

**ASX/MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT
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ABRA COMMENCES MAJOR DRILL CAMPAIGN

Abra Mining Limited (ASX: AII, "Abra") advises that its inaugural drill program has commenced at its flagship Mulgul project.

Up to \$3 million have been budgeted to complete the much anticipated program which will involve 10,000 metres of diamond drilling.

The drilling is the first of a two phase program scheduled for the project and is expected to be complete by early November. The second phase of drilling is planned to take place mid 2006.

Both phases will contribute to Abra Mining's goal of producing a JORC-compliant resource for the main Abra mineral deposit.

Phase one of the drilling will primarily test the main Abra prospect with other associated targets also to be tested.

One of Mosslake Drilling's UDR1000 diamond drill rigs arrived at the project site on Saturday 6 August 2005 and has since commenced drilling at the Abra anomaly. A second rig is due to arrive in about one week.

Assay results generated from the drilling are expected to flow through regularly with the last expecting to be received late November. Abra will update the market with these results as often as practical.

Abra Mining Managing Director David Blight said the commencement of drilling was a significant milestone for the Company as it progresses the Mulgul project.

"Since listing earlier this year, Abra Mining has made significant progress towards the current drill program earmarked in the prospectus to begin in August," Dr Blight said.

Importantly, Dr Blight said, the work conducted during the quarter included the establishment of the geological infrastructure necessary to support the drilling.

As well as completing a detailed gravity survey of the Mulgul project area, all new and existing geophysical data from the project was reviewed and reinterpreted.

"From this exercise Abra's understanding of the project was significantly enhanced," Dr Blight said.

"Not only did the survey outline new gravity highs at the project, a much more detailed picture of the anomaly over the main Abra deposit was defined suggesting previous drilling did not test a significant portion of the main anomaly," Dr Blight said.

"This newly generated geological information now provides us with additional targets to test in this current round of drilling," he said.

Meanwhile, a 20 person camp at the site has been constructed to accommodate both Abra personnel and the drilling crews and is now fully operational.

The Mulgul Project (M 52/776 and E 52/1455) is located approximately 200km north of Meekatharra, Western Australia (Figure 1) and contains the flagship Abra Prospect.

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About Abra Mining

Abra Mining Limited (ASX: AII) was incorporated on 27 July 2004 to acquire and develop the Company's Mulgul Project containing the namesake Abra polymetallic deposit. Previous exploration has identified significant lead and copper-gold mineralisation at Abra. The Company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on 8 April 2005 with the objective of exploring and developing the prospect.

The Mulgul Base Metal Project covers an area of approximately 190 square kilometres located 200 kilometres north of Meekatharra in Western Australia. The Abra deposit first drilled in 1981, shares characteristics with some of the world's major Proterozoic sediment hosted base metal deposits such as Mt. Isa. All fifteen historical exploration diamond drill holes have intersected significant lead or copper-gold mineralisation. The Company intends a multifaceted approach to exploration, firstly targeting the delineation of the already identified high grade lead rich Abra mineralisation, secondly evaluating the associated copper-gold mineralisation and thirdly testing un-drilled exploration targets within the project tenements.

About the Lead and Copper Markets

Lead-acid batteries are one of the most economical forms of practical storage for electrical energy when weight is not a significant factor. Consequently, lead is primarily (77%) used in the production of automotive and industrial batteries. Its future is therefore intertwined with the future of the automotive industry. Motor vehicle production increased at double-digit growth rates in China, South Korea, India and Malaysia between 1998 and 2003, while, in Western Europe, the US and Japan the growth was just under 1%. As an example, China's Ministry of Commerce reported that car sales in China in 2004 increased 15% compared to 2003. A mineral economics group estimated that by 2010 China will be consuming 21% of global lead supplies.

Copper has a wide range of applications because of its unique properties.

Copper is an excellent conductor of electricity with more than half the world's copper consumption used in electrical items. Copper is also a good heat conductor, and is used in air conditioning, motor vehicle radiators, and steam condensers etc. Copper is also corrosion resistance and malleable making it ideal for plumbing and hydraulic uses.

The recent surge in the development of China's infrastructure and growth in output of manufactured goods is creating massive new demand for copper. Chinese demand is also contributing to copper consumption growth in neighbouring countries, most notably Taiwan, South Korea and Japan, where copper is used to produce sophisticated manufactured goods being consumed by China. It is forecast that China will account for 23% of global copper consumption in 2008, up from only 10% in 1996.

This demand, coupled with a tightening of supply has resulted in both the LME lead and copper stocks falling to around 30-40,000 tonnes in mid 2005. This is compared to lead stockpiles being 150,000 tonnes in November 2003 and copper stockpiles being 1,000,000 tonnes in April 2002. The price in the past 18 months for both commodities has nearly doubled.

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