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Dear Sir / Madam

## Central Bore Gold Trend Continues to Expand

### A Maiden RC Drilling Program to Commence over the 500 metre Long Justinian Trend

Eleckra Mines Limited ("Eleckra") (ASX: EKM) is pleased to announce assay results for **all 4-metre composite** samples from its 17,000 metre RAB drilling program just completed around the Central Bore deposit area and at the Elvis and Granodiorite South prospects. RAB holes were drilled to refusal and their depth ranged from 1 metre to 58 metres with an average of 19 metres. Overall, gold values tend to be more elevated in deeper RAB holes and weaker in the shallow holes.

The drilling has extended the **Central Bore Gold Deposit** mineralised zone for a distance of approximately **1.1 kilometres further to the north** from the most northern RC holes and **1.2 kilometres further to the south** from the most southern RC holes, which were drilled in May 2010. The zone remains open in both directions.

An 800-metre gold anomaly associated with arsenic and molybdenum has been identified only 80-100 metres east of the Central Bore deposit. In addition, a 1-kilometre long gold and lead anomaly has been identified at Central Bore South about 200 metres west of the Central Bore trend and about 200 metres east of the Byzantium trend.

The most elevated RAB results came from a 500-metre long trend at **Justinian** (previously called **Central Bore East**) (announced on 21<sup>st</sup> September) that included **7 metres at 4.32g/t Au from 28 metres and 6 metres at 1.39g/t Au from 24 metres**. This trend is still open to the south. The mineralisation (up to 107g/t Au) is associated with elevated molybdenum. These results are considered comparable to the intercepts from the original RAB discovery program at the Central Bore gold deposit in June 2009. Two anomalies, a 300-metre and a 200-metre long anomaly, have been also identified, 150 metres and 250 metres respectively east of the main Justinian trend.

Eleckra also drilled two reconnaissance lines, one at **Elvis** and one at **Granodiorite South** prospects, which are located approximately 500 metres west of Attila trend. A number of anomalous gold values were recorded from the 4-metre composites. The best result included a **1 metre bottom of hole sample of 0.6 g/t Au from 45 metres within a zone of 6 metres at 0.1% Cu from 40 metres**. To date, a **6-kilometre long and a 200-metre wide gold/copper anomaly** has been identified in the area with multiple gold zones. Granodiorite South prospect marks the most southern limit of exploration on this trend, which potentially could continue further to the south as it lacks any exploration for tens of kilometres. Part of the trend is under up to 10-20 metre Permian cover.

Gold mineralisation at Elvis and Granodiorite South is located in the eastern portion of a 1 kilometre wide granodiorite quite often associated with pegmatite dykes. Results of soil survey, rock chipping and drilling indicate that it is associated with elevated Cu (up to 2.1%), Mo (up to 0.2%) and Bi (up to 200ppm). It shows certain similarities to the Boddington gold-copper deposit in terms of the trace element association and the host rock.

Recent limited sampling of pegmatite dykes at Elvis returned anomalous results with up to **399ppm Nb and 211ppm Ta**.

### Management Discussion

Executive Chairman Ian Murray said, “We are very encouraged with the RAB results and with continuing high-rate of discoveries. At Central Bore area, **RAB program has delineated 6 anomalous trends that are altogether 5.1 kilometres long**. The best RAB gold intercepts included **7 metres at 4.32g/t Au from 28 metres and 6 metres at 1.39g/t Au from 24 metres** and they were returned from a 500-metre Justinian Trend. We expect to commence a maiden RC drilling program at Justinian Trend in the middle of October”.

“We are also pleased with the GSWA program of mapping in the northeastern Yilgarn Craton, especially the conclusion that the greenstones of the Yamarna Terrane are similar in age and character to those in the Kalgoorlie Terrane. We are very proud that GSWA has named two new rock types after our General Manager (Ziggy Lubieniecki) and our Exploration Field Technician & Pastoral Station Overseer (Steve Argus) in the ‘Ziggy Monzogranite’ and ‘Argus Igneous Complex”.

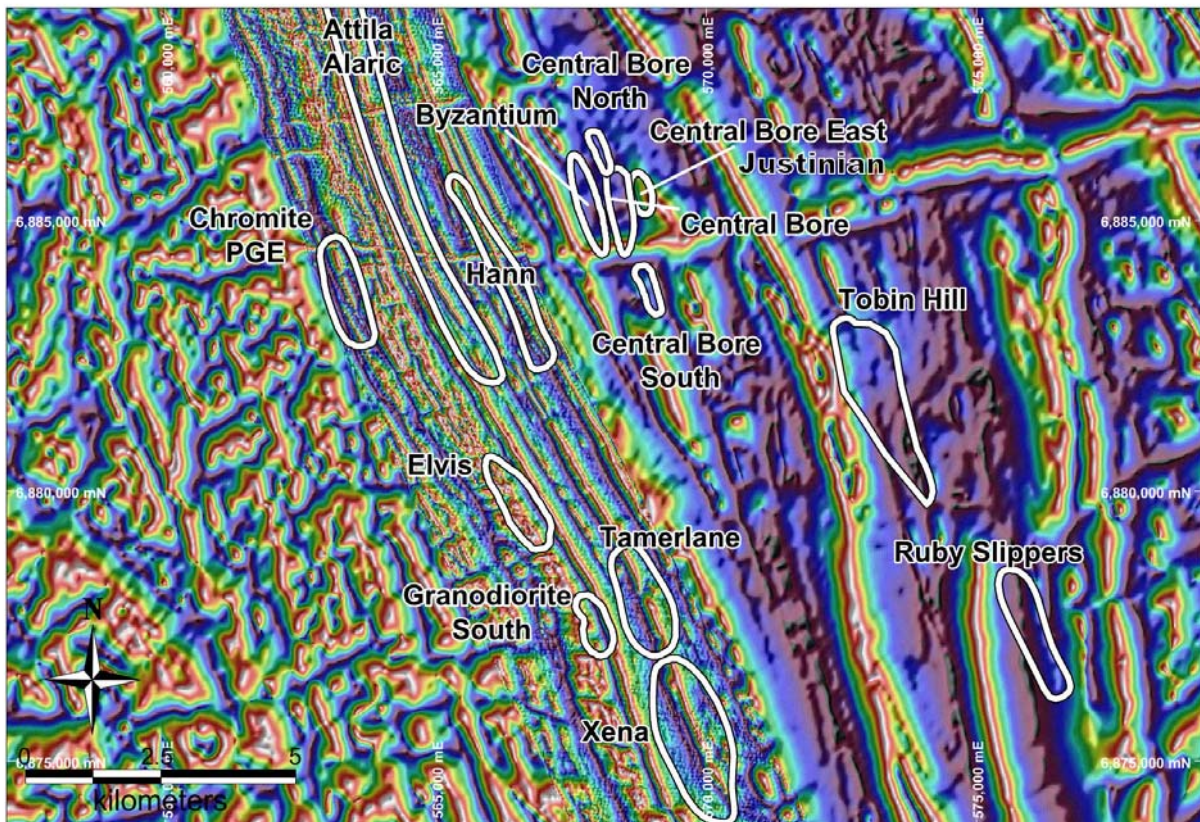


Figure 1: Prospect Location Map overlaid on the Magnetics

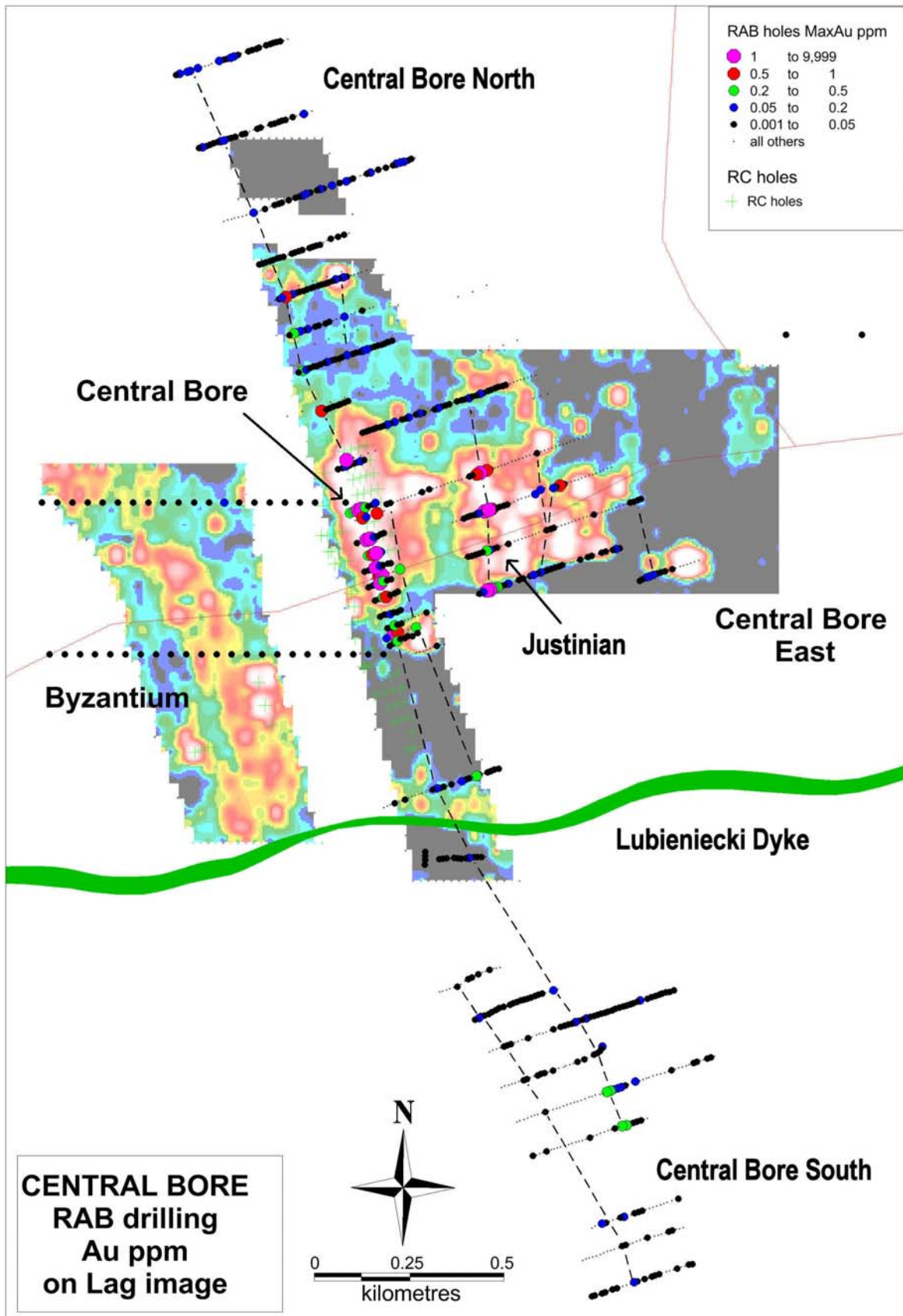


Figure 2: RAB Anomalies over an Image of Unlevelled Gold Anomalies from the January-February 2010 Soil Survey at Central Bore Prospect Area.

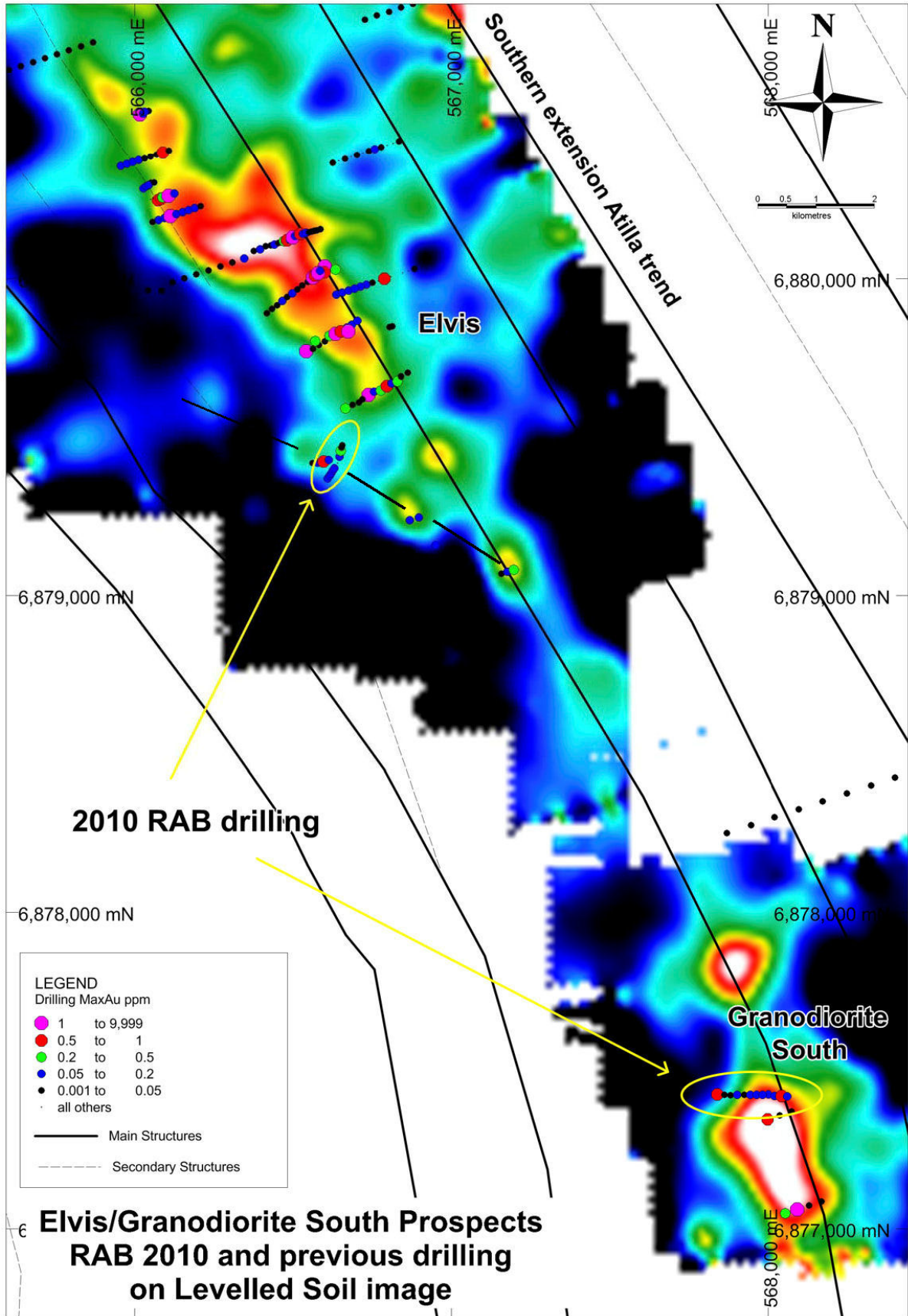


Figure 3: RAB Anomalies over an Image of Levelled Gold Anomalies from Soil Survey at Elvis and Granodiorite South Prospect Area.

Table 1. Summary of Significant (> 0.1 g/t Au) RAB Drill Intercepts at Central Bore Area

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au g/t	AMG_E	AMG_N
10EYRB0052	44	47	3	0.16	568,935	6,884,040
10EYRB0140	20	24	4	0.25	568,998	6,883,849
10EYRB0140	24	28	4	0.24	568,998	6,883,849
10EYRB0140	42	43	1	0.18	568,998	6,883,849
10EYRB0141	28	29	1	0.23	568,989	6,883,846
10EYRB0174	24	28	4	0.35	569,029	6,883,756
10EYRB0174	35	36	1	0.12	569,029	6,883,756
10EYRB0359	12	16	4	0.29	568,701	6,885,177
10EYRB0360	16	20	4	0.10	568,692	6,885,174
10EYRB0360	20	24	4	0.20	568,692	6,885,174
10EYRB0361	12	16	4	0.37	568,681	6,885,171
10EYRB0361	16	20	4	<b>1.36</b>	568,681	6,885,171
10EYRB0362	12	16	4	0.40	568,673	6,885,168
10EYRB0362	22	23	1	<b>1.20</b>	568,673	6,885,168
10EYRB0363	12	16	4	0.11	568,663	6,885,164
10EYRB0381	20	24	4	0.21	568,672	6,885,273
10EYRB0393	0	4	4	<b>0.92</b>	568,687	6,885,383
10EYRB0393	4	8	4	0.17	568,687	6,885,383
10EYRB0393	8	12	4	0.12	568,687	6,885,383
10EYRB0394	0	4	4	0.18	568,678	6,885,381
10EYRB0394	8	12	4	0.28	568,678	6,885,381
10EYRB0394	12	16	4	0.10	568,678	6,885,381
10EYRB0394	24	28	4	<b>1.45</b>	568,678	6,885,381
10EYRB0394	28	30	2	<b>1.26</b>	568,678	6,885,381
10EYRB0394	30	31	1	0.10	568,678	6,885,381
10EYRB0395	28	32	4	<b>3.58</b>	568,667	6,885,377
10EYRB0395	32	35	3	<b>5.32</b>	568,667	6,885,377
10EYRB0395	35	36	1	<b>0.76</b>	568,667	6,885,377
10EYRB0411	20	24	4	<b>0.56</b>	568,672	6,885,485
10EYRB0411	24	28	4	<b>0.58</b>	568,672	6,885,485
10EYRB0413	16	20	4	0.20	568,655	6,885,479
10EYRB0413	20	24	4	0.25	568,655	6,885,479
10EYRB0413	24	28	4	<b>1.40</b>	568,655	6,885,479
10EYRB0413	28	32	4	0.13	568,655	6,885,479
10EYRB0413	36	40	4	0.30	568,655	6,885,479
10EYRB0414	48	49	1	0.18	568,645	6,885,475
10EYRB0414	49	50	1	<b>0.60</b>	568,645	6,885,475
10EYRB0535	12	16	4	0.17	568,182	6,885,853
10EYRB0535	16	20	4	0.10	568,182	6,885,853
10EYRB0537	12	16	4	0.18	568,164	6,885,846
10EYRB0537	16	20	4	0.36	568,164	6,885,846
10EYRB0562	12	16	4	0.16	568,142	6,885,943
10EYRB0562	20	21	1	0.18	568,142	6,885,943
10EYRB0562	21	22	1	<b>0.51</b>	568,142	6,885,943
10EYRB0595	18	19	1	0.11	568,454	6,886,300
10EYRB0671	16	20	4	0.13	567,971	6,886,354
10EYRB0671	20	24	4	0.14	567,971	6,886,354
10EYRB0705	12	16	4	0.15	567,891	6,886,539

Table 2. Summary of Significant (> 0.1 g/t Au) RAB Drill Intercepts at Elvis and Granodiorite South Prospect Area

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au g/t	AMG_E	AMG_N	Prospect
10EYRB0874	44	45	1	0.10	567,840	6,877,424	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0874	45	46	1	<b>0.60</b>	567,840	6,877,424	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0879	24	28	4	0.11	567,944	6,877,423	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0879	28	32	4	0.14	567,944	6,877,423	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0880	20	24	4	0.11	567,964	6,877,423	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0880	35	36	1	0.19	567,964	6,877,423	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0881	16	20	4	0.11	567,983	6,877,423	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0881	20	24	4	0.09	567,983	6,877,423	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0881	24	28	4	0.13	567,983	6,877,423	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0882	40	41	1	0.11	568,002	6,877,424	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0883	28	32	4	0.12	568,022	6,877,420	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0884	12	16	4	<b>0.51</b>	568,044	6,877,420	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0884	24	28	4	0.13	568,044	6,877,420	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0885	20	24	4	0.19	568,061	6,877,418	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0885	24	28	4	0.17	568,061	6,877,418	Granodiorite South
10EYRB0888	8	12	4	0.10	566,620	6,879,386	Elvis
10EYRB0890	8	12	4	0.13	566,631	6,879,402	Elvis
10EYRB0890	12	16	4	0.10	566,631	6,879,402	Elvis
10EYRB0896	25	26	1	0.30	566,651	6,879,457	Elvis

Yours sincerely



**IAN MURRAY**

Executive Chairman

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## About Eleckra Mines Limited

Eleckra Mines Limited (ASX: EKM) is a gold exploration company which owns tenements covering over 4,000 kilometres<sup>2</sup> of the Yamarna greenstone belt. The Yamarna belt, adjacent to the 500 kilometre long Yamarna shear zone, is a historically under-explored region that is highly prospective for gold mineralisation and hosts a number of significant new discoveries. It lies north of the recently discovered 6 million ounce AngloGold-Ashanti / Independence's Tropicana deposit.

Eleckra is focussing on progressing its two key project areas within the greater Yamarna Project:

- The **Attila Trend**, which includes Attila, Alaric and Khan deposits and extends for over 33 kilometres. This hosts an initial JORC resource of 13.1Mt @ 1.78g/t gold, for 749,000 ounces of contained gold.
- The **Central Bore Trend** is a 6 km<sup>2</sup> area east of the southern extent of the Barbarian Trend which has delivered four new discoveries in 15 months:
  - **Central Bore** - gold mineralisation over a strike length of 800 metres and from surface to a depth of 300 metres, with assay results of up to 404g/t gold. It remains open to the north, south and depth.
  - **Justinian** – 200 metres east of Central Bore, 600 metres long, wider structure than Central Bore.
  - **Byzantium** – 500 metres west of Central Bore, 1km long, VMS style base metal prospect.
  - **Hann** – 2.4km west of Central Bore, 2.8km long, three parallel gold anomalies.

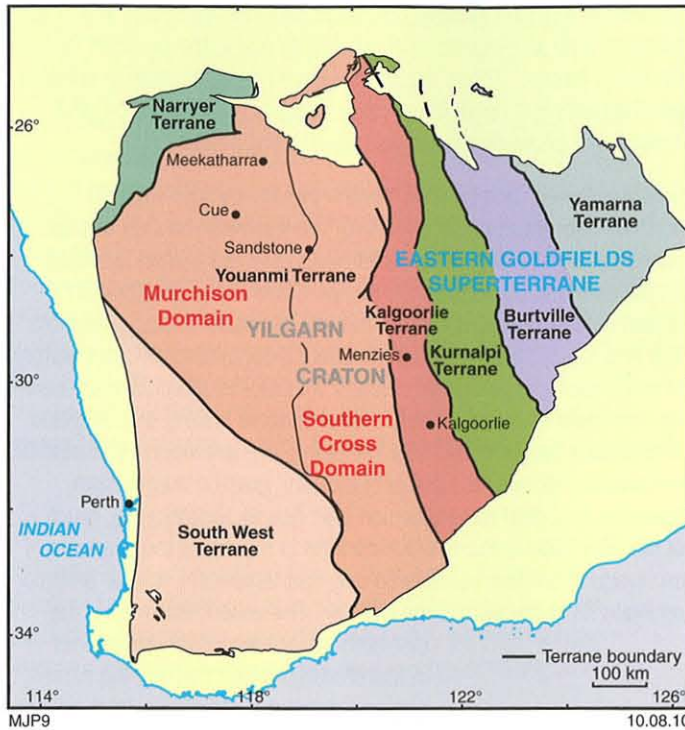
## NOTES:

\* For full details of the JORC resource, refer to the ASX announcement made 1 September 2008. The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results, or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Ziggy Lubieniecki, the General Manager of Eleckra Mines Limited, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ziggy Lubieniecki has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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". Ziggy Lubieniecki consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

## APPENDIX: New insights from the northeast Yilgarn Craton, by Mark Pawley (GSWA)

## New insights from the northeast Yilgarn Craton

The GSWA program of mapping in the northeastern Yilgarn Craton has led to several new interpretations that have considerable significance for the architecture and geodynamic evolution of the craton. These interpretations may also have implications for the prospectivity of the region. Key to the new interpretations are SHRIMP U–Pb radiometric ages, which allow the precise age of the rocks to be determined.



Tectonic subdivisions of the Yilgarn Craton

### New tectonic subdivisions in the northeast Yilgarn Craton

The northeastern Yilgarn Craton was originally defined by Cassidy et al. (2006; GSWA Record 2006/8, 8p) as a single entity, the Burtville Terrane, which was poorly understood due to the lack of work in the region at the time. New work by GSWA, indicates that the region comprises two terranes that have distinct greenstones ages.

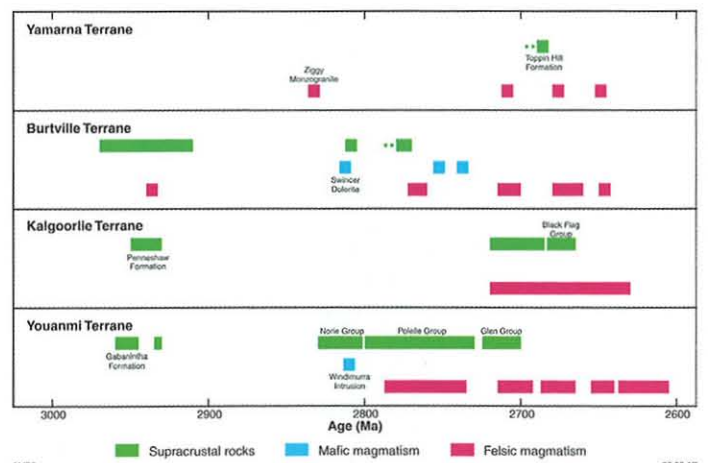
The original Burtville Terrane is now replaced by the more westerly redefined Burtville Terrane and the Yamarna Terrane in the east. The Burtville Terrane is bounded by the Hootanui Fault to the west, and the Yamarna Shear Zone to the east. This terrane contains several greenstone belts that comprise ultramafic to felsic volcanic rocks, mafic intrusive rocks, siliciclastic sedimentary rocks, and minor banded iron-formation. Geochronology indicates that these rocks are older than c. 2735 Ma, with several volcano-magmatic cycles recognized. These include:

- a sequence of c. 2969–2910 Ma basaltic rocks with minor felsic volcanic rocks and quartzite in the northeast Burtville Terrane
- c. 2810–2800 Ma mafic magmatism and volcanism in the central Burtville Terrane, and mafic to felsic volcanism in the western part of the terrane

- felsic volcanism and magmatism across the Burtville Terrane at c. 2770 Ma, with the volcanic rocks overlying, and often interbedded with basaltic and ultramafic rocks. This was followed by mafic magmatism at c. 2755 and c. 2735 Ma.

Unfortunately, the different aged rock packages occur in different greenstone belts, making it difficult to construct a single stratigraphy for the Burtville Terrane.

To the east of the Yamarna Shear Zone is the Yamarna Terrane, where the greenstone belts contain a package of volcanic rocks that range from ultramafic to felsic compositions. The felsic volcanic rocks are called the Toppin Hill Formation, and have been dated at  $2683 \pm 5$  Ma. The volcanic sequence is overlain by siliciclastic sedimentary rocks of the Tobin Formation.



Time-space plot showing the major magmatic events across the Yilgarn Craton

The geochronology shows that the greenstone rocks of the Yamarna Terrane are younger than those in the Burtville Terrane; an observation that indicates the Yamarna Shear Zone is a terrane boundary separating two blocks with distinct greenstone histories. Both terranes have a shared history of granite magmatism from c. 2715 Ma, suggesting they were adjacent by this time.

### Possible correlations across the Yilgarn Craton

Despite their differences, the Yamarna and Burtville Terranes have affinities with other terranes in the Yilgarn Craton.

The greenstones of the Yamarna Terrane are similar in age and character to those in the Kalgoorlie Terrane. In the Kalgoorlie area, a c. 2720–2690 Ma mafic to ultramafic rock package, which includes the Lunnon Basalt, Kambalda Komatiite, Devons Consol Basalt, and Paringa Basalt, is overlain by the c. 2685–2665 Ma felsic volcanic Black Flag Group. This is the same age as the Toppin Hill Formation in the Yamarna Terrane, and suggests that the underlying mafic to ultramafic rocks in both terranes may be of a similar age.

There are some older rocks exposed within the Yamarna and Kalgoorlie Terranes. For example, the c. 2832 Ma Zigg Monzogranite forms a small, shear bounded body adjacent to the Dorothy Hills greenstone belt in the Yamarna Terrane. In the Kalgoorlie Terrane,

the c. 2950–2930 Ma Penneshaw Formation has been recognized at Norseman, and a >2749 Ma komatiite-bearing sequence has been observed near Wiluna. However, these rocks tend to be minor and have been interpreted as exposed basement slices.

In contrast to the Yamarna Terrane, the Burtville Terrane shares affinities with the rocks of the Youanmi Terrane that occurs to the west of the Kalgoorlie Terrane. Similarities include:

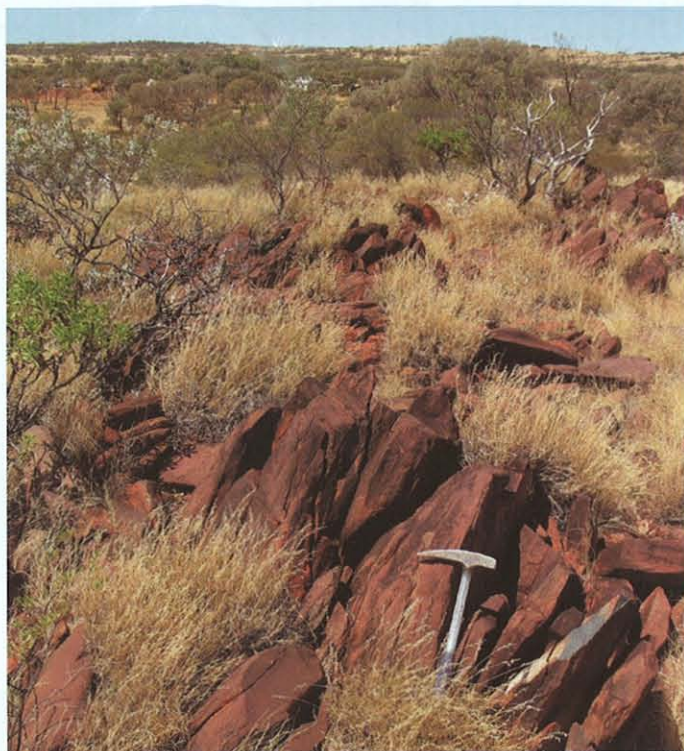
- The c. 2969–2910 Ma package in the Burtville Terrane was contemporaneous with:
  - the c. 2960–2945 Ma felsic Gabanintha Formation which hosts the base metal mineralization at Golden Grove
  - the c. 2934–2929 Ma felsic volcanic rocks which host the base metal mineralization at Mount Gibson.
- The c. 2810–2800 Ma package in the Burtville Terrane was contemporaneous with:
  - the c. 2814–2800 Ma Norie Group in the Youanmi Terrane near Meekatharra, which is composed of a lower basaltic unit that is overlain by felsic volcanoclastic rocks and banded iron-formation
  - the c. 2810 Ma mafic Windimurra Igneous Complex, which hosts V–Cr–PGE mineralization.
- The c. 2770–2735 Ma package in the Burtville Terrane was contemporaneous with:
  - the c. 2800–2730 Ma Polelle Group in the Youanmi Terrane near Meekatharra, which comprises a lower basaltic unit that is overlain by <2760 Ma felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks
  - the c. 2736 Ma Kathleen Valley Gabbro in the eastern Youanmi Terrane.

## Geodynamic implications

The age and lithological characteristics of the terranes in the northeast Yilgarn Craton support the arc accretion model of Barley et al. (2003; AMIRA Project P624), where it was suggested that the original Burtville Terrane was a continental-rift fragment that was reaccreted onto the 'ancestral' Yilgarn Craton. These authors did not recognise the origin of the older rifted fragment and its affinity with the Youanmi Terrane. They also did not recognize the presence of the younger Yamarna Terrane, which appears to form an extensional basin, filled with rocks similar in age and character to those in the Kalgoorlie Terrane.

The fundamental differences in the rocks of the two terranes in the northeast Yilgarn Craton also suggest that different mineral systems may be encountered in each. Exploration strategies effective in the Youanmi Terrane may prove effective in the Burtville Terrane, whereas those from the Kalgoorlie Terrane may prove best for the Yamarna Terrane.

For more information, contact Mark Pawley  
(mark.pawley@dmp.wa.gov.au).



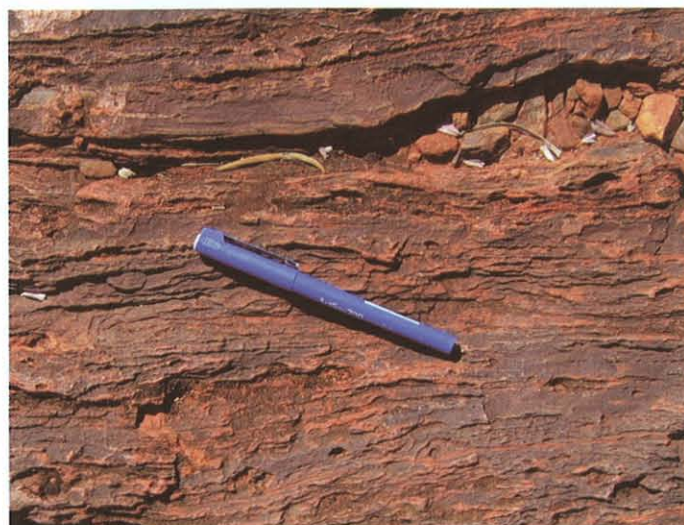
*C. 2969–2910 Ma basalts from the Ulrich Range in the northeast Burtville Terrane*



*Fragmental felsic volcanoclastic rocks of the c. 2770 Ma Palkapiti Formation, Burtville Terrane*



*Pegmatoidal leucogabbro of the c. 2755 Ma Mapa Igneous Complex, Burtville Terrane*



*Fragmental basalts from Dorothy Hills in the < 2720 Ma Yamarna Terrane*