Dapingzhang Mine -An outstanding volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit that is potentially world class and will be the driver for the Company's growth

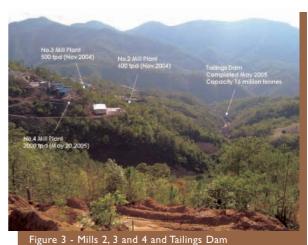


Summary of Project

The Dapingzhang mine ("DPZ") is the Group's first interest in a producing mine, a mine with recoverable copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver. DPZ is located in southwest Yunnan Province in the PRC, some 310 kilometers from Kunming, the provincial capital of Yunnan Province. The mine is connected to the main highway to Simao City by 38 kilometers of ungraded road - see Figure 2. The Group holds a 40% equity interest through a Sino-foreign equity joint venture enterprise with two Chinese partners.

The area consists of rugged topography (approximately 500 meters of relief) at an altitude of approximately 1,200 meters above sea level. The climate is sub-tropical with a rainy season typically from July to September. By Chinese standards the area around DPZ is sparsely populated, mainly by subsistence farmers.

Production commenced in 2004 and it is understood that over I million tonnes of ore has been mined from three existing open pits and was processed at four mills (now three) - see Figure 3. In addition, a start-up small heap leach gold operation was used to treat a weathered residue which capped sulphide mineralisation.



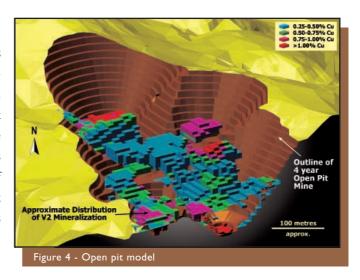
Summary of Project (Continued)

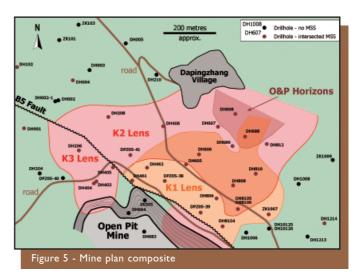
Current production is approximately 2,500 tonnes ore per day, some 700 tonnes less than rated capacity of the three mills on site. Management is now implementing plans to increase throughput capacity to 3,200 tonnes ore per day, which it targets to complete by end of the first quarter of 2007.

Resources

Continuing exploration of the DPZ mine licence has suggested the presence of 4.5 million tonnes of stringerstyle mineralisation at an overall grade of 0.65% copper, which can sustain production beneath the current open pit mine for at least the next 4 years - see Figure 4. The combination of production plus existing resources indicates that DPZ is already more than five times the average size of this deposit-type, being a volcanic massive sulphide deposit ("VMS") (based upon the size of 806 known VMS deposits world-wide).

There exists good potential for the location of additional stringer (V2) and massive sulphide (V1) mineralisation within the current open pit area. In addition, exploration drilling has expanded the limits of the K1 and K2 massive sulphide lenses initially discovered by the Company in its preliminary due diligence drilling program. These two lenses are located in close proximity to the existing open pit mine, the northern and eastern limits of these lenses remain open and these lenses are located at depths of ~ 150-200 meters from surface. Also, exploration drilling has located a possible new massive sulphide lens, known as K3 which is located at shallow depths, is located very close to the edge of the existing open pit mine and is readily amenable to extraction by open pit mining. The northern and western limits of the K3 lens remain open and the full limits of this lens are unknown - see Figure 5.





High grade copper and zinc values have been intersected in

the K1, K2 and K3 massive sulphide mounds or lenses, which exhibit strong zonation between a copper-rich core and zincrich fringe or distal mineralisation. To date the Company's geologists have discovered six favourable horizons for deposition of massive sulphide material within the volcanic rock sequences at DPZ. Four of these horizons are known to host massive sulphides. Exploration work at DPZ is just beginning to hit its stride and is greatly assisted by application of the knowledge learned throughout the rest of the world. Based on rock alteration trends, metal zoning and increasing thicknesses of mound-type marker horizons, we believe that the best results are yet come from our exploration drilling at DPZ.

Operations

Management has set operating targets for 9 months to end of December 2006 which comprise the following, among others:

- 9 million pounds of payable copper
- Cash operating cost of US\$0.76/pound excluding by product credits
- Ore throughput 2,500 tonnes per day
- Head grade of 0.86%
- Copper concentrate grade of 22-25%
- Copper Recovery (92%)

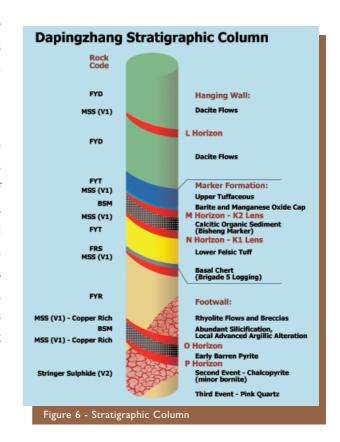
Processing of the ore comprises a standard crushing-grinding-flotation flow sheet. A ball mill circuit is present in each of the three operating mills. Recovery of the copper minerals is achieved by flotation circuits which produce a copper concentrate from the stringer type mineralisation (V2).

Implementation of the optimisation program is ongoing and is targeted for completion during the first three months of 2007. Management's main objectives are to find significant new mineral resources, to maximise throughput capacity and to ensure that recoveries of all economic metals are maximised.

Dapingzhang IV management has been tasked to aggressively explore the DPZ area to fully test its potential, which is believed to be excellent. Work towards these goals has started.

Dapingzhang Exploration

The exploration activities that have been carried out within the Dapingzhang mining licence during the first six months of 2006 have been highly successful in outlining additional zones of massive (VI) and stringer (V2) sulphide mineralisation as described earlier. This exploration work has enabled the rapid advancement of the understanding of how this mineralisation relates to the rock sequence of the mine licence area, thus enabling future exploration activities to be carried out in a time- and cost-efficient manner - see Figure 6. The work has also demonstrated the highly favourable nature of this rock sequence for hosting accumulations of high grade copper-zinclead-gold-silver deposits.



Dapingzhang Exploration (Continued)

To-date, the exploration activities have focused primarily upon the near-mine area with the objective of locating sufficient material to enable uninterrupted production of copper concentrate. These activities have been successful to the degree that sufficient stringer (V2) material has been identified (albeit at a low degree of confidence) to enable production to continue for at least the next 4 years at current throughput rates. There is a high probability that the grade of the material to be mined will be augmented by exploitation of higher grade deposits such as the K1 and K2 lenses and the O and P horizons in the near future. These massive sulphides are located in close proximity to the existing open pit mines. A summary of the significant intersections as of May, 2006 from these four massive sulphide horizons is set out in the following table.

Table I - Massive Sulphide Intersections from KI and K2 Lenses and O and P Horizons

			Core						
			Length ⁺						
Hole ID	From	То	(m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Lens
DH208	227.40	228.00	0.60	2.07	0.11	0.75	0.25	20.83	K2 Lens
DH208	230.50	230.80	0.30	18.44	0.02	0.07	0.24	13.74	KI Lens
DPZ05_41	155.85	157.72	1.87	2.98	0.29	6.04	2.01	72.59	KI Lens*
DH406	157.50	160.35	2.85	1.74	0.02	0.01	0.20	9.12	KI Lens
DPZ05_38	147.95	148.85	0.90	1.04	0.08	2.19	0.39	18.03	K2 Lens
DH605	135.60	136.30	0.70	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.19	2.74	K2 Lens
DH606	137.74	143.90	6.16	2.58	0.72	10.49	0.33	17.51	K2 Lens
DH606	149.20	150.94	1.74	0.52	0.01	0.02	0.30	4.53	KI Lens
DH607	112.80	114.50	1.70	1.10	0.01	0.05	0.50	9.81	KI Lens*
DH608	121.15	125.75	4.60	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.59	3.64	KI Lens
DH608	215.23	217.95	2.72	12.23	0.01	0.01	0.19	15.43	P Hor
DH688	119.45	124.80	5.35	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.61	5.84	KI Lens
DH687	123.05	124.15	1.10	1.31	0.01	0.01	0.23	6.13	K2 Lens
DH687	128.90	134.90	6.00	4.47	0.01	0.01	0.10	6.65	KI Lens
DH687	170.10	171.30	1.20	7.27	0.00	0.01	0.04	8.55	O Hor*
DH687	173.75	174.70	0.95	5.73	0.00	0.01	0.10	8.34	O Hor*
DH687	186.40	197.70	11.30	10.53	0.00	0.01	0.18	10.51	O Hor*
DH687	200.00	201.50	1.50	2.68	0.00	0.01	0.20	6.18	O Hor*
DPZ05_39	127.65	139.45	11.80	4.23	0.09	7.43	1.74	31.24	K2 Lens
DH806	169.43	182.78	13.35	2.37	0.03	1.82	0.66	32.09	K2 Lens

Dapingzhang Exploration (Continued)

Table I - Massive Sulphide Intersections from KI and K2 Lenses and O and P Horizons (Continued)

			Core						
			Length ⁺						
Hole ID	From	То	(m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Lens
DH808	165.35	173.55	8.20	3.88	0.08	1.61	1.08	35.26	K2 Lens
DH808	185.84	188.22	2.38	1.20	0.01	0.05	0.51	10.18	KI Lens
DH810	160.78	170.65	9.87	3.72	0.33	2.72	1.73	38.83	K2 Lens
DH810	178.60	202.60	24.00	1.13	0.03	0.07	0.67	9.15	KI Lens
includes	191.65	202.60	10.95	2.21	0.02	0.02	1.02	14.45	KI Lens
DH812	167.00	168.20	1.20	9.01	0.00	0.02	0.22	11.94	KI Lens
DH8104	144.10	145.45	1.35	1.60	0.51	1.83	0.34	22.76	K2 Lens
DH8105	178.50	181.70	3.20	1.76	0.07	10.63	0.48	41.87	K2 Lens
DH8105	192.10	192.80	0.70	0.63	0.01	0.03	0.59	8.63	KI Lens
DH404	63.35	65.8	2.45	3.19	0.54	9.21	1.71	85.79	K2*
DH404	66.88	69.45	2.57	6.14	0.19	0.51	2.30	87.03	KI*
DH404	71.45	73.5	2.05	2.58	0.37	1.51	2.53	130.55	KI*
DH206	89.6	90.4	0.8	3.14	3.81	17.29	0.52	103.28	K2*
DH206	95.2	116.3	21.1	1.80	0.47	7.57	1.08	79.80	KI*

Footnotes:

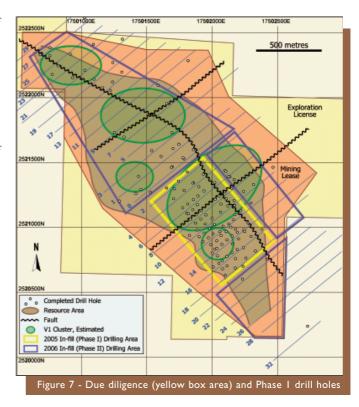
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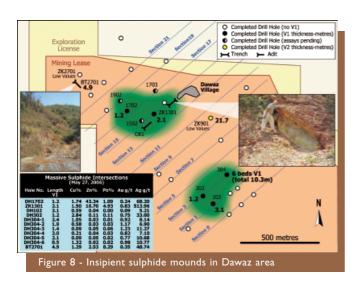
Preliminary interpretation

The core length may not necessarily reflect the true widths of mineralisation

Dapingzhang Exploration (Continued)

Exploration drilling has also taken place in the vicinity of the northern limit of the mining licence area to follow up on indications of the presence of additional lenses of high grade massive sulphides - see Figure 7. Several drill holes in that area have recently intersected narrow occurrences of massive sulphide mineralisation - see Figure 8. While still at an early stage, these drill holes suggest the possibility of two additional massive sulphide lenses in this area.





These newly discovered massive sulphide lenses contain commercial quantities of zinc, lead and silver values. While the current mill configuration does not allow for recovery of these metals, SGS's metallurgical test work is demonstrating that a separate zinc concentrate is likely to be produced as the higher grade and zinc-rich deposits are exploited. Upgrading of the mill facilities can likely be carried out in a short time frame and the generation of a separate zinc concentrate will have a positive impact to the project's revenue stream.

Dapingzhang Exploration (Continued)

In this class of mineral deposits, metals are located in two different settings. High grade mineralisation is contained within a layer of massive sulphides (VI) that are formed by exhalation of hot, metalbearing fluids onto the sea floor - see Figure 9. Lower grade mineralisation is also contained within a zone of altered rock directly beneath these discharge sites. In this area the metals are situated in small scale veins and veinlets in such density that they appear at times as a ball of string, hence these zones are referred to as "stringer" zones (V2). Exploration drilling has also discovered a number of occurrences of massive and stringer mineralisation other than those discussed above. A summary of these intersections is set out in the following tables.

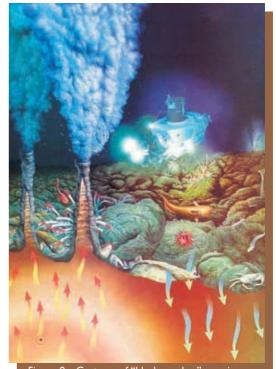


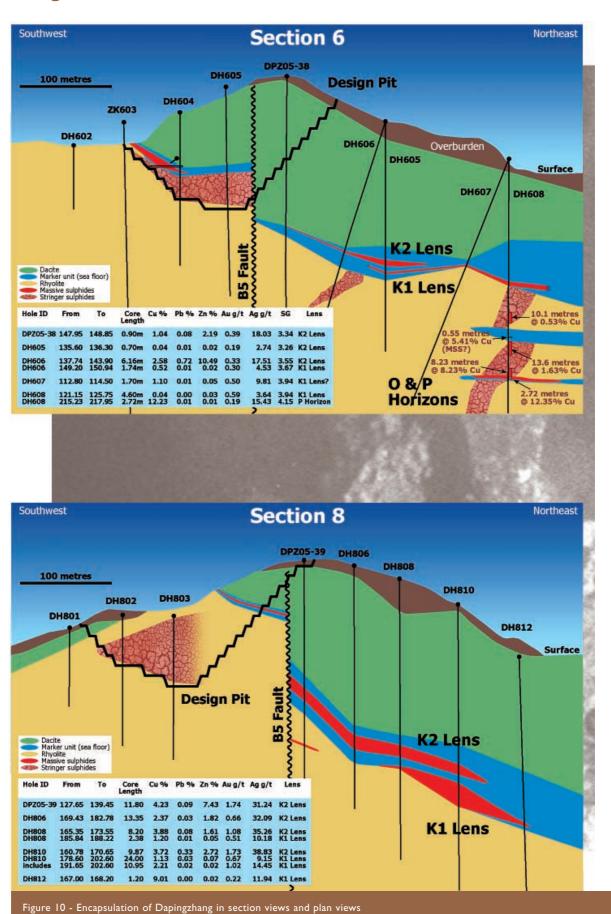
Figure 9 - Cartoon of "black smoker" massive sulphide mound system under development, including acquatic animals which live near vents

Table 2 — Massive Sulphide (VI) Intersections, Dapingzhang Property

			Core length					
Hole ID	From	То	(m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
DH005	160.75	165.5	4.75	0.55	0.14	4.27	0.79	29.88
D11224	89.6	90.4	0.8	3.14	3.81	17.29	0.52	103.28
DH206	95.2	121.8	26.6	1.6	0.38	6.06	0.9	65.16
DH210	144	152.9	8.9	0.42	0.15	0.46	0.1	6.16
DH302	213.65	226.25	12.6	0.83	0.01	0.04	0.06	4.42
DH403	42.65	67.7	25.05	2.01	0.91	6.30	1.01	65.74
	37.2	38.2	Ţ	1.25	0.52	2.28	0.78	32.56
DH404	63.35	73.5	10.15	2.98	0.5	3.22	1.68	78.83
DH405	128.35	135.9	7.55	1.23	0.23	2.77	0.49	26.96
DH462	164.01	165	0.99	1.03	0.14	4.13	0.18	11.49
DH604	56.3	66.04	9.74	0.95	0.05	0.44	0.36	11.5
DH683	30.45	32.26	1.81	2.16	1.34	5.68	1.63	120.25
DH810	140.7	153.1	12.4	1.11	0.04	3.54	0.06	8.53
DH8106	116.85	117.5	0.65	1.4	0.01	0.03	0.26	11.78
DH1006	168	173.4	5.4	0.17	0.07	0.25	0.52	30.41
DH10125	174.6	175.5	0.9	3.87	0.02	0.05	1.38	21.79

Table 2 — Massive Sulphide (VI) Intersections, Dapingzhang Property (Continued)

			Core length					
Hole ID	From	То	(m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
DH1206	23.75	26.95	3.2	1.13	0.91	11.05	1.12	28.6
DH1208	198.1	202.84	4.74 11.5	0.61	0.03 0.05	0.03 0.38	0.54 0.65	8.59 13.73
DH1210	49.7	51.7	2	0.98	0.03	0.14	0.12	5.22
DH1212	161.35	174.86	13.51	0.43	0.06	0.5	0.23	15.24
DH12143	31.04	38.8	7.76	0.44	1.62	5.16	0.2	71.58
includes	31.04	34.8	3.76	0.85	3.15	10.06	0.35	139.27
DH12144	48.9	53.9	5	1.07	0.02	0.94	0.68	13.7
DH1214	153.44	162.54	9.1	0.97	0.58	3.31	0.21	25.7
DH1412	51.6 64.4	54.6 65.45	3 1.1	0.33 2.62	0.25 0.01	1.25 0.03	0.12 0.11	33.7 10.29
 DH1701	58.8	60	1.2	1.74	1.09	43.84	0.24	68.24
DH1702	126.4	130.8	4.4	1.07	0.22	2.00	0.41	23.64
DPZ05_40	43.35	45.35	2	0.77	0	0.02	0.08	3.84
	98	113.7	15.7	0.14	0.02	0.6	0.13	3.91
DPZ05_42	119.12	136	16.88	0.12	0.48	2.09	1.14	20.84
	137.43	153.32	15.89	1.9	0	0	0.04	1.51
DH1704		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	tion			
DH1805		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	tion			
DH2104		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	ion			
DH2101		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	tion			
DH2102		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	tion			
DH2104		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	tion			
DH004		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	tion			
DH1606		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	ion			
DH1806		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	tion			
DH1808		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	tion			
DH10121		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	ion			
DH1802		Ν	lo significant	t mineralisat	tion			
DH16182		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	ion			
DH686		N	lo significant	t mineralisat	ion			



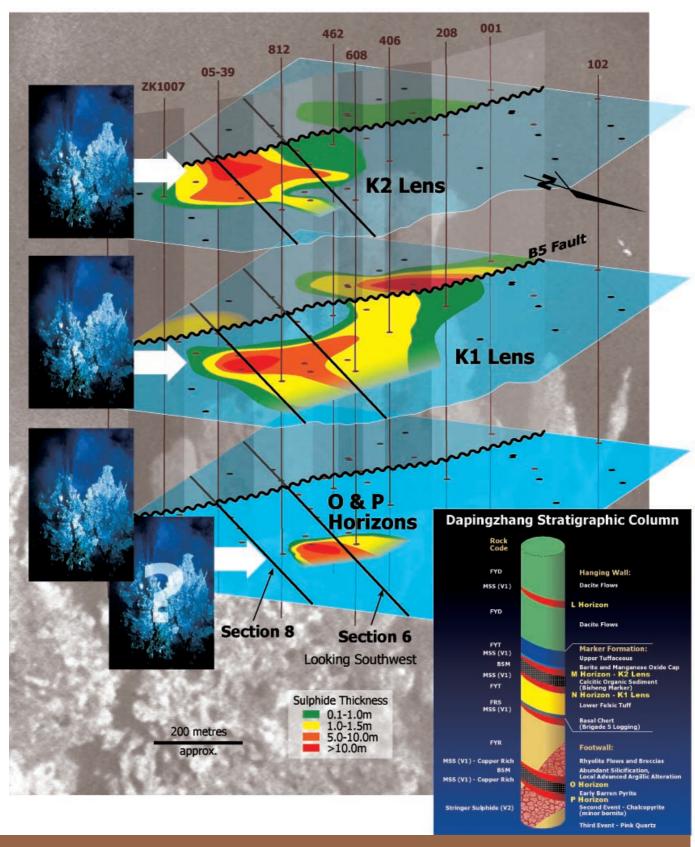


Figure 10 - Encapsulation of Dapingzhang in section views and plan views (continued)

Table 3 — Stringer Sulphide (V2) Intersections

			Core length					
Hole ID	From	То	(m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
DH002-1	171	183.5	12.5	0.41	0	0.03	0.08	2.16
DH005	246.5	251	4.5	2.43	0.01	0.08	0.23	5.88
DH102	135.9	155.85	19.95	0.39	0.02	0.01	0.08	4.94
DH103	67.3	69.3	2	0.54	0.01	0.04	0.06	7.88
DH204	170.7	182.2	11.5	0.73	0	0.1	0.12	2.73
DH206	13.94	18.74	4.8	0.49	0	0.01	0.04	2.98
DH208	156.35	176.6	20.25	0.38	0.01	0.02	0.04	2.3
DH210	172.1	175.2	3.1	0.52	0.01	0.01	0.06	2.02
DH304	182	192.3	10.3	0.46	0.02	0.04	0.78	6.61
DH402	251.5	260.1	8.6	1.1	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.03
DH403	73.95	80.4	6.45	0.67	0.03	0.13	0.48	12.01
DH404	77.65	91	13.35	0.53	0.01	0.03	0.13	8.42
DH405	165	171	6	0.29	0.02	0.01	0.04	7.66
——————————————————————————————————————	119	128.35	9.35	0.46	0.01	0.02	0.8	5.78
DH406	49.05	74.3	25.25	0.8	0.19	0.79	0.97	11.1
	167.68	191.1	23.42	0.54	0.01	0.01	0.1	4.56
DH462	171.3	174.7	3.4	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.19
DH602	156.4	162.05	5.65	0.08	0.11	0.48	0.05	3.57
DH604	37.1	38.22	1.12	0.24	0	0.01	0.05	4.28
DH605	134.2	134.75	0.55	0.07	0	0.85	0.04	1
DH606	132.5	136.4	3.9	0.41	0.05	0.01	0.03	5.36
DH607	135.8	148.65	12.85	1.39	0	0.01	0.02	8.51
	143.1	162.05	18.95	0.41	0	0.01	0.11	2.15
DH608	176.15	194.1	17.95	1.41	0.01	0.01	0.16	5.42
	227.56	238.8	11.24	0.42	0.01	0.01	0.05	3.85
DH681	97.8	100.6	2.8	0.57	0	0.01	0	1.08
D1 1001	10.6	18.65	8.05	0.77	0	0.07	0	5.22

Table 3 — Stringer Sulphide (V2) Intersections (Continued)

			Core					
			length					
Hole ID	From	То	(m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
	42.5	74.37	31.87	0.79	0.03	0.09	0.06	6.33
DH682	23.55	45.45	21.9	0.49	0.01	0.03	0.06	4.55
	60.9	64.65	3.75	0.58	0.01	0.07	0	4.2
DH683	98.39	98.89	0.5	2.35	0	0.01	0.04	8.69
	148.45	152.3	3.85	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.68
DH687	163.1	176.25	13.15	1.76	0.01	0.01	0.08	4.87
DH607	182.90	186.40	3.50	0.51	0.00	0.01	0.17	3.71
	197.7	200	2.3	2.65	0.00	0.01	0.20	6.78
DU(00	130.85	134.5	3.65	0.35	0.00	0.01	0.04	1.93
DH688	149.7	151.75	2.05	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.07	2.61
DH801	31.7	35.8	4.1	1.91	0.01	0.02	0	9.74
DH802	69	71.2	2.2	0.85	0	0	0	2.38
	23.45	48.12	24.67	0.53	0	0.07	0	5.5
	72.68	73.16	0.48	2.95	0	0.03	0	5.45
	102.63	104.7	2.07	0.86	0.01	0.01	0	2.72
DH803	4.3	22.5	18.2	0.58	0	0.09	0	4.75
DH003	28.45	65.5	37.05	0.46	0	0.08	0	3.21
	80.95	84.8	3.05	0.43	0	0.01	0	2.18
DH806	66.04	91.5	25.46	0.92	0.01	0.11	0.07	5.09
DH808	208.25	209	0.8	1.55	0	0.01	0.14	4.37
DH810	159.55	162.9	3.35	0.44	0	0.01	0.12	2.72
D11013	152.23	182.3	30.07	0.65	0.01	0.01	0.06	2.43
DH812	142.8	146.6	3.8	0.41	0	0.01	0.03	1.51
DH8101	108.9	114.9	6	0.46	0	0.06	0	1.5
D110103	96.8	97.42	0.62	0.83	0.01	0.03	0	5.67
DH8102	2.9	9.9	7	0.51	0	0	0	4.23
DH8104	31.25	64.2	32.95	0.27	0.01	0.02	0.1	3.04

Table 3 — Stringer Sulphide (V2) Intersections (Continued)

			Core					
			length					
Hole ID	From	То	(m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
DH8105	184.3	205.75	21.45	0.27	0.02	0.03	0.21	3.7
	221.45	231.9	10.45	0.56	0.02	0.01	0.08	2.93
DUOLO	120.85	129.2	8.35	0.32	0	0.03	0.04	3.34
DH8106	135.75	145.75	10	0.41	0	0.01	0.05	3.36
	163.5	184.55	21.05	0.37	0	0.02	0.05	1.62
DH1002	71.33	73.4	2.07	0.73	0	0.01	0	2.1
DILLO	190.78	211.58	20.8	0.52	0.02	0.07	0.18	3.8
DH1006	179.4	186.75	7.35	0.24	0.01	0.33	0.06	1.94
	202.6	227.1	24.5	0.71	0.04	0.04	0.17	3.15
DILLOGO	158.7	170.9	12.2	0.06	0	0.42	0.09	1.07
DH1008	184.95	186.65	1.7	0.52	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.93
	240.6	242.4	1.8	3.84	0	0	0.02	6.66
DH10125	217.8	229.6	11.8	0.32	0	0.01	0.04	1.75
DH10126	185.45	224.65	39.2	0.44	0	0.01	0.15	2.71
	191.8	207	15.2	0.41	0.03	0.01	0.15	4.45
	224.85	229	4.15	0.77	0	0.01	0.14	3.36
DH10122	74.85	75.95	1.1	1.26	0	0.04	0.15	9.47
DILIOI33	258.2	260.2	2	1.52	0	0.03	0.07	2.36
DH10123	184.3 221.45 120.85 135.75 163.5 71.33 190.78 179.4 202.6 158.7 184.95 240.6 217.8 185.45 191.8 224.85 74.85	66.2	7.1	0.36	0.01	0.02	0.03	2.25
	252.1	255.55	3.45	0.32	0	0.01	0.11	1.27
DH10124	0.8	20.54	19.74	0.4	0.01	0.06	0.07	2.85
	41.94	45.94	4	0.4	0.02	0.03	0.08	20.81
DITIONS	33.1	85.43	52.33	0.41	0.04	0.22	0.07	4.79
DH1202	6.9	9.6	2.7	0.4	0.01	0.12	0	5.28
DILION	38.15	56.55	18.4	0.41	0	0.01	0.04	2.05
DH1206	33.05	36.55	3.5	0.59	0.01	0.06	0.35	7.37
DH1208	27.55	68.3	40.75	0.37	0	0.02	0.08	3.17
	58.75	75.35	16.6	0.31	0.03	0.03	0.05	2.11
DH1210	69.45	83.55	14.1	0.25	0	0.01	0.06	2.48
	88.55	109.05	20.5	0.37	0.01	0.04	0.07	2.72

Table 3 — Stringer Sulphide (V2) Intersections (Continued)

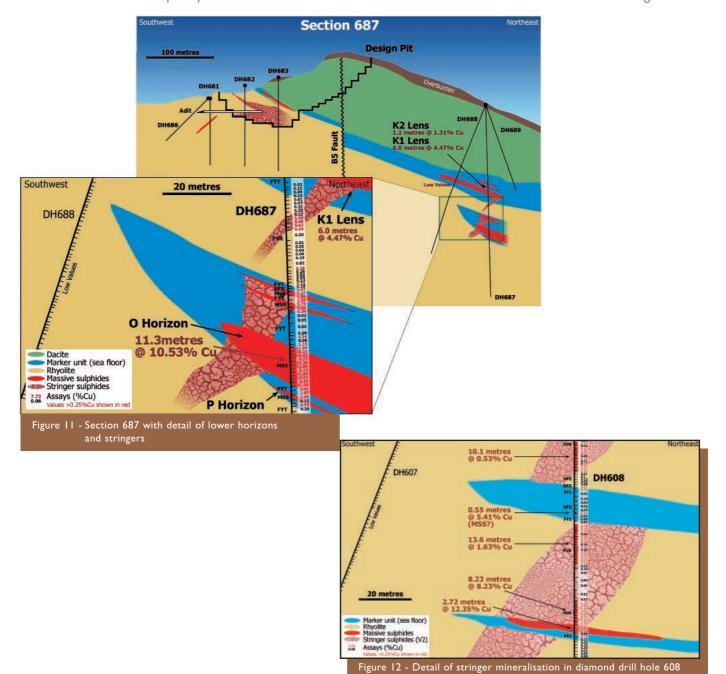
			Core					
			length					
Hole ID	From	То	(m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
DH1212	119.5	122.5	3	0.95	0	0	0.04	3.14
	11	17.4	6.4	0.07	0.07	0.41	0.25	6.49
DITIONA	24.6	41.14	16.54	0.43	0	0.04	0.18	6.31
DH12142	61	62.94	1.94	0.57	0.03	0.03	0.02	2.61
	100	109.14	9.14	0.49	0	0.01	0.04	1.26
DH12143	65.84	72.54	6.7	0.78	0.01	0.03	0.02	3.22
DITIONA	62.4	72.6	10.2	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.07	2.56
DH12144	239.03	250.1	11.07	0.91	0.00	0.01	0.03	2.03
DH12145	141.5	142.1	0.6	2.63	0	0.01	0.12	5.21
D1112145	63.5	88.8	25.3	0.43	0.01	0.02	0.04	2.36
DH12145-1	82.5	110.25	27.75	0.56	0	0.04	0.04	2.24
DH1402	63.5	83.3	19.8	0.5	0.01	0.03	0.05	2.84
DH1404	174.86	184.7	9.84	0.55	0.06	0.57	0.25	26.75
	43.1	62	18.9	0.69	0	0.05	0.08	3.29
DH1406	35.6	45.3	9.7	0.38	0	0.28	0.06	3.31
	52.25	106.85	54.6	0.81	0	0.01	0.04	3.4
	115.7	119.16	3.46	0.41	0	0	0.03	2.16
DH1408	26.4	30.4	4	0.12	0.2	0.64	0.04	1.78
DH1400	33.65	43.85	10.2	0.38	0	0.02	0.07	3.45
	57.73	108.77	51.04	0.43	0	0.01	0.03	2.97
	171.04	173.45	2.41	0.55	0	0.01	0.06	0.93
	30	33.1	3.1	0.07	0.11	0.49	0.37	12.31
DH1410	38.6	41.3	2.7	4.21	0.01	2.63	0.17	19.8
DITITIO	52.8	85.75	32.95	0.47	0	0.02	0.03	3.6
	106.2	111.8	5.6	0.35	0	0.01	0.03	0.97
	125.7	150	24.3	0.49	0	0.01	0.03	2.83
	17.7	41.95	24.25	0.59	0.01	0.13	0.18	8.94
DH1412	74.6	75.6	1	0.81	0.1	0.15	0.77	35.1
	157	161.2	4.2	0.82	0	0.01	0.03	4.64

Table 3 — Stringer Sulphide (V2) Intersections (Continued)

			Core					
			length					
Hole ID	From	То	(m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
	98.2	126	27.8	0.71	0	0.29	0.1	4.26
DH1414	100.5	105	4.5	0.07	0.01	0.72	0.08	1.47
דודווו	126.27	131.5	5.23	0.29	0	0.15	0.11	4.84
	147	147.7	0.7	1.84	0.01	0.03	0.07	7.74
DITIALCE	39	46.06	7.06	0.34	0	0.16	0	2.25
DH14161	84.5	85.19	0.69	4.6	0	0.28	0.09	12.74
DH1503	248.74	253.39	4.65	0.54	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.53
DH1604	216.7	222	5.1	0.35	0	0.01	0.03	1.31
DH1608	131.6	168.55	36.95	0.72	0.01	0.01	0.05	4.52
DILICIO	182	183	I	0.36	0	0	0.03	0.15
DH1610	139.8	140.7	0.9	0.35	0.17	0.43	0.1	2.74
DH1804	207.8	211.45	3.65	0.88	0.01	0.02	0.02	2.23
DPZ05_38	133.95	163.45	29.5	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.03	1.84
DPZ05_39	157.4	160.1	3	0.56	0.04	0.032	0.98	4.66
DFZ03_39	15.3	29.2	13.9	0.39	0.001	0.03	0.01	2.85
DPZ05_40	154	155	I	0.89	0.003	0.01	0.04	2.81
DF 203_40	82.6	86.6	4	0.67	0.01	0.01	0.08	5.21
	94.6	106.3	11.7	0.4	0	0.01	0.05	1.33
DPZ05_41	167.6	179.39	11.79	0.78	0	0.15	0.3	5.48
	192.77	200.07	7.3	0.44	0	0	0.04	2.03
	215.34	217.94	2.6	1.29	0.01	0	0.18	11.09
DPZ05_42	169.53	170.53	1	0.93	0	0.01	0.02	1.6
DI 203_T2	214.7	217.12	2.42	0.47	0	0	0.05	0.9
	238.5	239.2	0.7	0.55	0	0.01	0.01	0.89

Dapingzhang Exploration (Continued)

In addition to the discovery of the new K1 and K2 massive sulphide lenses at the same stratigraphic horizons as previously mined in the open pit, exploration drilling has recently located two significant occurrences of high grade copper mineralisation. These new copper occurrences occur at lower stratigraphic levels than the rest of the massive sulphide mineralisation at Dapingzhang and the horizons have provisionally been termed "O and P" pending the gathering of further information - see Figures 11 and 12. The Dapingzhang JV is in the initial discovery phase with respect to these new horizons and consequently the limits of the mineralisation have not been located as of the time of writing.



Dapingzhang Exploration (Continued)

Exploration plans for the financial year 2006-2007 include continuation of drill testing the favourable rock sequences on the mining licence for the presence of additional massive (VI) and stringer (V2) sulphide deposits. The exploration drilling will be prioritised so as to search for those deposits that are located relatively near to surface so that they could be exploited by means of open pit mining methods.

During the first six months of 2006 the Dapingzhang JV has augmented its land holdings in the area through the acquisition of further licences, such that the total footprint of the Dapingzhang JV lands now consists of approximately 93.4 square kilometres. Several indications of copper occurrences are known or suspected to be present on these lands, however the Company believes that these lands have not been subjected to an exploration program that uses modern, state-of-the-art techniques and tools. In order to evaluate the economic potential of these lands in a rapid, cost-efficient manner the Dapingzhang JV is preparing a proposed exploration program that would utilise geochemical and geophysical methods. The goal of the geochemical survey is to identify areas containing elevated concentrations of copper, zinc, lead, gold, silver, barium or manganese, thereby indicating the presence of near-surface mineralisation. The goal of the geophysical survey is to identify areas containing anomalous electric signals (these deposits typically contain sufficient metal to conduct electricity), thereby indicating the presence of a metallic source.