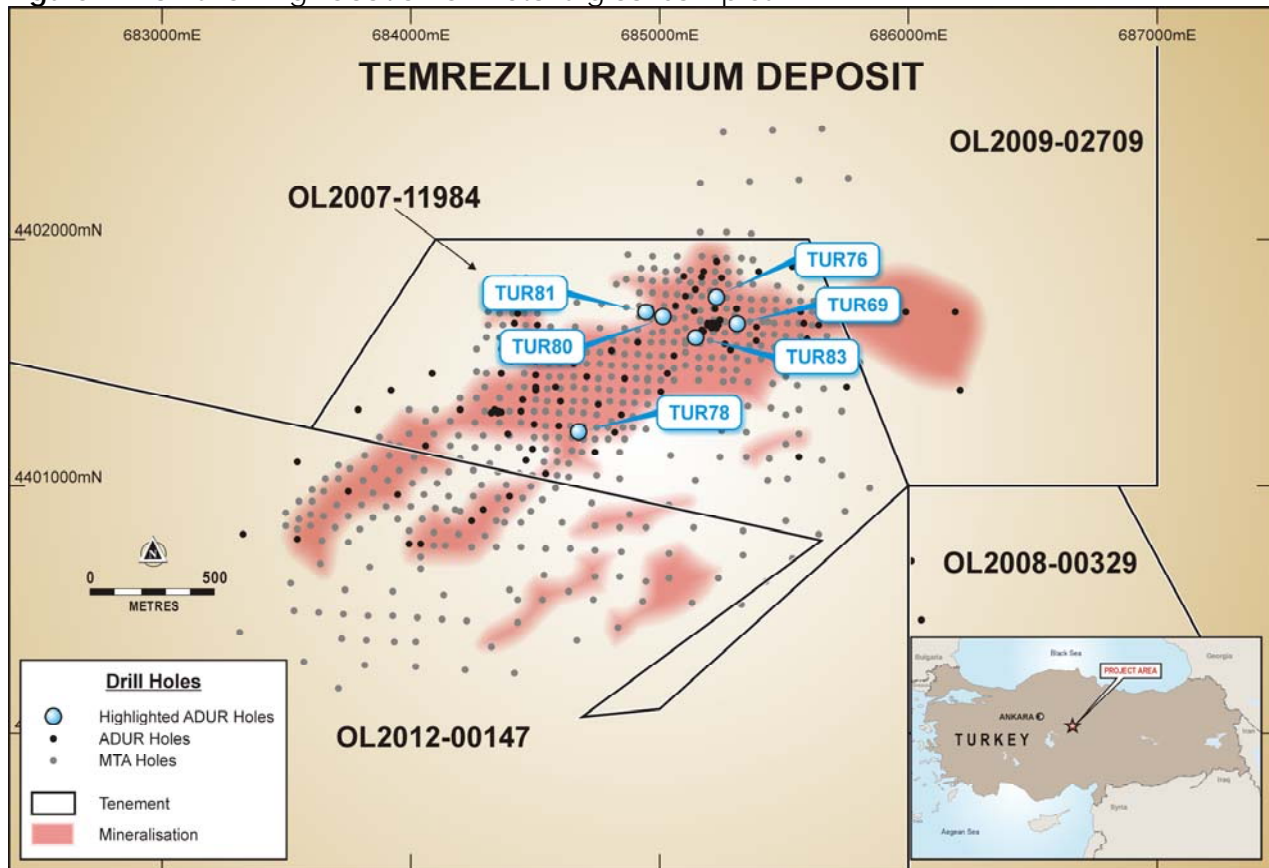


Figure 2: Plan showing Location of Recent Hydrogeological Holes

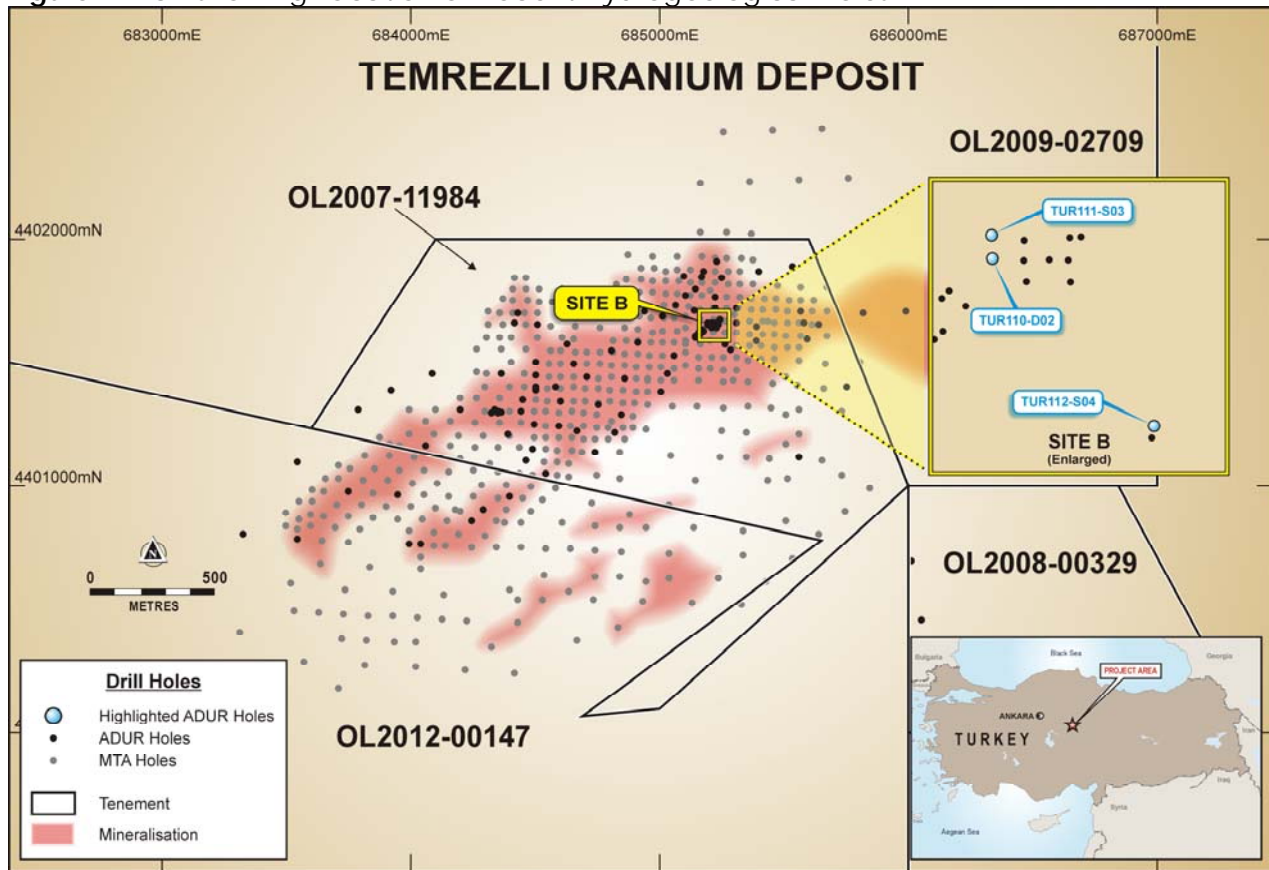
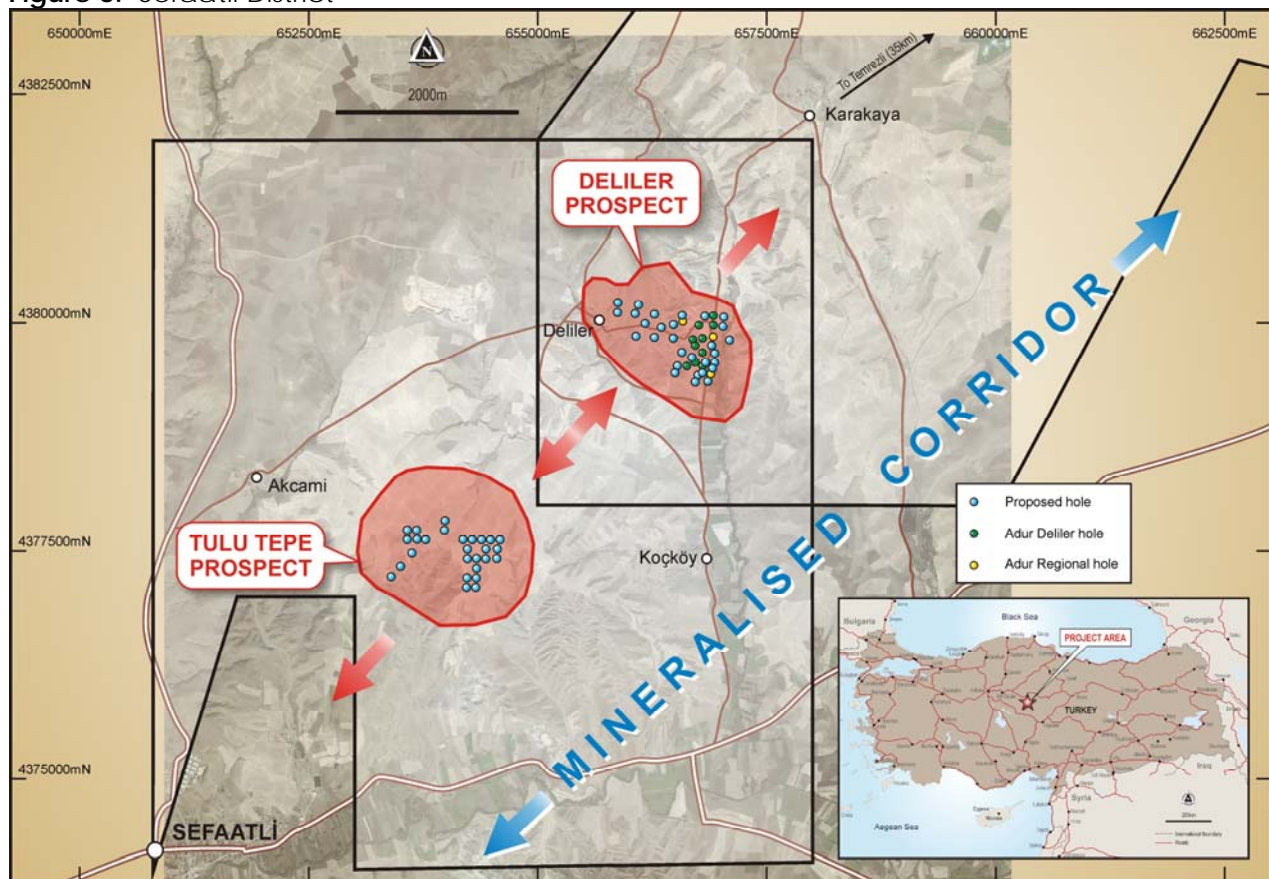


Figure 3: Sefaattli District



Appendix 1 – Pre-Feasibility Summary

The PFS confirms that the Temrezli Project is capable of generating very significant value for shareholders, driven by a long life, high-grade deposit with lowest quartile mining costs and a low capital requirement for project start-up. Highlights of the Temrezli Project economics are tabulated below, with two scenarios presented being:

PFS Development Case: Based on development of the Measured and Indicated Resources, plus 80% of the Inferred Resources.

PFS Base Case: Based on development of the Measured and Indicated Resources only.

The Board considers the Development Case to be the most accurate representation of the project economics given the nature of ISR development, i.e. the resources are recovered through extraction of uranium bearing solutions from the well field, and hence a large volume of Inferred Resources are likely to be recovered in the extraction process.

The Company advises that the Measured and Indicated Resources provide 88% of the total recovered uranium underpinning the forecast production target and financial projections, and that the additional life of mine plan material included in the Development Case comprises less than 12% of the total recovered uranium. For further information in relation to assumptions underpinning the production target and financial projections, please refer to Appendix 2.

Table 1 – Development v Base Case Comparison

	Development Case	Base Case
Total U ₃ O ₈ Production over LoM*	9,907,630 lbs	8,711,488 lbs
Mine life	12 years	11 years
Avg. U ₃ O ₈ production per annum	825,636 lbs pa	791,953 lbs pa
Peak U ₃ O ₈ production per annum	1,154,563 lbs pa	1,167,757 lbs pa
Revenue over life of mine	US\$ 644.0 million	US\$ 566.2 million
Free Cash Flow over LoM*	US\$ 345.5 million	US\$ 295.0 million
Avg. Cash operating cost	US\$ 16.89/lb	US\$ 17.84/lb
Initial capital cost incl. contingency	US\$ 41.0 million	US\$ 41.0 million
Capital Cost Contingency (LoM)	US\$8.7 million	US\$ 8.0 million
Pre-Tax NPV _{8%}	US\$ 191.1 million	US\$ 1468.8 million
Post-Tax NPV _[8]	US\$ 145.6 million	US\$ 125.6 million
Internal Rate of Return (Pre-Tax)	65%	64%

Payback period	11 months	12 months
<i>*Life of Mine</i>		

The uranium sales price assumed for the financial model is held constant at US\$65/lb U₃O₈, which is based on an independent report on long term contract price, a wide range of industry sources, and a review of the fundamental supply and demand projections of the industry.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The table below demonstrates the impact on free cash flow and NPV for a range of uranium sales prices. This demonstrates that even at current term uranium prices or lower, the Temrezli Project is capable of generating strong financial returns.

The analysis below is prepared on the basis of the Development Case, in which Inferred Resources are recovered over the life of the project.

Table 2 – Sensitivity to Uranium Price

U ₃ O ₈ Price	US\$40	US\$50	US\$60	US\$70	US\$80
Free Cash Flow over LoM	US\$110.2m	US\$204.3m	US\$298.5m	US\$392.6m	US\$486.7m
Pre-Tax NPV_{8%}	US\$52.0m	US\$107.6m	US\$163.3m	US\$218.9m	US\$274.5m

The majority of cost estimates for the central processing plant have been derived from US estimates, and do not reflect the potential to reduce upfront capital costs expected from the use of local suppliers. Sensitivities to CAPEX in the Development Case are presented in the following table.

Table 3 – Sensitivity to CAPEX

CAPEX Sensitivity	-30%	-20%	-10%	0	+10%
Upfront Capital	US\$28.7	\$32.8	\$36.9	US\$41.0m	US\$45.1
Free Cash Flow over LoM	US\$384.9m	US\$371.8m	US\$358.6m	US\$345.5m	US\$332.4m
Pre-Tax NPV[8]	US\$219.7m	US\$210.2m	US\$200.6m	US\$191.1m	US\$181.5m
Internal Rate of Return	95%	82%	73%	65%	58%

Anatolia will immediately commence the final plant design seeking cost estimates from local Turkish suppliers, which has the potential to substantially reduce capital and partially reduce operating costs.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The updated Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by CSA Global in accordance with the definition standards on mineral resources and mineral reserves of both the JORC (2012 Edition) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum referred to as National Instrument 43-101.

Table 4 – Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes (kt)	Average Grade (ppm eU ₃ O ₈)	Resource (M lbs eU ₃ O ₈)
Measured	2,008	1,378	6.1
Indicated	2,178	1,080	5.2
Inferred	1,020	888	2.0
Total	5,206	1,157	13.3

Cut-off grade of 200 ppm U₃O₈

There is a low level of geological confidence associated with inferred mineral resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of indicated mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

ISR MINING METHOD AND CENTRAL PROCESSING PLANT

Anatolia intends to use ISR methods to extract uranium from the Temrezli uranium deposit. The method is widely used, particularly in the USA and central Asia, and consists of installing a pattern of injection and recovery wells and circulating a mining solution (lixiviant) through the mineralized portion of the formation. The lixiviant is then pumped from the formation and the dissolved uranium is recovered through ion exchange. ISR operations entail minimal surface disturbance and no significant excavations or rework of the surface contours.

Figure 1 – Site Plan & Mine Units

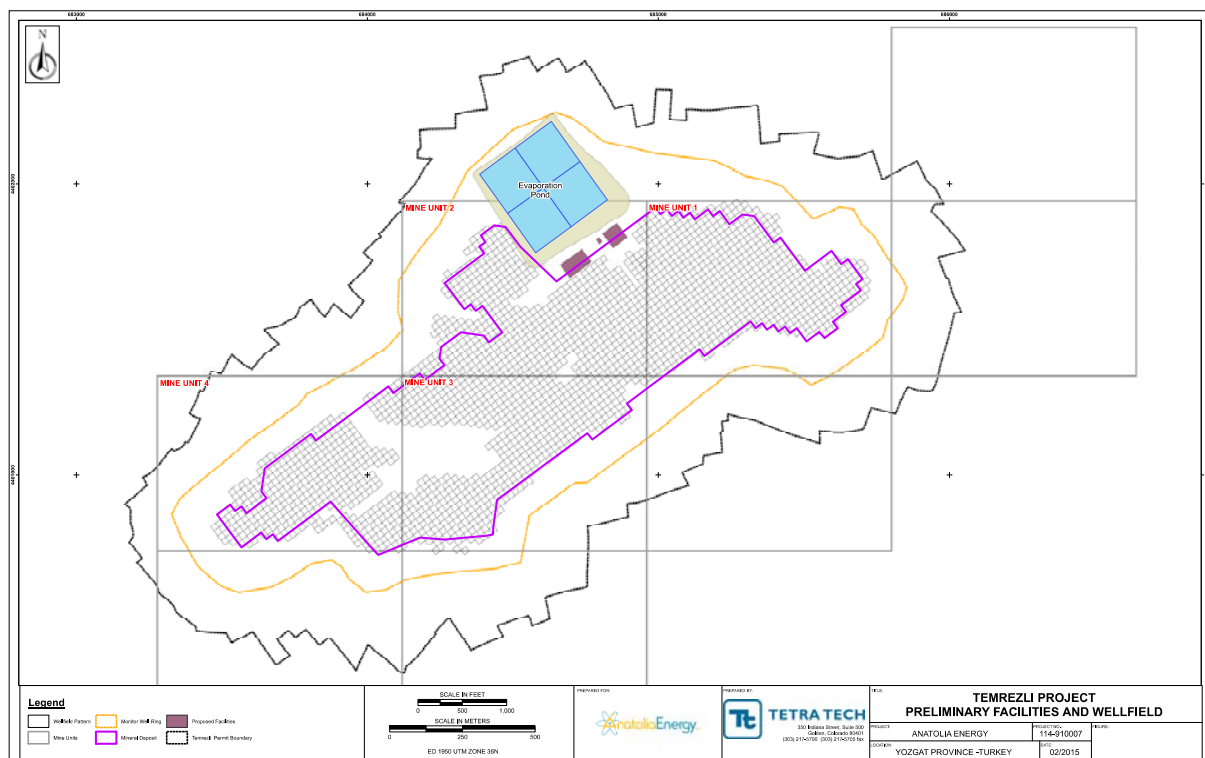
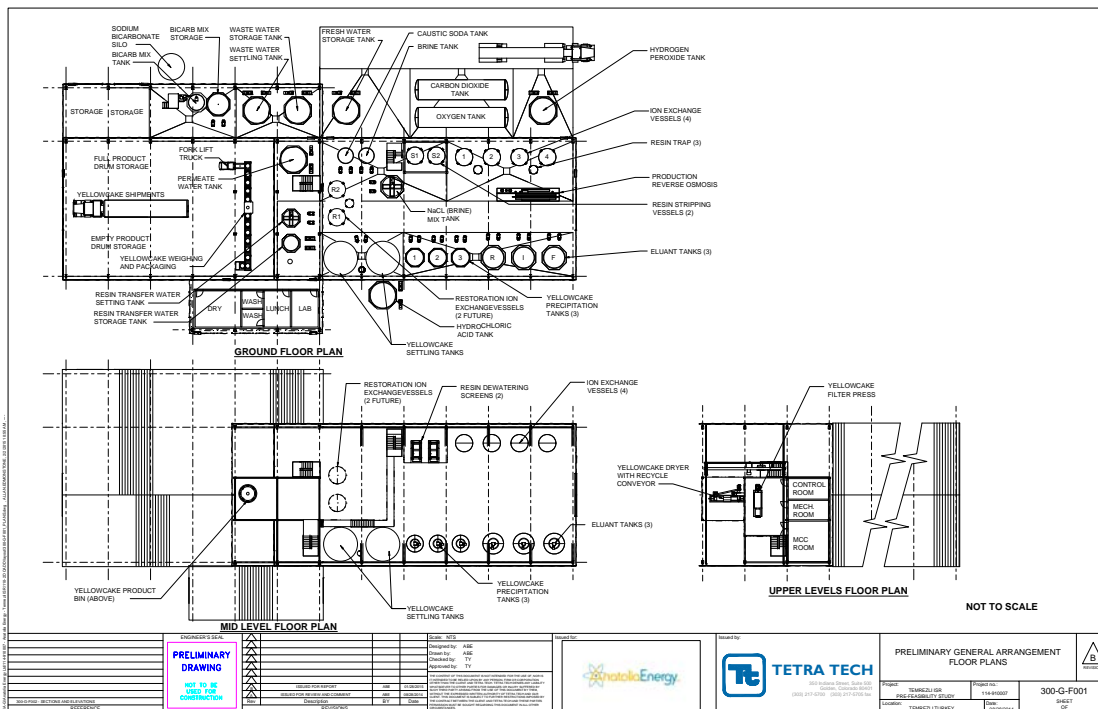


Figure 2 – Plant Design (Floor)



The central processing plant has been designed to a flow capacity of 3,000 gallons per minute fed by 66 header houses over the life of mine. Each header house will be supplied by 20 five spot well patterns, consisting of 20 production wells and 40 injection wells. The final detailed plant design will also provide for additional capacity to receive pregnant resin from potential satellite projects.

To complement the scalability in the plant, a 570,540 m³ evaporation pond will be constructed to contain an expected system bleed of 20.2 m³ per day. The pond will be constructed with a 3 foot clay liner on top of a combination of a 2 mm textured HDPE liner and a geo-synthetic clay liner to ensure containment, whilst retaining capacity for potential output expansions.

OPERATING COSTS

Anatolia's cash operating cost is estimated to be US\$16.89/lb and is inclusive of owner's costs, plant and well field reclamation, restoration, and royalties.

Achievement of the operating costs estimated by the PFS would make Anatolia one of the lowest cost producers of uranium globally, and ensure the project provides strong cash flow, even in times of depressed uranium prices such as those experienced in recent years. The sensitivity analysis undertaken as part of the PFS demonstrates that even at the current term contract price of US\$50/lb, the low operating costs ensure that the Temrezli Project is capable of generating a strong profit.

All-in sustaining costs after inclusion of initial and sustaining capital are estimated at US\$30.12/lb U₃O₈.

Table 5 – Operating Costs

Operating Costs	US\$/lb.
Well field Reclamation	\$1.00
Site decommissioning	\$0.25
Employee Costs	\$2.06
Production Materials & Supplies	\$4.30
Maintenance Materials & Supplies	\$1.07
Non-Operating Materials & Supplies	\$0.23
Outside Services	\$0.98
Utilities	\$2.13
General Expenses	\$1.07
Post-Production Costs	\$0.50
Royalties	\$2.64
<i>Operating Contingency</i>	<i>\$0.66</i>
Total	\$16.89

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Initial capital expenditure required to progress to first uranium production is estimated to be US\$41.0 million (including contingencies), and total capital requirement to reach positive cash flow from operations is estimated at US\$48.5 million.

The initial capital expenditure includes the CPP facility and the development of the first well field production unit.

Table 6 – Capital Expenditure

	Pre Startup US\$ million	Post Startup US\$ million	LoM Cost US\$ million
EPCM & Owners Costs	5.0	-	5.0
Infrastructure	3.4	3.6	7.0
Central Processing Plant	14.3	1.5	15.8
Evaporation Ponds	4.0	-	4.0
Well Fields & Header Houses	10.0	80.6	90.6
<i>Capital Cost Contingency</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>
Total	41.0	90.1	131.1

NOTE: The totals in the table above may not equal the sum of the preceding rows due to rounding.

The low capital cost of Temrezli Project is a function of the *off-the-shelf* and widely used ISR processing equipment which can be utilised by Anatolia, the benefits of operating in the low-

cost operating environment of Turkey and of the excellent infrastructure present on the project site.

A great advantage and capital cost saving for the Temrezli Project relative to many other ISR uranium projects is that there is no requirement for deep disposal wells at the project for disposal of waste water. The geologic and climatic conditions allow Temrezli to use evaporation ponds for the waste water disposal, providing a significant capital cost saving.

Anatolia's Temrezli Project remains off-take free, providing maximum flexibility to the Company in respect of the development funding options available to it. Anatolia has already received significant interest from a range of potential financiers of the project including equity partners, off-take parties and debt providers. Anatolia will assess all financing options available to it to ensure the funding mix maximises value for existing shareholders, and whilst the Company is confident that it will be able to secure the requisite development funding, there are no guarantees that such funding will be raised.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Life of Mine Infrastructure has been estimated at US\$ 7.3 million, with US\$ 3.6 million required to be spent pre-production. Whilst this amount is small relative to other Uranium ISR projects, the project benefits from existing local infrastructure including sealed roads and power lines across the production boundary.

Electricity capacity requirements have been estimated at 1,300KW and access to this capacity has been confirmed by the local power distribution operator, TEDAS.

Appendix 2 - Forward Looking Statements and Cautionary Statement

Forward looking statements

This announcement contains certain forward looking statements. The words "expect", "forecast", "should", "projected", "could", "may", "predict", "plan" and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow costs and financial position and performance are also forward looking statements. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results or trends to differ materially. These variations, if materially adverse, may affect the timing or the feasibility of the development of the Temrezli Uranium Project.

The Company notes that an Inferred Resource has a lower level of confidence than an Indicated Resource and that the JORC Code (2012 Edition) advises that to be an Inferred Resource it is reasonable to expect that the majority of the Inferred Resources would be upgraded to an Indicated Resources with continued exploration. Based on advice from relevant Competent Persons the Company has a high degree of confidence that the Inferred Resources for the Temrezli deposit will upgrade to Indicated Resources with further exploration work.

The Company believes it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking statements in this announcement, including with respect to any production targets, based on the information contained in this announcement and in particular the JORC 2012 Mineral Resource for the Temrezli deposit, independently compiled by CSA Global together with independent determination of mining inventory, well field design and scheduling, metallurgical and hydrogeological test work, external uranium price and exchange rate forecasts and worldwide operating cost data.

Cautionary Statement

The Pre Feasibility Study (PFS) referred to in this announcement is based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources, plus a small proportion of mining inventory, which comprises material that is currently classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. There is a lower level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or Probable Ore Reserves or that the production target contingent on this material will be realised.

The Company advises that the Measured and Indicated Resources provides 88% of the total recovered uranium underpinning the forecast production target and financial projections, and that the additional life of mine plan material included in the Development Case comprises less than 12% of the total recovered uranium. As such, the dependence of the outcomes of the PFS and the guidance provided in this announcement on the lower confidence Inferred Mineral Resource material contained in the life of mine plan is minimal.

Unless otherwise stated, all cash flows are in United States dollars, are undiscounted and are not subject to inflation/escalation factors, and all years are calendar years.

The Company has concluded that it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward looking statements included in this announcement.