

20 December 2013

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FOLLOW UP GROUND EM PLANNED FOR BASEMENT CONDUCTORS IN FRASER RANGE

- **Harris Lake project airborne EM data re-processed to highlight more conductive basement features**
- **Two discrete basement conductors located on the eastern flank of Lake Harris, NE of Classic Minerals' Mammoth discovery**
- **Ground EM surveys planned for first Quarter 2014 to define drill targets**

Enterprise Uranium Limited ("Enterprise" or "the Company", ASX: ENU) wishes to announce that it has now re-processed its Lake Harris Project (E28/1958) airborne EM ("AEM") data to highlight basement conductors with potential for nickel/copper sulphide mineralisation.

The re-processing has better defined the locations of the two AEM conductors, which are shown below to lie outside the present day drainage system, which will assist in the exploration and testing of these targets.

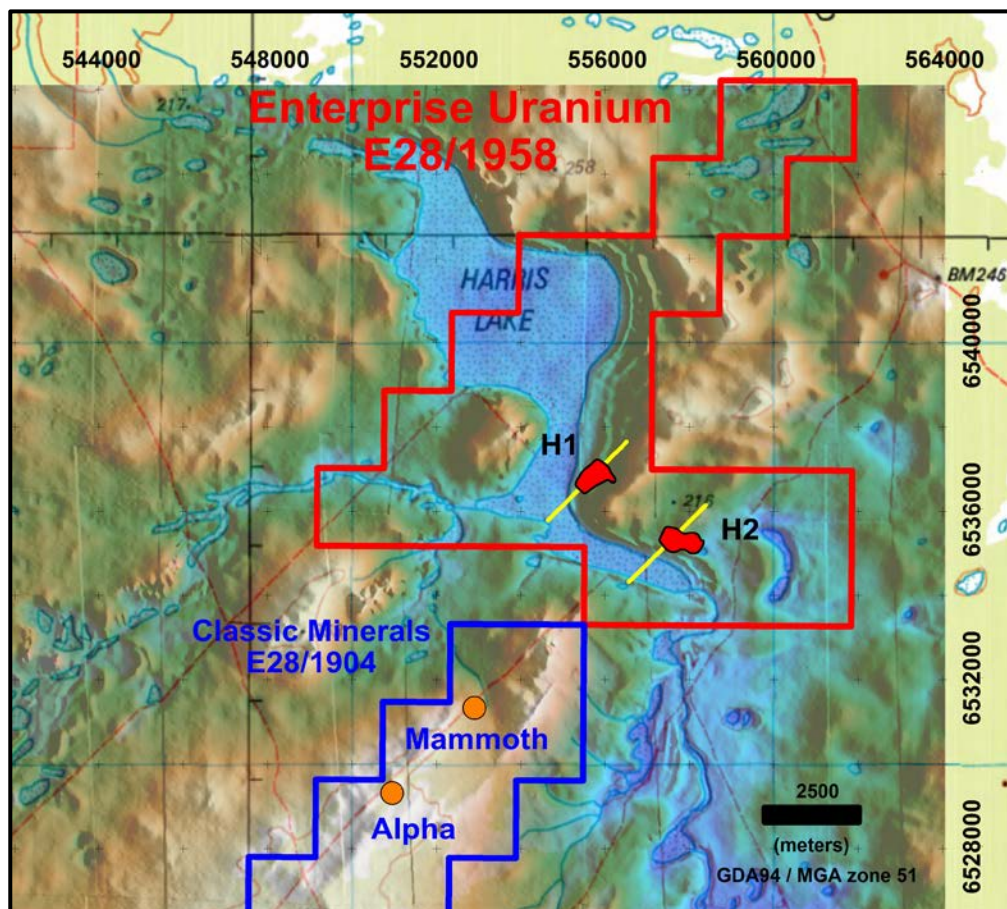


Figure 1. Digital Terrain Image Showing Location of Basement Targets (H1 & H2)

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The Project is located 25km south of Zanthus on the Trans-Australian rail line and 200km east of Kalgoorlie. The Harris Lake Project is a single exploration licence granted on 8th March 2010, held 100% in the name of Enterprise Uranium Ltd and is subject to a 1.5% Gross Royalty.

Reprocessing of data from ENU's 2012 AEM survey has better defined the two high priority basement conductors previously announced to the ASX. (Enterprise Metals Ltd ASX release 16th December 2012)

Conductivity Depth Images ("CDI's") were produced from the AEM survey for the H1 and H2 basement conductors, and these CDI's are shown below in Figures 2 and 3. The locations of the CDI lines are shown as yellow lines in Figure 1.

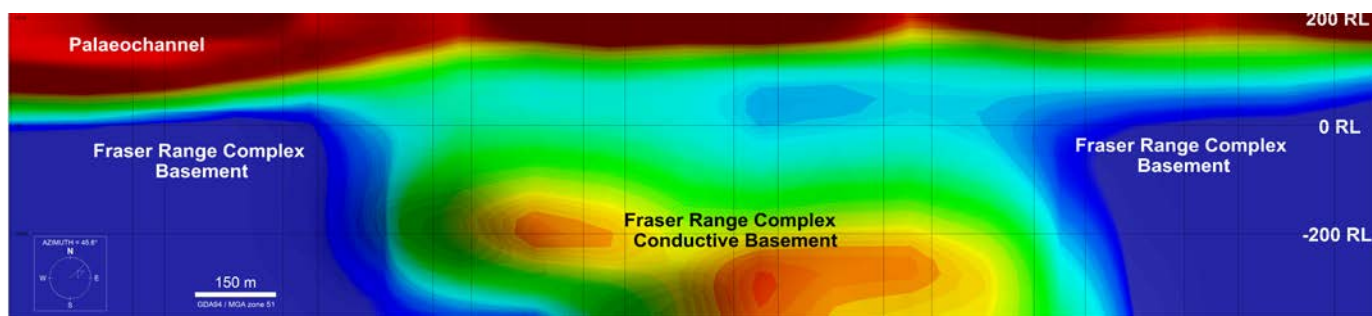


Figure 2. Conductivity Depth Image of Basement Target H1

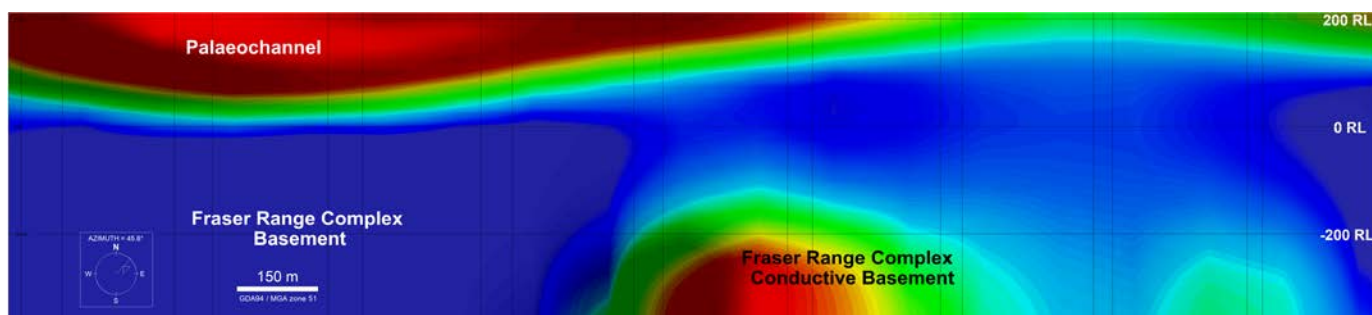


Figure 3. Conductivity Depth Image of Basement Target H2

As the Project is situated within the proposed Lake Harris 'C' Class Nature Reserve, approval for any ground work must first be obtained from the Department of Parks and Wildlife. ("DPaW") An additional heritage survey will be required to cover these new targets not previously cleared.

It is anticipated that the drill testing of the nickel/copper sulphide targets will be undertaken in conjunction with the previously defined uranium targets, once all Government department approvals are obtained.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Dermot Ryan, who is employed as the Executive Director of the Company through geological consultancy Xserv Pty Ltd. Mr Ryan is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ryan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Geophysical Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Bill Robertson, who is employed as a Consultant to the Company through geophysical consultancy Value Adding Resources Pty Ltd. Mr Robertson is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Robertson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

20 December 2013 – E28/1958 Harris Lake Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not applicable, not referred to
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not applicable, not referred to
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not applicable, not referred to
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not applicable, not referred to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffling, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, not referred to
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, not referred to
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, not referred to
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, not referred to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, not referred to
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, not referred to
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, not referred to
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, not referred to

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Harris Lake Project is a single exploration licence granted on 8 March 2010, now held 100% in the name of Enterprise Uranium Ltd and is subject to a 1.5% Gross Royalty to the original vendors. The tenement is in good standing with the Department of Mines and Petroleum. Exploration Licence 28/1958 covers an area of 76.3km² and covers a substantial portion of the Harris Lake salt lake system. The Project is located 25km south of Zanthus on the Trans-Australian rail line and 200km east of Kalgoorlie. The Project is situated on Vacant Crown Land, but most of the tenement is contained within the Lake Harris Nature Reserve, a 'C' Class nature reserve, vested in the NPNCA for the purpose of conservation of flora and fauna. The Project is covered by the Ngadju Native Title Claim Group.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A Native Title Agreement was signed in September 2009 and is administered by the Goldfields Land Sea & Council.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of previous exploration activities was provided in ASX release dated 16 December 2013.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only known mineralization is surficial calcrete hosted uranium mineralization. Lake Harris dominates the central and northwestern part of the tenement area and marks the confluence of several channels draining from the south, west and northwest. The remainder of the license is covered by extensive alluvial and colluvial sand and silt with little topographic variation. Calcrete hosted and palaeochannel sand hosted uranium mineralization is the primary target in the Project area. The basement geology is interpreted to be the iron rich mafic units of the Albany – Fraser Orogen, which includes mafic gneiss and possibly gabbro. Magmatic style nickel –copper sulphide mineralization is the secondary target in the Project area.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All known drilling results are from shallow uranium focused drilling programs and are therefore not material to the deeper basement hosted AEM targets.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, not referred to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, not referred to
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, not referred to
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical survey results reported in ENU Prospectus dated 19 October 2012 and Enterprise Metals Ltd ASX release 3 Sept 2012 and Enterprise Uranium Ltd ASX release dated 16th December 2013.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground EM surveys, subject to approval from the Department of Parks and Wildlife. Drilling subject to additional Heritage Survey and approval of Program of Works (POW) by Department of Mines and Petroleum. It is anticipated that the drill testing of the nickel/copper sulphide targets will be undertaken in conjunction with the previously defined uranium targets.