

30 June 2009

Mark Reilly
Managing Director
Forte Energy NL
36 Outram Street
West Perth, WA 6005

Attention: Mr Mark Reilly

Dear Sir

RE: Firawa Project, Guinea

The Mineral Resource for the Firawa Uranium Oxide (U_3O_8) Project in Guinea based on recent reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling is complete.

The Firawa uranium oxide resource is estimated to contain a total of 17.7 million tonnes having a grade of 296ppm U_3O_8 classified as Inferred above a nominal 100ppm U_3O_8 lower cutoff grade. This represents a maiden resource for the Firawa Project. The Mineral Resource Statement is given below in Table 1.

The Mineral Resource is based on information compiled by Bosse Gustafsson who is employed by Forte Energy NL and Doug Corley who is employed by Coffey Mining Ltd. Bosse Gustafsson last visited the Firawa site in April 2009.

Bosse Gustafsson and Doug Corley have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they have undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Reserves".

Table 1 Firawa Uranium Deposit, Guinea – Inferred Resource Estimate Reported Above 100ppm to 400ppm Cut Offs Reported using a Bulk Density of 2.2 t/m ³ Ordinary Kriged Estimate Using 3m Cut U_3O_8 Composites Parent Cell Dimensions of 50m EW by 10m NS by 25m RL			
Cut off (U_3O_8 ppm)	Mt	Grade (U_3O_8 ppm)	U_3O_8 (M lbs)
100	17.7	296	11.6
200	14.1	329	10.2
300	7.7	396	6.7
400	2.9	475	3.0

Note: Figures have been rounded

The following notes apply to the resource statement:

- Bosse Gustafsson is the Competent Person responsible for the Drilling Assay Database, QA/QC validation and density measurements.
- Doug Corley is the Competent Person responsible for the resource estimation and classification. Coffey Mining has not reviewed any QA/QC data to date.
- Drilling through the Firawa deposit is predominantly spaced at 50m intervals in an E-W direction with generally 2 holes per section (some sections only contain single holes and some contain 3 or more). A total of 56 diamond drillholes (44 drilled in 2008 and 12 drilled in 2009) and 29 RC drillholes (drilled in 2007) are present in the Firawa database and were used to define the geometry of the mineralisation. The majority of drillholes were collared with orientation azimuths of approximately 180° to 200° (UTM) and with dips ranging from 50° to 80°. The location of the diamond and RC drill collars in the vicinity of the main zone of mineralisation is displayed in Figure 1.
- Mineralisation occurs along an undulating east – west orientated ridge, of up to 60m in height from the surrounding plain, see Figure 2.
- Chemical uranium assays were all prepared by ALS Chemex – Mali. The RC chip samples were analysed at ALS Chemex - Vancouver and the diamond drill core was analysed at ALS Chemex - Johannesburg.
- Chemical uranium assay results make up 93% of the data used in the mineralised zone (3,115 assays). Where there were no chemical assay, a factored radiometric value ($eU_3O_8_fac$) was used (where the radiometric value (eU_3O_8) < 100ppm then **$eU_3O_8_fac = eU_3O_8 - 30ppm$** ; where $eU_3O_8 > 100ppm$, then **$eU_3O_8_fac = eU_3O_8 * 0.96$**). Factored radiometric data accounted for 220 assays in the mineralised zone (7% of the data used in the estimate).
- Both diamond and RC drillholes were used in the resource estimate.
- The mineralised zone interpretation was constructed based on a nominal 100ppm U_3O_8 drillhole grade. The bulk of the mineralised zones dip moderately to steeply towards the north and are depicted in Figures 4 and 5 below.
- Extrapolation of the interpreted mineralisation was limited to 50m along strike of known drilling and no more than 40m down dip of known drill intercepts. Mineralisation has not been properly closed off at depth or along strike.
- Statistical analyses on the 3m U_3O_8 composites were completed prior to estimation. Variography and neighbourhood testing were conducted as inputs into grade estimation.

- A top cut for U_3O_8 grades was applied to the 3m composite data within the mineralisation domain prior to estimation. The top cut was selected based on an assessment of distribution statistics, including frequency distribution plots and ranked grade charts. A 1,100ppm top cut was applied to 14 composite data resulting in a 1% reduction in the mean grade.
- The method used to obtain the U_3O_8 grade estimates was Ordinary Kriging using the top cut 3m composite data. Parent cell dimensions of 50m EW by 10m NS by 25mRL were used with sub-celling to 5m EW by 5m NS by 5m RL to enable adequate volume resolution.
- The current density database comprises of 5 representative grab samples determinations generated using the Pycnometer method and returned an average of $3.5t/m^3$ (this method is essentially a mineral density which does not account for rock porosity and hence tends to overestimate the true dry insitu bulk density). Currently there are 96 samples awaiting bulk density determination by both the Pycnometer and Archimedean methods. Until these results are verified, a more conservative bulk density value was used to represent the dominant saprolite / saprock host of mineralisation. A nominal but typical bulk density of $2.2t/m^3$ was applied to the rock-types hosting the mineralised zones.
- Resource classification was developed from the confidence levels of key criteria including drilling methods, geological understanding and interpretation, sampling, data density, data location, data quality, grade estimation and quality of the estimates. The current Firawa resource is reported as Inferred category. Pending verification of bulk density, QA/QC, weathering & alteration logging, there is potential for a classification at a higher category.
- Coffey Mining recommends that drilling be stepped out 50 to 100m to the north to test the down dip continuation of mineralisation into fresh rock as well as along strike to understand limits of mineralisation. It is also recommended that at least two drill holes are present on each section to confirm the dip of mineralisation.

Figure 1
Firawa Uranium Deposit
Drilling Location Plan and Type
(Diamond Drilling-red; RC-blue)

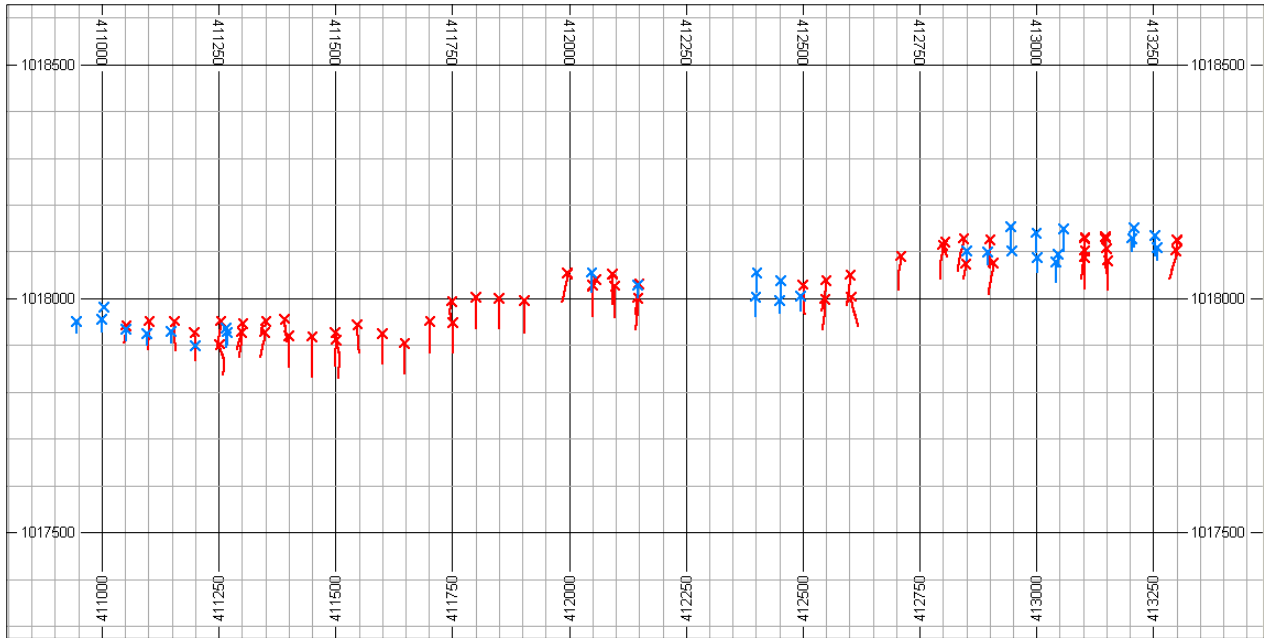
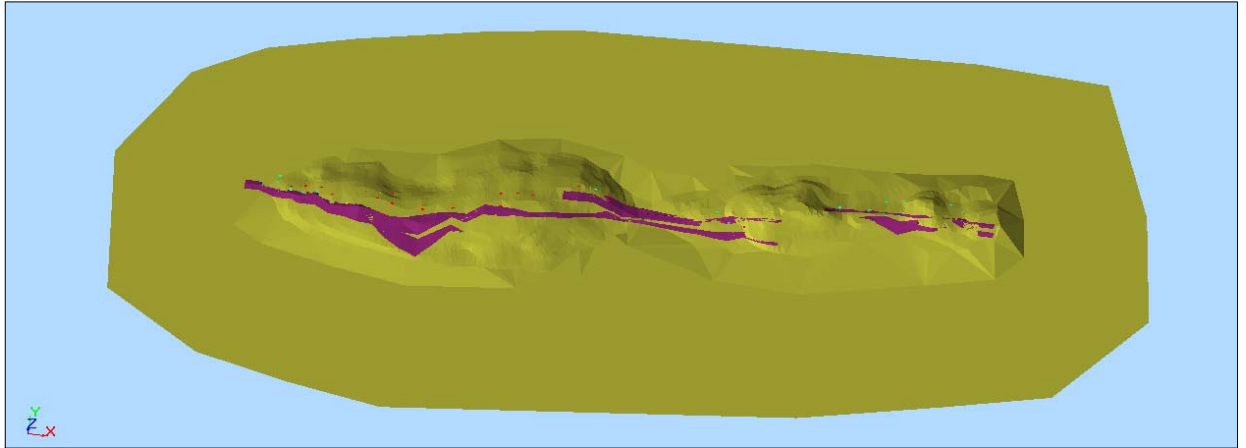


Figure 2
Firawa Uranium Deposit
Perspective view showing topography

(North – Top of Page)



Purple – (mineralised zone with interpreted outcrop at surface)

Figure 3
Firawa Uranium Deposit
Plan View of Mineralised Zones with drilling

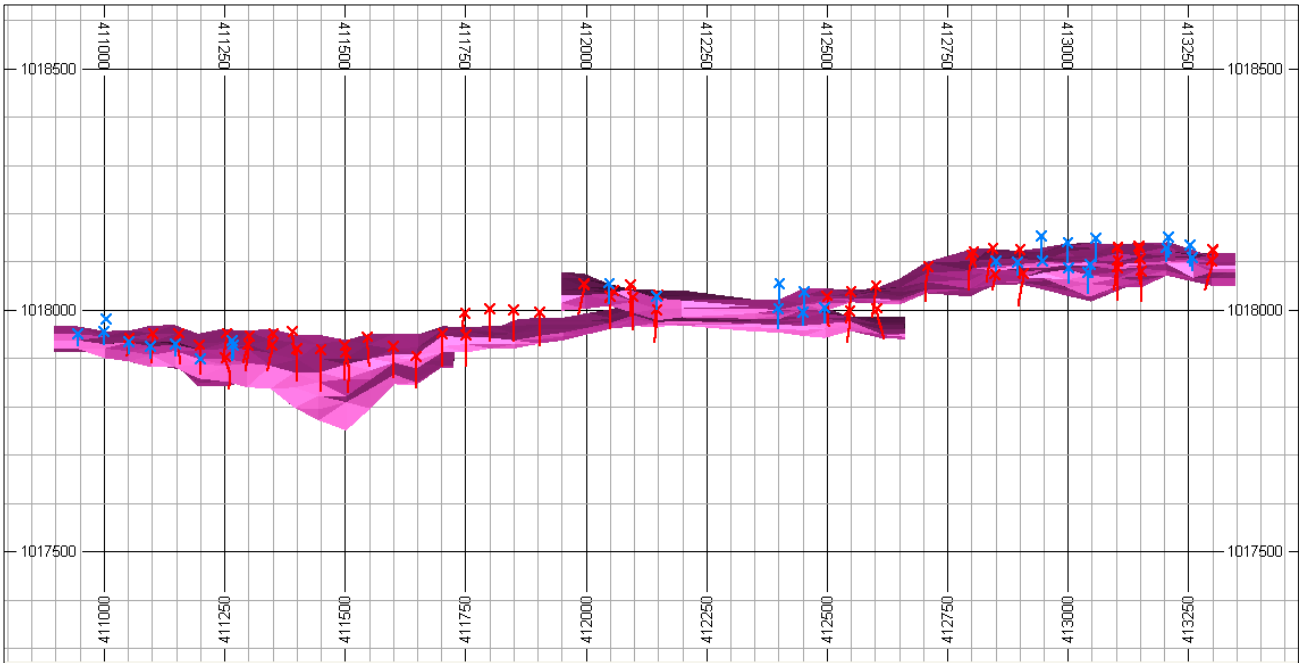


Figure 4
Firawa Uranium Deposit
Mineralisation interpretation typical section view (411250mE, looking east)

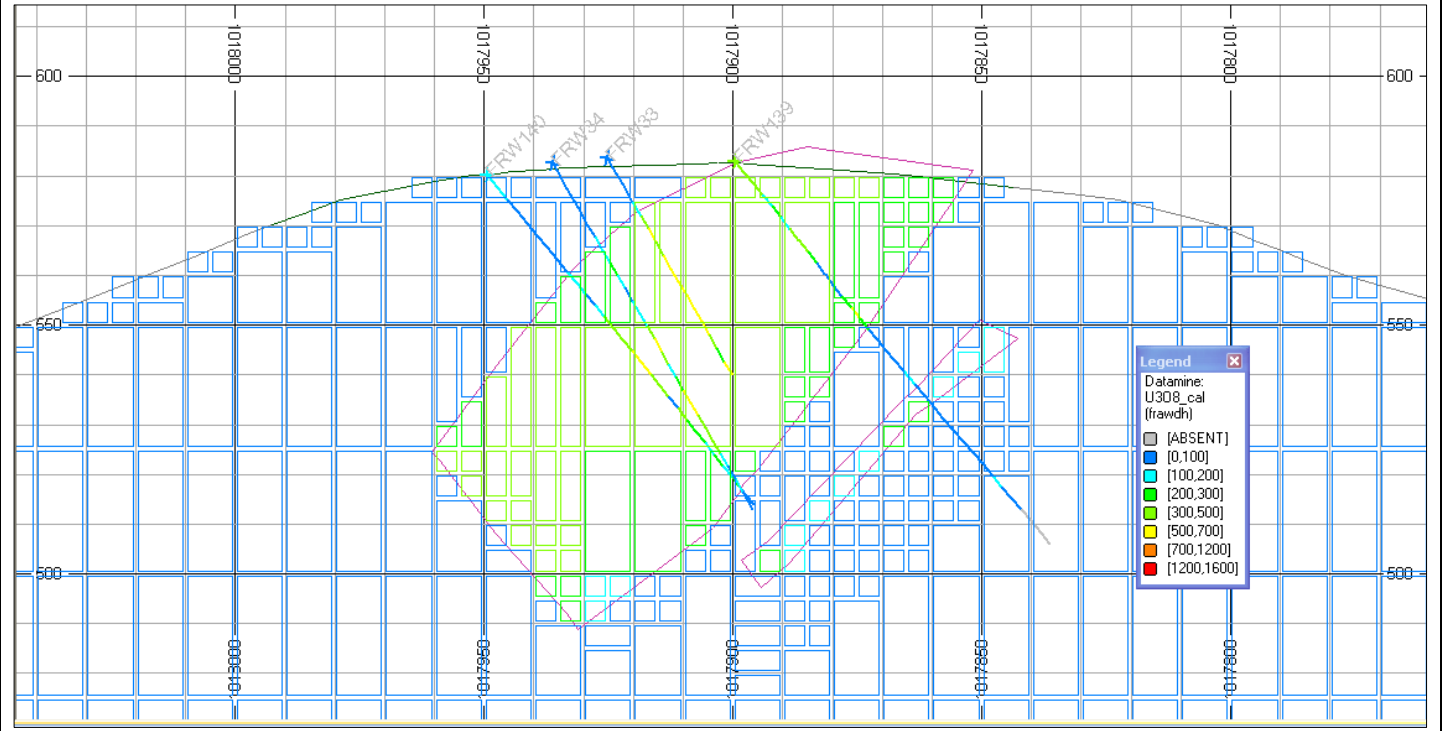
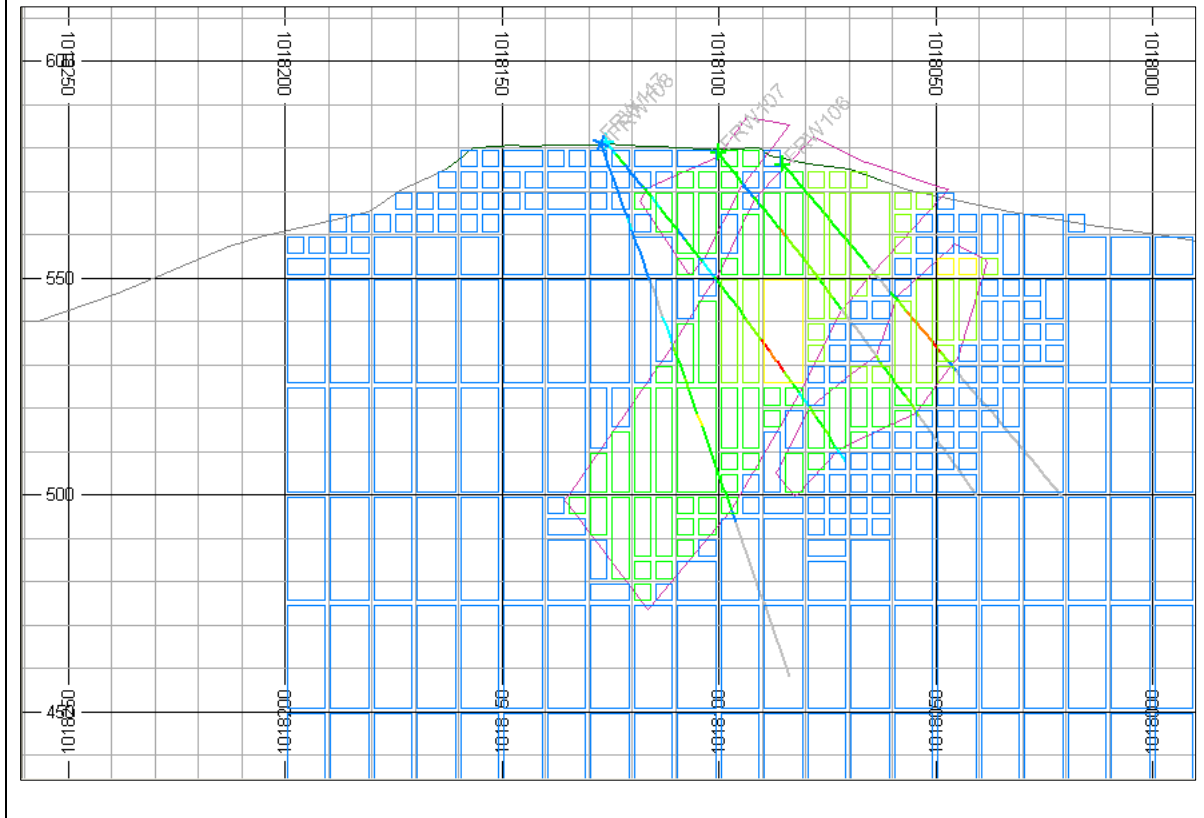


Figure 5
Firawa Uranium Deposit
Mineralisation interpretation typical section view (413100mE, looking east)



For and on behalf of Coffey Mining Pty Ltd

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