DevEx RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: DEV | ACN: 009 799 553

12 September 2018

Uranium-copper-gold drill target defined at West Arnhem Project, NT

Geophysical target defined below significant historical uranium-copper-gold intercepts at the U40 Prospect

Highlights

- **A large anomaly has been identified, by a recent Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey, beneath historical high-grade uranium-copper-gold intercepts at the U40 Prospect.**
- **Potential for a new discovery similar to the historical high-grade Nabarlek uranium deposit, Australia's highest grade uranium mine, located 11km to the south-west.**
- **Drilling being planned for October**
- **Additional IP surveying targeting extensions to the Nabarlek Uranium Mine underway.**

DevEx Resources Limited (ASX: DEV; "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has identified an outstanding drill target, following a successful geophysical survey at the Company's 100%-owned West Arnhem Uranium-Copper-Gold Project in the Northern Territory.

At the U40 Prospect, a recent IP survey has identified a clear chargeable anomaly located down-dip from an isolated pod of high-grade uranium-copper-gold mineralisation with previously announced[1] intercepts in diamond core holes that include:

- **6.3m at 7.23% U_3O_8, 1.9% Cu and 0.66g/t Au** from 75.5m (NAD7492)
- **12.3m at 0.73% U_3O_8, 2.03% Cu and 1.77g/t Au** from 78.9m (NAD7493)

The target has the potential to discover high-grade uranium-copper-gold mineralisation similar to that at the historical Nabarlek Uranium Mine, located on the Company's tenements 11km to the south-west. With previous production of 24 Mlbs @ 1.84% U_3O_8, Nabarlek was Australia's highest-grade uranium mine.

[1]See Company ASX announcements on 4th October 2017 and 16th December 2010

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Detailed Discussion

The IP anomalism (Figure 1) is interpreted to represent alteration associated with a larger body of mineralisation, with the high-grade historical intercepts in previous drilling interpreted to represent an isolated pod separated from the main body by faulting.

A broad alteration zone is observed in the drill core (Figure 2), associated with the high-grade intercepts, comprising an outer intense sericite pyrite alteration and an inner intense chlorite and chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) zone.

The alteration zone is 15-25m wide, with a sharp eastern boundary indicating a major fault contact with basement units. A north-south trend is interpreted with a steep dip.

Alteration and mineralisation have not been intersected to date below the high-grade intercepts, due to interpreted fault dislocation. The IP anomalism demonstrates the potential for discovery of a large body of high-grade uranium-copper-gold mineralisation.

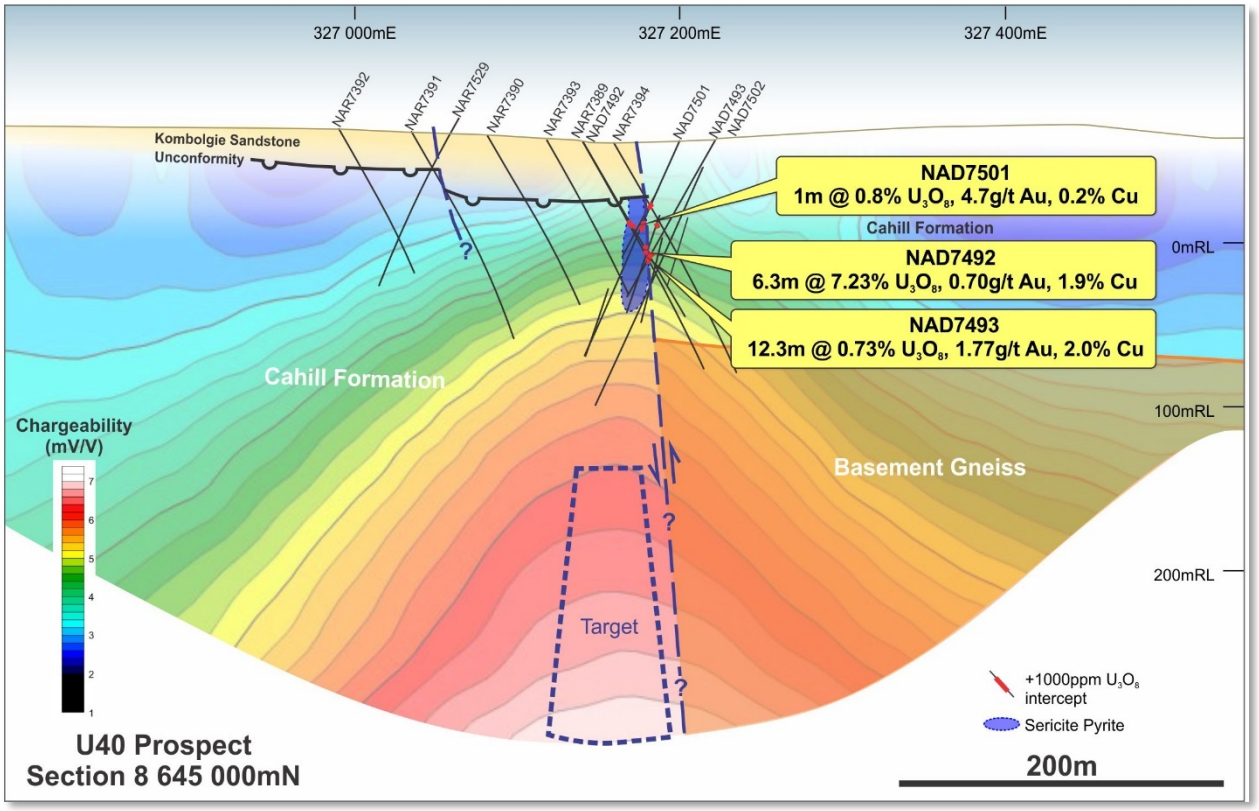

Figure 1: August 2018 Pole-Dipole Chargeability Anomaly at U40 Prospect where previous drilling has encountered and isolated pod of high-grade uranium copper gold mineralisation within a broad sericite-pyrite alteration zone.

U40 has similar geological and mineralisation characteristics to the historical high-grade Nabarlek Uranium Mine (24Mlbs @ 1.84% U_3O_8) located 11km to the south-west.

Both have chlorite alteration and copper sulphides directly associated with the higher uranium grades and are structurally controlled.

The anomaly is an attractive target. It is greatly enhanced by the high-grade mineralisation encountered in the isolated pod, and by the strong faulting observed in the drilling. It requires testing by deeper drilling.

Figure 2: Core photographs showing the high grade mineralised zone in NAD4792 (6.3m at 7.23% U3O8, 1.9% Cu, and 0.66g/t Au from 75.5m – highlighted by the yellow outline) in contact with intensely sericite-pyrite altered schist (top). The chargeability anomaly on section 8645000N is interpreted to represent a large volume of similarly altered sericite-pyrite schist. Drilling is proposed to the edges and centre of this anomaly.

Alluvial sands precluded extension of the IP survey to the north of Figure 1. A traverse 100m to the south produced supportive data, indicating that the chargeability anomaly is strongest on Figure 1. Drilling is currently being planned to test this chargeability anomaly.

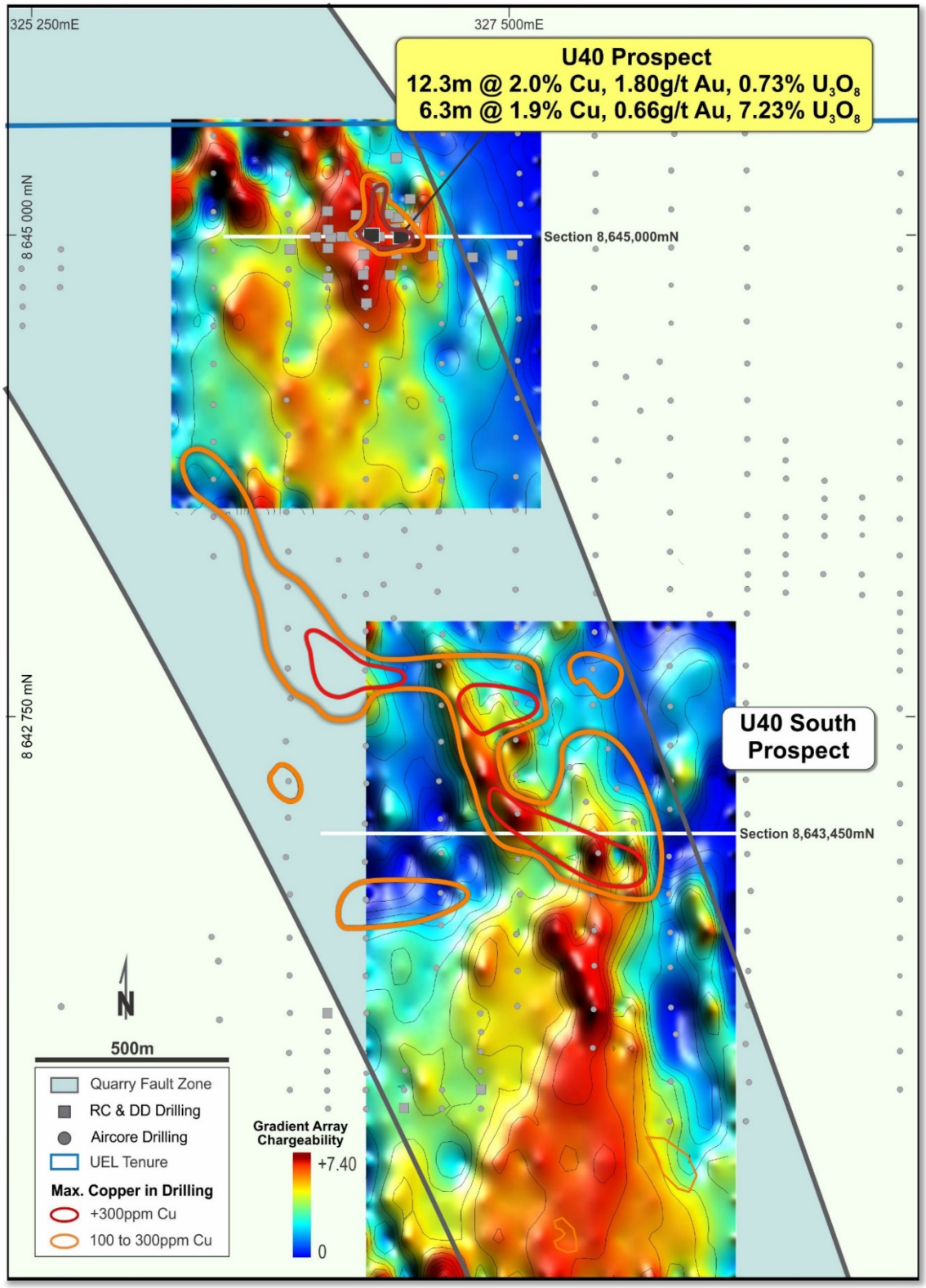

Figure 3: The November 2017 and 2018 extension Gradient Array IP Survey and with chargeable anomalies (red on the background image) displayed beneath maximum copper in bedrock mineralisation defined by drilling. At U40, high grade uranium, gold and platinum group elements are associated with the copper mineralisation seen in drilling.

Nabarlek Uranium - Near Mine Exploration

Following the success of IP at U40, DevEx is currently conducting IP surveys to target potential repetitions of the Nabarlek Deposit within 1km along strike from, and at depth beneath, the historical mine. A 3-dimensional survey to map extensions to alteration associated with the uranium mineralisation is nearing completion.

The survey and review of results is expected to be completed in late September.

U40 South Prospect

An IP survey at the U40 South Prospect (Figures 3 and 4), on Section 8643450mN, revealed a flat-lying, near-surface, chargeability anomaly coincident with strongly anomalous end-of-hole copper intercepts discussed in the ASX release on 4th October 2017.

Drilling is planned to test for both copper and uranium associated with the chargeability.

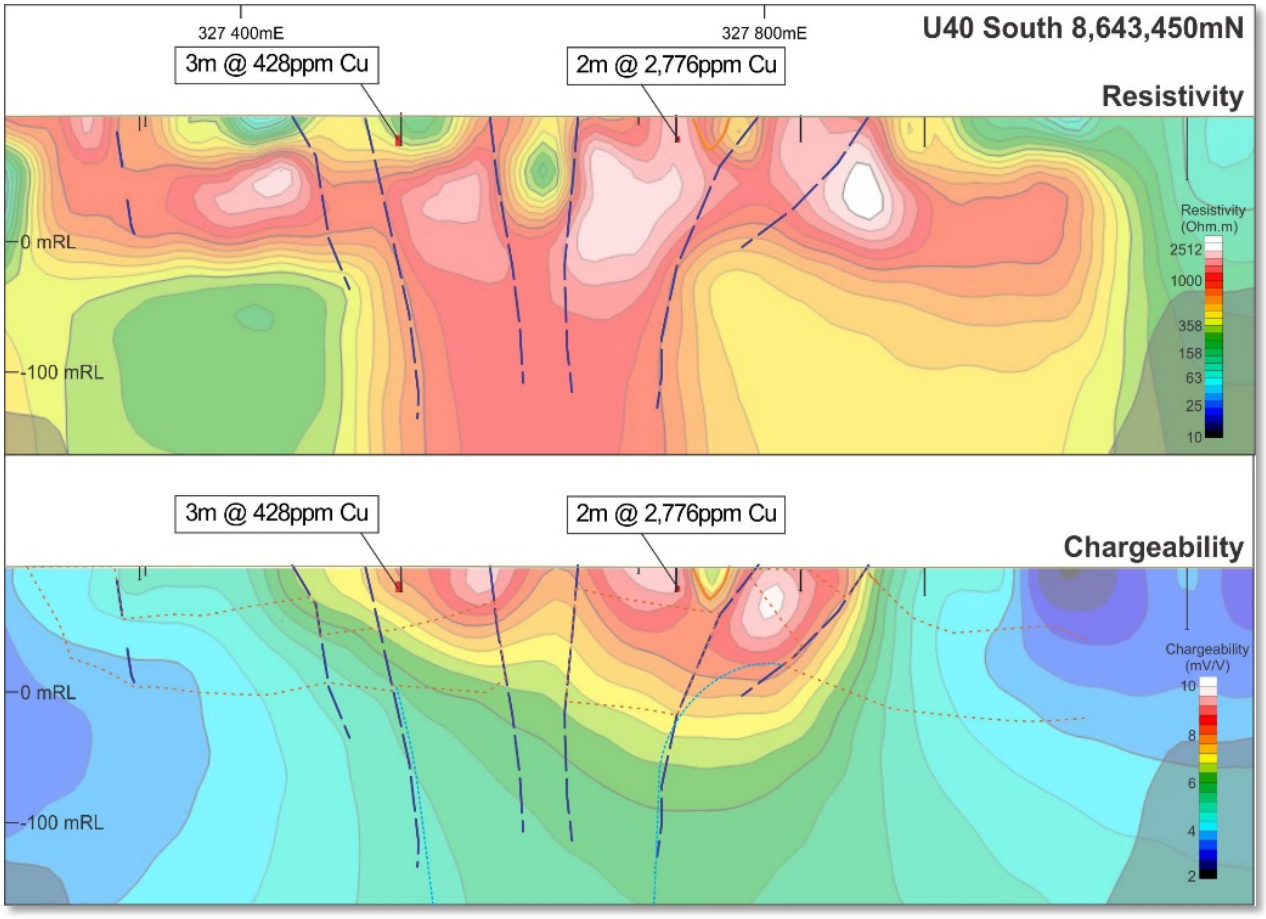

Figure 4: Pole Dipole Traverse at U40 South on Section 8643450mN showing a flat zone if IP chargeability overlying resistive units.

Next Steps

DevEx is planning for commencement of drilling at U40 in October this year.

West Arnhem (Nabarlek) Background

The Alligator Rivers Uranium Province in the Northern Territory is a world-class Proterozoic uranium province (Figure 5) hosting numerous large-scale uranium deposits.

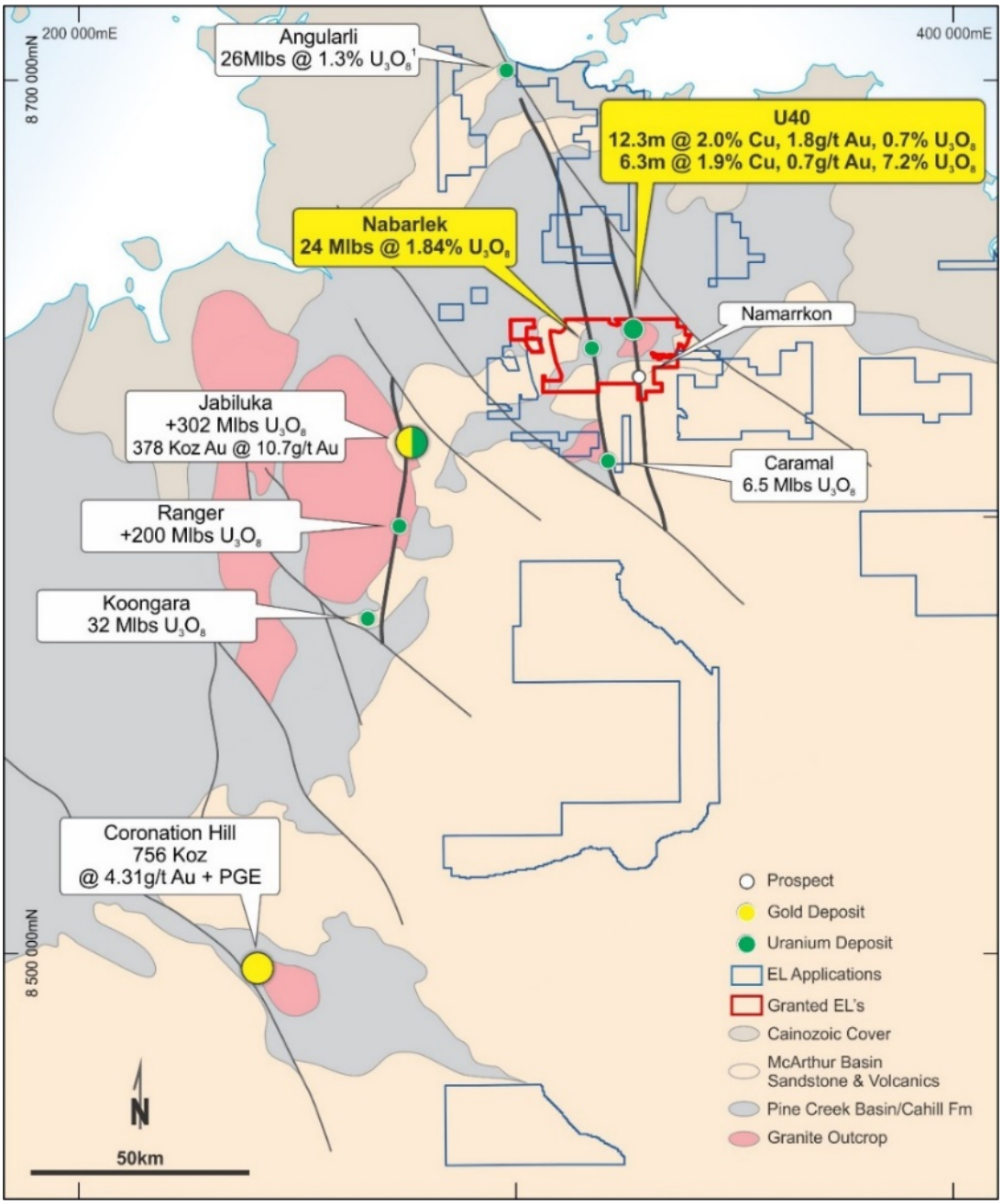

Figure 5: Alligator Rivers Uranium Province – Project Locations.

The Company is focussed on exploring within its granted tenements (three Exploration Licences and one Mineral Lease) for:

(i) Repetitions of the high-grade Nabarlek Uranium Deposit (mined out) along the Nabarlek Shear; and

(ii) Structures parallel to the Nabarlek Shear, where previous copper-gold and uranium mineralisation was encountered in drilling.

The enduring prospectivity of this region for high-grade uranium mineralisation was highlighted by the announcement by Vimy Resources Limited (ASX: VMY) on 20th March of a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource estimate at the Angularli Project of approximately 26Mlbs U_3O_8 at a grade of 1.3% U_3O_8.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results is based on information compiled by DevEx Resources Limited and reviewed by Mr Brendan Bradley who is the Managing Director of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr Bradley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation, 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Bradley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Drill Results for the U40 Prospect is extracted from the ASX announcement entitled "UEQ Identifies High Grade Copper-Gold and Base Metal Potential at NT Uranium Projects" released on the 4th October 2017 and ASX announcement entitled "Higher Uranium Grades Returned from U40 Prospect – Nabarlek" on the 16th December 2010 and which are available on www.devexresources.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 announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Appendix 1. West Arnhem Project - JORC 2012 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.* • *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.*	• In July 2018 the Company engaged Fender Geophysics P/L ('Fender') to carry out ground Dipole Dipole and Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (IP) and Resistivity surveys over prospective stratigraphy at the U40 and U40 South Prospects. • Following significant difficulties in achieving effective ground penetration with the planned Dipole Dipole surveys the survey was changed to Pole Dipole (remote source transmitter). • Surveys and modelling of results were carried out by Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd ('SGC'). • Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) of the IP and Resistivity data was independently verified by SGC.
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).*	• This report does not contain any new drill related results. • Any drilling referenced in this report has previously been announced or referred to by the company (see announcement on 4th October 2017, 16th December 2010).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• This report does not contain any new drill related results. • Any drilling referenced in this report has previously been announced or referred to by the company (see announcement on 4th October 2017, 16th December 2010).
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• This report does not contain any new drill related results. • Any drilling referenced in this report has previously been announced or referred to by the company (see announcement on 4th October 2017, 16th December 2010).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• This report does not contain any new drill related results. • Any drilling referenced in this report has previously been announced or referred to by the company (see announcement on 4th October 2017, 16th December 2010).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The survey parameters and geophysical equipment used by Fender for the Pole Dipole IP Survey at U40 and U40 South Prospect includes: Array : Pole Dipole Receiver : Instrumentation GDD Transmitter : GDD TxII Generator : 5KVA Transmitter Frequency : 0.125Hz (2sec on 2 sec off) Receiver Dipole Size : 50m Remote Tx Location : 326558mE, 8642760mN Transmitter current : 0.8 – 7.2A Integration Time : 590ms – 1540ms Stacks : 15 - Array : Gradient Receiver Dipole Length: 50m Line Length: 1000m Line Separation: 100m Number of Lines Planned: 11 Depth of Penetration: n=8 to 10 Equipment GDD 5kva TxII Transmitter Instrument GDD 16 Channel IP Receiver Porous Pots as Receiver Electrodes Receiver Cable : Cat 5 data cable Transmitter electrodes: Aluminium Plate - GPS: Garmin GPS62 or equivalent to locate receiver points The IP system is fully calibrated and daily tests were carried out to ensure data quality. Data was overviewed by SGC on a near daily basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All primary analytical data acquired by Fender during the survey were recorded digitally and sent in electronic format to SGC in Perth for independent quality control and evaluation.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The data points of Fender's IP Survey were located using standard GPS positioning. • The expected accuracy is +/- 5m. • The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia (MGA) GDA94 Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• Line spacing for Pole Dipole IP survey are single lines • The line spacing for the gradient array IP Survey was 1000m long on 50m spaced intervals east west, with east west traverses 100 metres apart. • Data spacing is considered sufficient to test for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	underlying chargeable and resistive features at broad levels. However it is not applicable for the estimation of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • No sample compositing has occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Orientation of survey was on east west lines which are perpendicular to mineralisation at U40 and the regional Quarry Fault Zone. • This report does not discuss new drill related results. • Any drilling referenced in this report has previously been announced or referred to by the company (see announcement on 4th October 2017, 16th December 2010). • Orientations of primary mineralisation is currently unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody of data surrounds daily data downloads directly to SGC. The chain of custody is managed by DevEx.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Experienced geophysicists at SGC in Perth independently reviewed all data acquired from the IP Survey at U40 and U40 South. • SGC processed raw data into images and provide interpretation on anomalous areas within the survey for DevEx.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The project forms part of three granted Exploration Licences (EL10176, EL24371 and EL23700). The IP Survey discussed within this report lies on EL10176. All three exploration licences form part of the West Arnhem JV in which the Company (DevEx Resources Limited) hold 100%. Cameco has a claw–back right for 51% of any deposit exceeding 50 million lbs of U3O8 within the West Arnhem JV see ASX Announcement on 11 September 2012. EL 10176 and EL24371 is subject to 1% royalties on gross proceeds from sale of uranium and other refined substances. • An exploration agreement is in place with the Northern Land Council for the three Exploration Licences. • The company is unaware of any impediments to the company to operate in the area. The company have notified the NT Government of its plans to carry out exploration activities in the area under its Mine Management Plan (MMP) and have approvals in place. • The company annually presents its exploration plans to Traditional Owners for comment and discussion. • Planned activities, including drilling at U40 and U40 are already approved by all stakeholders.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All drilling referred to in this report was undertaken by Cameco Australia between 2009 and 2011 and is discussed in further detail in previous announcements (see announcement on 4th October 2017).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Alteration type seen at U40 is described in the body of this release. • The mineralisation has an age analogy to other Proterozoic Copper Gold Uranium deposits in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Australia. Mineralisation encountered thus far shows the presence of broader chalcopyrite with individual high-grade gold, PGE, lead and uranium mineralisation. • Previous exploration models used by explorers considered an unconformity type uranium model similar to that seen in the Proterozoic Athabasca Basin Uranium Province of North America. • The Company consider that previous drilling, discussed within, support the concept that uranium copper and gold are structurally hosted within favourable rock types and have the potential to extend at depth and remain prospective within the Company's tenements.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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.*	• This report does not contain any new drill related results. • Any drilling referenced in this report has previously been announced or referred to by the company (see announcement on 4th October 2017, 16th December 2010).
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• This report does not contain any new drill related results. • Any drilling referenced in this report has previously been announced or referred to by the company (see announcement on 4th October 2017, 16th December 2010).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• This report does not contain any new drill related results. • Any drilling referenced in this report has previously been announced or referred to by the company (see announcement on 4th October 2017, 16th December 2010).
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 figures in the body of text.
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.*	• This report does not contain any new drill related results. • Any drilling referenced in this report has previously been announced or referred to by the company (see announcement on 4th October 2017, 16th December 2010).
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*	• This report is focussed on the results from the IP Pole Dipole Survey at U40 and anomalies identified. The report and figures discuss these. • Geological and geochemical interpretations are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	presented within the figures provided and have previously been announced or referred to by the company (see announcement on 4th October 2017). • Other information such as metallurgy, geotechnical and densities is currently immaterial.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Drilling is being planned to test the U40 and U40 south area and quotes are being sought from available drilling contractors in the area.