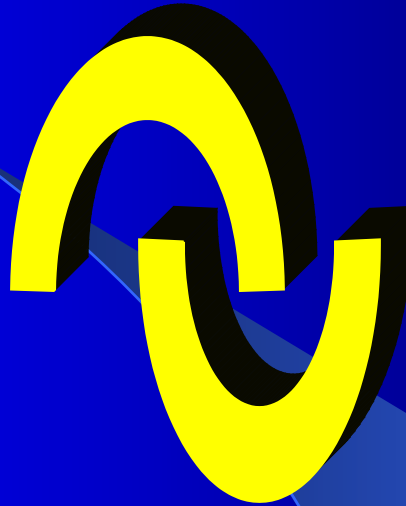


Namura Mineral Resources

Namibian



Uranium

Namibia Status Report

January 2006

Namura Mineral Resources

Namibia

Namibia is a politically stable country with an excellent infrastructure and an established diverse mining industry. Operating mines in Namibia include the Rossing uranium mine which has been in production since 1976. Recent activity includes Paladin's Langer Heinrich deposit and Forsys' Metals Valencia Deposit.



Paladin Resources
Langer Heinrich Deposit

Namura Mineral Resources

**Skeleton Coast
Namibia**



Namura Mineral Resources

Current Status - January 2006

1. Namibian Mines Department has awarded Namura three exclusive Reconnaissance Licenses (ERL's). These are Aus, Cape Cross and the Warmbad ERL's.
2. Fourth License covering the Engo Valley uranium Deposit still to be awarded.
3. Total land holdings will be approx 13,000 sq kms.
4. Namura will also apply for further ERL's covering other uranium occurrences recently discovered.
5. Work will commence on the first three ERL's shortly.

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Uranium Projects Location Map

Engo Valley

Cape Cross

Aus Area

Warmbad



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Project Name: Engo - 1 - ERL - 62

General: Of the four areas applied for, this is the most advanced. It is located in the extreme northwest of Namibia. Calculated ore reserves are estimated at approximately 6 million tonnes at 0.34 kg/t. However in a report written by B.A.Fletcher (General Mining), 1979, "**Detail I area has an estimated potential for approx 15 million tons of ore at a grade of approx 0.4 kg/t U3O8. However a large amount of drilling is required to prove the reserves**".

Size: 1,239 Km² (123,904 ha or 306,172 acres)

Geological Description: The succession of rock types in the area consist of rocks of the Damara sequence, which are unconformably overlain by Karoo sequence rocks. The Damara is made up of schists, gneisses and calc-silicates rocks equivalent to the Kuiseb formation. The Kuiseb formation is intruded by tectonic granites that are quite radioactive. It is thought that these granites are the source of the uranium mineralisation in the area.

Exploration Target and Mineralisation Model: The exploration target is a mineralized Dwyka and Engo formation. The mineralisation model would be similar to a sandstone-conglomerate and siltstone hosted epigenetic/diagenetic deposit of which the roll-front and pene-concordant type in the USA are best known.

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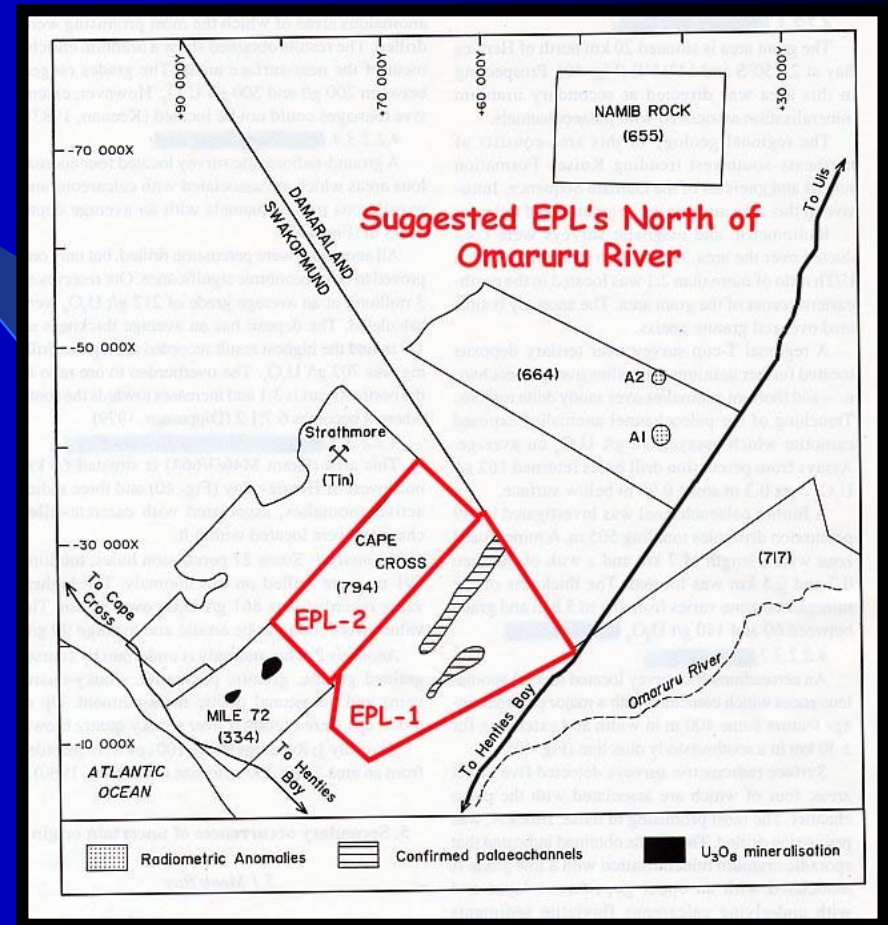
Engo Valley
Skeleton Coast
Namibia



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Project Name: Cape Cross - ERL -63

The area was held by Falconbridge, Rand Mines and General Mining in 1980, numerous anomalous zones were identified within well established palaeodrainage features, some extending for more than 30 kms. Drilling carried out in the area identified uranium in the form of carnotite.



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Project Name: Cape Cross - ERL - 63

General: This is the second most explored area of the four ERL's. Three mining companies have held EPL's in this area; this includes Rand Mines, General Mining and Falconbridge. All three of these companies carried out uranium exploration work in the area. The area is situated 20 km north of Henties Bay. Prospecting in this area was directed at secondary uranium mineralization associated with calcrete palaeochannels.

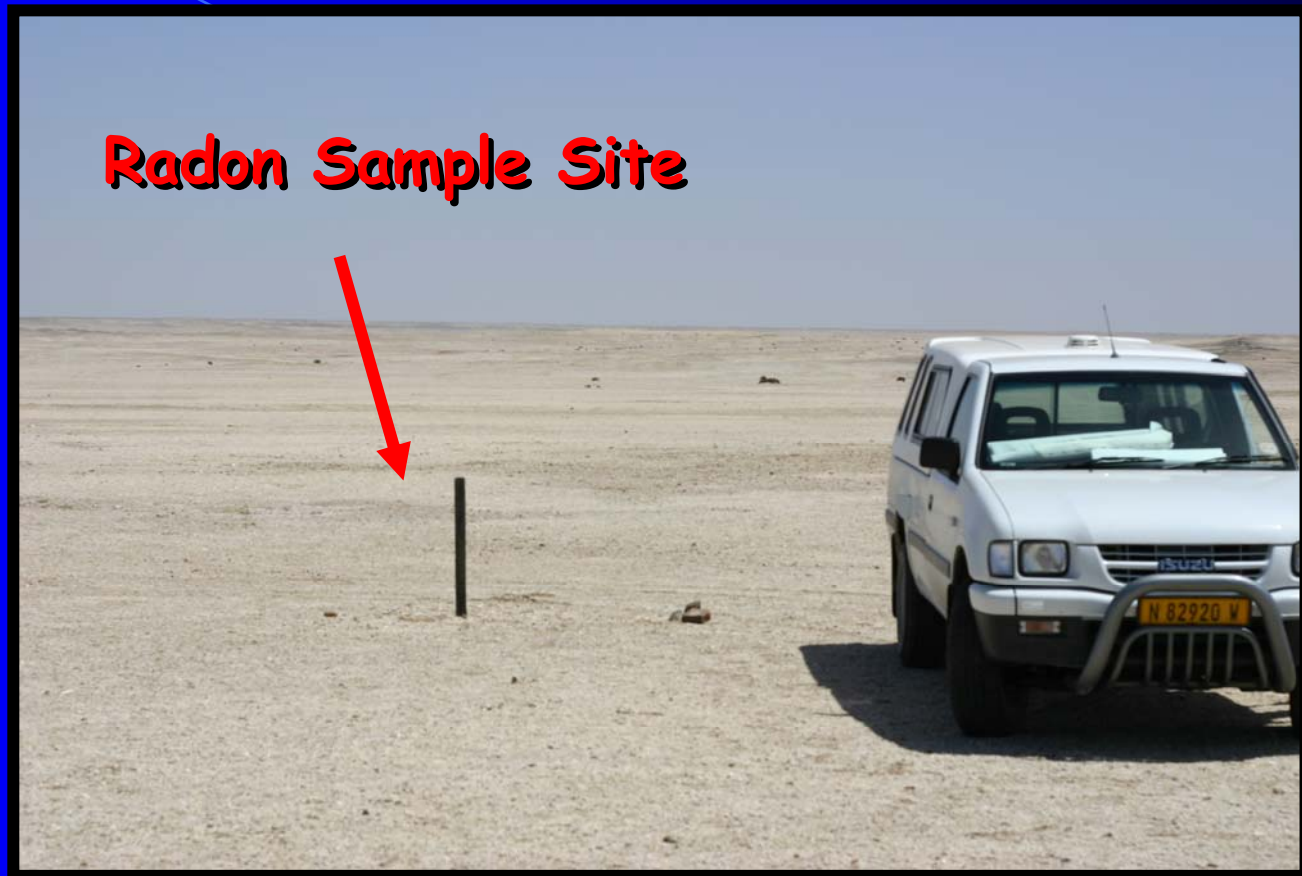
Size: 3,855 Km² (385,500 ha or 952,587 acres).

Geological Description: The area is characterized by a flat pediplain shallowly dissected by a westward draining recent drainage system. The palaeochannel system within the area consist of a crust of gypcrete underlain by calcrete and calcareous conglomerates. Trenching of the palaeochannels exposed **carnotite** (uranyl Vanadate). Assays from percussion drill holes returned 162 g/t U₃O₈ over 0.3 m some 0.95 m below surface. A further palaeochannel was investigated by 49 percussion drill holes totaling 505 m. A mineralized zone with a length of 7 kms and a width of between 0.2 and 0.5 kms was located. The thickness of the mineralized zone varies from 0.3 to 3.8 m and grade between 60 and 140 g/t. Further work is required.

Exploration Target and Mineralisation Model: The exploration target is a mineralized palaeochannel containing uranium mineralisation in the form of carnotite. The mineralisation model would best be described as **Langer Heinrich** (Paladin Resources) type deposit.

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Cape Cross Area - Uraniferous Calcretes



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Project Name: Aus -1 - ERL - 64

General: This area is located around the small town of Aus some 100 kms east of Luderitz.. It is a relatively unexplored area. It has the potential to host a **Langer Heinrich** (Paladin Resources) type deposit. The area has extensive calcrete deposits and the intrusive granites of the Tumuab unit, the Kubub granite gneiss and the Aus granite gneiss are potential sources of uranium. It is proposed that uranium weathered from these granites has been deposited in the calcretes as carnotite. A regional radon survey will be carried out shortly to locate possible mineralized areas.

Size: 3,276 Km² (327600 ha or 809,514 acres)

Geological Description: The area is located within the Khoichab depression and is characterized by a flat pediplain shallowly dissected by a westward draining recent drainage system. Calcrete palaeochannels are known to exist in the area. The area is surrounded by radioactive granites of the Sinclair formation. Intrusive granites of the Tumuab unit, the Kubub granite gneiss and the Aus granite gneiss are also present.

Exploration Target and Mineralization Model: The exploration target is a mineralized palaeochannel containing uranium mineralization in the form of carnotite. The mineralization model would best be described as **Langer Heinrich** (Paladin Resources) type deposit.

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Project Name: Warmbad-1 - ERL - 65

General: This is the largest of the four ERL's. The area is located in the extreme south of Namibia. This area is located along the north side of the Orange River. High radiation patterns extend over most of this area. Four uranium occurrences in the area have been identified. The exploration model is a **Rossing** type uranium occurrence exists.

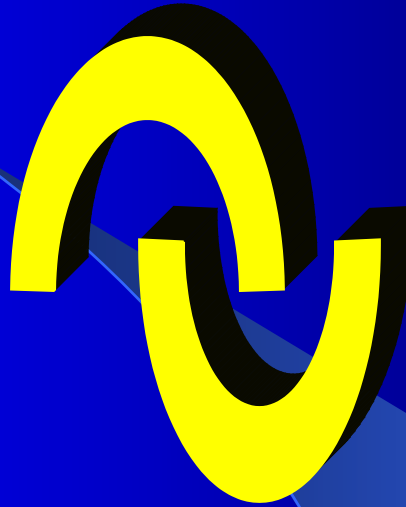
Size: approx 4,700 Km² (470000 ha or 1,161,391 acres)

Geological Description: The area is covered by igneous rocks of the Orange River Group and of the Namaqualand Metamorphic Belt, by Karoo sills and sediments and to a minor extent by sediments of the Nama Group and by alluvial deposits (Miller and Schalk, 1980). The Nama age shales sandstone and limestone of the Kuibis and Schwarzrand Subgroups build up on to the Biydeverwacht Plateau.

Exploration Target and Mineralisation Model: In terms of exploration targets, there exists the possibility of a **Rossing** equivalent. Rossing is a large Uranium Mine just outside of Swakopmund. The Rossing uranium deposit occurs in a migmatite zone, which contain uraniferous alaskitic pegmatites. In the Warmbad area the exploration targets are therefore **uraniferous alaskites**.

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Uranium

Thank You