
GLOSSARY

This glossary contains definitions of certain terms used in this Prospectus in connection with us and our business. Some of these may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

“block rate”	the percentage of the marble resources that can be mined out as marble stone blocks;
“CaCO ₃ ”	the chemical symbol for calcium carbonate;
“calcite”	calcium carbonate minerals;
“CaO”	the chemical symbol for calcium oxide;
“cracks”	small fractures in the stones;
“designed final pit”	a final open pit designed by the <i>Building Materials Institute</i> based on the <i>Northwestern Sichuan Brigade’s</i> marble resource model and an overall pit slope angle of 60°;
“dolomite”	a sedimentary carbonate rock and a mineral, both composed of Calcium magnesium carbonate CaMg(CO ₃) ₂ found in crystals, commercially referred to as marble;
“drilling”	a technique or process of making a circular hole in the ground with a drilling machine, which is typically used to obtain a cylindrical sample of ore;
“exploration”	activity to prove the location, volume and quality of a mine body;
“footwall”	the rock immediately underlying a mineral deposit;
“glossy”	visible light reflected off decorative surfacing marble slabs;
“granite”	a type of decorative granite stone, including various magmatic rocks and metamorphic rocks, with uniform granular structure, which is mainly composed of quartz, feldspar and small quantities of black minerals, and is of relatively hard texture;
“Gray Net”	a type of marble with a netted texture formed by some calcite veins and veinlets filling its fractures;
“hanging wall”	the rock immediately overlying a mineral deposit;
“indicated marble resource”	marble mineral resource that has been sampled by drill holes or other sampling procedures at locations too widely spaced to ensure continuity, but close enough to give a reasonable indication of continuity and where geoscientific data are known with a reasonable level of reliability;
“in-situ”	in its natural position;

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“karst cave”	an area in which erosion has produced caverns;
“K ₂ O”	the chemical symbol for potassium oxide;
“km”	kilometers;
“km ² ”	square kilometer(s);
“limestone”	rocks of sedimentary origin that primarily are composed of calcium carbonate without or with limited magnesium. Certain crystalline limestone which is polishable is commercially classified as marble in the stone industry. Many decorative marbles are of this class;
“m”	meters;
“m ² ” or “sq.m.”	square meter(s);
“m ³ ”	cubic meter(s);
“marble”	rock geologically defined as metamorphosed limestone or dolomite that is thoroughly recrystallized and much or all of the sedimentary and biologic textures are obliterated. Commercially in the stone industry, and as used in this Prospectus, marble also includes limestone and dolomite that is polishable. Many decorative marbles are of this class;
“marble block”	marble stones of certain specifications, which are processed from untrimmed quarry stone (stones of irregular shape directly separated from mines), and used for further processing into slabs;
“marble slabs”	marble stones of certain specifications, which are processed from cutting, burnishing and polishing the marble blocks;
“measured marble resource”	marble mineral resource that has been intersected and tested by drill holes or sampling procedures at locations close enough to confirm continuity and where geoscientific data are reliably known;
“metamorphic rock”	a rock which has undergone profound physical and/or chemical change due to high pressure or heat;
“mine life”	the number of years that a mine is expected to continue operations based on the current mine plan;
“mining dilution”	the waste material that is taken in the process of mine extraction;
“mining loss”	that part of a mine reserve which is not recovered during the mining process;
“mining rights”	the rights to mine mineral resources and obtain mineral products in areas where mining activities are licensed;
“Mixed Beige”	a type of marble with the primary color of beige mixed with milk white or grayish white colors;

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“mm”	millimeters;
“MSL”	mean sea level;
“open-pit mining”	mining of a deposit from a pit open to surface and usually carried out by stripping of overburden materials;
“proved and probable reserves”	reserves that have been based after application of mining recovery and dilution facts, on an <i>in-situ</i> identified resource which has been categorized as “indicated” and “measured” under the JORC Code;
“Pure Beige”	a type of marble with the primary color of pure beige;
“quarry stone”	stones separated from mines, which include marble stones;
“spalls”	small stone materials abandoned during quarrying or processing, or fractions or fragments separated from stone slabs;
“tailings”	the materials left over during the process that separates the valuable ore from the waste rocks; and
“Wood Grain”	a type of marble with alternating color bands similar to the wood grain.