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PROJECTS (WA)

Pells Range
Jailor Bore
Lake Way

PROJECTS (NT)

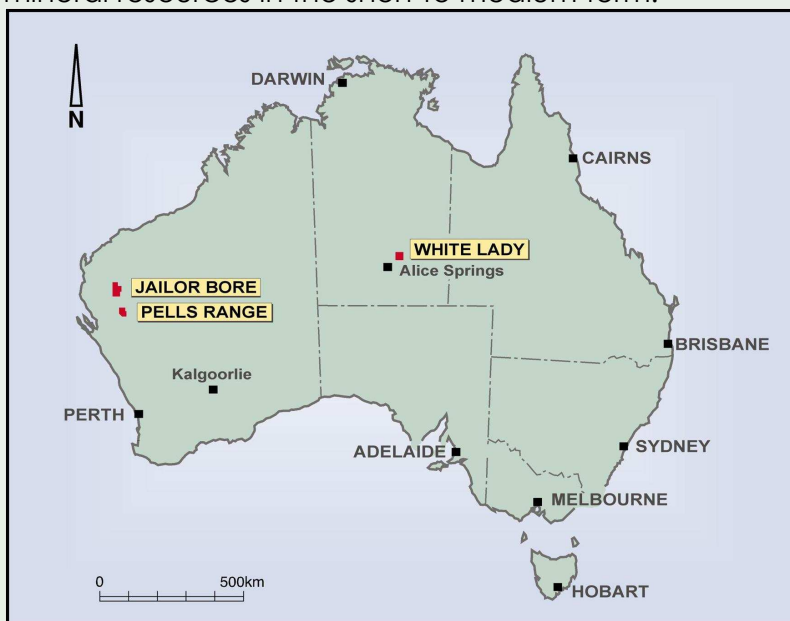
Quartz Hill
White Lady

28 October 2009

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT September Quarter 2009

Highlights for the Quarter: Western Australia

- Following a review of a Variable Time Electro Magnetic (VTEM) Survey, previously flown over a large area of Newera's Jailor Bore project tenements E09/1194 and E09/1298, The Company has identified seven (7) deeper conductor targets considered worthy of immediate drill testing.
- A Program of Work (POW) has been lodged with the Department of Industry and Resources (DIOR) for a 2,000 metre drill program to test these deeper conductor targets for both base metals and uranium.
- The drill hole collar sites have been marked out on the ground and an application has been made to the appropriate Indigenous Council for Heritage clearance of those drill hole collar sites.
- A drilling rig has been booked for early December, pending approval of the POW by the DOIR and Heritage clearance of the drill collar sites.
- A review of the Company's tenement portfolio was completed, resulting in a rationalisation of tenements considered not to offer reasonable prospects for the discovery of mineral resources in the short to medium term.



Jailor Bore Drill Program (7 new targets):

During the period Newera completed a review of the data generated under a previously flown Variable Time Electro Magnetic (VTEM) survey covering a large area of its Jailor Bore project tenements E09/1194 and E09/1298.

The review has identified seven (7) separate 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 and 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 mineralization 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 prioritise 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.

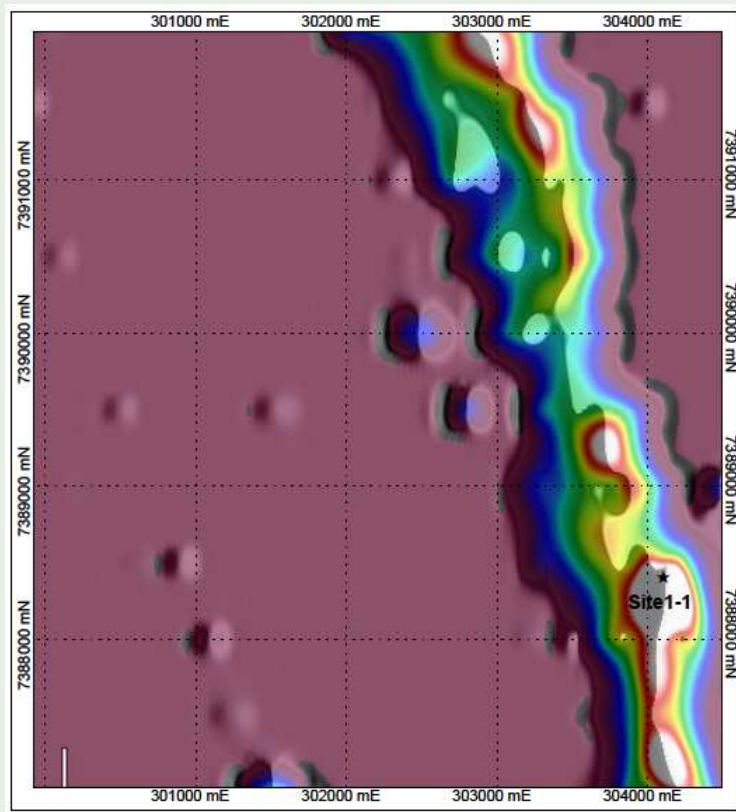


Figure 1. Drill hole site 1-1 over 180m VTEM conductor slice, showing large, flat lying conductor at ~ 180 – 200m depth.

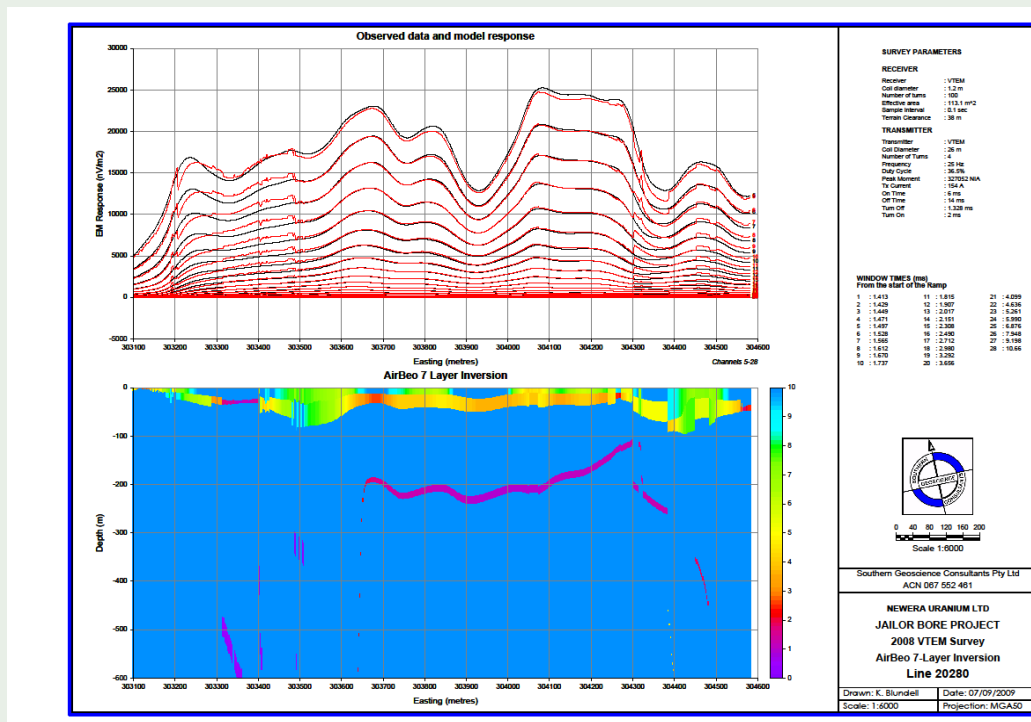


Figure 2. Drill Hole 1.1 target – Interpretation of AirGeo 7-layer inversion showing +600m wide x ~ 20m thick, flat lying conductor at ~ 180 - 200m depth.

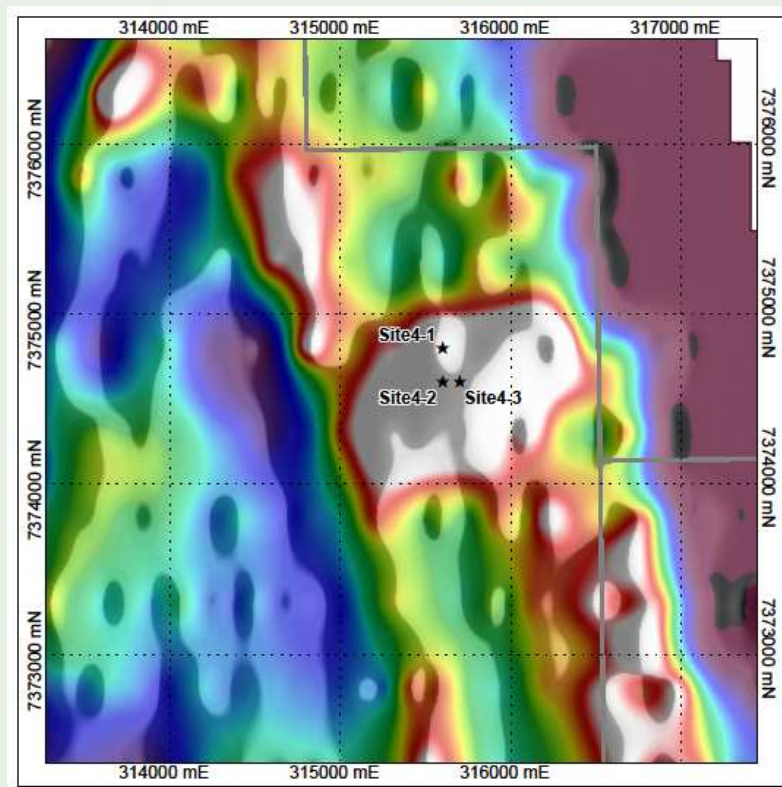


Figure 3. Drill hole sites over 40m VTEM conductor depth slice showing a large, relatively shallow, flat lying conductor.

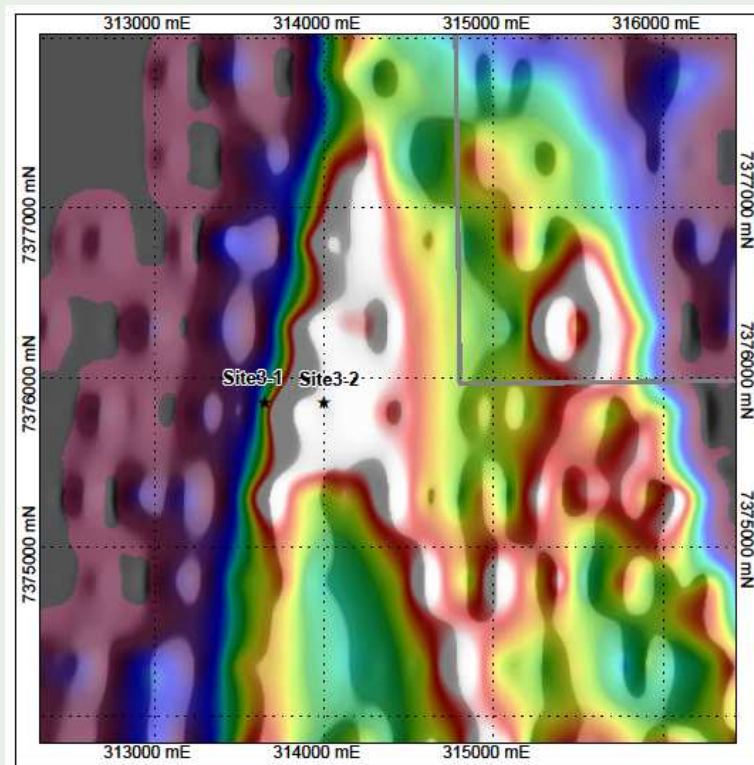


Figure 4. Drill hole sites over 140m VTEM depth slice, testing sub vertical dipping, structural /stratigraphic conductor.

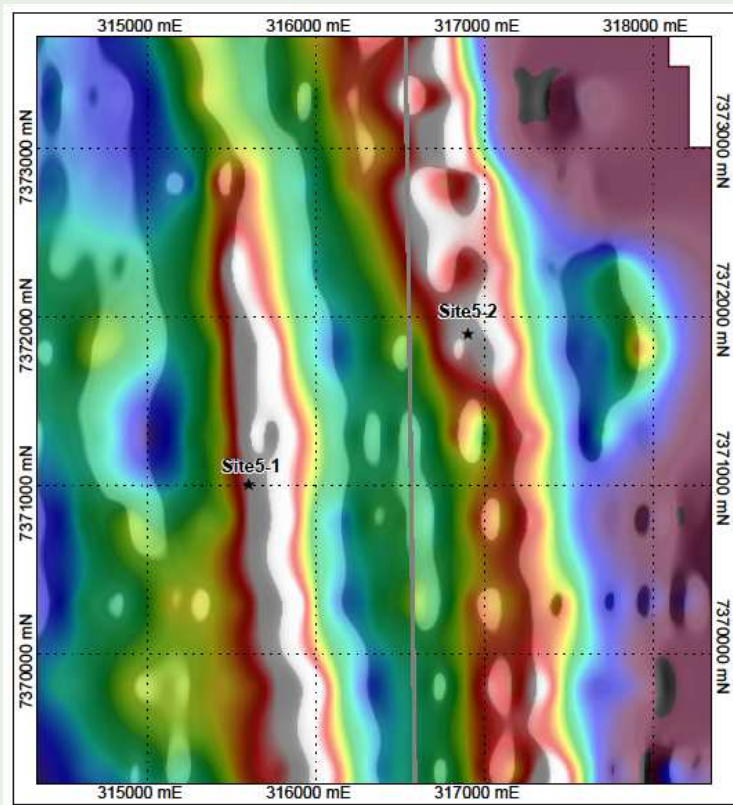


Figure 5. Drill hole sites over 40m VTEM depth slice, testing + 25 degree dipping structural /stratigraphic conductor

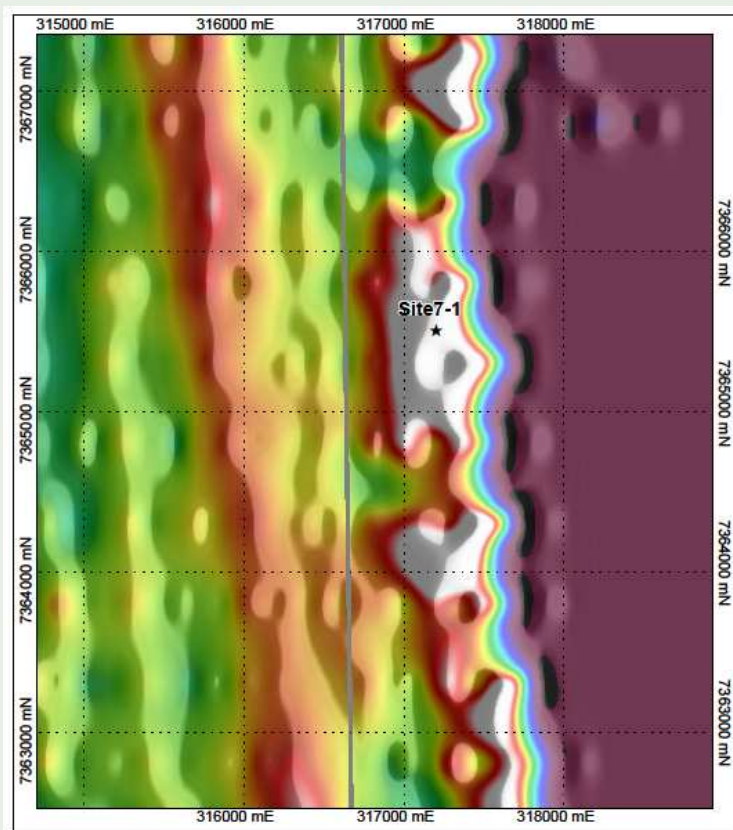


Figure 6. Drill hole sites over 120m VTEM depth slice, testing +25 degree, west dipping, structural /stratigraphic conductor.

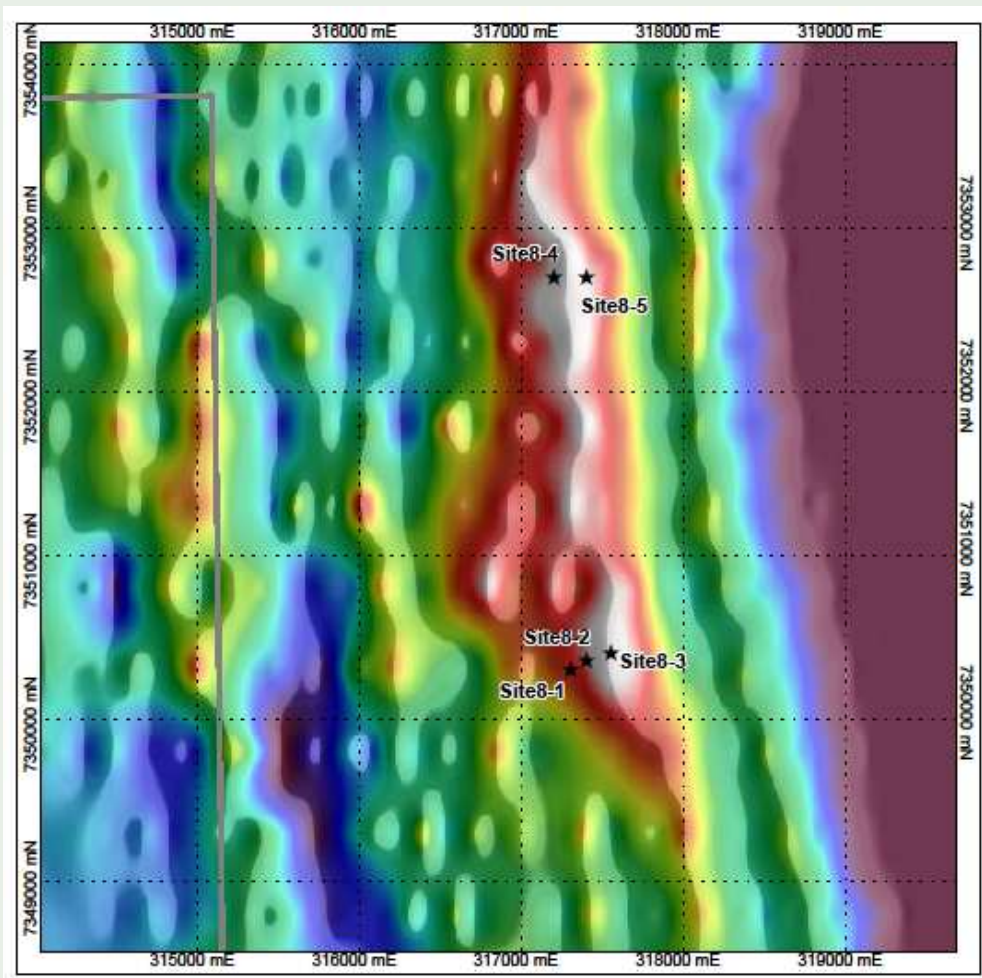


Figure 7. Drill hole sites over 120m VTEM depth slice, testing + 25 degree, west dipping, structural/stratigraphic conductor.

Note: VTEM is a variant of an airborne 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 Athabasca 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.

Newera Tenement Rationalisation:

Since September of 2008, the Company had been reviewing the perceived prospectivity within its tenement portfolio. The onset of the world financial crisis and the subsequent need to conserve cash, accelerated that review and as previously announced, Newera withdrew its six applications previously lodged in the Canning Basin of Western Australia, and also withdrew from both the Amadeus and Brumby option agreements in the Northern Territory.

During the June and September 2009 quarterly periods, as a continuation of that review process, each Newera project area and the tenements within those project areas were reviewed, taking into consideration the perceived uranium and base metal prospectivity of each tenement, time delay issues which may involve those tenements before any meaningful exploration could be undertaken, the costs of maintaining those tenements over time and the Joint Venture commitments required to earn equity in the tenements.

Following consideration, it was determined that Newera would withdraw from the Quartz Hill and Lakeway joint venture areas. These areas were held under joint venture between Cazaly Resources Ltd and Cazaly Iron Pty Ltd and Newera Uranium Limited.

The Northern Territory tenements underlying the Quartz Hill joint venture area, included exploration licences E24838 and E25296. As part of that process Newera also relinquished the following small 100% held tenements abutting the Quartz Hill joint venture area – EL25674, EL26046, EL26047 and EL26048.

The Western Australian tenements underlying the Lakeway Joint Venture area, included E53/1178, E53/1180, E53/1193 and E53/1194.


New Tenement acquisition:

In Western Australia, a new Exploration Licence application has been made in the southern Kimberley region, surrounding a Geological feature called a Carbonitite. The area covering the Carbonitite is held by another party, however a radiometric uranium anomaly appears to extend into the ground Newera has applied for. In the centre of the Carbonitite, a known Rare Earths and Uranium deposit exists. It should be noted this current deposit does not fall within Newera's application area.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. A. Blakeman', enclosed within a white rectangular box.

M. A. Blakeman
Managing Director