UNITEDURANIUM LIMITED

ACN 123 920 990

Quarterly Activities Report

For the quarter ending 31 DECEMBER 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- **RC drilling programme has been completed successfully on Mt Danvers Project.**
- **22 holes were drilled for a total of 1,752m.**
- **Best results include 1m @ 202ppm U, 1m @ 180ppm U and 1m @ 8,370ppm Pb**

Projects

Mount Danvers – E08/2341

The Company completed first phase RC drilling on the Mt Danvers Project (E08/2341) which covers a total area of approximately 120m^2 and is situated approximately 300 kilometres north-east of Carnarvon in Western Australia.

The Company is mainly targeting unconformity related uranium deposits similar to the east Alligator region of the Northern Territory, Athabasca Basin in Canada and the nearby the Rudall – Throssell (Kintyre), the Upper Ashburton Turee Creek and Angelo River discoveries and the upper Gascoyne Hooley Camp, Dulcy, Mundong Well and Horse Well occurrences in Western Australia.

The Phase 1 RC drilling program comprised 2 selected traverses along cleared access, running off existing access tracks with a total of 22 holes for 1,752m being completed.

The 2 traverses (MD1 and MD5) completed are shown in the Annexure as Figures 2 & 3.

They are targeted on:

- Existing outcropping radiometrically anomalous dolomites**.** These also have a positive magnetic signature forming magnetic ridges (other ridges may be similar). Magnetic troughs may indicate alteration and demagnetisation; and

- Proximity to the unconformity.

Traverse MD1 was targeted to test the basement below the unconformity in the north of the project and MD5 was drilled to test the foot and hanging walls of the uraniferous dolomite located during earlier ground traverses.

The drilling on Traverse 1 was broad spaced (100 metres) and each hole drilled to 50 metres inclined at -60 degrees to the east.

Drilling on Traverse 5 was across the outcropping anomalous dolomites and its footwall and hanging wall was spaced at 50 metres and all holes drilled to 100 metres in depth, inclined at -60 degrees to the east to get full sectional coverage.

Sample selection was based on both the gamma readings on the spectrometer and the Niton XRF checks of samples. Most samples were 4 metre composites but 15 individual 1 metre samples were taken in hole MDRC010 in zones of elevated gamma readings. A total of 134 samples were taken in all. The best anomalous assays returned were 1m @ 202ppm U in MDRC010 (80 to 81 metres), and 1m @ 180ppm U in MDRC010 (106 to 107 metres).

Table 1 and 2 in the Appendix summarises the completed RC drilling.

It appears that there is surficial enrichment of uranium in the top of the weathered limonitic dolomite, with only weak readings at depth. The best hole on the traverse was hole MDRC010 in the east that had elevated gamma counts throughout and corresponding scattered anomalous Uranium values mostly below 80 metres. These are also associated with very high Sulphur values which may suggest the presence of sulphides (probably pyrite). The only elevated Au values of 23.5 ppb (26 to 27 metres) and 39.3 ppb (28 to 29 metres) located are both from this hole.

Although the hole was finished at 120 metres, the hole ended in uranium mineralisation, in an area where the unconformity model can be applied and should be followed up.

The nearby high sulphur in MDRC11 and 12 and high lead on nearby MRD11, 12 and 13 should also be followed up at the same time.

Table 3 in the Annexure shows the values and relationships between Uranium, Sulphur and gamma cps. The gamma comparison is only for where the sample was a single 1 metre. It is mostly a close correlation but locally the grabbed sample did not match the gross sample CPS. Background at MDRC010 was 160 cps and all values > 350 are highlighted.

The Company is currently reviewing all data, to determine the best way forward.

Peak Charles – E74/534, Pyramid South – E74/535 & Pyramid North – E74/541

Pyramid South – E74/535 & Pyramid North – E74/541 were granted during the quarter.

The company is currently waiting for the below 2 applications to be granted (as they are adjacent to each other and form the “Bremer Basin” Project), prior to finalising a work program for the “Bremer Basin” Project.

Lake Tay – E74/539, Lake Mends – E74/540

The Company is currently working through the various heritage agreements for each of the 2 tenements.

Corporate

At the Annual General Meeting held on 29 November 2013, shareholders approved the Company entering into a turnkey property development of 3 double storey townhouses in Como with S & A Holding (Aust) Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr Simon Yan.

The Company has agreed to set aside up to $800,000 of its current cash reserves to be invested in the property development, and will in return, receive 50% of the net profits generated by the property development.

Currently the property development is awaiting council approval and finalisation of a binding Profit Sharing Agreement between both parties, which is expected to be executed by the end of January 2014.

- ENDS -

For more information please contact:

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Competent Person's Statement
The review of exploration activities contained in this report is based on information compiled by Peter Francis Robinson, a Principal of independent consultants Peter F Robinson and Associates Pty Ltd, and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, (AusIMM) and is a Chartered Practicing Geologist (CPG) for the Mining Industry Consultants Association. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2004 edition of the Australian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Peter Francis Robinson has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix

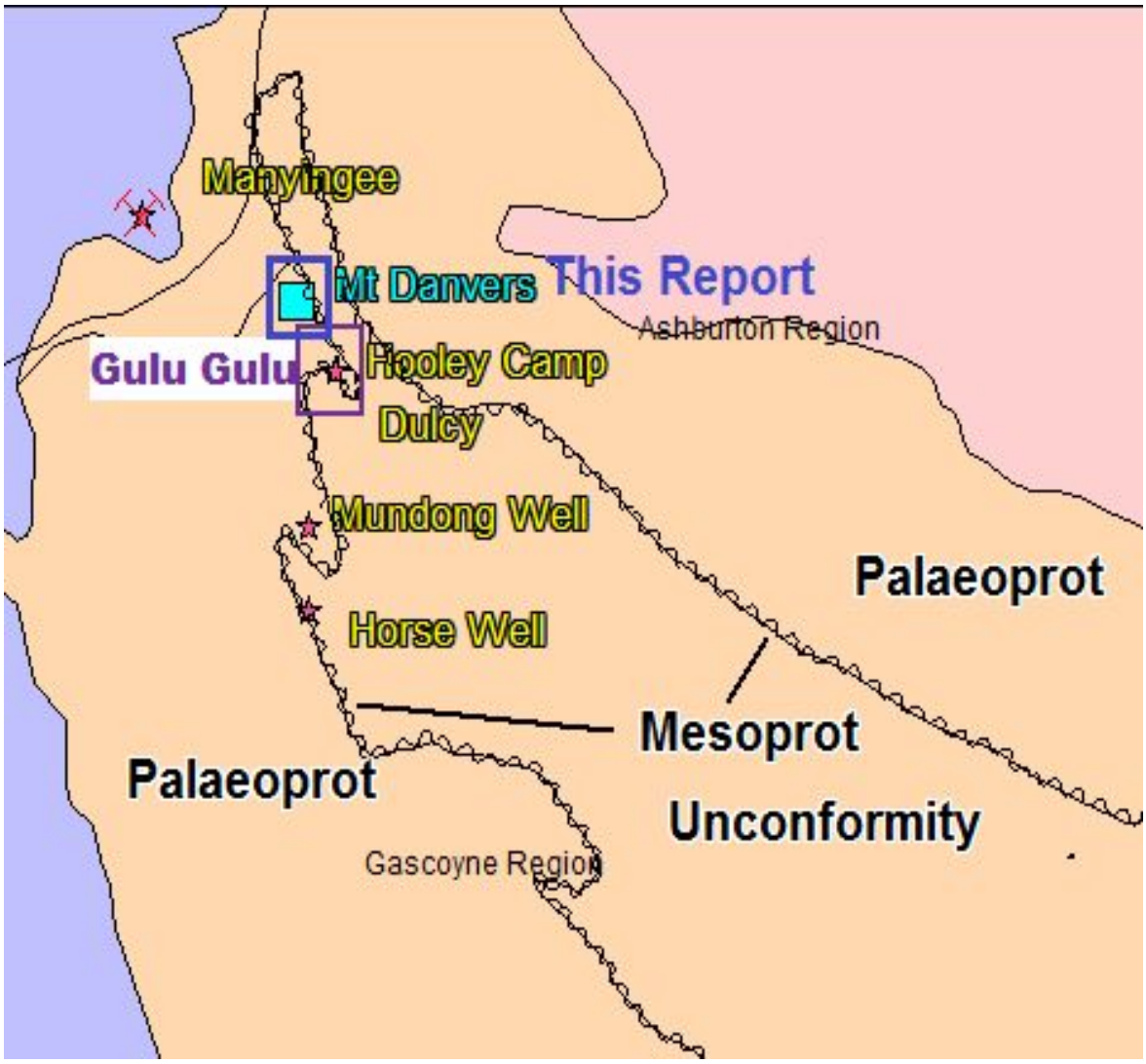

Figure1: Regional Location Plan

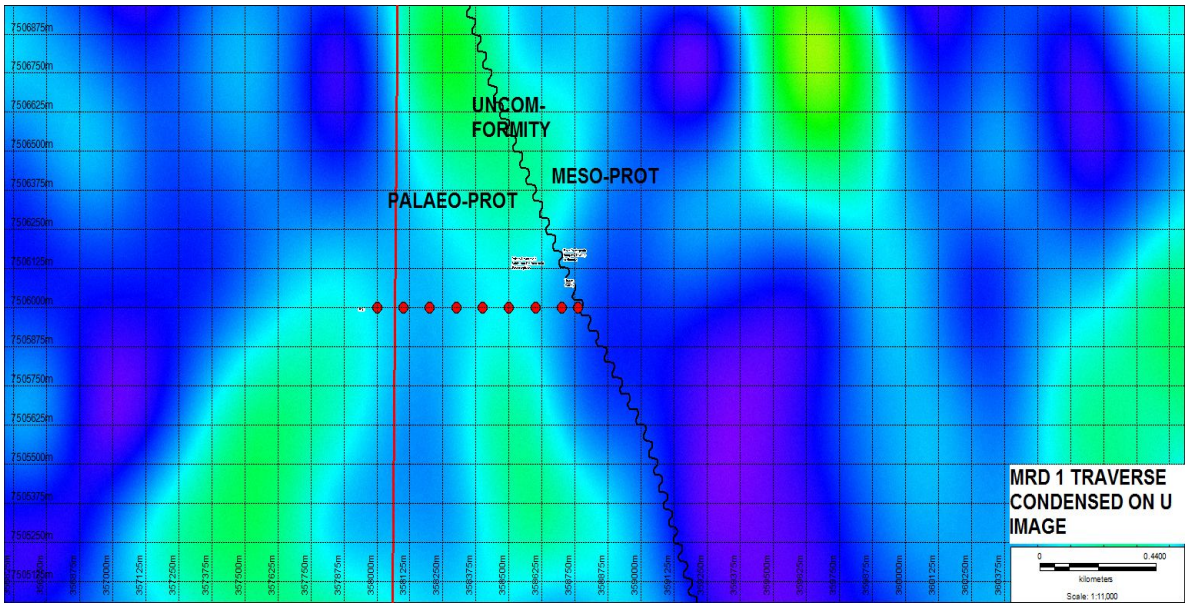

Figure 2: MD 1 Drill Traverse Condensed on Uranium Airborne Image

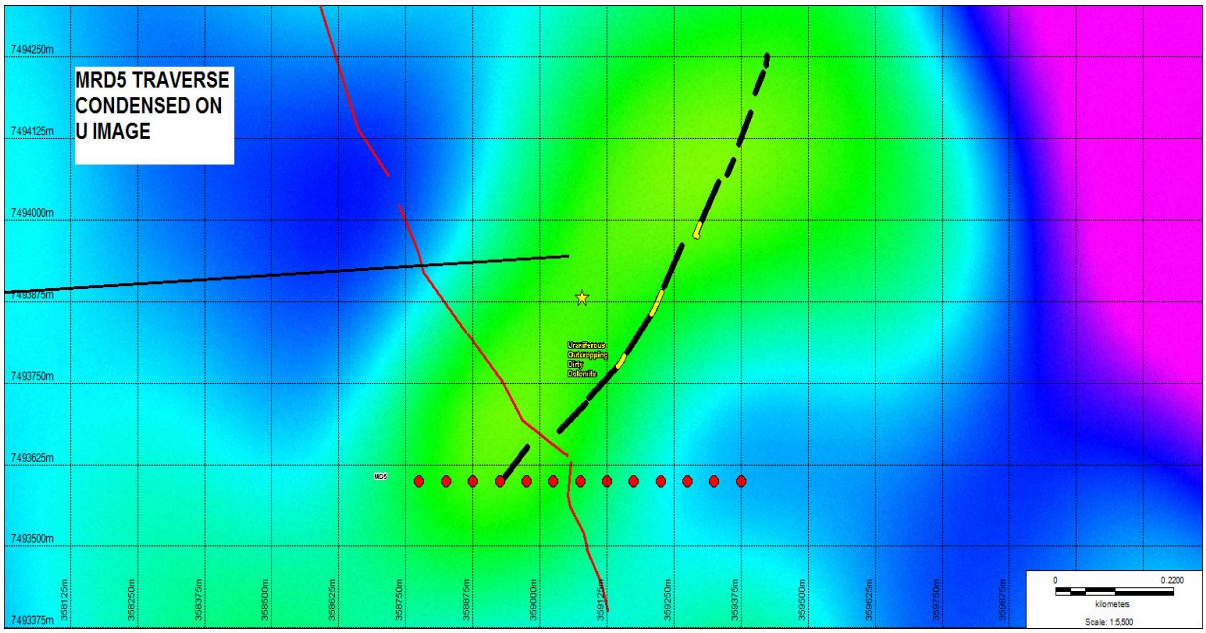

Figure 3: MD 5 Drill Traverse Condensed on Uranium Airborne Image

TABLE 1: DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	DIP	AZIMUTH	END OF HOLE DEPTH (M)	BOCO	TO FRESH ROCK (M)	WATER DEPTH (M)
MDRC001	358760	7506000	-60	90	48	2	14	9
MDRC002	358700	7506000	-60	90	48	5	29	7
MDRC003	358600	7506000	-60	90	48	11	25	15
MDRC004	358500	7506000	-60	90	48	10	23	15
MDRC005	358400	7506000	-60	90	48	12	23	15
MDRC006	358300	7506000	-60	90	48	23	36	15
MDRC007	358200	7506000	-60	90	48	23	30	16
MDRC008	358100	7506000	-60	90	48	24	32	16
MDRC009	358000	7506000	-60	90	48	23	29	16
MDRC010	359375	7493600	-60	90	120	5	42	14
MDRC011	359325	7493600	-60	90	100	7	44	18
MDRC012	359275	7493600	-60	90	100	4	27	15
MDRC013	359225	7493600	-60	90	100	3	32	15
MDRC014	359175	7493600	-60	90	100	2	38	18
MDRC015	359125	7493600	-60	90	100	2	18	42
MDRC016	359075	7493600	-60	90	100	3	30	12
MDRC017	359025	7493600	-60	90	100	2	23	16
MDRC018	358975	7493600	-60	90	100	2	38	19
MDRC019	358925	7493600	-60	90	100	2	46	15
MDRC020	358875	7493600	-60	90	100	2	20	15
MDRC021	358825	7493600	-60	90	100	2	23	12
MDRC022	358775	7493600	-60	90	100	7	18	15
TOTAL	**22 HOLES**				**1,752**			

TABLE 2: BEST IN HOLE OF SELECTED ELEMENTS

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	GAMMA (DEPTH)	U (PPM)	Pb (PPM)	S (PPM)	Cu (PPM)	Au (PPB)
MDRC001	358760	7506000	238 (45)	NO SAMPLES				
MDRC002	358700	7506000	210 (33)	NO SAMPLES				
MDRC003	358600	7506000	185 (48)	NO SAMPLES				
MDRC004	358500	7506000	193 (25)	NO SAMPLES				
MDRC005	358400	7506000	199 (37)	NO SAMPLES				
MDRC006	358300	7506000	177 (9)	0.84	32.5	945	113	6.3
MDRC007	358200	7506000	216 (32)	2.75	9	471	52.7	0.6
MDRC008	358100	7506000	217 (43)	NO SAMPLES				
MDRC009	358000	7506000	211(33)	NO SAMPLES				
MDRC010	359375	7493600	563 (107)	202	350	39300	248	39.3
MDRC011	359325	7493600	497 (36)	85.4	1320	14600	213	2.9
MDRC012	359275	7493600	254 (56)	6.38	8370	21000	13.3	1.3
MDRC013	359225	7493600	284 (99)	5.33	1360	1650	64.3	0.7
MDRC014	359175	7493600	225 (5)	8.93	168	1650	76	1.5
MDRC015	359125	7493600	215 (98 94)	212	19.6	502	98.6	0.9
MDRC016	359075	7493600	171 (58)	13.4	746	1060	186	1.6
MDRC017	359025	7493600	191 (100)	3.88	180	1290	97.4	1.8
MDRC018	358975	7493600	199 (27)	4.25	1480	1360	144	1.4
MDRC019	358925	7493600	308 (58)	11.9	1520	1900	214	5.4
MDRC020	358875	7493600	275 (30)	17.8	6710	2890	446	4.6
MDRC021	358825	7493600	270 (23)	2.99	15.7	7330	282	4.7
MDRC022	358775	7493600	269 (22, 77)	2.3	13.8	2170	48.9	1.2

Note:

- *All assays conducted by LabWest Laboratories in Malaga, WA.*
- *Assay technique involves multi-acid microwave digestion followed by ICP-OES/ICP-MS finish*
- *Au by Aqua-regia digest then WAR40 analysis*

TABLE 3: DRILL HOLE MDRC010 U, S & Au VALUES & GAMMA CPS

Sample ID	Element		Au	S	U	GAMMA
	Units		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(CPS)
	Interval		0.5	50	0.02	BACKGROUND
	From (m)	To (m)	WAR40	MMA01-U	MMA01-U	160
MD013	24	25	0.6	< 50	6.18	271
MD014	25	26	3.9	< 50	5.34	315
MD015	26	27	23.5	< 50	5.98	265
MD016	27	28	6.8	< 50	5.24	311
MD017	28	29	39.3	< 50	6.09	279
MD018	68	72	0.8	< 50	10.1	COMPOSITE
MD019	72	76	0.6	2300	19.5	COMPOSITE
MD020	76	80	1.1	4220	26.3	COMPOSITE
MD021	80	81	1.9	1.73%	98.6	430
MD022	81	82	1.5	1.79%	202	357
MD023	82	83	1.3	1.15%	92.0	657
MD024	83	84	2.9	2160	42.9	332
MD025	84	85	3.6	843	25.6	321
MD026	85	86	1.2	5620	23.0	357
MD027	86	87	1.2	5800	23.3	343
MD028	87	88	1.1	7080	18.8	336
MD029	88	89	1.2	4130	18.4	329
MD030	89	90	2.2	875	20.0	297
MD031	90	91	2.3	2640	22.0	284
MD032	91	92	1.2	4300	36.9	268
MD033	92	93	1.6	7440	89.5	392
MD034	93	94	1.3	1.27%	78.0	477
MD035	94	95	3.3	1.32%	57.0	327
MD036	95	96	< 0.5	7180	23.5	304
MD037	96	97	2.8	6630	22.4	314
MD038	97	98	2.2	8900	16.4	298
MD039	98	99	0.6	1.79%	17.3	324
MD040	99	100	0.9	1.60%	93.7	350
MD041	100	101	0.6	6080	60.3	360
MD042	101	102	0.7	4250	36.6	313
MD043	102	103	1.1	6320	31.9	328
MD044	103	104	1.2	7150	54.4	432
MD045	104	105	1.4	2.29%	65.5	360
MD046	105	106	5.1	1.07%	39.6	540
MD047	106	107	1.7	1.36%	180	563
MD048	107	108	2.1	1.38%	40.9	278
MD049	108	112	< 0.5	3.71%	21.0	COMPOSITE
MD050	112	116	1.7	3.66%	13.0	COMPOSITE
MD051	116	120	1.3	3.93%	11.2	COMPOSITE

JORC Compliance Table

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.*	• Samples were collected by RC drilling at selected intervals. Sample selection was based on both the gamma readings on the spectrometer and the Niton XRF checks of samples. Most were 4 metre composites but 15 individual 1 metre samples were taken in hole MDRC010 in zones of elevated gamma readings.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Niton XRF and spectrometer were calibrated to ensure the equipment was functioning correctly.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• All samples were submitted to Labwest Mineral Analysis Pty Ltd in Perth, Western Australia for full preparation and analysis with multi acid digest.
	• *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.*	• All sampling was taken or supervised by a qualified geologist.
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).*	• Drilling was carried out by Egan Drilling Pty Ltd with an ED250 Environmental Low Impact Rig. All holes were drilled at -60 dip with an average core diameter of 125mm.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC sample intervals selected for laboratory analysis had each RC bag and calico bag recorded.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Core is reconstructed into continuous runs by end-matching by the site geologist. Core recoveries recorded by the driller were checked by the site geologist.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample*	• Samples are double checked by rod counts against driller's depth

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	and core recovered.
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.*	• All RC samples were geologically logged in the field at the time of drilling, from 0m to EOH. Geological description was supported by handheld XRF.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Core samples have been sent for qualitative check multi-element geochemistry.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• This has been disclosed in the 31 December 2013 quarterly activities report
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• All 1m splits were passed through a rotary cone splitter a 10% split for assaying. The remaining off splits were collected in green bags for further examination and sampling if required.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• RC field duplicates were collected from drill holes that were within the field geologist's interpretation of mineralised zones. Sub-samples of RC chips were retained in chip trays for future reference. All samples were dried in the laboratory before preparation
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Samples were dried and crushed as required and pulverized to in the laboratory (Labwest Mineral Analysis Pty Ltd) to produce a homogenous representative subsample for analysis.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Field duplicates were collected and tested where needed. Samples to be retested if higher-than expected assay result.
	• *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.*	• All laboratory pulps from mineralized intervals are retained for a minimum of 3 months.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Laboratory sample preparation included jaw crushing to a nominal 2 mm the riffle spiting to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		100 g. This was followed by pulverizing in a chrome free tungsten carbide mill to a nominal 90% passing 75 micron. This is appropriate to the grainsize the material being sampled.
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.*	• The laboratory geochemical assay used for analysis is appropriate and has been used in the Australian mineral exploration industry for years. Duplicates and field standards are checked and unusual results are double checked in the laboratory.
	• *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.*	• The field XRF is regarded as semi quantitative only. When in use, check readings are routinely undertaken of known standards and blanks.
	• *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.*	• LabWest achieved accreditation by NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia) to ISO/IEC 17025 standard in 2011, and the scope of accreditation includes all of our geochemical analysis techniques. NATA is the peak accreditation body in Australia for accreditation of testing facilities, and ISO17025 is the international standard against which testing laboratories world-wide are assessed. All systems, including documentation, record keeping, staff training, purchasing, client liaison and of course
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Procedures presented by qualified geologist were utilised, including data collection and QAQC. All logging by field geologist was reviewed and validated by the supervising geologist.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Field data entry and logging is done into excel spreadsheets and forwarded to Exploration Bureau Pty Ltd and United Uranium Limited for data verification and storage.
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*	• Coordinates used are from a hand held GPS with an estimated accuracy of several metres or less.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Drill hole coordinates are reported in Eastings and Northings using the GDA94 datum and the MGA grid system.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• GPS was used to record the XY component of the MGA system.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The nominal spacing was 100 x 100 m grid.
	• *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.*	• The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient for mineral exploration purposes.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing was done. Only 1m split samples were collected.
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.*	• Drilling and mapping during Phase 1 of drilling is only to test possibilities of mineralisation in the drill area.
	• *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.*	• Angled 60 degrees drilling did not introduce a sample bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sample collection, bagging and labeling was undertaken under the supervision of a qualified geologist. All samples were transported by road directly from site to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data has been reviewed by Exploration Bureau Pty Ltd and United Uranium Limited.

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 Mount Danvers project is on exploration license 08/2341. United Uranium Limited holds 100% of the tenement.
	• *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.*	• There is a security of $5,000 on the tenement. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration of any significance

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target model for the exploration program on Mount Danvers is of the East Alligator Uranium Field. This is based on the recognition that the Palaeo-Proterozoic host stratigraphy of the area has similarities that equate with and resemble those in the EARUF and/or the Athabascan Basin.

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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Information is outlined in the accompanied Company Quarterly Report ending 31 December 2013.

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.*	• In accordance with normal industry practice, only better intervals are reported in progress reports and announcements as the drilling program was first pass and the project is at the early exploration stage.
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').*	• It is assumed that down hole length is a representation of mineralization width due to the expected flat underlying nature of the deposit if found within the tenement area.
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.*	• Maps are included in this quarterly report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Included in this quarterly report.
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 method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All exploration data considered meaningful and material has been disclosed.
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.*	• Further work may be to test the nearby strong magnetic ridge to the east and closer to the unconformity.