ASX:EAF

22 July 2014

Madaba Uranium Project

- **Review of newly acquired historic drill data defines three new areas of shallow uranium mineralization**
- **Assessment of historical data adds 10 detailed targets to the exploration dataset**
- **Environmental Impact Assessment is underway.**

East Africa Resources Limited ("East Africa" or "Company") (ASX: EAF) reports the addition of historical exploration data to its dataset on the Madaba Uranium Project in Tanzania (Figure 1).

Katina Law (CEO of East Africa) says "The newly acquired historic data highlights Madaba as an excellent uranium prospect with a large number of targets for detailed exploration. The near surface nature of these targets demonstrates the potential for shallow drilling to identify a resource."

The three new prospect areas of shallow mineralization (Nane, Sita & Tatu) coupled with the previously announced Nyuki prospect (previously 253/1b)[1] cover approximately 1.1 km^2 of mineralized ground at < 50 m depths. Each prospect has potential to increase the target size with additional drilling. Detailed infill drilling at a minimum of 80x40 m will be needed to achieve a resource.

The ten targets selected by Uranerzbergbau GmbH (UEB) for detailed work provide evidence of significant drill targets at the sites of known mineralization. Each of the targets is of significant size (averaging between 100-500 m in length) and of similar size and magnitude to those already drilled. Therefore there is reasonable expectation for shallow mineralization to be intersected in shallow drilling.

The Company's concept at Madaba is to drill out the numerous near surface occurrences of uranium thereby defining shallow, moderate grade uranium resources accessible via shallow open pits using modern low cost mining technology. There are at least thirty such targets (including those discussed above) and while not all will represent shallow sub-surface mineralization the historical drilling has verified that at least some do and that reasonable grades and volumes of mineralization can be expected. The detailed targets developed by UEB are areas of gridded ground work that include geological mapping, hot spot delineation and radiometric measurements. The UEB defined drill and detailed ground radiometric targets give EAF an excellent starting point and the ability to start infill drilling promptly upon gaining exploration access to the tenement areas.

However as a cautionary note the Company reiterates that the project is at an early stage and that the planned exploration may not locate economic deposits of uranium.

[1] ASX Announcement: Size and Scale of Madaba Project Revealed - 26th September 2013)

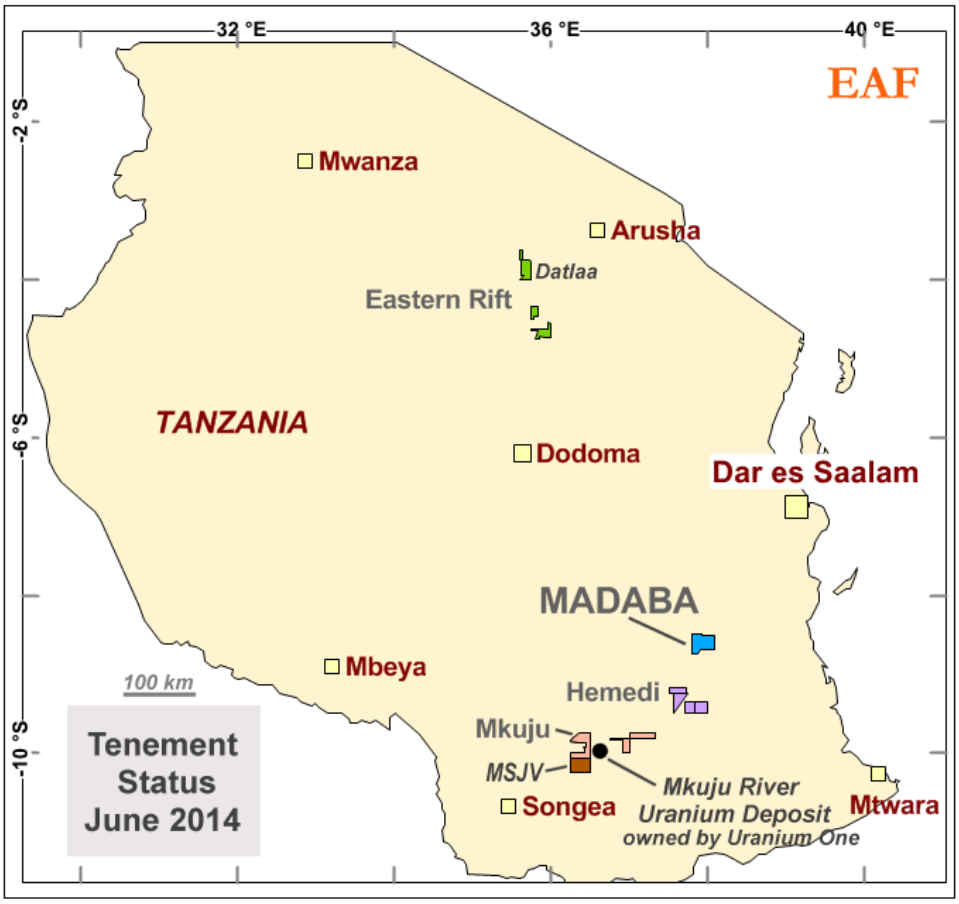

Figure 1

Madaba Project

Madaba was discovered in the period 1979-1982 by German company Uranerzbergbau GmbH (UEB) by follow up of several strong airborne anomalies. UEB's initial exploration work covered geological mapping, ground radiometrics, trenching, sampling and reconnaissance drilling. East Africa's consultant geologist Dr Joseph Drake-Brockman was employed by UEB during this period on the Madaba prospect. Dr Drake-Brockman provides East Africa Resources with strong uranium exploration expertise plus specialised knowledge of the historical exploration undertaken at Madaba.

Historical Drilling at Madaba

Recent access to additional information has revealed the location of an additional 42 rotary percussion holes at Madaba bringing the total drilling to; diamond core (10 holes), rotary mud (13) and rotary percussion (103). The best down-hole intercepts reported by UEB and previously listed were;

- 3m @1082 ppm U_3O_8 (P16),
- 7m @ 693 ppm U_3O_8 (P17),
- 7m @ 510 ppm eU_3O_8 (D12)
- 11.7m @ 400 ppm eU_3O_8 (D8).

The additional drill results added;

- 2m @ 1900 ppm U_3O_8 (P74),
- 7m @ 890 ppm U_3O_8 (P104)
- 15 m @ 420 ppm eU_3O_8 (P103).

Note; U_3O_8 refers to chemical assays and eU_3O_8 refers to equivalent assays derived from gamma logs. The locations of the holes are plotted on Figure 2.

Fifty six holes from a total of 126 holes were mineralized at better than 1m at 150 ppm U_3O_8. The UEB drilling is widely spaced and largely reconnaissance drilling and there has not been sufficient drilling to define a resource. Figure 2 below shows the distribution of the mineralized holes on an image of the airborne data. Note that the additional holes were located at the Sita (3 lines of drilling) and Nane (1 line) prospects. The data for Tatu has recently been digitized and is also presented.

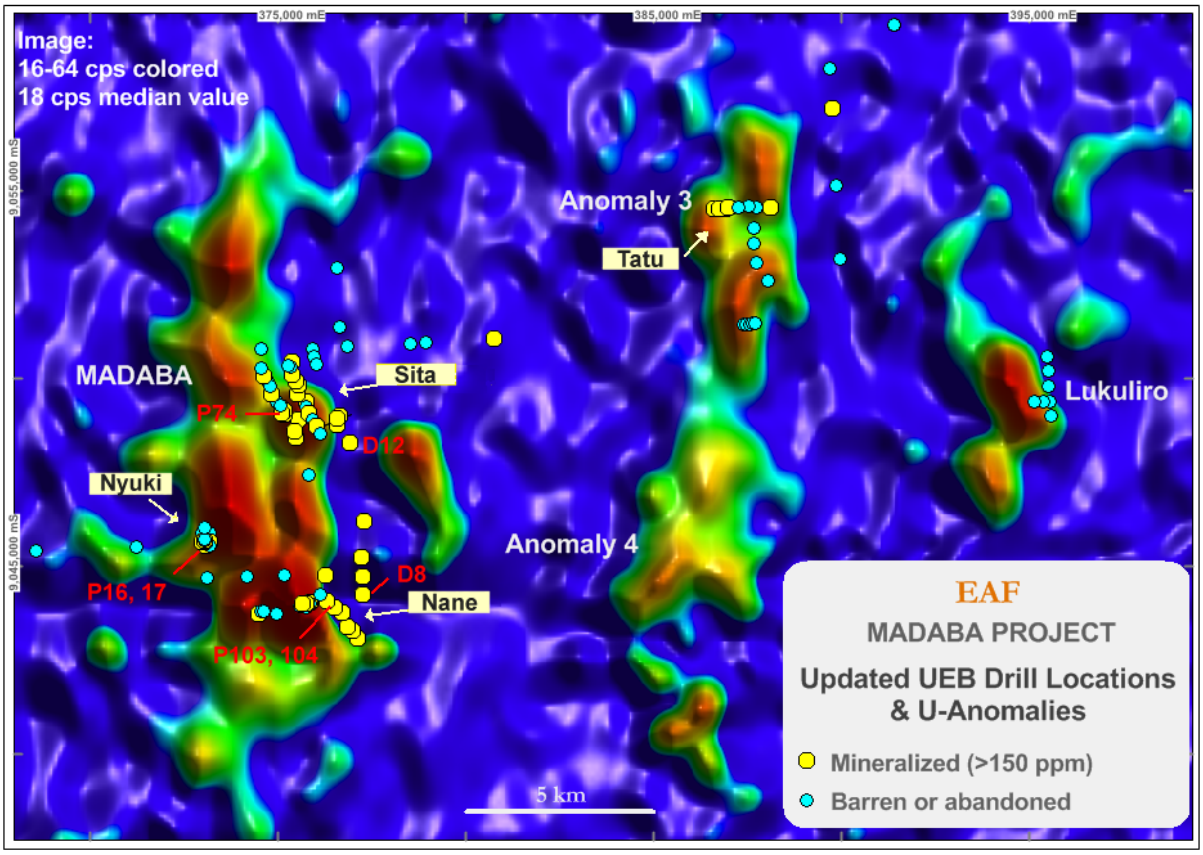

Figure 2: UEB Drill Locations

The following three figures (Figures 3, 4 & 5) show a close up view of the drill lines, the location of the airborne targets and the results. The orientation and locations of the drill sections presented below are also noted. Figure 3 shows the color coding used to classify the drill results on all figures. The values used the weighted average values above a 150 ppm U_3O_8 threshold averaged over the whole hole. Hence the values while representative of the general tenor of the mineralization do not necessarily represent economic intervals.

At the Sita target exploratory drilling spaced at approximately 600 x 200 m was undertaken over and adjacent to the 6A airborne anomaly. This indicates a mineralized trend measuring approximately 1400 x 300 m running from P93 to P73. This zone is approximately 20-35 m deep, 2-4 m thick and shows variable assays from 200-2200 ppm U_3O_8. Figure 6 shows a drill section of the best mineralization around P93 (see Figure 7 for the legend). There is also a deeper (about 60 m) zone around hole P89.

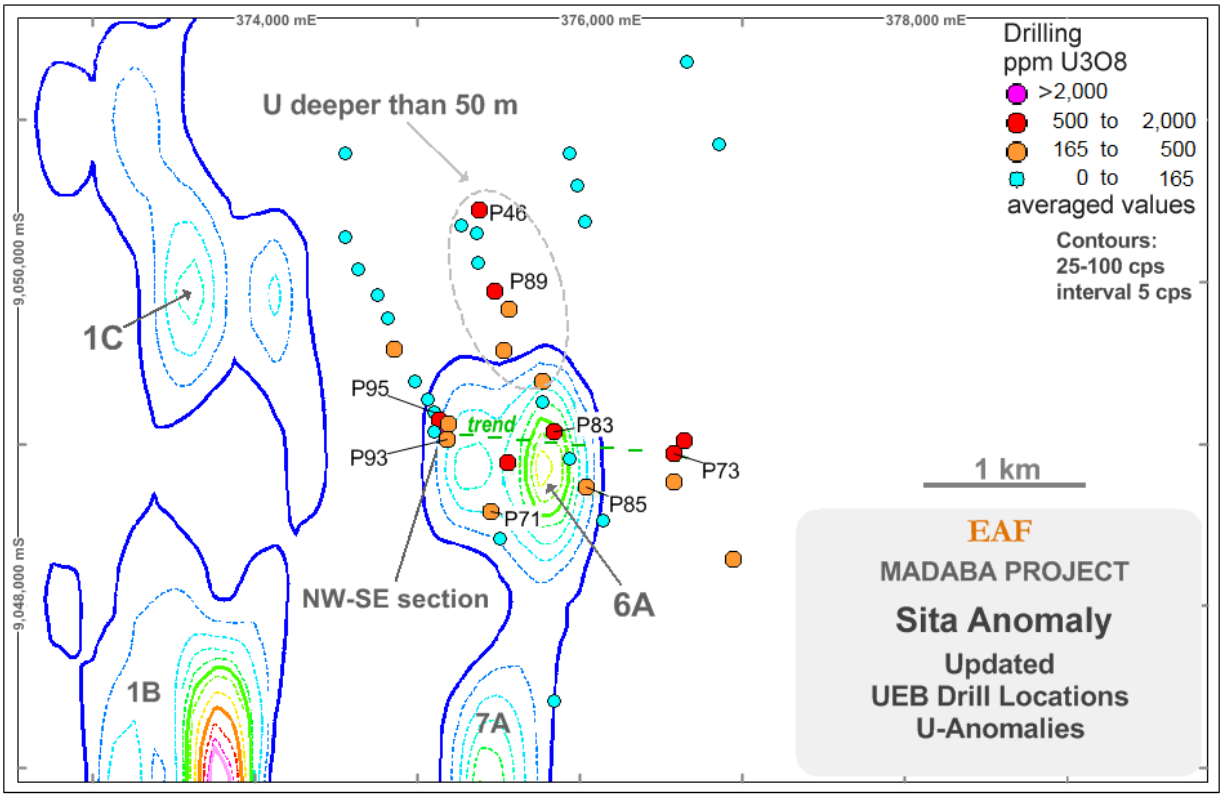

Figure 3: Anomaly Sita UEB Drilling

To the south the Nane anomaly was tested by a line of 6 holes, all of which are mineralized. The zone of mineralization (8D-8E section) is around 1300 m long, of uncertain width but perhaps at least 100 m wide, between 30-50 m deep, about 2-8 m thick with assays ranging from 200-1580 ppm U_3O_8. This drilling produced the most promising results for the project. Figure 7 shows the drill section and illustrates the lateral continuity of the uranium zone. The interpreted redox front (ox) is also shown.

Also shown on Figure 4 is the location of the 8E drill section which shows in Figure 8 an irregular shallow radiometric anomaly with assays in the range 125-1300 ppm U_3O_8 which may form the western edge of the 8D-8E anomalous zone (see Figure 7 for the legend).

To the east at Tatu the airborne anomaly was tested by UEB with a line of 9 holes. This identified at a zone approximately 400 m wide, perhaps up to 1200 m long if it extends the length of the airborne anomaly, 15-32 m deep and approximately 1.5-3 m thick. Grades are uncertain due to poor sample return but the best equivalent eU_3O_8 values ranged between 300-1,000 ppm. The thickness of the zones is estimated from the given radiometric data. Figure 9 shows the cross section covering the mineralized holes (see Figure 7 for the legend).

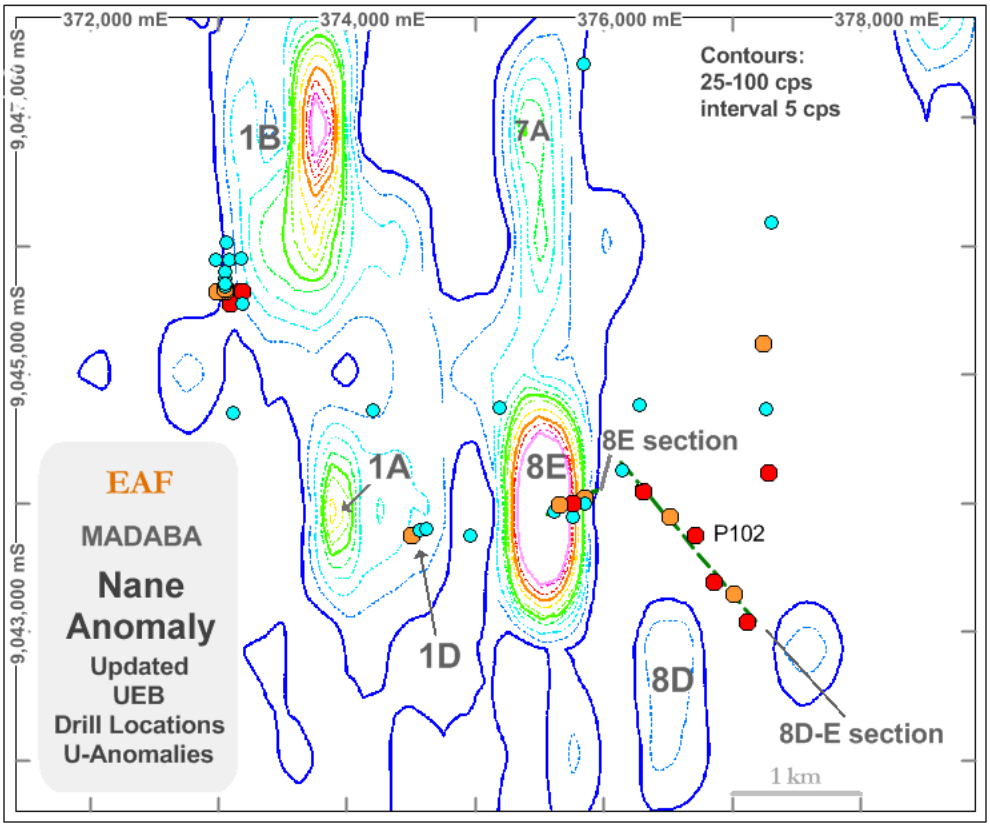

Figure 4: Nane UEB Drilling

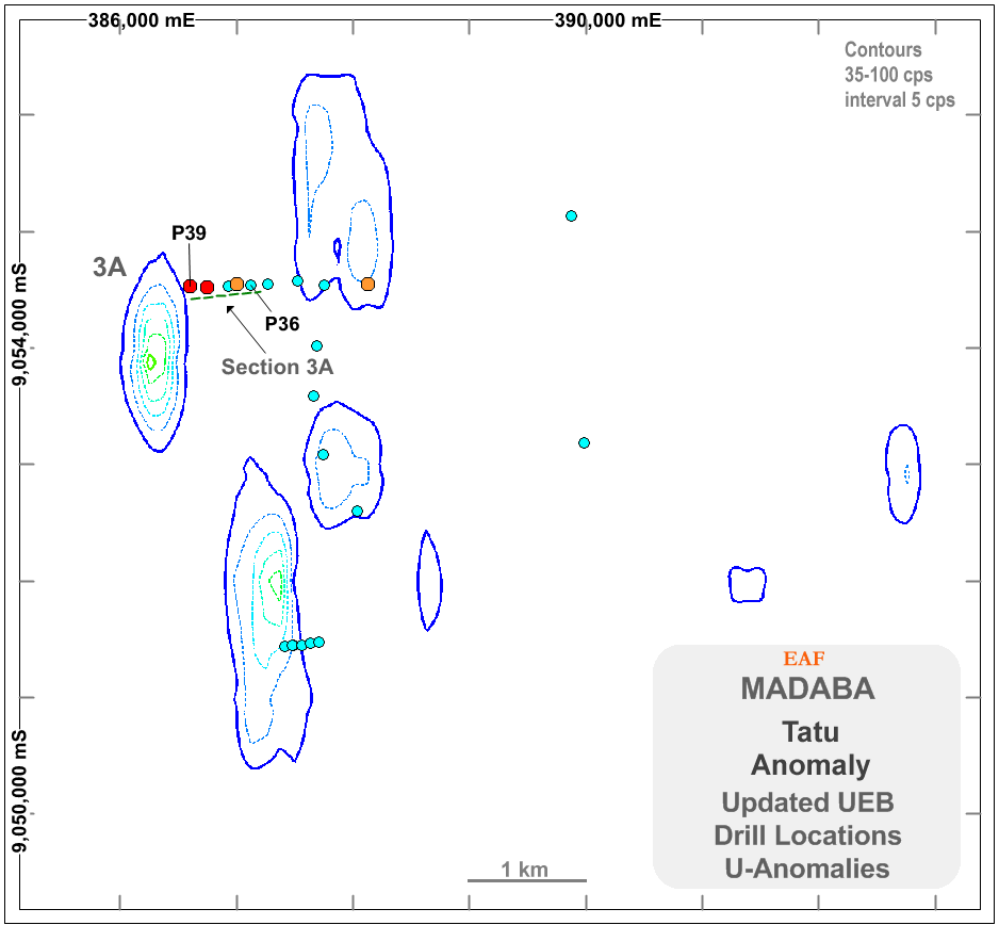

Figure 5: Tatu UEB Drilling

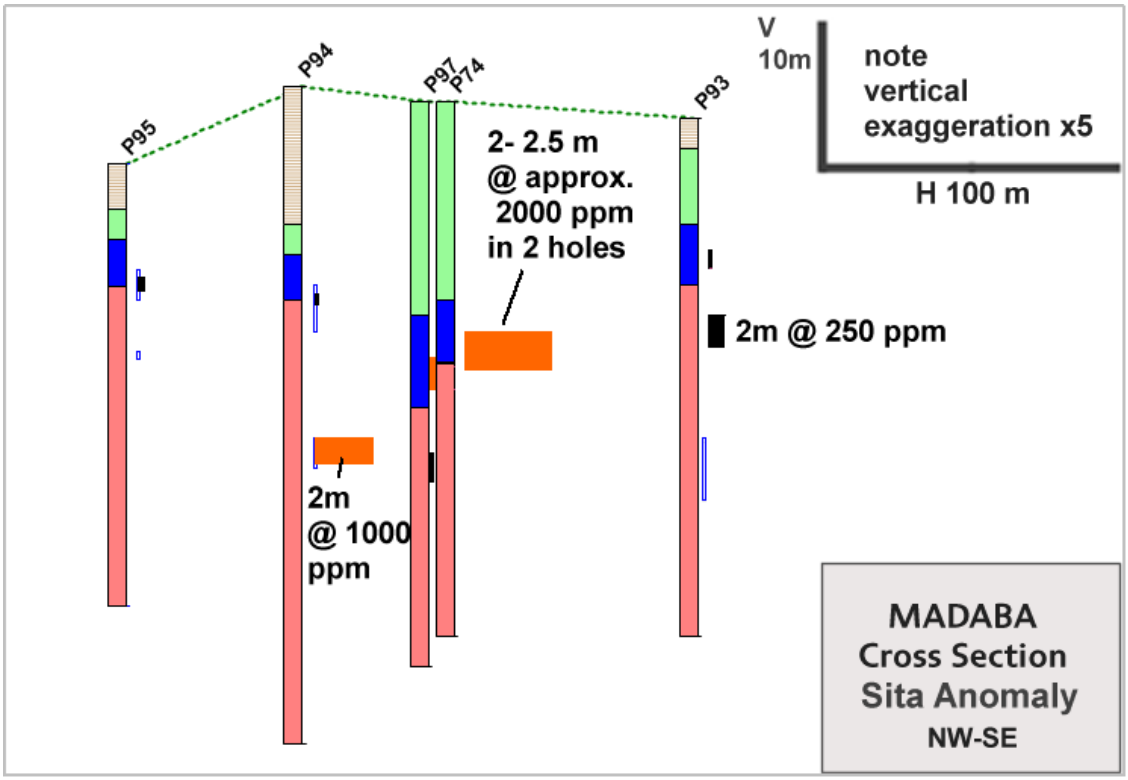

Figure 6: Drill Section Anomaly Sita

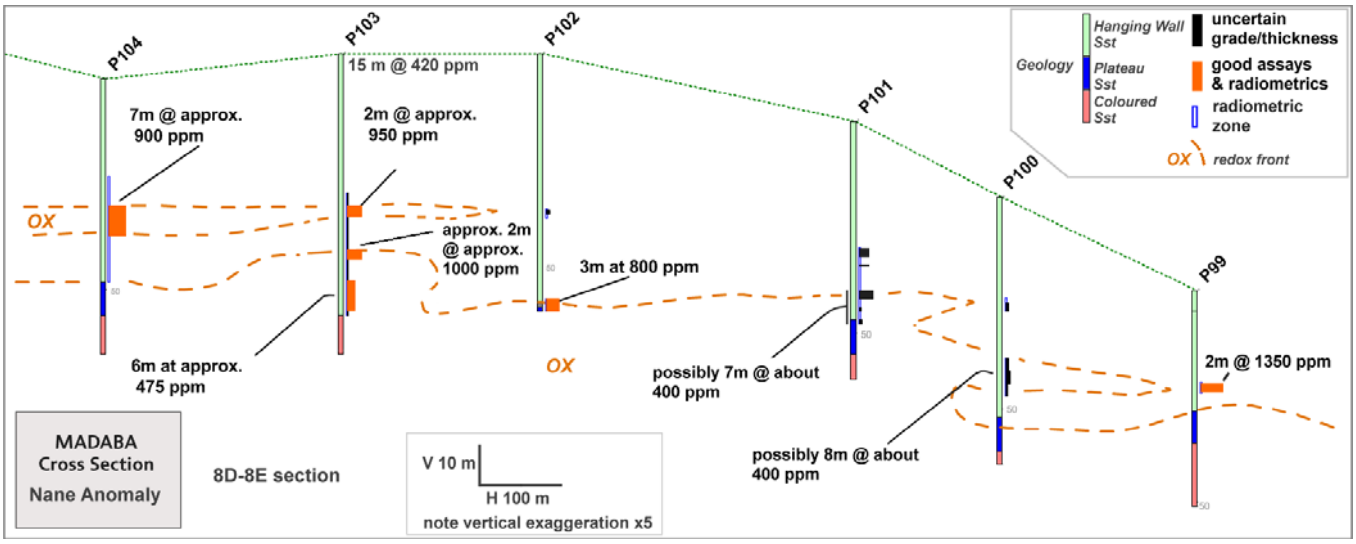

Figure 7: Drill Section Anomaly Nane

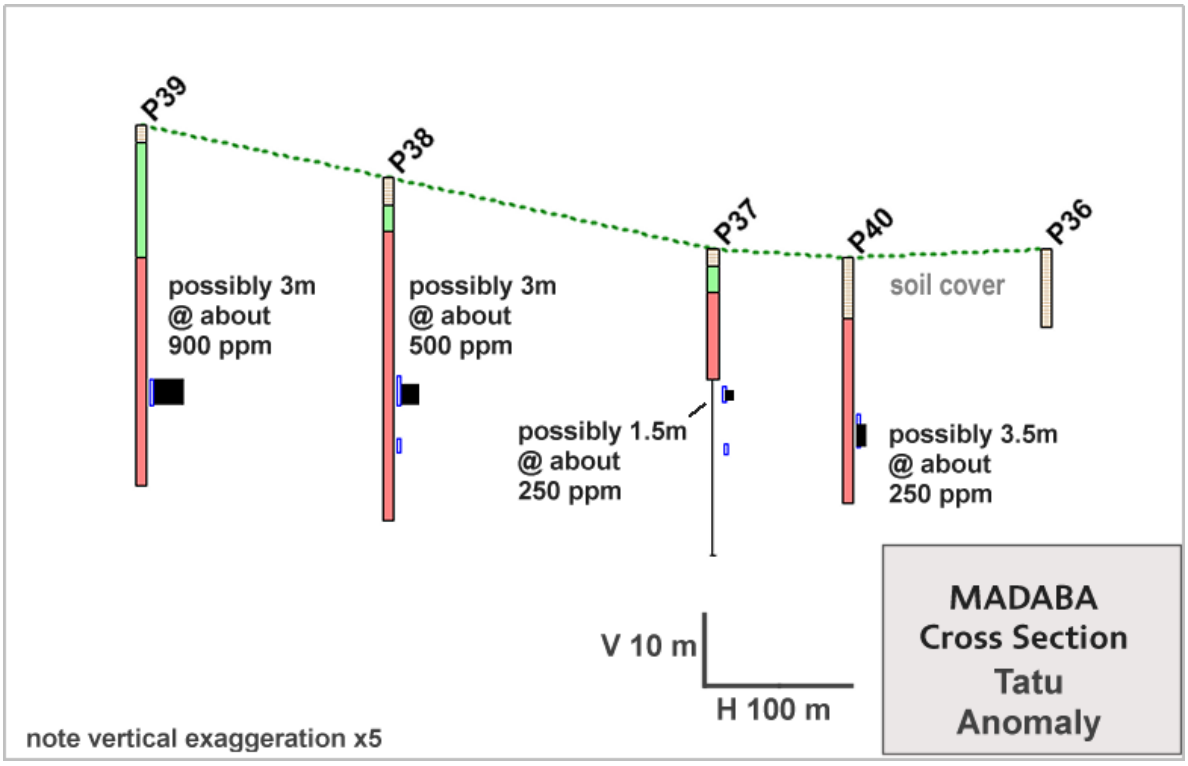

Figure 8: Drill Section Anomaly Tatu

Note to the drill sections; those mineralized zones marked in orange show good agreement between the chemical and equivalent assays, those shown in black exhibit one or more of - poor sample return, irregular sampling or equivalent assays misplaced from or greater than the associated chemical assay and the blue the extent of the radiometric anomaly. The radiometric anomaly has not always been completely sampled or equivalent uranium assays been calculated. All of the data including the geology is only available in summarized tabulated form as the original log and sample sheets including the gamma traces are presumed lost. The estimated uranium values noted on the sections are based on collating the available assay, equivalent uranium and raw radiometric data to make a conservative estimate of the tenor of mineralization. ***They cannot be regarded as confirmed grades.***

Historical Surface Data at Madaba

A total of 10 gridded areas of UEB historical geological mapping, radiometric hotspot data and surface radiometric contours were digitized and incorporated into the Madaba database. These areas are show on Figure 9.

The larger area covering the Nyuki anomaly cluster is shown below in Figure 10. It shows an upper uranium bearing unit at the base of the Hanging Wall Sandstone (green) at the contact to the underlying Colored Sandstone (pink) where the channel sandstones of the Plateau Sandstone (brown) form pathways for the introduction of oxidized groundwater containing dissolved uranium. The uranium is precipitated at the contact between oxidized beds and a 15 m thick sequence of fine grained reduced beds at the base of the Hanging Wall Sandstone and a similar sequence in the upper parts of the Colored Sandstone. A similar, though less well defined horizon (1A – 1D anomalies) occurs at the contact between Channel Sandstone (yellow) and Banded Sandstone (light red) at the base of the Colored Sandstone. It is clear from this map that the UEB drilling has neither drilled out the anomalies tested or covered a significant proportion of the known anomalies. There is around 900 m of anomalies (blue lines) at the Plateau contact and possibly about 550 m at the Channel contact.

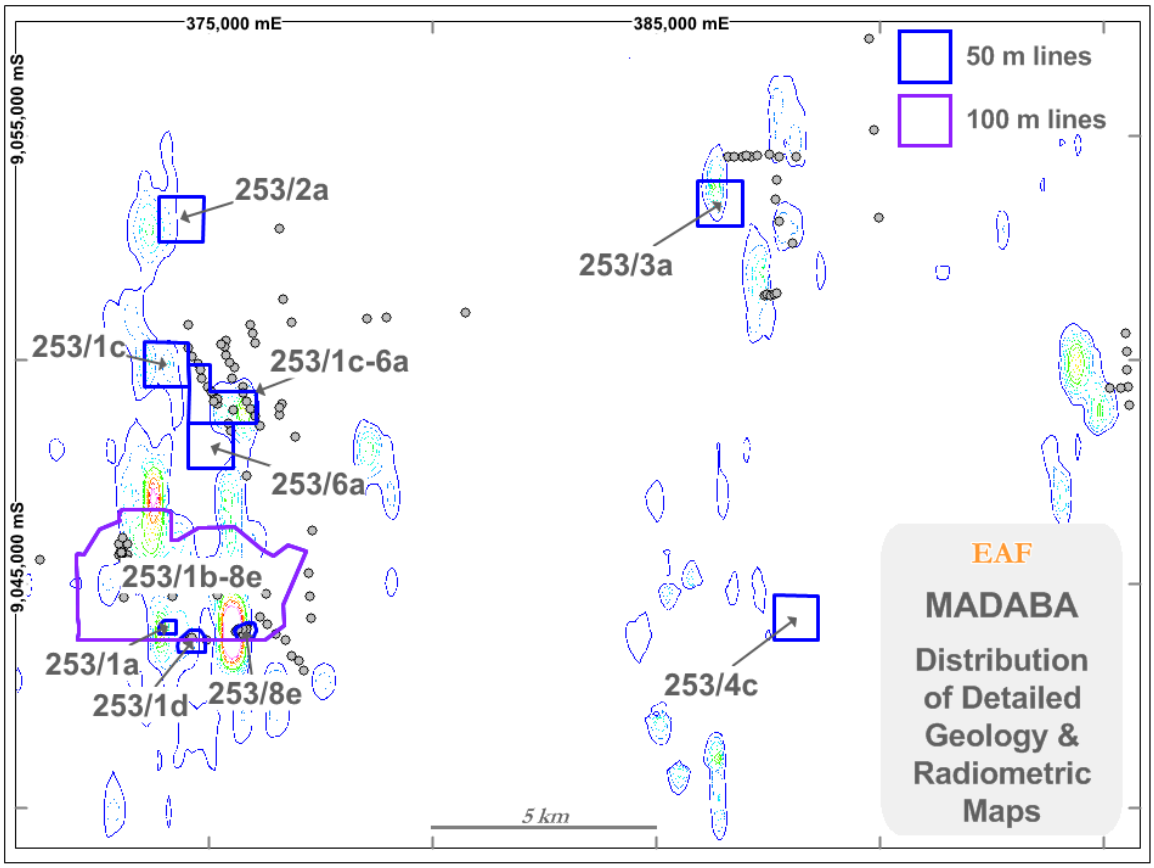

Figure 9: Mapped Areas - Madaba

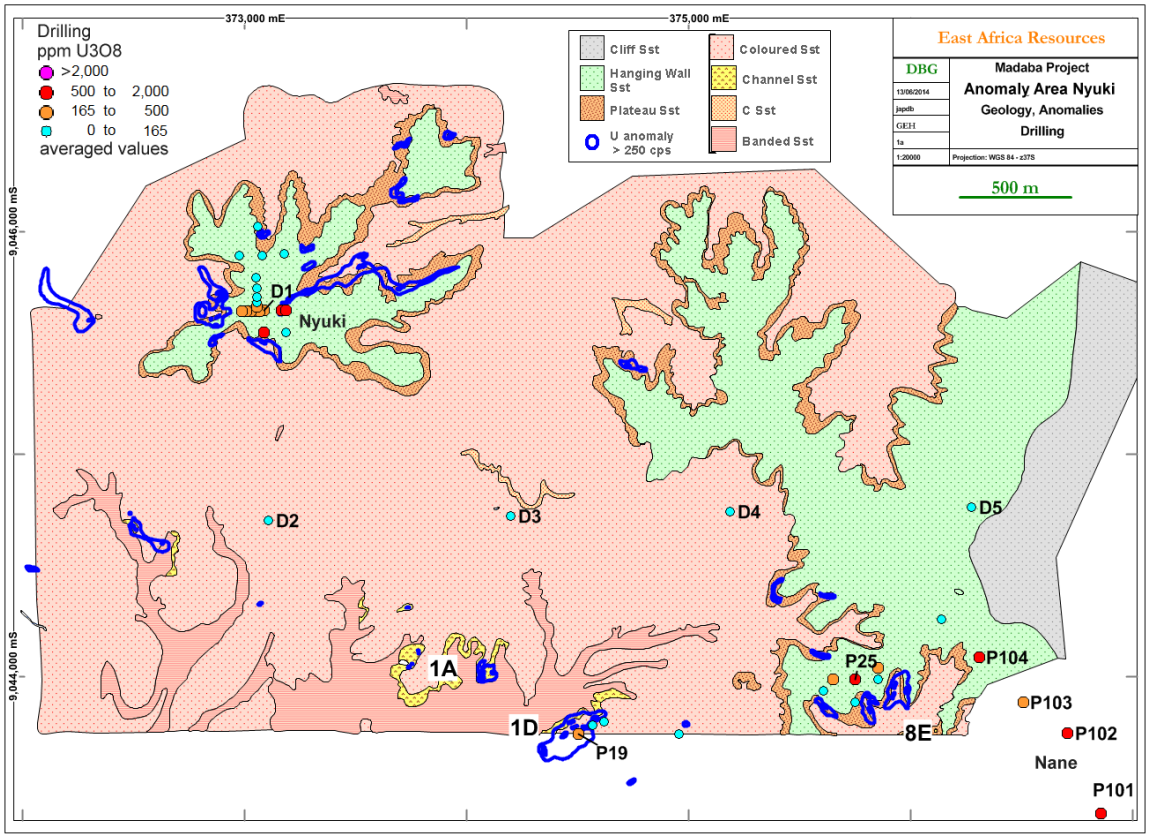

Figure 10: Geology - Anomalies – Nyuki Anomalous Area

Figure 11 shows the detailed maps for the four target areas shown on Figure 9. The surface radiometric anomalies are shown in blue while mineralized hotspots are shown by magenta triangles. These maps show substantial 100-200 m sized targets with additional peripheral mineralization that potentially represent shallow uranium mineralization.

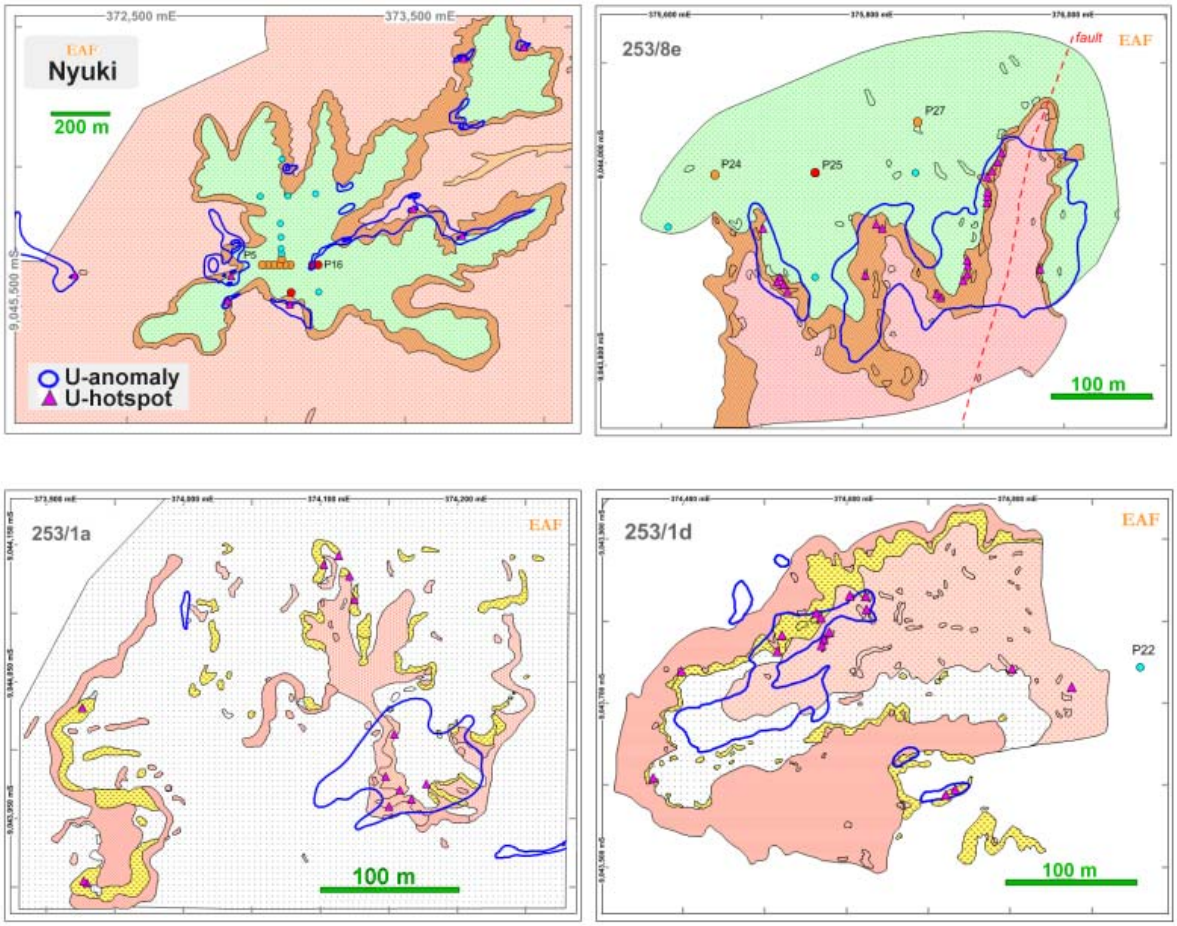

Figure 11: Detailed Maps – Nyuki Anomaly Area

Figure 12 below shows the additional targets developed by UEB. Apart from the Sita area all areas show significant surface anomalies that have not been drill tested. In particular at Duo, Sita 1c, and Tatu there are surface targets of the order of 500 x 100 m in size that remain to be tested.

Notes to the detailed maps; the data was available as scanned maps with local grid co-ordinates established by UEB. The grid was originally established using chain and compass methods and hence likely to contain systematic errors. In particular the nominally E-W baseline is directed along 086.5-266.5 which leads to positional errors of up to 1 km. The grids were centered by UEB on the discovery sites of the surface mineralization. The smaller areas, nominally 1x1 km were gridded at 50 m line spacings while the larger area (Nyuki) was gridded on 100 m spaced lines. Small areas, surrounding the main anomalies, were covered at closer spacings and by detailed surface scanning to establish the shape and continuity of the anomalies. Readings were collected along the lines at 20-25 m spacings with tighter 5-10 m infill at anomalous sites. The surface anomalies are shown in blue on the maps with the anomalous zones defined at 200-250 cps with background at < 100 cps. Maximum readings range 500-15,000 cps. The hotspots are shown as magenta triangle symbols and represent surface secondary mineralization. The areas were geo-referenced by comparison of topographic features (ridges and valleys expressed in the geological maps) with both satellite imagery and topographic maps and then rubber sheeted to fit. The accuracy of this method while reasonable is still not precise enough to locate the maps at better than +/- 100 m or so. Establishing the approximate shape and location of the UEB local grid in this way enabled also the more accurate positioning of the UEB drilling. The geological legend is shown on Figure 10.

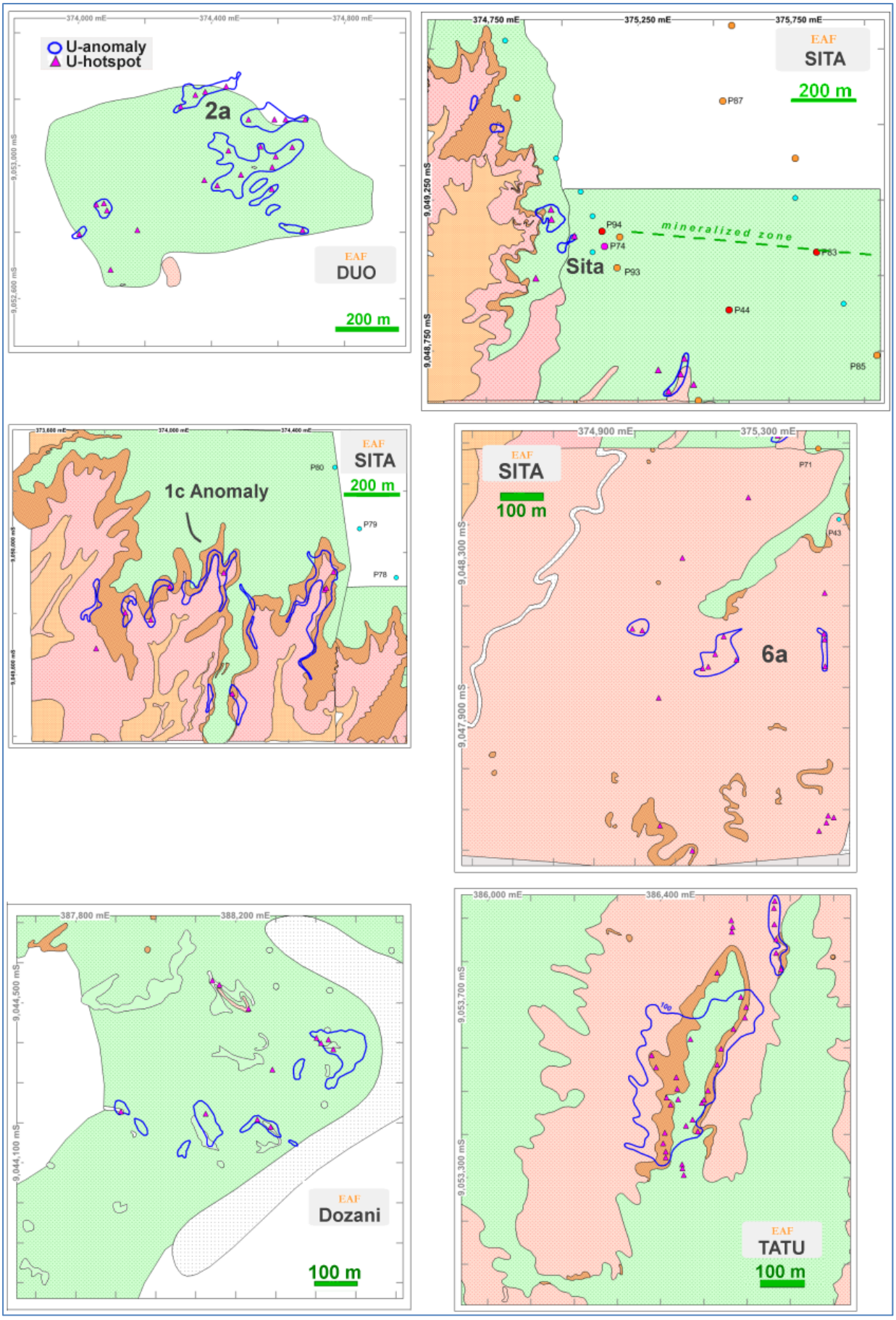

Figure 12: Detailed Maps – Duo, Sita, Dozani & Tatu Areas

The collar details and summarized U_3O_8 values for the additional holes are listed in Table 1.

Hole	Type	East UTM	North UTM	RI (m)	Depth (m)	Decl.	Azimuth	U minz.	Max U3O8 ppm	Total U interval (m)	Wt Ave U3O8 ppm	No. U zones	Hit target
P67	RAB	375933	9050788	560	48	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	NO
P68	RAB	375983	9050588	555	71	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	NO
P69	RAB	376033	9050368	550	55	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	NO
P70	RAB	376642	9049017	518	71	90	0	YES	2600	1	800	1	YES
P71	RAB	375451	9048587	528	63	90	0	YES	600	1.5	200	1	YES
P72	RAB	376581	9048767	534	51	90	0	YES	340	3	237	2	YES
P73	RAB	376581	9048937	530	41	90	0	YES	4100	3.5	901	2	YES
P74	RAB	375141	9049097	521	35	90	0	YES	10900	4	2050	2	YES
P75	RAB	374981	9049387	528	45	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	YES
P76	RAB	374851	9049587	541	71	90	0	YES	800	1	240	1	YES
P77	RAB	374811	9049777	548	39	90	0	NO	80	0	0	0	YES
P78	RAB	374751	9049917	561	44	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	YES
P79	RAB	374631	9050077	576	35	90	0	YES	440	0	0	0	YES
P80	RAB	374551	9050277	595	42	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	YES
P81	RAB	375771	9049387	560	79	90	0	YES	297	1	210	1	YES
P82	RAB	375771	9049257	551	73	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	YES
P83	RAB	375841	9049077	543	57	90	0	YES	1320	4.2	590	4	YES
P84	RAB	375931	9048907	532	45	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	YES
P85	RAB	376041	9048737	528	29	90	0	YES	560	1	210	1	NO
P86	RAB	376141	9048527	519	39	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	YES
P87	RAB	375531	9049577	570	69	90	0	YES	440	1	440	1	YES
P88	RAB	375561	9049827	570	71	90	0	YES	270	1	260	1	YES
P89	RAB	375471	9049937	569	81	90	0	YES	1190	8.6	596	4	YES
P90	RAB	375371	9050117	577	71	90	0	YES	176	0	0	0	YES
P91	RAB	375361	9050297	582	71	90	0	NO	70	0	0	0	YES
P92	RAB	375271	9050347	580	53	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	YES
P93	RAB	375181	9049027	520	34	90	0	YES	420	3.4	320	2	NO
P94	RAB	375131	9049147	522	43	90	0	YES	1060	3.7	1033	2	YES
P95	RAB	375101	9049197	517	29	90	0	YES	490	0	0	0	NO
P96	RAB	375061	9049277	520	26	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	NO
P97	RAB	375191	9049127	521	37	90	0	YES	550	5.5	332	3	YES
P98	RAB	375101	9049077	518	35	90	0	YES	360	0	0	0	YES
P99	RAB	377119	9043078	500	51	90	0	YES	1350	2	1350	1	YES
P100	RAB	377009	9043288	522	63	90	0	YES	1180	8	231	2	YES
P101	RAB	376859	9043388	540	61	90	0	YES	3260	5	630	3	YES
P102	RAB	376709	9043748	556	61	90	0	YES	1580	5	844	3	YES
P103	RAB	376509	9043888	556	71	90	0	YES	5720	15	420	4	YES
P104	RAB	376309	9044088	550	65	90	0	YES	9240	7	998	3	YES
P105	RAB	376139	9044258	562	5	90	0	NO	0	0	0	0	NO
Note both assay and equivalent U3O8 values are used in the summarized results													

Discussion

The additional data from the percussion drilling and surface grid work has provided new targets for follow-up drilling, reinforcing the authors opinion that significant potential exists to identify sufficient near surface uranium resources which when combined will represent an economic proposition. The UEB data shows that the surface anomalies do reflect shallow uranium mineralization and that ore grade material is likely to be discovered. In

addition there is the potential for deeper in situ-leaching targets where the redox fronts can be followed to depth.

Environmental Approvals

Madaba project is located within the Selous Game Reserve and therefore permission from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is required to explore in the area. The Company has been advised by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) that access to the Selous Game Reserve will be granted on a case by case basis and that the Company should complete an Environmental Impact Assessment to support its application for access.

East Africa has commissioned ENATA Ltd to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which has been submitted to the Tanzanian Government. ENATA Ltd is the consulting arm of the Environmental Association of Tanzania, a Non-Government organisation.

The EIA process commenced in late 2013 and is ongoing. The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) has recommended a Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA) as it has decided that the project does not require a full Environmental Impact Assessment. The Company is currently waiting on permission from MNRT for its environmental consultant to access the area to conduct studies for the EIA. Once the report has been finalised MNRT will then make a decision on access to explore at Madaba.

The Company will provide an update on the Madaba project when further information becomes available.

Hunting License Holder

Initial contact has been made with Tawico who hold the main hunting license in the Madaba area. Negotiations have been initiated with Tawico to avoid any potential land use conflicts. Figure 13 shows the extent of the hunting licenses and the location of EAF's tenement holdings.

Tenement Holdings

Recently EAF has reduced its tenement holdings in the Madaba area to conserve funds and to concentrate on the main anomalous area. The present holdings are shown in Figure 13 and are listed in the attached JORC Table 1 statement.

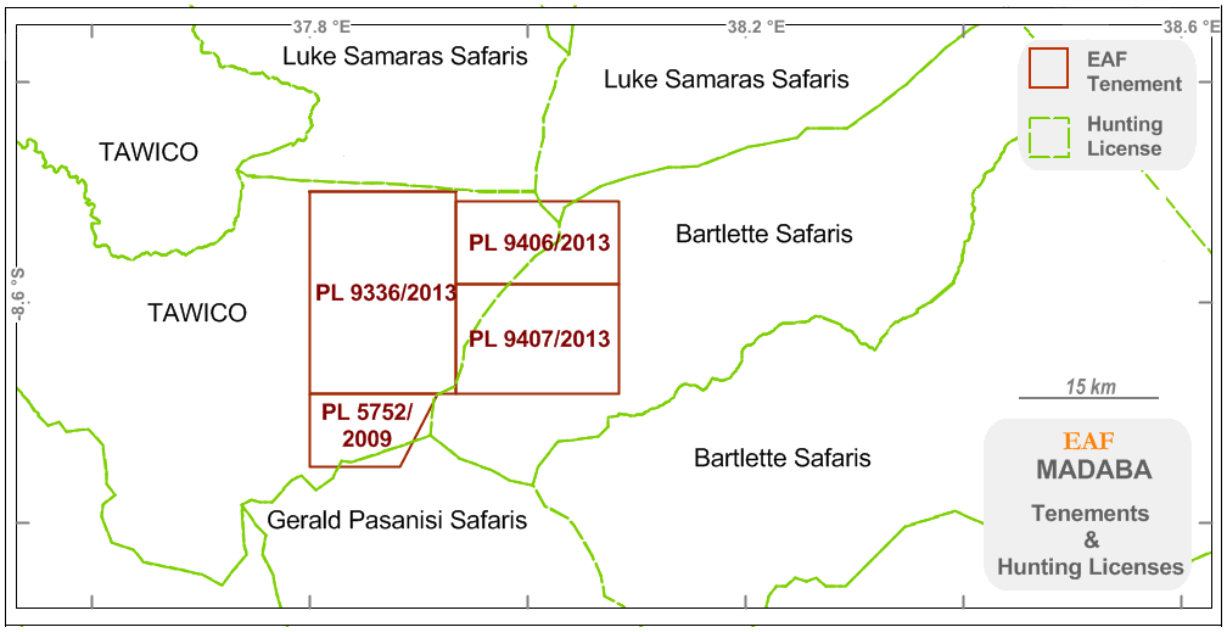

Figure 13: EAF - Tenements

Table 1: Tabulated Compilation of Explanatory Information

	JORC TABLE 1 COMPILATION
CRITERIA	**EXPLANATION**
Section 1	
Sampling	Historical samples (UEB) were collected from drill core, drill chips, surface exposures and trench faces. **EAF has not carried out any additional sampling**
	Surface exposures were sampled by hand-pick. Channel samples of trench walls were collected by hand chipping onto plastic sheeting. Sample size is of the order 0.5-1 kg.
	All percussion holes were gamma-logged open hole (i.e. directly in the hole without rods) upon completion. Core and rotary mud holes were logged at different times in the rods or open hole. No details are recorded of calibration methodology for the gamma probes. Based on the authors employment with UEB when the work was being carried out it is assumed the gamma probes were adequately calibrated and the equivalent eU_3O_8 calculations carried out according to the industry standards of the day. Radiometric equilibrium tests (beta-gamma method; Loring Lab Ltd, Canada; 14 samples) indicated secular equilibrium to slightly excess uranium which certifies the equivalent uranium calculations to be valid. Equivalent eU_3O_8 values were recorded for 33 percussion holes, 5 of which were without supporting chemical assays; 6 of the rotary mud holes (3 without assays) and 1 core hole without assays. These values are included in the classification of holes into mineralized/barren as mentioned in the text and shown on Figure 2. Full gamma logs are only available for 6 cores holes with the remainder of the gamma logging data being available in summarized form only.
Drilling	Core drilling was carried out using standard NQ rods with wireline retrieval. Some holes were completed with BQ. Rotary mud drilling was carried out using the diamond drill rig and NQ rods. This method uses blade or tricone bits to cut the rock and water (with additives – so-called mud) to bring the cuttings to the surface. The percussion drilling was carried out using open hole air-hammer (approximately BQ size) and outside sample return (rotary air blast or RAB). **EAF has not carried any additional drilling.**
Drill Samples	Core was sampled with reference to the gamma logs and supported by scanning with a hand held scintillometer. Sample intervals are typically either 50 or 100 cm. Core recovery was frequently quoted as being between 70-80%; i.e. poor. Mineralized zones were frequently not completely recovered. Sample size is variable depending upon the interval selected by the geologist. Drill chips from rotary mud and percussion drill holes were sampled by hand from laid-out piles (representing 1 m intervals) on the ground. Sample size is routinely 0.5 kg. The samples are measured with a hand held scintillometer to detect uranium mineralization. Due to the soft sediments being drilled and the uncontrolled sample return the sample quality is average to poor with a certain amount of mixing, dilution, down-hole displacement and smearing of mineralized material compared to the gamma logs which measure the in situ uranium response.
Logging	Typically core samples are collected consecutively and laid out in trays for storage. Lithological logging is carried by a geologist in a prepared facility. Only 6 of the 10 core lithological logs prepared by UEB have been recovered. The data from the remaining 4 holes is only available in summarized form. For the rotary mud and percussion holes (total 116 holes) samples are typically logged on site. Basic colour, grain size distribution and geological interpretation are usually noted for each 1m interval and the data presented as a detailed lithological log. However the detailed logs have been lost and are only available in summarized form.

Sub-sampling	Core was sampled using a 50% split using a hand core splitter. Rotary mud and percussion chip samples were collected by hand.
Lab Quality	Samples were assayed in-house in Bonn, Germany. The method used was chemical (fluorometry). Detection limits were 5 ppm U3O8 with an accuracy of 5 ppm. Standards and blanks were used internally by the in-house laboratory and not reported to or monitored by the geology department. Addition assay details such as crushing, grinding, charge size, acids used etc are not available. Fluorometry was, for the times an industry standard method for uranium determinations and it is assumed that UEB being a West Germany Government sponsored company of good reputation the assay values reported represent industry standard assays.
Verification of results	Sample assays were not verified by an independent lab. The sample results are verified to a degree by comparison with the gamma responses measured in the field or down hole.
Location of data	Drill hole co-ordinates are in WGS 84 UTM zone 37 south. They were estimated partly by digitizing directly from scanned UEB prospect maps using Mapinfo Gis software and partly using the given UEB local co-ordinates . The UEB maps have locational formation recorded as local grid co-ordinates. As mentioned in the text these maps were positioned in the WSGS84 space using common topographic features visible on the maps and in satellite imagery. Topographic maps were also used as a cross check. These locations were then again checked using the semi-controlled photo-mosaics in latitude/longitude Arc 1960 format prepared by UEB. The Arc 1960 information has been converted to WGS84 UTM format using Mapinfo. The spacing between drill holes and between traverse lines is based on the UEB surveyed base and grid lines. This grid was surveyed by compass and chain, back sighting and air photo control. It is estimated that the relative distances between close holes is accurate to about 5% and between lines about 10%. The absolute WGS84 UTM co-ordinates are likely to be accurate to +/- 100 m. RL's are estimated using the DTM data from the CIAT 2008 USGS/NASA SRTM 4.1 (90 x 90 m grid) survey when not provided by UEB. The UEB RL's are likely to be estimated based on topographic maps plus line of site from adjacent holes.
Data spacing	The drill holes are generally spaced at between 100-200 m which is adequate for initial testing. Some detailed drilling was done at 25 m spacing. Reconnaissance holes were spaced between 500-1,000 m.
Data Orientation	The holes are drilled vertically to intersect near horizontal sedimentary sequences. Potential uranium mineralization occurs mainly in sub-horizontal clusters except at the nose of rolls. Vertical holes are the industry standard for sandstone uranium deposits due to the soft nature of the rocks.
Sample security	No special security methods were undertaken
Audits or reviews	Not applicable
Section 2	
Project Details	This project is wholly controlled by East Africa Resources via several Tanzanian subsidiaries.
Environment	The project occurs within the Selous World Heritage area. Discussions with the Tanzanian Ministry of Resources over access to the World Heritage area are ongoing. The area is environmentally sensitive. See text for a discussion.

<table>
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</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other parties</td><td>The project area was previously explored by UEB as explained in the text. All results reported relate to this historical exploration by UEB.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>The deposit type is sandstone hosted uranium roll front mineralization. The project is located with the sandstone sequences of the Jurassic Karroo Luwegu Basin.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Hole Information</td><td>Table 1 lists the drill-hole locations of additional drilling, maximum U_3O_8 and aggregated values. A full listing of all assay values is not available – only the peak values are documented the remainder aggregated.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data Aggregation</td><td>The aggregated U_3O_8 values presented in Table 1 have been calculated by using a weighted average based on the interval length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Intercept lengths</td><td>The intercepts (intervals) reported refer to vertical holes penetrating sub-horizontal mineralized bands. Hence the intervals reported are likely to be close to true widths.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>Figures 3 to 5 show the location of the additional drilling. Figures 7 to 9 illustrate the best results of the drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reporting</td><td>To date the drilling results have been compiled and evaluated with the results presented here. It is pointed out that not all of the drilling was successful (see Figure 2). Results from the ground work, including mapping, trenching and surface radiometrics have been compiled into GIS format. Results of grid work including geology, hotspot delineation and radiometric contours are shown on Figures 10 to 12.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other exploration</td><td>Airborne survey spectral (U-channel) data is presented in Figure 2. This data was collected at 50 m station spacing and 1 km line spacing at a survey height of 120 m. A single 16 l crystal was used. Ground radiometric data is shown in Figures 10, 11 and 12. This data was collected using a SRAT SPP2 hand held total count scintillometer at nominally 20-25 m station spacing and 50-00 m line spacing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>This project is at a very early stage and all historical results are still to be fully compiled. Assuming access to the ground can be secured the following work is planned:
Compilation of all available historic data,
Site visits to verify and record locations and confirm UEB results,
Detailed heli-borne radiometric survey at 200 m line spacing and 25 m stations to accurately locate all surface uranium sites,
Evaluate targets,
Aircore or rotary mud drilling to define near surface (<50 m deep) resources.</td></tr>
</table>

Enquiries

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Competent Person

The information in this release, insofar as it relates to exploration results, is compiled under the supervision of Dr Joe Drake-Brockman. Dr Drake-Brockman is employed by Drake-Brockman Geoinfo Pty Limited. Dr Drake Brockman has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". His educational qualifications include; an Associateship in Applied Geology from WAIT (now Curtin University), a Diploma and PhD in Geology from University of Cologne (Germany) and a Graduate Diploma in Computer Studies (Murdoch University). He joined the AusIMM in 1972 as a student and has been a full Member since 2004 and a Fellow since 2013. He has worked in uranium exploration for 26 years. Dr Drake- Brockman consents to the inclusion in the reports of the matters based on his assessment of the available information in the form and context in which it appears.

About East Africa Resources Ltd

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East Africa Resources Limited (EAF) has direct and joint venture interests in a portfolio of uranium exploration tenements in East Africa (see Figure 4). The Company's projects include sandstone-hosted roll-front type uranium targets within the highly-prospective Karoo-age sediments of southern Tanzania (Mkuju, Mkuju South JV Project, Madaba Project and Hemedi Project) and gold targets within the Eastern Rift.

The Mkuju South Joint Venture contains two tenements which are the subject of a joint venture with Korea Resources Corporation (KORES). A drilling program has recently been completed at the project.

The Company announced the discovery of a gold project at Eastern Rift in August 2013. A groundwork program has recently been completed at the project, known as Datlaa.

The Madaba Uranium Project is highly prospective for U-in-sandstone mineralization. Work carried out between 1979-1982 by Uranerzbergbau GmbH identified high grade uranium at surface. A Preliminary Environmental Assessment is now underway to enable access to the Selous Game Reserve.

The Mkuju project includes the 40km-long Octavo anomalous uranium zone which is along strike from Uranium One's Mkuju River deposit of 35,888 tonnes contained U3O8 @ 250ppm[2]. These tenements are located within the Selous Game Reserve and World Heritage Area and an Environmental Impact Assessment is now underway.

The Hemedi Project covers an area which is largely outside the Selous Game Reserve and World Heritage Area and therefore available for exploration. The Company is currently considering options for exploring this project.

[2] http://www.uranium1.com/index.php/en/development/mkuju-river-tanzania