5 May 2009

Manager of Company Announcements
ASX Limited
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Sydney NSW 2000

Maiden Inferred Resource Estimate of 10.9Mlb Uranium Oxide at Double 8 Prospect
Additional Mineralisation Potential of between 6.6 and 15.4Mlb Uranium Oxide

Uranio Limited ("Uranio**") announces a maiden Inferred Resource Estimate for the Double 8 uranium prospect at Ponton in Western Australia of 10.9Mlb uranium oxide (U_3O_8) at a 200ppm cutoff, as reported by independent resource consultants Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd. In addition, the Exploration Results have identified further Mineralisation Potential at Double 8 of between 6.6 and 15.4Mlb of U_3O_8 at the 200ppm cutoff.**

An Inferred Resource Estimate of 16 million tonnes grading 310ppm equivalent uranium oxide (eU_3O_8) containing 4,960 tonnes (10.9Mlb) of uranium oxide at a cutoff of 200ppm eU_3O_8 for the Double 8 Prospect is reported. The resource estimates are based on RC drilling by PNC Exploration (PNC) in the mid 1980s and are classified as Inferred in accordance with the JORC (2004) Code. Hellman & Schofield's report on the Resource Estimates and Exploration Results for Double 8 is appended to, and forms part of, this Announcement.

Hellman & Schofield's Inferred Resource Estimates at Double 8

Cutoff Grade eU_3O_8 (ppm)	*Tonnes (million)*	*Grade eU_3O_8 (ppm)*	*Tonnes eU_3O_8 (t)*
100	59	180	10,620
150	28	250	7,000
200	**16**	**310**	**4,960**
250	9	370	3,330
300	6	410	2,460
350	4	450	1,800
400	3	490	1,470

In addition, reported Exploration Results identify further uranium Mineralisation Potential, based on PNC's drilling, of 10 to 20 million tonnes grading 300 to 350ppm eU_3O_8 containing 3,000 to 7,000 tonnes (6.6 to 15.4Mlb) of uranium oxide at the same 200ppm cutoff at Double 8.

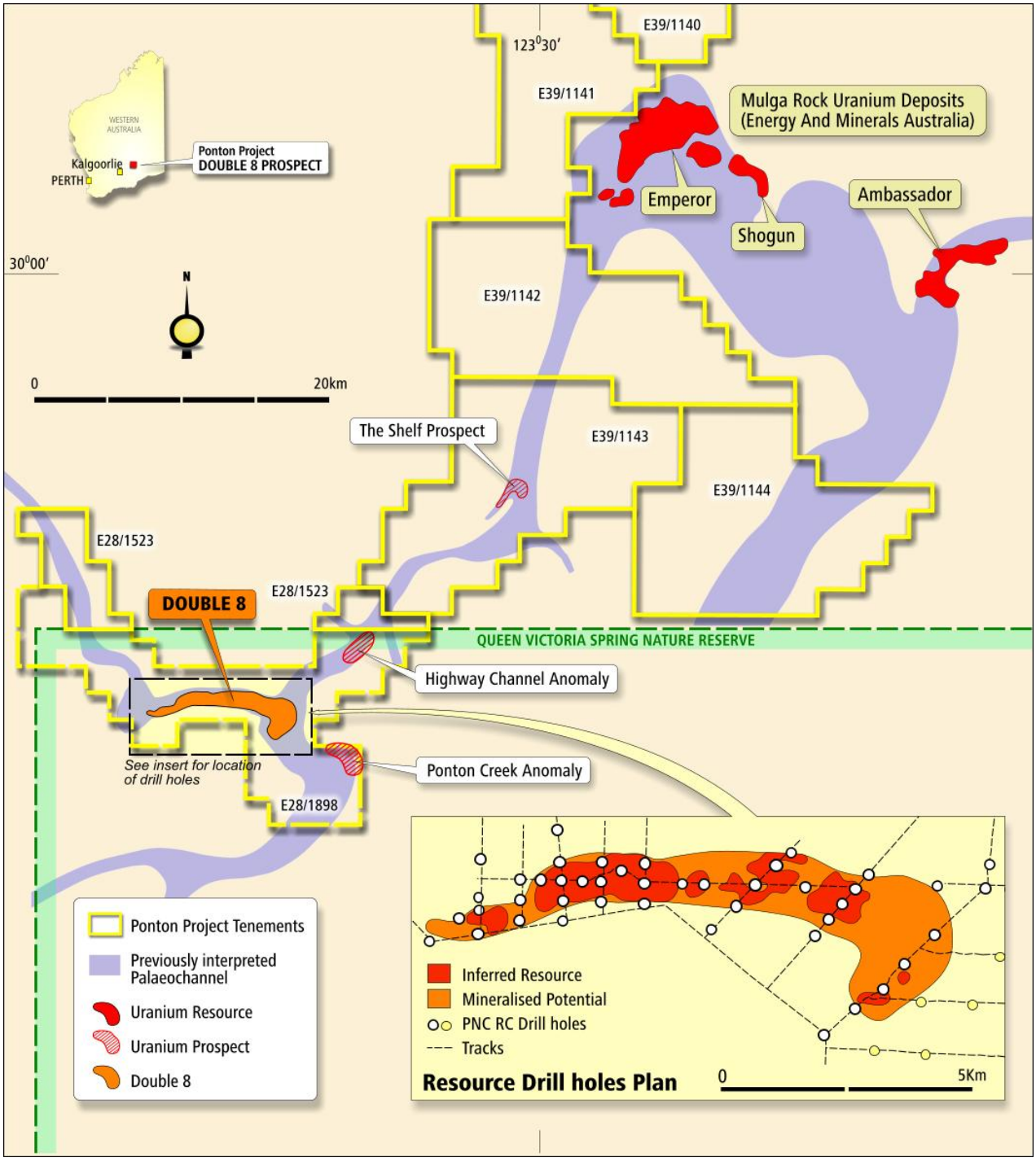
Hellman & Schofield's Additional Mineralisation Potential at Double 8

Cutoff Grade eU_3O_8 (ppm)	*Tonnage Range (million)*	*Grade Range eU_3O_8 (ppm)*	*Tonnage Range eU_3O_8 (t)*
100	40 - 80	100 - 200	4,000 - 16,000
150	20 - 40	200 – 250	4,000 - 10,000
200	**10 - 20**	**300 - 350**	**3,000 - 7,000**
250	5 - 10	350 - 400	1,750 - 4,000
300	3 - 5	400 - 450	1,200 - 2,250
350	2 - 3	450 - 550	900 - 1,650
400	1 - 2	550 - 600	550 - 1,200

Location and Setting

The Double 8 Prospect is located within Uranio's Ponton project area at the southwestern margin of the Officer Basin approximately 180km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Figure 1: Ponton Project Location including Double 8



The Ponton project area is underlain by tertiary palaeochannels that are highly prospective for uranium (see Figure 1). These palaeochannels connect to the Mulga Rock uranium deposits where Energy and

Minerals Australia has recently released an initial inferred resource estimate of 24,520 tonnes (54Mlb) U_3O_8.

The Double 8 uranium resource is located in the southwest of the project area, and lies within the Ponton palaeochannel system. Uranio has a 100% interest in the application (E28/1898) over the area of interest, the majority of which (including the Double 8 Prospect) lies within the Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve.

Historic Exploration at the Double 8 Prospect Area by PNC Exploration

Drilling by PNC within the Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve in 1983 discovered sandstone hosted uranium mineralisation at the Double 8 prospect. Additional drilling within the palaeochannel system identified the Ponton Creek, Highway Channel and Shelf Prospects (as per Figure 1). Approximately 100 holes were drilled and radiometric gamma logged in the Nature Reserve between 1983 and 1986, of which 44 were in the Double 8 area.

The Double 8 prospect was found to host roll-front or tabular type uranium mineralisation in the lower parts of the palaeodrainage (40-70m depth) in reduced sands potentially amenable to in-situ recovery (ISR). The uranium mineralisation was drill intersected in an area along approximately nine kilometres of palaeodrainage, at widths of approximately 500m on average and downhole thicknesses of 3 to 25 meters.

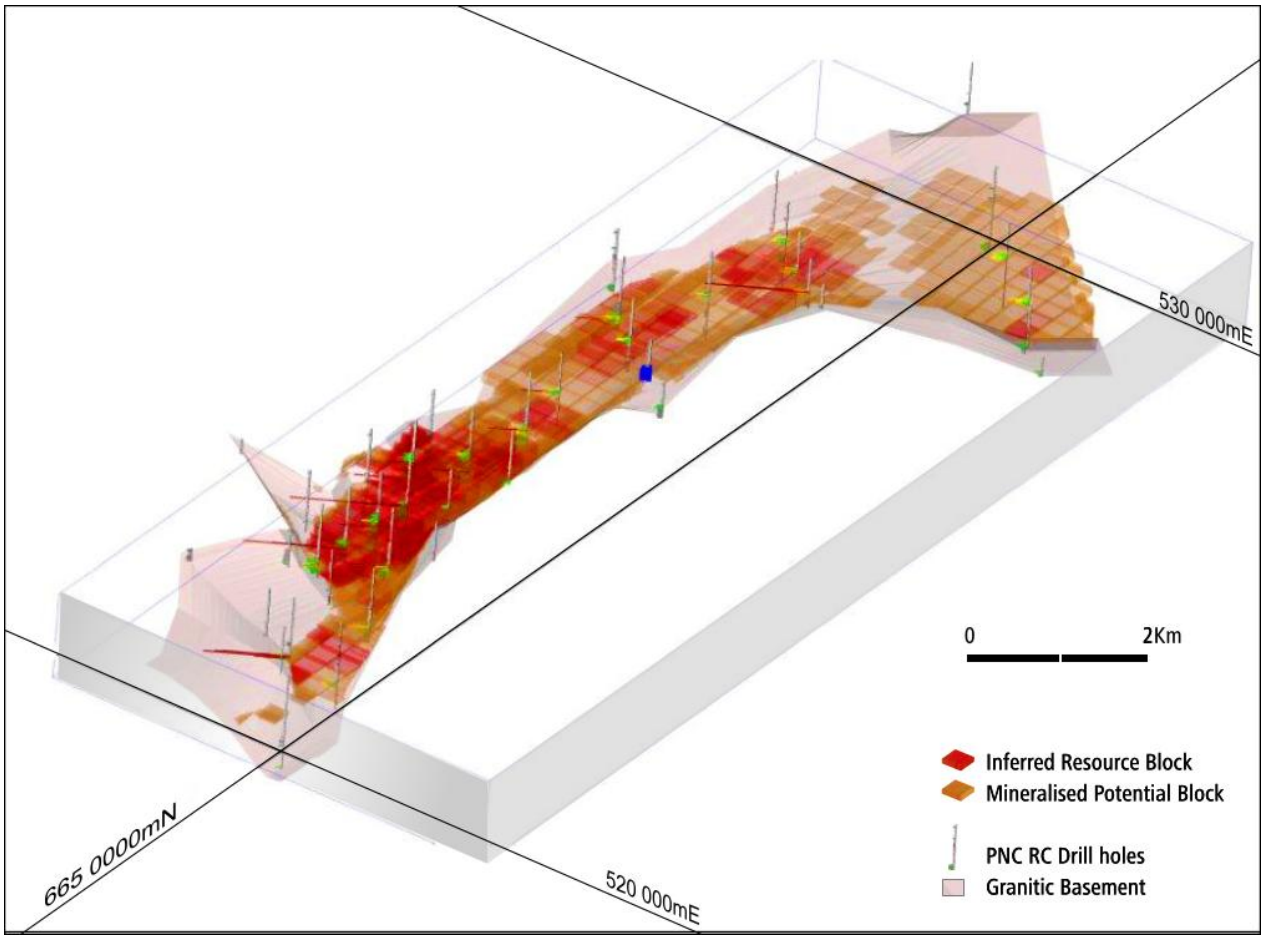
Resource Estimation

Hellman & Schofield's Resource Estimates and reported Exploration Results for the Double 8 Prospect are based on approximately 2,700m of drilling from 44 RC holes drilled and logged by PNC in the mid 1980s.

The methodology, estimation details and assumptions used by Hellman & Schofield in estimating the Inferred Resource and the additional Mineralisation Potential for Double 8 are summarised as follows:

- Digitised copies of the original downhole logs were converted to equivalent uranium (eU) grades by 3D Exploration Pty Ltd using original calibration data from PNC. Data was composited at 50cm to minimise nugget effects and converted from eU to eU_3O_8 using the standard conversion multiplier of 1.179.
- Average disequilibrium ratio at Double 8 has been assumed to be 1.2
- The average bulk density of the host formation has been assumed to be 1.8t/m^3
- The granitic basement of the palaeochannel was modelled. Reported resource estimates do not include uranium in the granitic basement.
- A series of eU_3O_8 cutoff grades between 100 and 400ppm, at 50ppm increments, have been reported
- It has been assumed that the sandy sediments hosting the uranium at Double 8 will be permeable to leaching solutions for metal recovery
- Grade continuity models have been determined from variography constructed from sample grades composited into 0.5m intervals. High grade eU_3O_8 values have not been cut as no grades in the 0.5m composites were considered extreme.
- Resource Estimates and Exploration Results have been reported on the basis of Ordinary Kriging
- The resource mineralisation estimates for Double 8 have been classified as Inferred in accordance with the JORC (2004) Code. The additional Mineralisation Potential has been reported as tonnage and grade ranges but cannot be termed a resource in the meaning of the JORC (2004) Code.

Figure 2: Hellman & Schofield 3D Block Model of Uranium Mineralisation within the Double 8 Palaeochannel at 100ppm eU_3O_8 cutoff



Summary

The reported Inferred Resource for Double 8 of 10.9Mlb of uranium oxide is a significant resource and places the deposit as the twenty-second largest reported uranium resource in Australia and the ninth largest in Western Australia.

At a lower cutoff of 150ppm eU_3O_8, the Inferred Resource increases by around 40% to 15.4Mlb of contained uranium oxide. In addition, the Mineralisation Potential (based on the drill results) at the 200ppm eU_3O_8 cutoff has a tonnage range of between 10 and 20 million tonnes and a grade range between 300 to 350ppm eU_3O_8 that approximates the Inferred Resource reported above. The drilling data thus indicates that there exists considerable upside for the uranium oxide resource at Double 8.

The uranium mineralisation at Double 8 remains open and is yet to be closed off by drilling. Uranio considers that with further exploration, drilling and sampling at Double 8 and along the Ponton palaeochannel (in particular closing up the existing drill grid pattern and drill traverse extensions to the east and west) the resource estimates will expand and the confidence levels of these estimates will improve and report to higher categories under the JORC (2004) Code.

The majority of Uranio's EL application over the Double 8 prospect lies within the northwest corner of the Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve. The grant of the exploration licence requires approval from the Western Australian Departments of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) and Environment and Conservation (DEC)

and the State Minister for the Environment. The Company has held initial procedural meetings with representatives of the DMP in order to progress the grant of this application.

Uranio's priority is now to obtain the grant of E28/1898 and gain exploration access to the area. This will enable Uranio to recommence drill testing and evaluation of the uranium resource and mineralisation potential identified at Double 8 and along the Ponton palaeochannel.

For and on behalf of the board,

Dr Robert Wrixon
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In accordance with Clause 18 of the JORC (2004) Code, tonnage and grade ranges reported as 'Mineralisation Potential' in this Announcement must be considered conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource.

The information in this report that relates to the Technical Database is based on information compiled by Mr Sam Ulrich, who is a Member of the AusIMM. Mr Ulrich is employed by Wesmin Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr Ulrich has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and 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 Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Ulrich consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the calculation of equivalent uranium grades is based on information compiled by Mr David Wilson, who is a Member of the AusIMM, AIG and ASEG. Mr Wilson is employed by 3D Exploration Pty Ltd. Mr Wilson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and 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 Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Simon Gatehouse MAIG. Mr Gatehouse is employed by Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd. Mr Gatehouse has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Gatehouse consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

H & S Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd

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Resource Estimate and Exploration Results

Double 8 Prospect, Ponton Project

for

Uranio Limited

SUMMARY

A concise report detailing Resource Estimates and Exploration Results for the Double 8 Prospect at Ponton in WA was completed by Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd ("Hellman & Schofield") on 4 May 2009 as requested by Uranio Limited ("Uranio").

The project is situated in the Officer Basin in the Ponton paleo-channel system approximately 180 kilometres east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Mineralisation at Double 8 is contained in largely reduced, carbonaceous gravel, sand and sandy clay sediments near the base of the Ponton paleo-drainage. The thickness of mineralisation is between 1 and 25 metres at the approximate 100 ppm disequilibrium corrected radiometric equivalent uranium (eU_3O_8*) cutoff grade. The mineralised horizons occur at depths varying between 30 and 70 metres below surface with the main mineralised horizon occurring at an approximate depth of 50 metres.

Hellman & Schofield's Resource Estimates for the Double 8 Prospect are based on approximately 2,700 meters of drilling from forty-four RC holes drilled by PNC in the early 1980s. The drilling has covered an area of approximately 9 x 1.2 km of the Ponton paleo-drainage. Forty holes were successfully logged for uranium decay products using a down hole gamma radiometric probe. The original analog gamma logging data has now been digitized and recalibrated by 3D Exploration Pty Ltd in April 2009 and provided to Hellman & Schofield as digitized logs converted to eU. David Wilson, of 3D Exploration Pty Ltd, takes responsibility for the quality and accuracy of radiometric uranium (eU) measurements used in these estimates.

Hellman & Schofield have also reported Exploration Results consisting of tonnage and grade ranges of Mineralisation Potential. These Exploration Results are also based on the forty-four RC holes drilled by PNC in the mid 1980s.

Resources for the Double 8 Prospect of the Ponton Project have been estimated using the method of Ordinary Kriging. This report details resources classified as Inferred in accordance with the JORC (2004) Code. A number of issues, discussed in more detail below, will be need to be addressed before resources at a higher

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than Inferred Resource category can be reported for the Double 8 Prospect. Table 1 summarizes Inferred Resource Estimates at a range of cutoff grades between 100 ppm and 400 ppm eU_3O_8*.

Table 1 Inferred Resource Estimates, Double 8, 1 May 2009

Cutoff Grade eU_3O_8* ppm	Tonnes million	Grade eU_3O_8* ppm	Tonnes eU_3O_8*
100	59	180	10620
150	28	250	7000
200	16	310	4960
250	9	370	3330
300	6	410	2460
350	4	450	1800
400	3	490	1470

Figures are rounded. eU_3O_8* grades *are estimated by radiometric logging as equivalent uranium eU. x1.179 converts to eU_3O_8, x1.2 converts eU_3O_8 to disequilibrium corrected eU_3O_8**

Exploration Results include an additional lower confidence class of drilled uranium mineralisation at Double 8, termed Mineralization Potential, that has also been outlined but cannot be reported as a resource under the JORC (2004) Code. Mineralisation Potential for the Double 8 Prospect has also been based on the method of Ordinary Kriging of drill hole data. Table 2 summarises the Mineralisation Potential also at a range of cutoff grades between 100 ppm and 400 ppm eU_3O_8*.

Table 2 Mineralization Potential, Double 8, 1 May 2009

Cutoff Grade eU_3O_8* ppm	Tonnage Range million	Grade Range eU_3O_8* ppm	Tonnage Range eU_3O_8*
100	40 - 80	100 -200	4000 - 16000
150	20 - 40	200 - 250	4000 - 10000
200	10 -20	300 -350	3000 - 7000
250	5 -10	350 -400	1750 - 4000
300	3 - 5	400 -450	1200 - 2250
350	2 - 3	450 - 550	900 - 1650
400	1 -2	550 - 600	550 - 1200

Due to wide spaced drilling, variability of data and possible lack of continuity between drill holes the range of Exploration Results, including the tonnes and grades, reported for Double 8 in the Mineralisation Potential category in terms of the JORC (2004) Code must be considered conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration drilling to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration and drilling will result in the determination of a reportable resource.

Hellman and Schofield have accepted and used the Double 8 Prospect data base as supplied by Uranio in good faith and have relied on its accuracy and suitability for resource estimation based on assurances by Uranio. Mr S Ulrich of Uranio takes responsibility for the quality and accuracy of the supplied data base used in these estimates. Limited checking by Hellman & Schofield has not indicated any inconsistencies or significant errors in the database provided. The Double 8 Prospect site has not been visited by Hellman & Schofield staff.

Simon Gatehouse of Hellman & Schofield undertook the data evaluation, resource estimation and reporting of mineralisation potential presented here. An independent check of these Resource Estimates has been conducted by Arnold van der Heyden of Hellman & Schofield and found to be within expected limits appropriate for the Inferred Resource classification under the JORC (2004) Code.

Both Simon Gatehouse and Arnold van der Heyden of Hellman & Schofield are Competent Persons in the meaning of the JORC (2004) Code for the public reporting of mineral resource estimates.

ESTIMATION DETAILS and ASSUMPTIONS

Equivalent Uranium eU_3O_8

PNC's early 1980's RC drill holes were logged by total count gamma radiometric probes extensively calibrated by PNC using assayed reference bore holes at the nearby Mulga Rock uranium deposit. Paper copies of original analog logs were digitized and then recalibrated to equivalent uranium assuming secular equilibrium using original calibration data from PNC by Uranio's consultants, 3D Exploration Pty Ltd. Radiometric equivalent uranium data (eU) was provided for the Double 8 Prospect drilling to Hellman & Schofield in the form of 32,590 records of eU representing irregular down hole intervals ranging from 1mm to 1m and averaging 7.5cm.

Data were initially composited into 10cm intervals and down hole variograms were examined for very short range correlation effects due to highly penetrative gamma rays. Strong short range correlation to approximately 30 to 40cm is evident in the gamma logs and experience has shown that these are an artefact of radiometric logging and can have unwanted effects when generating weights from variograms during the resource estimation kriging process. Consequently, data was finally composited at 50cm to minimize nugget effects due to low probe counts rates at low grades and to minimize the generation of undesirable negative kriging weights.

After compositing, data was converted from equivalent uranium (eU) to equivalent uranium oxide eU_3O_8 using the standard conversion multiplier of 1.179.

Secular Disequilibrium and eU_3O_8*

Data as eU_3O_8* assumes that measured gamma radiation, dominated by the decay of the Bi-214 daughter isotope, is in secular equilibrium with uranium in its immediate surrounds. That is, gamma radiation measured by the probe is in a standard and known proportion to the uranium in the surrounding material being probed.

It is typical of young uranium deposits that uranium, and its radioactive decay products, have moved at different rates dependent on the chemical environment. It is usual for mineralisation which is potentially amenable to ISL mining to manifest highly variable degrees of local disequilibrium. Disequilibrium ratios, which reflect an enrichment of chemical uranium over equivalent uranium as measured by gamma radiation, of 0.05 to 20 times are not unusual in selected samples. Three samples of questionable quality from the Double 8 Prospect have had an assessment of disequilibrium, by radiochemical equilibrium determination by Amdel, and have returned a range of disequilibrium ratios of 0.49, 2.12 and 2.54. Reported sampling at the nearby Mulga Rock uranium deposit in the Officer Basin has been more extensive and the range of disequilibrium ratios measured is much greater.

In this report it has been assumed that the average disequilibrium ratio at Double 8 Prospect is 1.2 which is more typical of more advanced ISL prospects such as Honeymoon in South Australia and of operating mines such as Beverley in South Australia and a number of geologically similar uranium deposits in Kazakhstan.

Host Strata Permeability

ISL uranium deposits require the host strata to be permeable to leaching solutions for metal recovery. PNC's RC drilling techniques used at Double 8 did not recover samples that could be tested for permeability. It has been assumed that sediments hosting the uranium at Double 8 will be permeable to leaching solutions on the basis of logged sediment character. Examination of the eU_3O_8* grade intervals greater than 100ppm indicates that 50% are contained in sands and gravels, 40% in sandy clays and 10% in weathered granitic basement. In

terms of contained eU_3O_8*, the corresponding proportions are 60% of the contained eU_3O_8* is within the sands and gravels, 35% in sandy clays and 5% in granitic basement. Actual ISL recoveries may be significantly affected by impermeability of host sediments and may hinder effective leaching. All eU_3O_8* values in the granitic basement have been excluded from these resource estimates.

Cut off Grade

A series of eU_3O_8* cutoff grades between 100 and 400ppm, at 50ppm increments, eU_3O_8* have been reported to allow assessment of the geological controls to, and the distribution of, the uranium mineralisation within the sediments within the Ponton paleo-channel and the potential broad economic parameters. By analogy with similar deposits, Hellman & Schofield consider that a cutoff of around 200ppm is realistic in terms of ISL mining provided a number of technical resource risk hurdles are satisfactorily addressed.

Bulk Density

No bulk density has been measured on channel sediments from the Double 8 Prospect. A bulk density of 1.8t/m^3 has been used in these resource estimates based on the following reasoning.

Well sorted felsic lithic or quartz gravel with maximum grain packing void proportions of 40% (well sorted clastic debris) has a dry bulk density of around 1.6t/m^3 assuming a mineralogical (quartz feldspar kaolinite) density of 2.6t/m^3. Densities significantly lower than 1.6t/m^3 are difficult to achieve in a clastic dominated system unless there are significant components of the debris that are lighter than water. Unlike Mulga Rock, where lignitic material is prominently associated with mineralisation, this is not the case at Double 8.

Inclusion of finer and lighter (eg: smectite 2.0t/m^3) filling the voids means densities could be greater but porosity will diminish. Densities may be higher in clay units of the channel sediments but for potentially leachable sand and gravel units this is unlikely.

A density 1.9t/m^3 has been used in the resource estimation for the Honeymoon deposit in South Australia on basis of grain packing arguments without measurement. 1.74t/m^3 has been used at a geologically similar uranium deposit at Bennet Well in Western Australia and is claimed to be consistent with measured porosity. A density 1.7t/m^3 has been used in the Akdala uranium deposit Kazakhstan for the reported resource estimation.

Channel Basement

In a number of holes, mineralisation is present in intervals that have been geologically logged as granitic basement to the channel sediments. On the basis of eU_3O_8* contents, approximately 5% of the contained uranium is located in the granitic basement.

A number of possible assumptions could be adopted to deal with uranium in basement as follows:

- There could be a 1 to 2 metre mismatch between logged lithology and probe measurements, mineralisation could be in channel sediments rather than basement, and may therefore be leachable.
- Proximal weathered, or permeable, granitic basement could host leachable uranium.
- Weathered granitic basement may host uranium and not be permeable or leachable.
- Allowing mineralised basement samples into the resource estimation process has the potential for increasing contained uranium by around 8%.

The resources estimated in this report do not include uranium in the granitic basement though these intervals have been allowed to propagate laterally into the nearby host channel sediments.

Figure 1 illustrates a long section through the central part of the Ponton Paleo-drainage together with two cross sections.

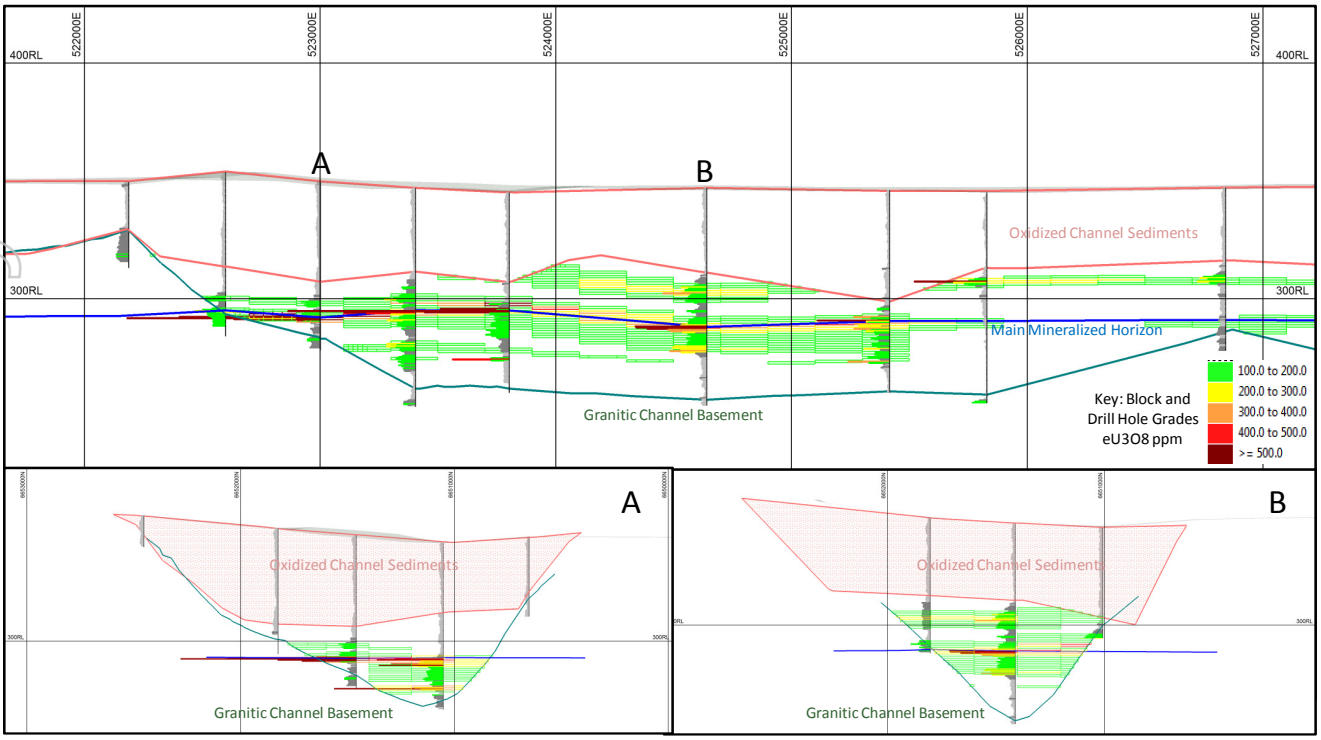


Figure 1 Long Section and east facing cross sections showing geological elements, block grades and drill hole intersections through Double 8 mineralization. x10 vertical exaggeration

High Grade Cutting

High grade eU_3O_8* values have not been cut prior to these resource estimate calculations as no grades in 0.5m composited intervals were considered extreme in the context of the data.

Grade Continuity

Cross sections of eU_3O_8* values showed that the primary mineralised horizon undulated along the drainage by up to 10m in RL over a distance of 800m. This undulation was removed prior to variography and kriging and reinstated before truncating blocks by basement and oxidized sediment surface, discussed further below.

Grade continuity models have been determined from variography constructed from sample grades composited into 0.5m intervals. Vertical variograms have an effective range of 4m which is in excess of the spatial penetrating capacity of gamma rays of approximately 0.3m and is therefore considered to reflect geological continuity in the vertical direction.

Construction of horizontal variograms was hampered by sparsity of drilling. Two 400m lag separations were available across the drainage and no structure was apparent in the variogram. Three 40m lag separations were available along the axis of the drainage and, though poorly structured, a range between 400m and 800m is probable.

Resource Estimation

Resource Estimates and Exploration Results for the Double 8 Prospect have been reported on the basis of Ordinary Kriging. The Inferred Resource and Mineralisation Potential estimates reported for Double 8 are based on geological logs and down hole gamma radiometric logs from forty of PNC's RC drill holes.

A tightly defined geological model used to constrain estimates was achieved by truncating the estimated resource at the base of the near surface oxidation defined by the top of the uppermost observation of reduced,

or transitionally reduced, sediments or the presence of carbonaceous material. The block model was also truncated at the granitic channel basement using a model provided by Uranio.

The Double 8 Prospect Ordinary Kriging resource model has been built using the GS3© software developed by Hellman & Schofield. Pre and post processing, including geological truncation and resource summaries of the Ordinary Kriging block model were completed using Micromine software. The Resource Estimates are reported at a series of cutoffs considered to span likely future relevant economic cutoff grades subject to mining and metallurgical scoping studies.

Resource Classifications

The resource mineralisation estimates for Double 8 have been classified as Inferred in accordance with the JORC (2004) Code. Additional Mineralisation Potential can be reported as tonnage and grade ranges but cannot be termed a Resource in the meaning of the JORC (2004) Code.

For blocks to be classified as an Inferred Resources at least 8 samples must be found in the search ellipse volume, a horizontal ellipse whose radii are 800m EW, 400m NS and 1.5m RL. If more than 16 composites are within the search ellipse radius then the most distant are rejected. In addition, at least 4 octants must contain samples within the search volume. This effectively means two PNC holes must be found within the horizontal search radii of the centroid of the block being estimated.

Mineralisation Potential blocks are those considered to be insufficiently supported by data to qualify as an Inferred Resource. For blocks to be recognised as part of the Mineralisation Potential, the search criterion have been relaxed to 1200mEW x 600mNS and 2.25m vertical. At least 2 octants must have data and the minimum number of data is 4. Effectively one PNC hole must be within the expanded search radii.

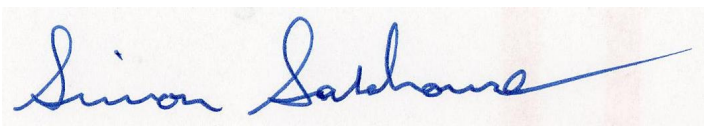
Previous Resource Estimates

No previous resource estimates have been reported to JORC (2004) Code standards for the Double 8 Project. In their 1999 Annual Report Paladin Energy Ltd (ASX code PDN) reported uranium "*mineralisation indicating an ISL resource potential in the vicinity of 20,000 tonnes* U_3O_8" for the Double 8 Prospect at Ponton in WA.

Resource Risks

Hellman & Schofield consider the primary geological and technical risks at Double 8 uranium prospect are:

- Possible inadequate permeability of significant proportions of host strata.
- Problems with future resource definition and estimates due to high salinities in groundwaters forcing use of gamma radiometric measurement using local disequilibrium models rather than direct measurement of uranium.
- During ISL extraction operations high salinities resulting in inefficient stripping of exchange columns and high recirculating uranium loads.
- During ISL extraction operations high alkalinity of the host aquifer resulting in high acid consumption.
- Possible lower disequilibrium ratios than assumed in this report.



Simon Gatehouse
H&S Sydney 4th May 2009