ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

URANIUM EQUITIES LIMITED ACN 009 799 553

URANIUM EQUITIES

ASX Market Announcements Office via electronic lodgment

31 October 2016

Quarterly Report for the Quarter Ended 30th September 2016

HIGHLIGHTS:

Nabarlek Project:

- Ground gravity surveys completed for a total of 10,604 stations (ca. 109km^2) over three new target areas.
- Radon-in-soil surveys completed at Namarrkon and test lines undertaken at GC-11 prospects.
- Planned follow-up on the Namarrkon and GC-11 radon-in-soil anomalies commencing in October, 2016.

Rudall River Project:

- Planned ground gravity surveys over selected targets.

1. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES – ALLIGATORS RIVER, NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Alligator Rivers Uranium Province (ARUP) in the Northern Territory is a world-class uranium province, comparable to the Athabasca Uranium Province in Canada in terms of its uranium endowment and geological setting. The focus of Uranium Equities' (UEQ, the Company) exploration activities in the ARUP is on the discovery of high-grade Alligator Rivers-style, unconformity and structurally-controlled uranium deposits. The Company has been actively exploring the ARUP region both exclusively and in joint venture with Cameco Australia since 2007, and believes that its consolidated ground position has exceptional potential for discovery.

Uranium Equities is pleased to announce that field programs undertaken on the Company's Nabarlek Project during the Quarter have been successful in identifying new targets for immediate exploration follow-up (see Figure 1). Ground gravity surveys were completed over 3 broad target areas to assist with interpreting structural features that have potential to host uranium mineralisation. Radon-in-soil surveys were prioritised over the southern extension of the Quarry Fault which hosts high-grade uranium mineralisation 10km to the north at U40 prospect, and at GC-11 which was tested by drilling over the 2015 field season.

The Company will commence a program of field sampling (rock-chip, scintillometer surveying) from the 26th October to further investigate the identified radon-in-soil anomalies at Namarrkon and GC-11 prospects.

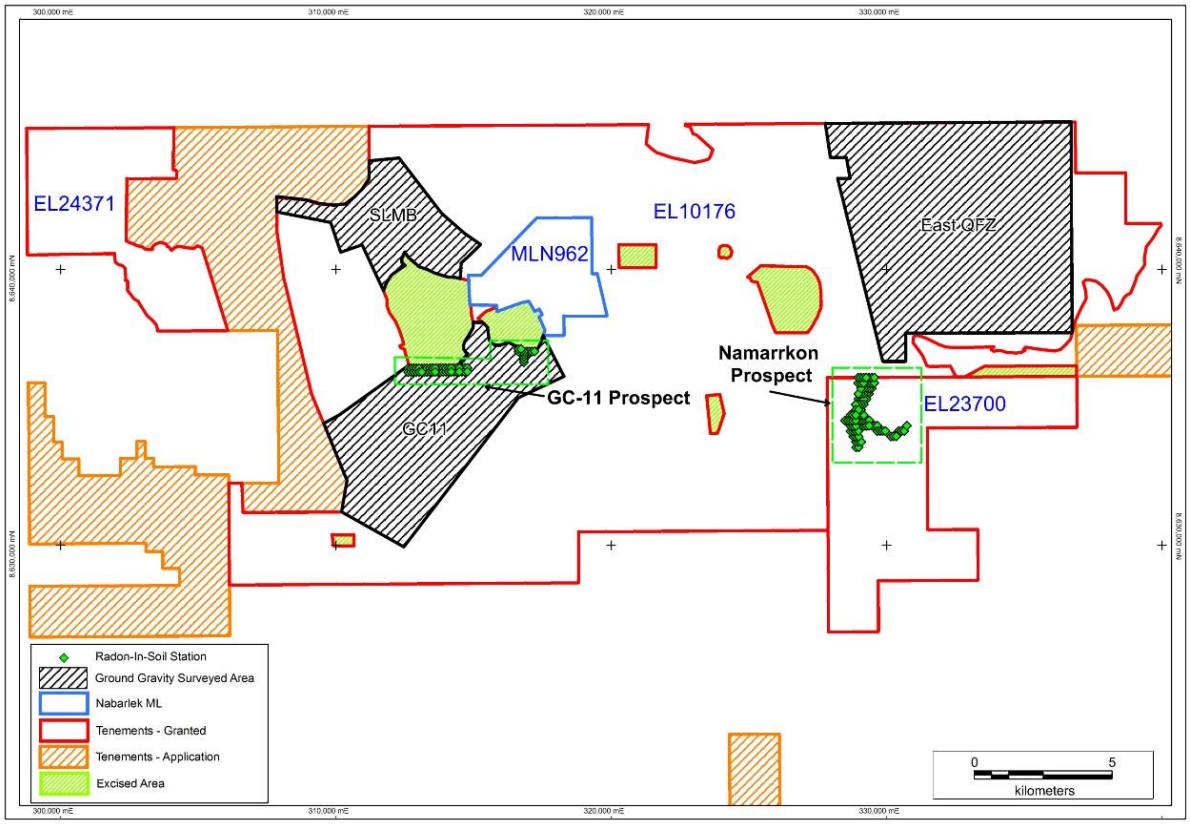

Figure 1. Location map showing areas of ground gravity surveys and radon-in-soil programs completed on the Nabarlek Project over August-October 2016.

Ground gravity surveying

Detailed ground gravity surveys were conducted on 100m x 100m stations at three new target areas on the Nabarlek Project over 14th August to 14th October 2016 for a total coverage of approximately 109km2 (see Figure 2; East QFZ, GC-11 and SMLB prospects). The survey areas were selected on the basis that previous geochemical-based exploration had demonstrated limited effectiveness due to thin but persistent colluvial cover over large areas of poorly exposed basement geology of interpreted Cahill Formation schists and metasediments. All the major uranium deposits in the Alligator Rivers Uranium Province (ARUP) including the Company's Nabarlek uranium mine are hosted in the upper part of the Cahill Formation near the basal unconformity of the overlying Kombolgie Sandstone, and hence large parts of the Nabarlek project are considered prospective for high-grade uranium mineralisation. In addition, previous drilling on the Quarry Fault zone has intersected high grade uranium mineralisation at U40 prospect (eg. 6.8m @ 6.7% U3O8) located adjacent to the East QFZ survey, which demonstrates the high prospectivity of the broader project area. Ground gravity plays an important role in the exploration process through the identification of structural trends and/or interpreted alteration zones, and when combined with other direct detection methods (airborne radiometric surveys, drilling), it can be used to identify favourable zones that could potentially host Nabarlek-style, high grade uranium deposits.

As the ground gravity surveys were only completed on 14th October, the Company anticipates that the new data will be fully interpreted and assessed in the coming Quarter to integrate with a project-wide review that was undertaken at the start of the 2016 field season.

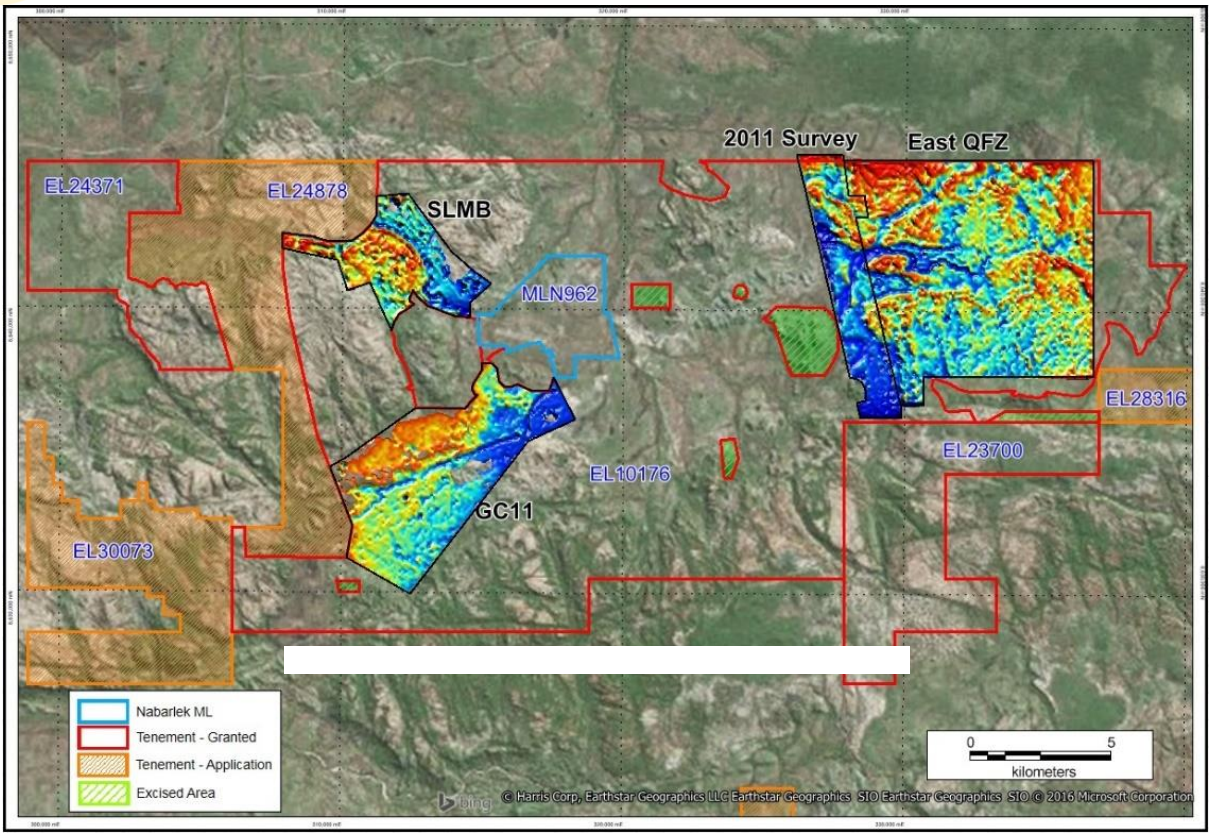

Figure 2. Ground gravity surveying (1st vertical derivative) at the Nabarlek Project. Note the area labelled 2011 survey is a historic survey merged with the current survey data.

Radon-in-soil surveys

The Company has identified high-priority areas of obvious exploration potential in the Nabarlek project that have received inadequate geochemical sampling and two targets were selected for follow-up on the WAJV (see Figure 1). A radon-in-soil cup survey was undertaken at Namarrkon and 4 test lines were undertaken at GC-11 over September-October 2016 using nuclear-track detectors installed on 200m x 100m stations. The detectors were retrieved after 14-days exposure and the radon activity concentration was determined by a radiation consultant.

Namarrkon (EL23700; West Arnhem Joint Venture)

The Namarrkon target is located along the southern strike extension of the Quarry Fault in an area of outcropping Kombolgie Sandstone which overlies the Cahill Formation at relatively shallow depth (30-60m). A total of 85 stations were set out along the axes of soil-filled valleys that appear to be developed along prominent faults and lineaments (see Figure 3). The majority of the stations cover a north-northwest trending valley along the Quarry Fault and the remainder were laid out along a north-northwest trending side valley parallel to the Lightning Fault (not sampled), and a smaller northeast trending valley which was only partially sampled. Due to the narrow width of the valleys, only 2-11 stations were installed along each of the 200m spaced east-west lines.

The radon-in-soil activity concentrations show a coherent anomaly of about +4000 Bq/m3 extending over a total valley length of approximately 2km with peak values of 53,000 Bq/m3 and 33,000 Bq/m3 (see Figure 2). Local background values are typically below 1200 Bq/m3 , as shown by sampling elsewhere in the survey area, so that

the peak values are determined as a minimum of approximately 27-44 times background which is considered strongly anomalous.

A separate anomaly with a peak value of approximately 13,000 Bq/m3 is located on the southern-most line of the Quarry Fault. This anomaly is not closed off and additional sampling to the south is warranted. However, given the field season is near closing for the current year, any additional surveys will now be undertaken during the 2017 field season.

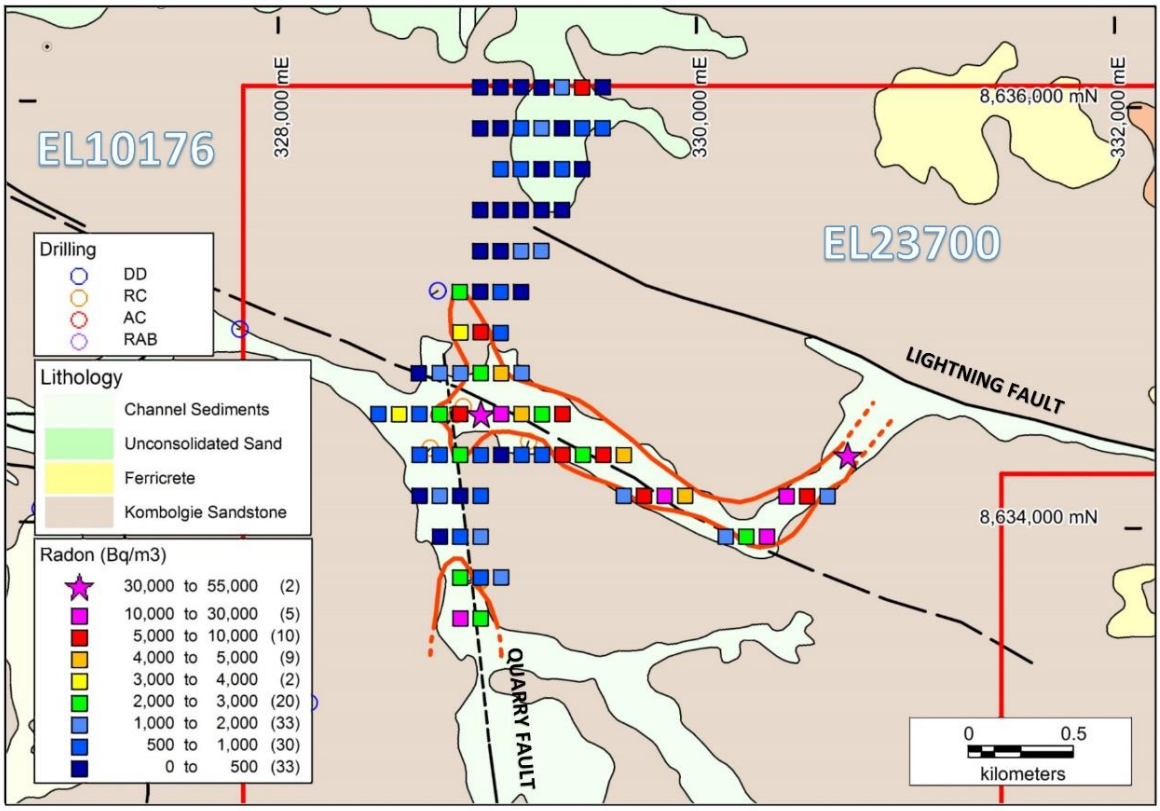

Figure 3. Radon-in-soil survey showing anomalous stations (red outlines) on Oenpelli Sheet 1:100,000 Geology.

A total of 8 historic drillholes are located marginal to the main radon-in-soil anomaly (see Figure 3) and of these only two drillholes have assays recorded for uranium. Uranium assays for the two reported drillholes are only weakly anomalous with maximum values of 20-25ppm U. Five drillholes are located within 100-200m of the radon-in-soil anomalies and of these two drillholes are logged as dolerite to 150m and 184m downhole. These drillholes are considered ineffective as they did not test the basal unconformity or underlying Cahill Formation schists. The remaining three drillholes intersected Kombolgie Sandstone from surface and two drillholes successfully tested the basal unconformity at 60m and 45m downhole respectively and ended in Cahill Formation schists. However, assaying is incomplete with only one hole partially sampled (Kombolgie sandstone) without reporting anomalous uranium.

The incomplete sampling and logging data for the historical drilling does not allow definitive conclusions to be drawn on the effectiveness of this drilling, however all historical drillholes are marginal to the main radon-in-soil anomaly and hence the anomaly appears untested.

The historical drilling results do show that in the absence of dolerite, the basal unconformity of the Kombolgie Sandstone is located at a relatively shallow depth and therefore any follow-up drilling would likely test the basal unconformity and the upper part of the Cahill Formation schists in an initial program of relatively shallow depth drillholes (approx. 100-150m).

GC-11 prospect (EL10176; West Arnhem Joint Venture)

Four test lines of radon-in-soil stations were completed over two targets at GC-11 prospect to test the application of this technique to areas of extensive colluvial cover (see Figure 4). The eastern survey area overlies a line of RC drilling completed in 2015 which intersected blind uranium mineralisation in the lower section of the Oenpelli Dolerite. A +2000 Bq/m3 radon-in-soil anomaly is identified which is open to the west and south. The western survey lines identified a +2000 Bq/m3 anomaly near the eastern end of the survey lines which is open to the south. There is currently no drilling to confirm the source of the radon-in-soil anomaly and field work due to commence later this month will also attempt to further investigate this anomaly.

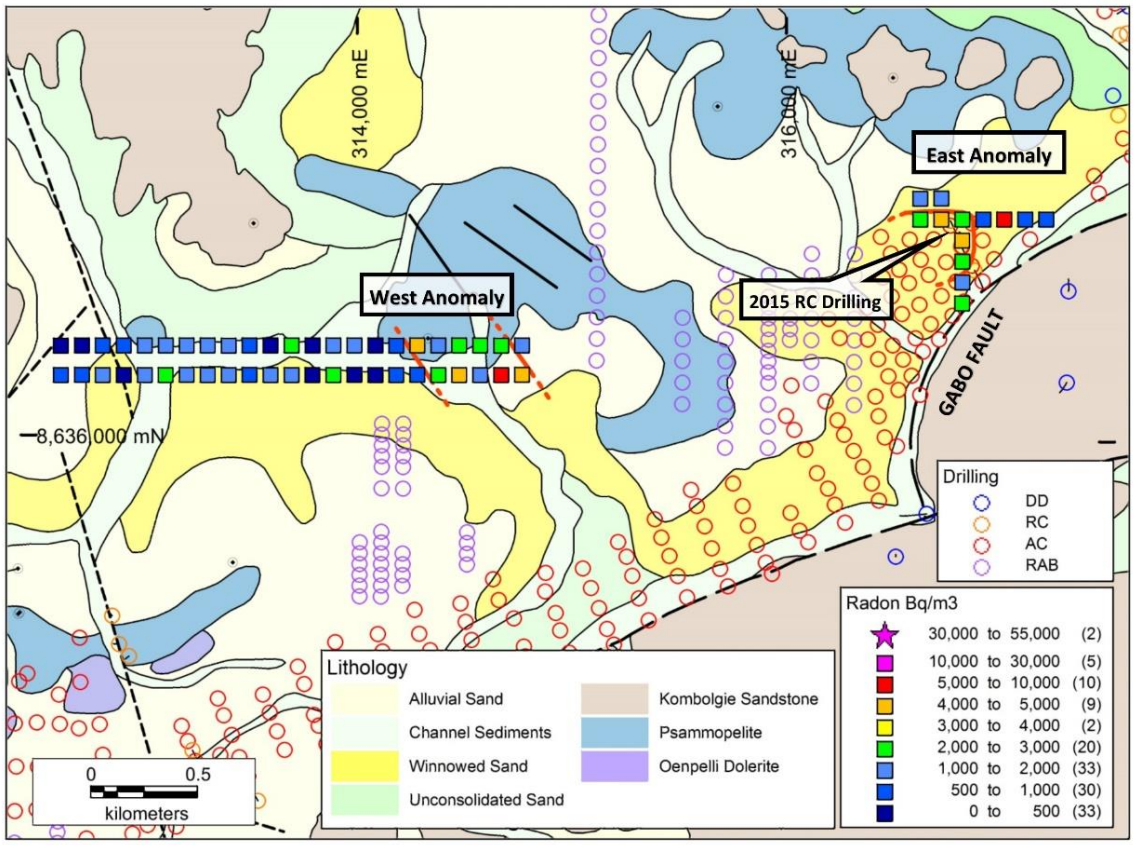

Figure 4. Radon-in-soil surveys at GC-11 prospect. Note the location of 2015 RC drilling over eastern anomaly.

The Company is mobilising a field crew to site this week to commence a program of rock-chip sampling and scintillometer surveys over both targets to better understand the nature of the radon-in-soil anomalies.

1.2 Other Projects

Arnhem Minerals (NT)

During the reporting period the Company has continued to expedite tenements through to grant with the Department of Mines and Energy.

Rudall River (WA)

The Rudall River Project (Uranium Equities 100%) consists of three Exploration Licences covering a total area of 172km2. The western-most Exploration Licence adjoins the Cameco/Mitsubishi Kintyre Project (current published NI43-101 compliant measured and indicated resource estimate of 55Mlbs @ 0.58% U3O8).

During the Quarter, the Company has planned 3 ground gravity surveys over selected targets on tenements E45/3118, E45/3119 and E45/3126 for a total coverage of approximately 26km2. The surveys will aim to identify zones of enhanced structural complexity and/or alteration that may be prospective for unconformity-style uranium deposits. Uranium mineralisation in the region is hosted in the Rudall Complex at or below the basal unconformity of the overlying Coolbro Sandstone. A complicating aspect of the geology on the Company's Rudall River project is that the favourable succession is partly overlain by the younger Broadhurst Formation. The Company will advise when permission has been received to allow the commencement of field activities.

1.3 Project Summary

This section is provided in compliance with Listing Rule 5.3.

Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure made by the Company during the quarter was $90,438 (YTD: $90,438). In addition, during the quarter the Company has spent $80,849 on administration costs (YTD: $80,849).

Projects

Name		Target	Area (km²)		Beneficial Ownership
			Granted	Applic.	
West Arnhem JV	NT	Structurally controlled and unconformity style uranium	448	49	UEQ 40% – earning 100%: Cameco Australia 60%
Nabarlek ML	NT		12	-	UEQ 100%
Arnhem Minerals, Woodside, Browse, Cadel North, Pluto & Aurari Bay	NT		-	2,351	UEQ 100%
Headwaters	NT	Coronation Hill-style gold – platinum – palladium – uranium	-	2,280	UEQ 100% (in moratorium)
Rudall River	WA	Kintyre style uranium	172	-	UEQ 100%
			632	**4,680**	

A full list of tenements held by the Company is enclosed in Appendix 1.

Changes in tenements held during the quarter

Nil

Changes in farm-in or farm-out agreements during the quarter

Nil

2. CORPORATE

As of 30th September 2016 the Company has incurred expenditure of $1.7 million, with a further $0.26 million remaining to meet the full expenditure commitment of $2 million by 31 December 2017 pursuant to the terms of the joint venture agreement with Cameco on the West Australian Project.

During the quarter the Board resolved to issue a total of 14,800,000 unlisted options to directors and employees of the Company under the terms and conditions of the Company's Employee Share Option Plan. The unlisted options have an exercise price of 2.5 cents and expire on 30 November 2021.

The issue of 9,000,000 options to the directors is subject to shareholder approval at the Company's next Annual General Meeting to be held in November 2016.

The Group's cash balance at the end of the quarter was $384,750 (refer Appendix 5B for further information).

The Company retaines a 9.9% interest (3,455,371 shares) in unlisted PhosEnergy Limited (www.phosenergy.com).

Tim Goyder
Chairman

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Kevin Frost who is a consultant to the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Frost 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 Frost consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Tenement Schedule

State	Project	Tenement	Status	Current Equity
NT	Nabarlek	EL10176	Granted	40%
		EL24371	Granted	40%
		EL23700	Granted	40%
		ELA24878	Application	40%
		MLN962	Granted	100%
	Arnhem Minerals	ELA25384	Application	100%
		ELA25385	Application	100%
		ELA25386	Application	100%
		ELA25387	Application	100%
		ELA25389	Application	100%
		ELA25391	Application	100%
		ELA25393	Application	100%
	Headwaters	ELA27153	Application	100%
		ELA27513	Application	100%
		ELA27514	Application	100%
		ELA27515	Application	100%
	Woodside	ELA29947	Application	100%
	Browse	ELA29945	Application	100%
	Cadel North	ELA28316	Application	100%
	Aurari Bay	ELA29897	Application	100%
	Pluto	ELA30073	Application	100%
WA	Rudall River	E45/3118	Granted	100%
		E45/3119	Granted	100%
		E45/3126	Granted	100%

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION TABLE 1
EXPLORATION UPDATE NABARLEK AND RUDALL RIVER PROJECTS
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.*	Radon-in-soil surveys were undertaken at two prospects namely Namarrkon and GC-11 for total of 144 radon-in-soil stations covering the reporting phase of work. Radon-in-soil stations comprise nuclear-track detectors placed on a 200m x 100m grid and buried below soil level with detectors retrieved after 14 days and returned to RDS Adelaide for determination of radon activity concentrations.
	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.*	The radon-in-soil stations are located on 200m spaced grid lines with stations 100m apart. The station spacing is considered appropriate to sample the areas selected for surveying. Nuclear-track detectors were calibrated inside the Radon Chamber of the SA EPA in July 2015.
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).*	No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling was undertaken.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling was undertaken.
	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.	No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	No drilling or logging was undertaken.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not applicable
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling reported
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Not applicable
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not applicable
	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.	Radon-in-soil sampling undertaken in situ without duplicates.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Not applicable
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 technique used for Radon-in-soil determinations is considered 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.	Radon-in-soil sampling was undertaken with Kodak LR115 nuclear track detectors that were calibrated inside the Radon Chamber of the SA EPA in July 2015. All detectors supplied to Uranium Equities were evaluated by RDS Adelaide. The relative standard error of the measured radon activity concentration is considered better than +/-30%.
	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	No QA/QC field procedures used for Radon-in-soil surveys.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	None undertaken
	The use of twinned holes.	None undertaken
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field data was manually collected and entered into excel spreadsheets and validated. All electronic data is routinely backed up.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	None required
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.*	Radon-in-soil survey stations were located by hand-held GPS to accuracies of 1-4m.
	Specification of the grid system used	The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia (MGA 94 zone 53)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No topographic control has been used for the radon-in-soil stations Ground gravity stations have been controlled by DGPS and the accuracy is considered very good.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Radon-in-soils stations located on grid lines at 200m spacing and station spacing at 100m. Ground gravity stations at 100m x 100m.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and	Data spacing is sufficient for the collection of radon-in-soil readings as it is similar in nature to a soil sampling program. Ground gravity surveying has been completed on a 100m x 100m grid which is considered a detailed survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable
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.*	Radon-in-soil stations were set out to span valley-fill soils in narrow valleys hence data is orientated along the length of valleys which are interpreted as reflecting the orientation of major structures.
	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.	No drilling reported
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All nuclear-track detectors were sent directly to the consultant for measurement.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	None completed.

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 Nabarlek Project is located in the Arnhem land Aboriginal Reserve and is freehold Aboriginal land. Permission to explore over Aboriginal Land is gained via Exploration Agreements with the relevant Traditional Owners under *the Commonwealth Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act*. The project is centred around the historical Nabarlek Mineral lease (MLN962) held 100% by Queensland Mines Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Uranium Equities Limited. In addition, the project includes 3 granted Exploration Licences (EL10176, EL23700 and EL24371) and one Exploration Licence application (ELA24878) held in the West Arnhem Joint Venture (WAJV) between Cameco Australia Pty Ltd (60%) and GE Resources Pty Ltd (40%), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Uranium Equities Limited. UEQ has an agreement to acquire Cameco's remaining 60% interest in the WAJV by spending $2m on exploration by 31/12/2017. Uranium Equities currently has management of the Project. Uranium Equities has an approved Mine Management Plan (MMP) with the attached environmental security bond over both the Nabarlek ML and the WAJV areas with the Northern Territory's Department of Mines and Energy. The Rudall River Project comprises 3 granted Exploration Licences (E45/3118, E45/3119, E45/3126) for a total of 172km^2 held 100% by Uranium Equities Limited. The western-most exploration licence adjoins the Cameco/Mitsubishi Kintyre uranium project which is located approximately 60km south of Telfer, Western Australia.
	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.	All granted tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Nabarlek Project area covered by this report has been explored in the past by various companies including Queensland Mines, Limited and Cameco Australia Pty Ltd. Uranium Equities

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		has reviewed past exploration data generated by these companies. The Rudall River Project has been explored in the past by various companies including Cameco Australia Pty Ltd. Uranium Equities has reviewed past exploration data generated by these companies.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The focus of exploration within the Nabarlek Project is the discovery of additional high grade Nabarlek-style uranium deposits. The Nabarlek mine is one of the world-class uranium deposits in the Alligator Rivers Uranium Field with other similar deposits including Ranger, Jabiluka and Koongarra. Classically known as Unconformity-style uranium deposits, recent developments suggest a strong structural control to mineralisation is also apparent. These deposits occur within the Palaeoproterozoic basement rocks of the Pine Creek Orogen, within fault/fracture and breccia zones in proximity to unconformable contacts with overlying platform cover sedimentary rocks. In addition to uranium, significant gold, platinum and palladium resources are present at existing uranium occurrences within the Alligator Rivers Uranium Field (Ranger, Jabiluka, Koongarra, and Coronation Hill/South Alligator-Valley style deposits). The Rudall River Project is centred about 10km east of the Kintyre uranium deposit with the western-most tenement being about 3km from the deposit. Uranium mineralisation at Kintyre is hosted in the Rudall Complex, a sequence of strongly metamorphosed basement rocks which are overlain by the Coolboro Sandstone. The Rudall River project contains a similar succession of rocks which are prospective for uranium mineralisation.
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.*	No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	Radon-in-soil activity concentrations are reported in Bq/m3 units. No adjustments are made. It was noted that some measurements were affected by moisture which has the potential to reduce overall values.
	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.	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	Not applicable
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 1,2, 3 and 4.
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.*	All results of significance have been reported.
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.*	Ground gravity surveys were undetaken by Atlas Geophysics using 3 CG-5 Scintrex Autograv gravity meters over 14th August to 14th October 2016. Stations have been recorded on a regular grid (100m x 100m) with no preferential orientation. Ground gravity stations were located by DGPS to accuracies of better than 10mm in X, Y and Z coordinates. Three new GNSS-Gravity control stations, 201607900001 "Nabarlek", 201607900002 "SLMB" and 201607900003 "QFZ" were established and used to control all field observations for the surveys. The gravity meters used for the survey had been recently calibrated on the Guildford Cemetery – Helena Valley Primary School calibration range (2010990117 - 2010990217) in Western Australia.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Follow-up exploration on the radon-in-soil anomalies will commence later this month. Ground gravity data will be interpreted and assessed and integrated with previous exploration data to allow prioritisation of any future exploration programs.

+Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

Uranium Equities Ltd

ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
74 009 799 553	30 September 2016

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A**	**Year to date (3 months) $A**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(90,438)	(90,438)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(3,539)	(3,539)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(77,310)	(77,310)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	1,992	1,992
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Research and development refunds	43,989	43,989
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(125,306)**	**(125,306)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A	Year to date (3 months) $A
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**-**	**-**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(1,050)	(1,050)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**(1,050)**	**(1,050)**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	511,106	511,106
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(125,306)	(125,306)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(1,050)	(1,050)
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**384,750**	**384,750**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A	Previous quarter $A
5.1	Bank balances	384,750	384,750
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**384,750**	**384,750**

6.	Payments to directors of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	18,594
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

Item 6.1 consists of the PAYG and superannuation for non-executive directors for the current quarter ($9,496) and accrued non-executive directors fees for the period from October 2015 to June 2016 ($9,098).

7.	Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	16,500
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

Item 7.1 represents service charges paid to Chalice Gold Mines Ltd (a director related entity) for the provision of corporate services, and office rent.

8.	**Financing facilities available** *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A**
8.1	Loan facilities	-	-
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-

8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

9.	**Estimated cash outflows for next quarter**	**$A**
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	175,000
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	6,500
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	60,000
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7	**Total estimated cash outflows**	**241,500**

10.	**Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)**	**Tenement reference and location**	**Nature of interest**	**Interest at beginning of quarter**	**Interest at end of quarter**
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	N/A			
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	N/A			

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: ..... Date: 31 October 2016
(Company secretary)

Print name: Kym Verheyen

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.

2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.