

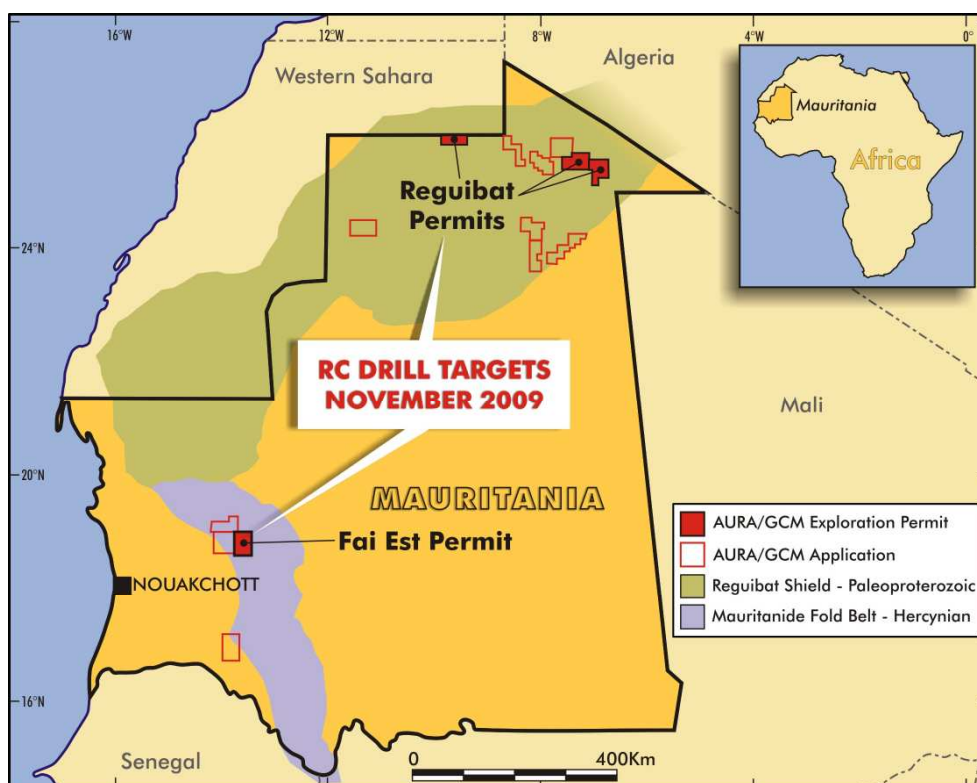
19 November 2009

## MAURITANIA DRILLING PROGRAMME ABOUT TO COMMENCE

Aura Energy Ltd (ASX code: AEE) is pleased to announce that the drilling rig for its programmes at Reguibat and Fai in Mauritania is now on site at Aura's Oued el Foule permit in the north of the country. Aura anticipates that drilling will commence in the next two days.

The programme of 4,500 metres of reverse circulation drilling will be carried out in four uranium Exploration Permits held by Aura / GCM. The drilling programme is aimed at determining the extent and continuity of the widespread shallow mineralisation located to date.

Uranium mineralisation, in places high grade (up to +3000 ppm  $U_3O_8$ ), has been located on all four permits



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*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Robert Beeson. Dr Robert Beeson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. This qualifies Dr Beeson as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Robert Beeson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

**Corporate Information**

**Directors**

B Fraser	Non-Executive Chairman
Dr B Beeson	Managing Director
S O'Loughlin	Non-Executive Director
J Stephenson	Non- Executive Director & Company Secretary

**Issued Capital**

As at the date of this report the issued capital of the Company is comprised of:

83,232,659 fully paid ordinary shares  
3,050,000 unlisted options

**Aura's Mauritania Projects**

Aura Energy, in alliance with GCM Resources plc, continues to actively evaluate uranium opportunities in several West African countries.

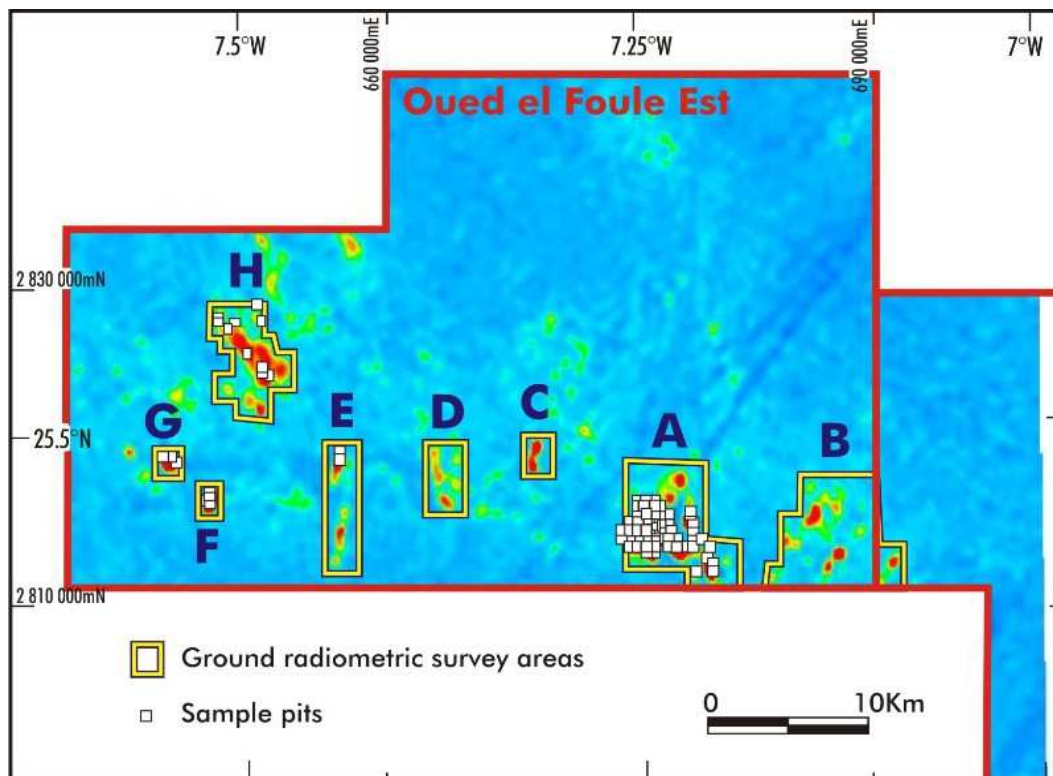
**Mauritania**

Mauritania has a developed mining industry, a government keen to attract foreign investment, and extensive geological, geophysical and geochemical databases. The Aura/GCM Alliance holds 4 granted uranium exploration licences covering 5100 km<sup>2</sup> in Mauritania. The licences cover known uranium mineralisation and multiple radiometric uranium anomalies.



**Map showing the Aura-GCM Joint Venture Projects in Mauritania**

The Aura / GCM Alliance has been actively pursuing opportunities in Mauritania and during the quarter Aura applied for, on behalf of the alliance, an additional exploration licence of 940 km<sup>2</sup> in northern Mauritania to extend its holdings in this uranium anomalous area. The Aura / GCM alliance now holds 11 applications for uranium exploration licences pending in the country, and is expecting one or more of these to be granted shortly.



***Oued el Foule Exploration Permit showing location of December ground geophysical surveys and sample pits. Background image is uranium-channel radiometrics from airborne survey***

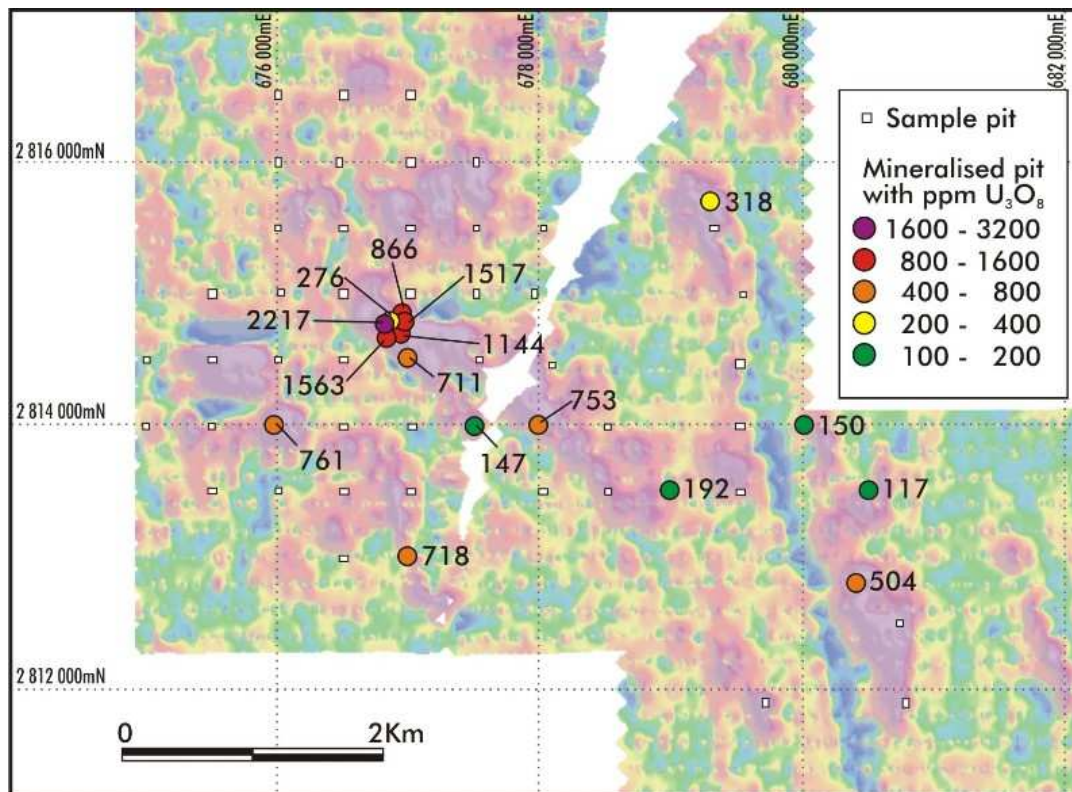
On its four granted licences field evaluation programmes including drilling will take place during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, 2009. GCM has advised that it will not be contributing funding to these drilling programmes enabling Aura to earn increased equity in the projects.

### **Reguibat Project Programme**

The drilling programme, now planned to commence in early November following a delay by the contractor in mobilising the drilling rig to Mauritania, will further test uranium mineralisation located by Aura in this area.

Previous field work by Aura involving widely spaced shallow pitting and sampling over broad areas indicated that uranium vanadate mineralisation occurs over large areas within 1m of surface. Mineralisation to date has not been tested at depths greater than this. Of 47 pits sampled within zones of elevated airborne radiometric response, 32% were significantly mineralised with values ranging up to 2217 ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, with floor samples from all mineralised pits averaging 490 ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The majority of these pits were spaced at 500m. The mineralisation is associated with pedogenic calcrete.

The planned drilling programme will test these uranium mineralised zones by shallow vertical drilling on a drill pattern varying from 200m x 100m to 200m x 200m. In total, an area of approximately 24 km<sup>2</sup> will be tested by this shallow pattern drilling.



The **Survey Area A** showing sample pits and mineralised pits (greater than 120 ppm  $U_3O_8$ ). Background image is total count radiometrics from ground surveying.

The programme at Reguibat will determine continuity and grade of uranium mineralisation within selected mineralised zones defined by the December, 2008 pitting programme, and in additional zones defined by strong uranium channel radiometric response. Some deeper holes are planned to test for primary uranium mineralisation at depth, such as those that Forte Energy Limited (ASX code: FTE) are currently drilling further to the west within the same geological province

### Fai Permit Programme

Aura was granted the Fai Est exploration licence in central Mauritania earlier in 2009. The Joint Venture applied for the area because it contains one of the largest and strongest radiometric anomalies in Mauritania. The permit, covering approximately 1500 km<sup>2</sup> lies within the Mauritanide fold belt located about 250 km from capital Nouakchott.

Preliminary fieldwork in the permit has indicated the presence of laterally extensive uraniferous gravels at the position of the radiometric anomaly. Limited work to date consisting of ground radiometric surveying and digging and sampling of 3 shallow widely separated pits has indicated low grade uranium mineralisation averaging 140 ppm  $U_3O_8$  associated with ferruginous gravels within one metre of surface. Geophysics suggests that the uranium bearing gravels may extend over a large area. The main radiometric anomaly is 17 square kilometres in size. However, the anomaly is bounded by sand dune fields, which mask radiometric response, on its western, southern and



eastern margins. The uranium-bearing gravels are therefore anticipated to be more extensive than the airborne radiometric anomaly.

A programme of shallow vertical RC drilling is planned on a 400m x 800m drill pattern to test the areal extent and depth of the mineralised gravels and uranium grade variability.

The region is part of the Pan-African Fold Belts that occur throughout Africa, which include the uranium province of Namibia. There is excellent potential at Fai for a large, moderate grade deposit of uranium at surface.

The Joint Venture also holds applications over a further 2800 km<sup>2</sup> to the west with similar uraniferous gravels.