20 October 2009

NEWERA TO DRILL 7 NEW TARGETS AT JAILOR BORE

Newera Uranium Limited (ASX:NRU) is pleased to advise that it has completed a review of the data generated under a previously flown Variable Time Electro Magnetic (VTEM) surveys on its Jailor Bore project.

The review has identified seven (7) separate moderate to strong sub-surface conductors sufficient to encourage a new drill program to test whether the source of any of the conductors are sulphide rich bodies.

The original VTEM survey covered significant portions of tenements E09/1194 and E09/1298 within Newera's Jailor Bore project area.

Prior to launching this review, Newera had undertaken a drilling program in 2008 at Jailor Bore to test a series of surficial, uranium radiometric anomalies at the Ben Hur, Giant and Willi Creek prospects. The results of that program determined that a near surface Exploration Target of one (1) million pounds of uranium existed at the Giant prospect.

Having successfully tested the obvious near surface radiometric uranium targets at Jailor Bore and confirmed the presence of significant uranium mineralisation at the Giant prospect, it was determined that the Company should review the VTEM survey data as the next step in deeper target generation, and to prioritize for future drilling, exploration, those deeper targets considered prospective for both base metals (copper /lead/zinc) and uranium

During the review of the VTEM survey data, management in consultation with geophysicists Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd, prioritised a total of seven (7) individual VTEM conductor targets which are to be tested in a new 2,000 metre drill program set to commence (pending approvals) on or about the 1st of December 2009.

Planned drill hole depths vary from 50m to +200m - testing two conductor variants:

1. a) A very large, flat lying conductor (+1,500m x 500m x ~ 20m width) situated at ~ 180 - 200m depth, at/or just above the unconformity (Figures 1. and 2.) and,

b) A very large, flat lying conductor (1,400m x 1,000m x ~ 20m width) situated at between 20 and 40 metres depth with no surface expression (figure 3.).

2. A number of stratigraphically and/or structurally controlled conductors dipping at ~ 25 degrees to the west from 20m to depths in excess of 200m (Figures 4. 5. 6. and 7.).

An RC drilling rig with capacity to penetrate to +200 metres has been booked, Program of Work lodged with the Department and an application for heritage clearance lodged with the Yamatji Land and Sea Council.

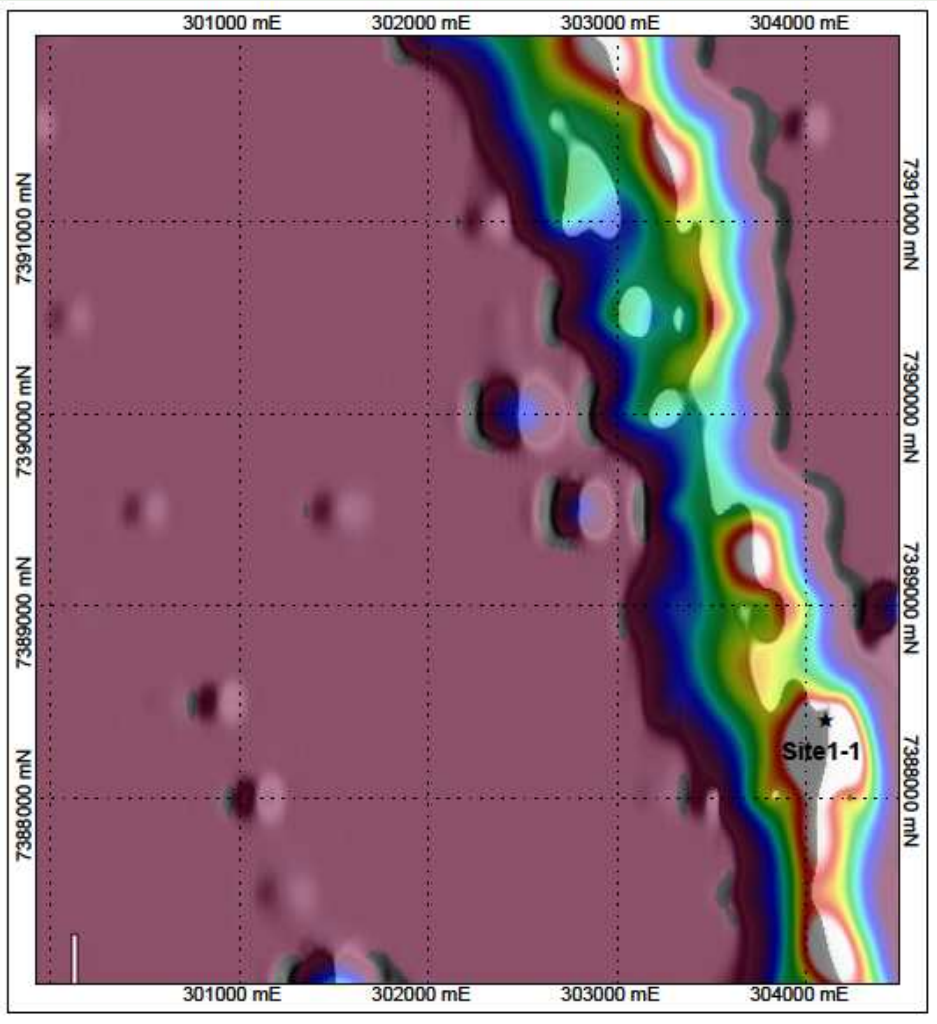

Figure 1. Drill hole site 1-1 over 180m VTEM conductor slice, showing large, flat lying conductor at ~ 180 – 200m depth.

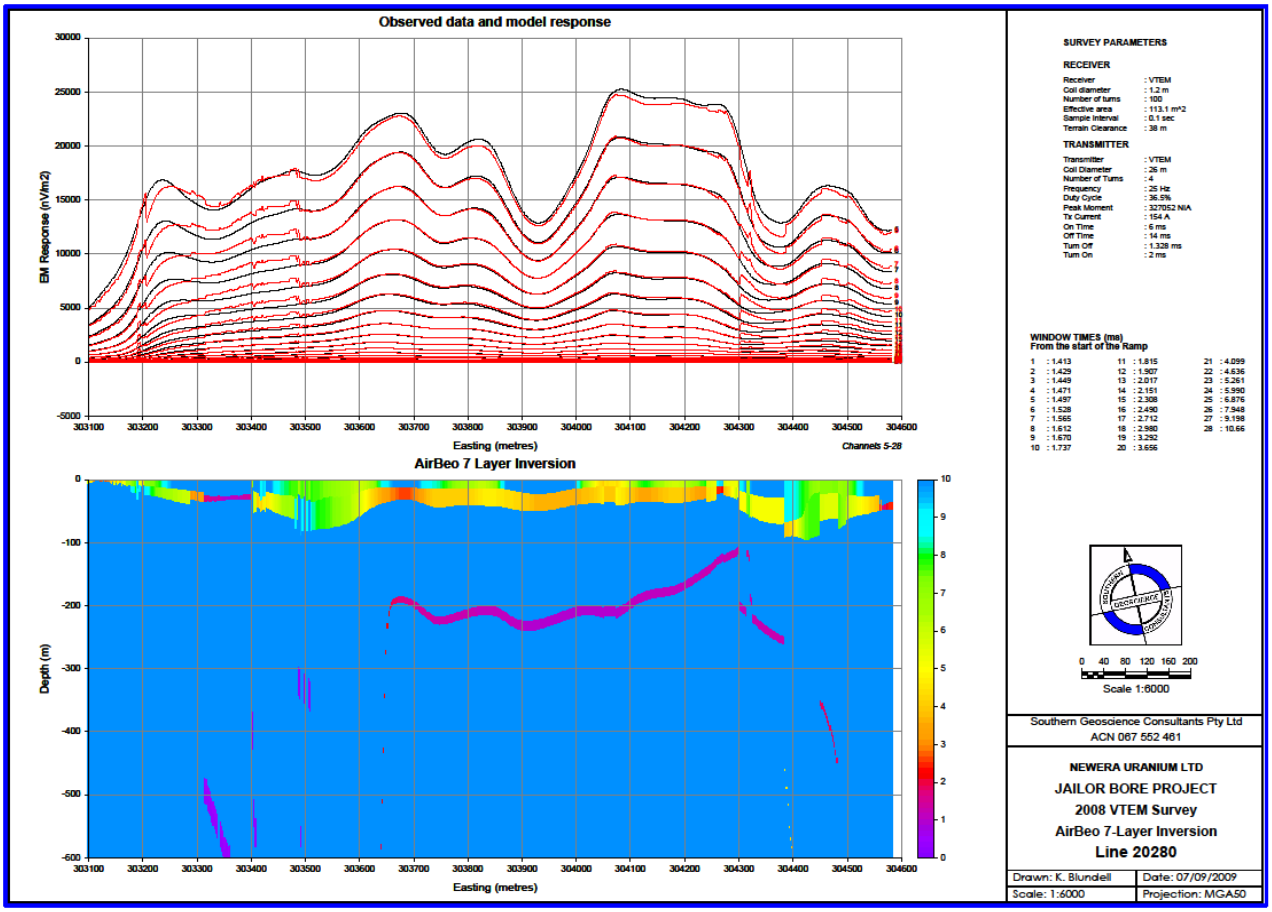

Figure 2. Drill Hole 1.1 target – Interpretation of Airbeo 7- layer inversion showing +600m wide x ~ 20m thick, flat lying conductor at ~ 180 - 200m depth.

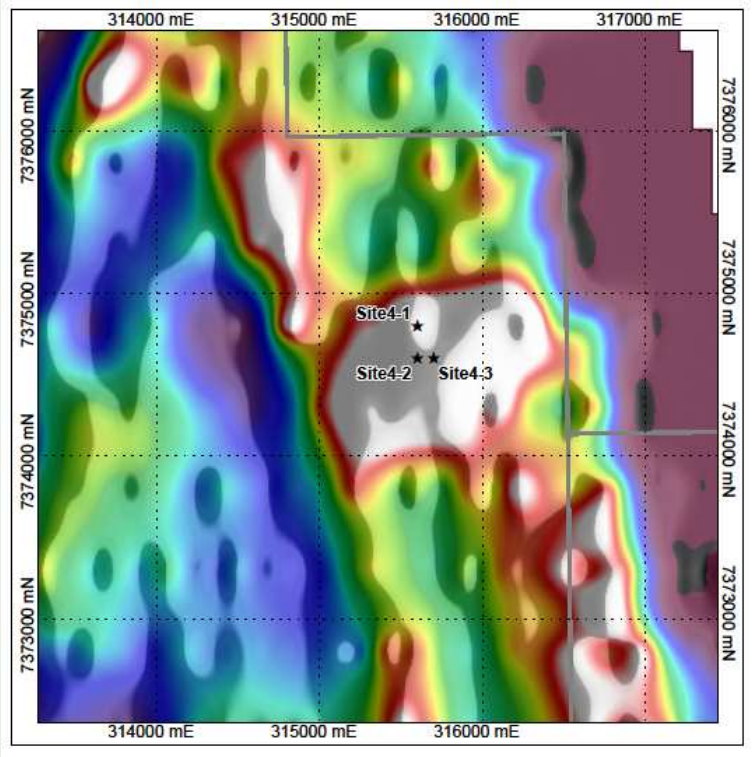

Figure 3. Drill hole sites over 40m VTEM conductor depth slice showing a Large, relatively shallow, flat lying conductor.

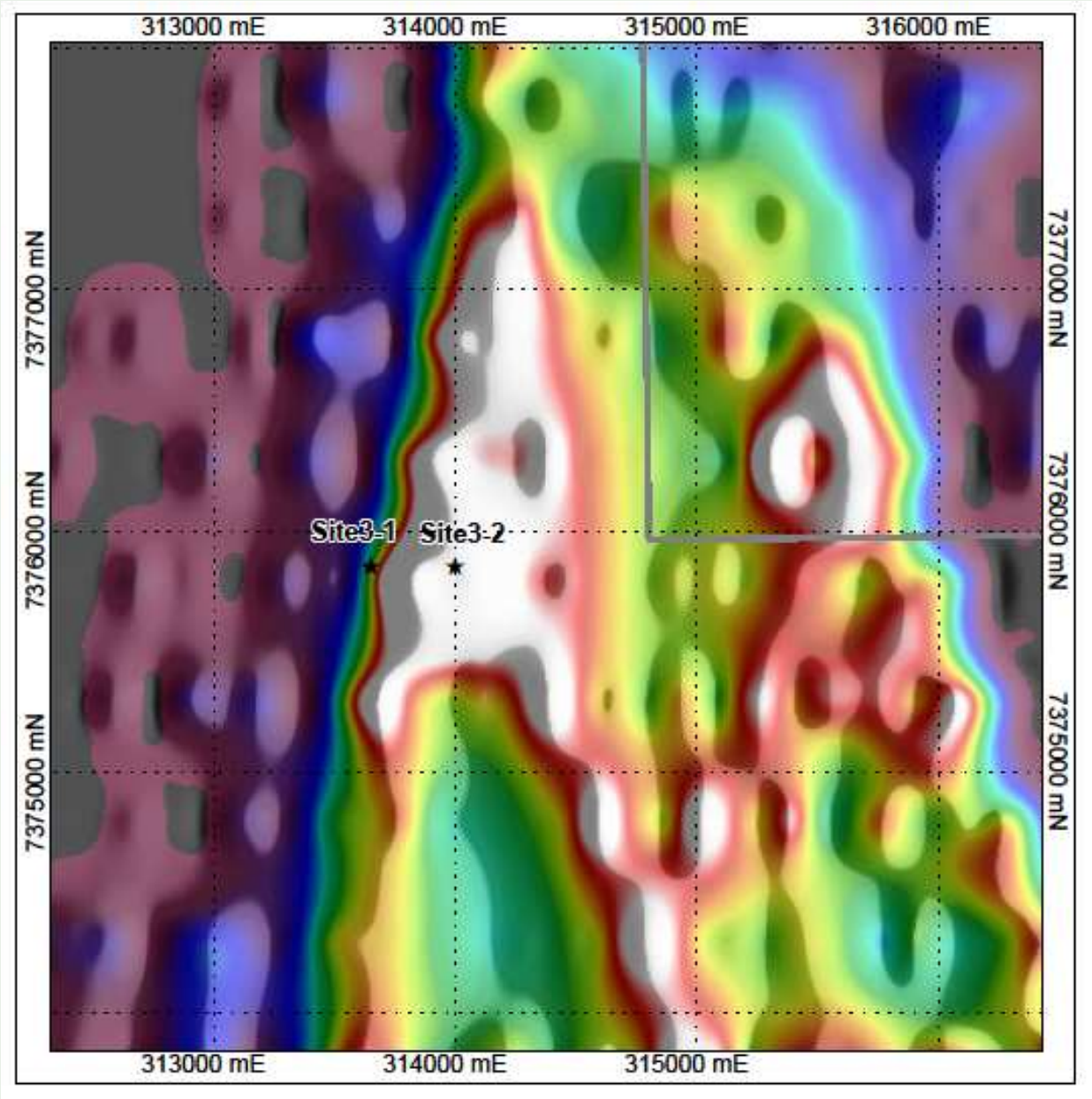

Figure 4. Drill hole sites over 140m VTEM depth slice, testing sub vertical dipping, structural /stratigraphic conductor.

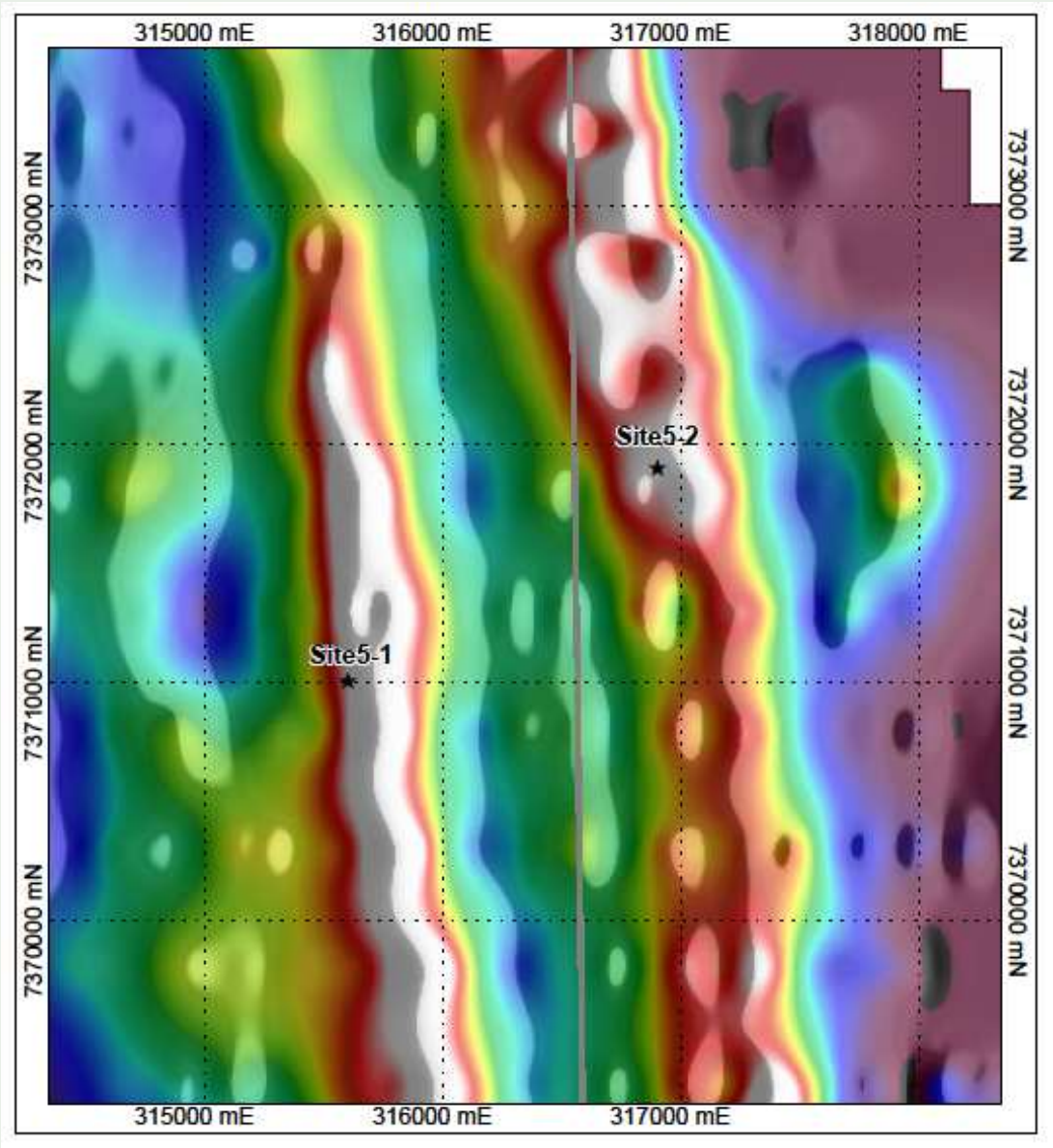

Figure 5. Drill hole sites over 40m VTEM depth slice, testing + 25 degree dipping structural /stratigraphic conductor.

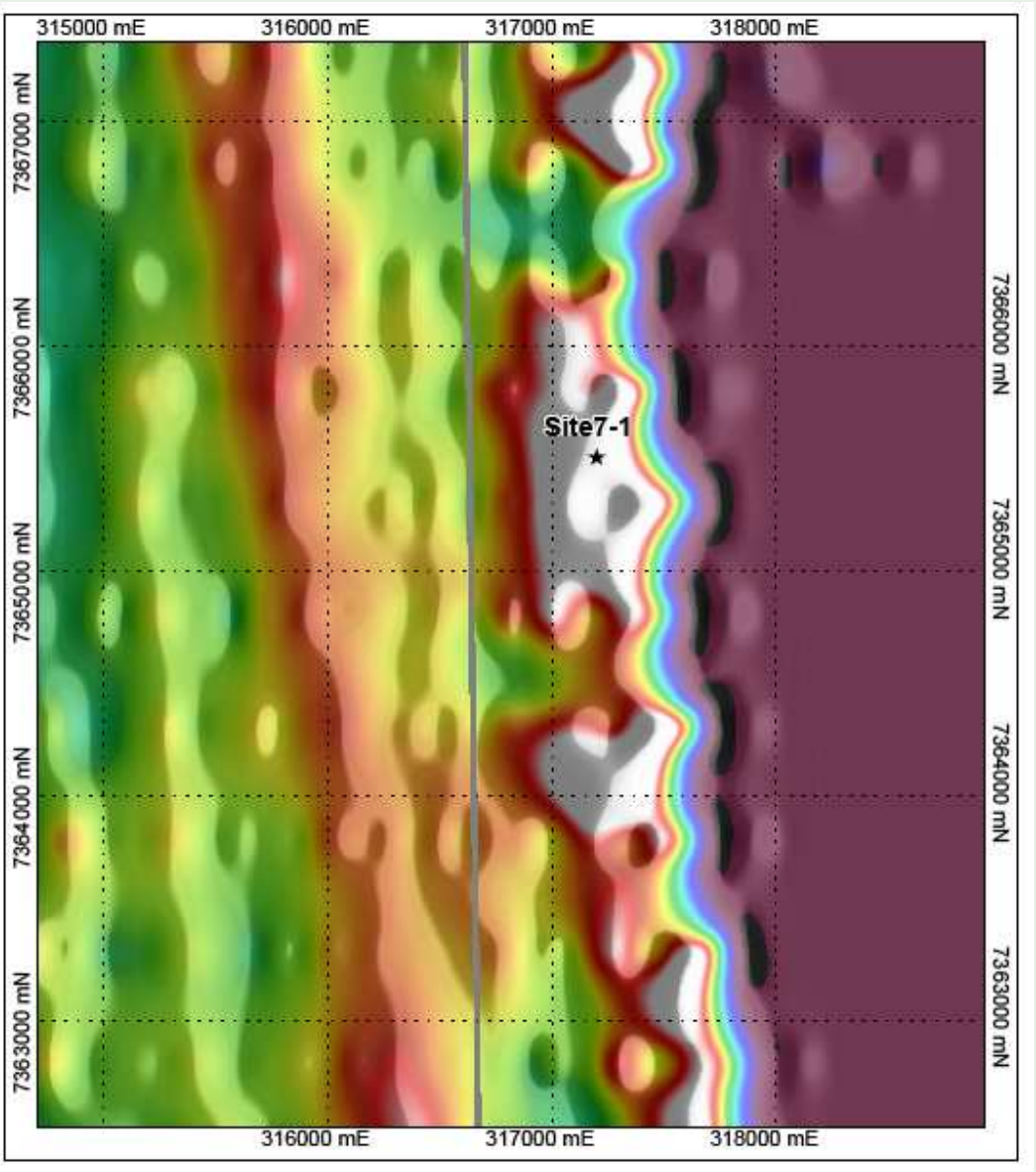

Figure 6. Drill hole sites over 120m VTEM depth slice, testing +25 degree, west dipping, structural /stratigraphic conductor.

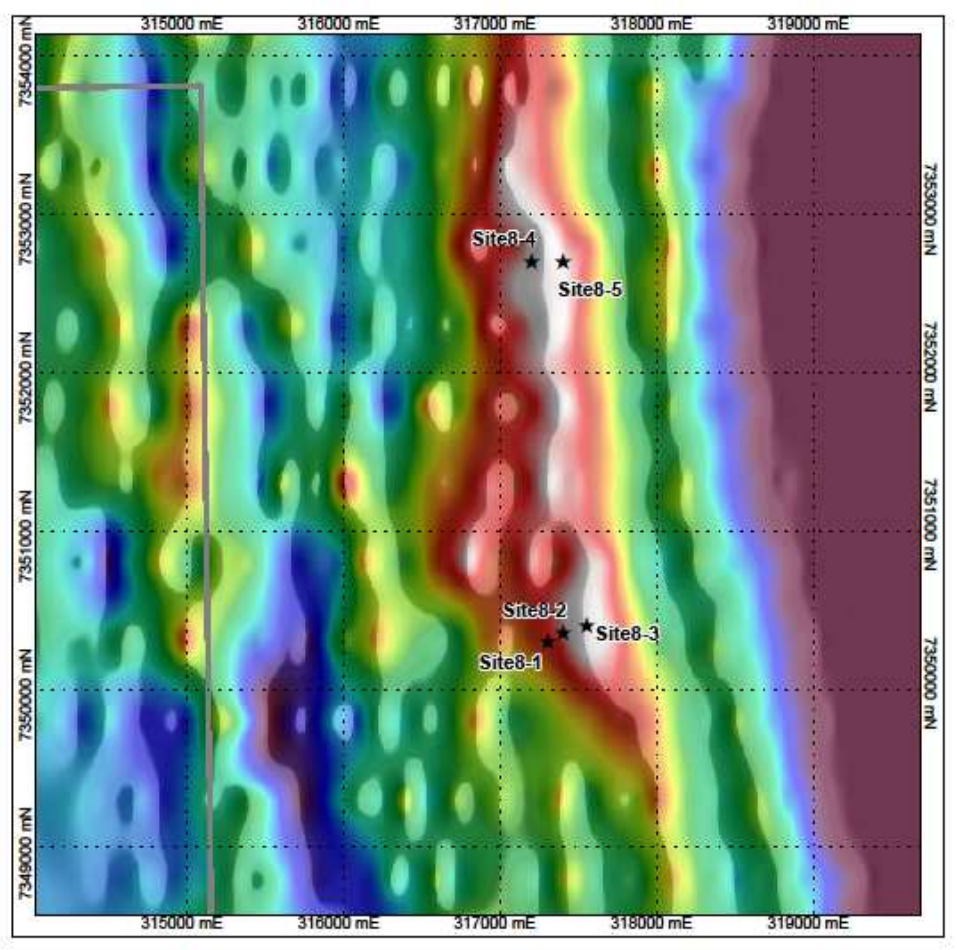

Figure 7. Drill hole sites over 120m VTEM depth slice, testing + 25 degree, west dipping, structural/stratigraphic conductor.

Note: VTEM is a variant of an airborn electromagnetic technique which is used to detect deeper (up to 500m depth) conductive sub-surface zones which may be related to accumulations of sulphide minerals. Where sulphide minerals exist in these zones they can potentially host base metals and/or uranium.

This exploration technique has been highly successful in the Canadian Athabascan Basin in assisting the discovery of very large and very high grade deposits of uranium associated with sulphides and situated at the unconformity and along structure at the base of the Basin – at depths of up to 500 metres.

The size and amplitude of any anomalies generated using this technique does not necessarily directly relate to the size of their source. Anomaly size may reflect a combination of the conductance, geometry and depth of the source, the electrical and physical properties of the surrounding host rock, the depth and nature of weathering, and the presence and nature of any groundwater.

It should be noted that conductive responses produced by VTEM can also be caused by barren sulphides and other conductive materials such as graphite or super saline ground water.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Anderton, Consultant Geologist to Newera Uranium Ltd who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Anderton has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the 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 Anderton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

For and on behalf of the Board

M. A. Blakeman
Managing Director