EL 48 / 2004 Mt KERSHAW

ANNUAL REPORT ON

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES TO

OCTOBER 2010

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1. SUMMARY

This report details exploration work undertaken on EL 48 / 2004, Mt Kershaw during the period October 2009 to October 2010. The principal exploration targets sought within the licence area are Hellyer or Rosebery-type VHMS Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au massive sulphide deposits. There is also a view to investigate the possibility of Henty style Au occurrences, as previous explorers have done.

Due to unexpected corporate and financial conditions that affected OZ Minerals throughout 2008 and 2009, little work was conducted on many Tasmanian tenements. Restructuring of the company culminated in the formation of a new entity, Minerals and Metals Group Limited (MMG). All of MMG's Exploration activities continued to be disrupted for an extended period of time into 2010. Corporate level restructuring of priorities, company strategy and focus resulted in the re-invigoration of the Tasmanian exploration projects in late 2010.

No active field work was completed on EL 48 / 2004 during the reporting period, with the majority of work desk top studies designed to prioritize target areas and generate drill ready targets for the 2010-2011 field season.

2. KEYWORDS & LOCALITY

EL 48 / 2004; Mt Kershaw; Exploration up-side; Resource Extensions; Burns Peak, Southern Trenches; Thomas's Tunnel; Rosebery Fault.

Location map – Figure 1 attached. Location of EL 48 / 2004 including prospect and known resource locations.

3. INTRODUCTION

This report details exploration activities undertaken on EL 48 / 2004, Mt Kershaw during the period October 2009 to October 2010.

Access to the tenement is via Boco Road off the Murchison highway in the north and via the Chester mine track off the Bastyan Dam Road in the south. A small network of 4WD tracks developed for logging and previous mineral exploration extend from these main access points and provide access to the majority of the areas of interest.

MMG's main exploration target within EL 48 / 2004 is the Cambrian hosted Rosebery style Zn–Pb–Cu–Au rich VHMS mineralization and/or a Hellyer type mineralization

system hosted in the Mount Read Volcanic (MRV) belt. The tenement covers a generally N-S striking section of the MRV including the contact between the Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) and the overlying Southwell Subgroup – or lower Tyndall Group, separated by the units of the Holloway Andesite.

MMG recognize the potential of the Mt Kershaw tenement to provide additional mill feed for the Rosebery Mine and are reinvestigating the numerous small high grade resources previously extracted, including the Southern Trenches, Chester and Burns Peak prospects. MMG Exploration intend to assess if there may be extractible economic resources left in the ground at these localities as well as the possible existence of similar sized stand alone deposits within the area or extensions to known resource areas. A detailed data review process commenced in the latter part of this reporting period. In addition, similar geochemical signatures to Henty-style Au mineralization identified in historical partial leach soil data are under review. The ongoing data review process will delineate exploration upside to the Mt Kershaw tenement for follow up during field activities in the 2010 / 2011 field season.

4. LAND TENURE

EL 48 / 2004 Mt Kershaw (15 sq km) was granted to Zinifex Australia Limited on 23rd November 2005 for a period of 5 years. The location of the tenement is shown on Figure 1 (attached with this report). EL 48 / 2004 covers ground that fell vacant on the relinquishment of EL 35 / 2000 and EL 20 / 2001 previously held by Aurion Gold in 2003. The initial license area surrounded the mining lease 20M / 2000, held by Hercules Resources which has subsequently been surrendered.

On July 18th 2008 the name of Zinifex Australia Limited was changed to OZ minerals Australia Ltd as a result of a corporate merger between Zinifex Ltd and Oxiana Ltd. In June 2009, China Minmetals Non-Ferrous Metals Co Ltd, through its subsidiary Album Investment Pty Ltd, acquired a 100% indirect interest in MMG and all of its Tasmanian projects including the Mt Kershaw tenement holding from OZ Minerals Ltd.

Land covered by EL 48 / 2004 is all crown land designated as State Forest or informal reserves such as parts of the Burns Peak and Mt Kershaw Forest Reserve areas. All of the land within the tenement boundaries are available for exploration under the Mineral Resources Development Act, 1995.

2009 to 2010 was the last year of a five year administration period for this tenement. MMG is in a good financial position and intend to apply to MRT for the renewal of EL48 / 2004.

5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The basement lithologies in western Tasmania are Precambrian in age, comprising predominantly greenschist facies meta-sediments with minor basalt and dolerite. Higher-grade amphibolite and eclogite facies are also present within the Precambrian.

Cambrian volcanism and sedimentation developed on this Precambrian continental crust, and is subdivided into the Eo-Cambrian tholeiitic Crimson Creek Formation (CCF) and, the mid to late Cambrian predominantly calc-alkaline, Mt Read Volcanics (MRV).

The CCF was deposited in shallow but rapidly subsiding basins (Brown, 1986). The CCF consists of basaltic lavas and volcaniclastics, turbidites, carbonates, chert and minor evaporites.

Ultramafic cumulates and volcanic equivalents were thrust onto the CCF in the mid Cambrian (Crawford and Berry 1992). These rocks generate strong magnetic anomalies and outcrop within the Huskisson Syncline.

The MRV form a 200km long by 20km wide broadly north-south trending belt adjacent to and in some areas on lapping and intruding the Precambrian basement. The volcanics include intermediate to felsic lavas, sub-volcanic porphyries and granites, volcaniclastics and basement-derived sedimentary rocks. The MRV host six economically significant volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposits. Regional structures that subdivide the MRV are the Rosebery and Henty Faults.

The Mt Kershaw license is located at a regionally significant point within the central part of the MRV, where the main trend changes from north-south to northeast-southwest. The area also coincides with a regional lithological change where lithologies correlated with the Rosebery-Hercules sequence are juxtaposed with lithologies broadly correlated to the Sock Creek and Que-Hellyer sequences.

The MRV are overlain by a late Cambrian – early Ordovician marine and fluviatile sequence of quartzwacke, polymict sandstones, siltstones, shales and polymict conglomerates (Rosebery Group/Stitt Quartzite to the west of the MRV and Owen Group to the east; Corbett, 2002).

Cambrian volcanism and sedimentation was followed by predominantly basement derived Ordovician to Devonian age sedimentation, which includes sandstone and limestone.

At least two phases of regional compression were associated with the mid Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny (Keele, 1991). The development of folding, cleavage and regional thrusts in lower Palaeozoic rocks were associated with this event.

Deformation was followed by the extensive intrusion of Devonian to Carboniferous granitoids. The Devonian granites are associated with carbonate replacement Sn mineralisation at Renison Bell and Mount Bischoff, and the Pb Zn Ag vein deposits of Zeehan and, possibly, the Tullah Fields.

In the Quaternary extensive unconsolidated glacial and fluvioglacial deposits up to >100m thick accumulated (Augustinius and Nichol, 1999). These deposits now obscure parts of the Palaeozoic geology.

6. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The land area currently within the boundaries of EL 48 / 2004 has had a protracted exploration history dating back to the 1940's. A full account is summarized in MMG's 2009 annual report for EL 48 / 2004. For reference, the exploration history of the area is summarised here from 1980 to the present.

EL 5/1963. Comstaff Pty Ltd; BHP Ltd. 1980-1988

Work during this period initially focused on the east Chester (EAB) area, where additional gridding, mapping, C horizon soil sampling and geophysical surveys (ground magnetics, I.P, S.P) were completed (Hall and Pigott, 1980; Anderson, 1982). This work was followed up with the drilling of four diamond drillholes (EAB1 – EAB4) with the best result from EAB3: 6.2m @ 1.5% Zn from 36.8m (Shaw, 1983). A Dighem III survey was flown over all except the most southern part of EL48/2004 during 1983 (Dvorak, 1983) with no significant anomalies identified.

In 1984 a new grid was established across the Southern Trenches to Browns Tunnel area (EAF grid) and a program of geological mapping, C horizon auger sampling (including Au assays) and a UTEM survey was completed. Fifteen drillholes were drilled in the Browns Tunnel area (ESB1, EAF1-EAF14) to follow up elevated gold values returned from soil and channel sampling. A preliminary resource of 110,000t @ 18.8% Zn, 6.6% Pb, 1.3% Cu, 122 g/t Ag and 4.1g/t Au was calculated, based on intersections from five drillholes (Shaw and Roberts, 1985). An additional four drillholes were completed in the Thomas's Tunnel (EAF15-EAF16) and Southern Trenches areas (EAF17-EAF18). Narrow bands of massive sulphide were intersected in EAF15, EAF16 and EAF18 (Mroczek, 1985).

BHP Minerals entered into a JV with Comstaff and Preussag in 1985 and a program of regional BLEG drainage sampling was completed. Several historic drillholes at the Pinnacles area were surveyed with downhole Sirotem. No significant anomalies were identified however BHP reported difficulties with the Sirotem surveys due to self-response effects (Anon, 1986).

During 1986 - 1988, a significant program of mapping, relogging and data compilation was completed and an extensive UTEM survey across the entire area covered by EL 48/2004 commenced (173 line km). This survey concluded in late 1987 and several weak UTEM responses were identified. These anomalies along with several additional geological targets including the Hollway Pyrite Zone, Chester and West Mt Kershaw areas were followed up with a program of power auger geochemical sampling (811 auger holes for 1127m). No significant anomalies were reported (Anon, 1987). A program of Lead and Sulphur isotope analyses was completed from mineralisation from the Pinnacles, Chester, East Chester and Hollway areas (Anon, 1988).

EL 44/1988. Pasminco Ltd, Noranda Ltd, Plutonic Ltd. 1989-2001

The license area initially covered the entire area of EL48/2004 and was explored as the Burns Peak Joint Venture. Initial exploration comprised a compilation and review of all Comstaff/BHP geophysical surveys and open file geophysical data, relogging of historic drillcore, 1:1000 scale mapping at Southern Trenches to Leo's Find, compilation of historic geochemistry and the drilling of four diamond drillholes at Southern Trenches – Browns Tunnel (BPD 62 – BPD 65). DHEM surveys were completed on BPD62 – BPD65 and historic drillholes EAF 9, EAF 11 and EAF14 and trial Mise a la Masse and CSAMT surveys were completed (Rosenhain and Mathison, 1989).

In August 1990, Pasminco commenced management of the JV and collected new aeromagnetic and gravity data across the license area. Three additional drillholes were drilled north of Browns Tunnel (BPD66, BPD69 and BPD70), two drillholes north of Leo's Find (BPD71, BPD72) and four drillholes at Mt Kershaw - Chester (BPD67, BPD68, BPD73 and BPD74). Best result was 6m @ 3% Zn+Pb, 0.55g/t Au from BPD66. Petrographic and lithogeochemical data was obtained from selected drillcore samples (including some oxygen isotope data) and minor wacker and rockchip sampling was completed to the east of the Leo's Find area, to the northeast of Chester and in the Mt Kershaw area (Kirsner et al 1991; Lorrigan, 1990). Honours theses were produced by Coutts (1990) on the Hollway Andesite, Reid (1990) on the geology of the Burns Peak – Boco Rd area and Boda (1991) on the geology and structure of the Chester deposit.

During 1992-1993 two diamond drillholes were drilled at the Summit prospect, east of Leo's Find (BPD76, BPD77) and an additional two diamond drillholes were completed at Browns Tunnel (BPD78, BPD79). Best result was 9.0m @ 2.5% Cu in a stringer sulphide zone from BPD78. High grade sulphide clasts were reportedly intersected in BPD77. DHEM surveys were completed on BPD66, BPD69, BPD71-74 and BPD76-77 and lithogeochemistry was conducted, primarily from andesites from the Hollway and Browns Tunnel area in addition to felsic volcanics from Chester. Dipole-dipole IP data was collected at Hollway-Cone Hill and South Kershaw (largely south of EL 48/2004), which identified chargeability anomalies at both areas (Kirsner, 1992; Poltock et al, 1993).

A follow-up hole was drilled at the Summit prospect (BPD80) down dip from BPD77. Three additional diamond drillholes were completed at Browns Tunnel (BPD81, BPD82 and BPD85) and historic drillholes EAF2 and CP7 were extended. Best result was 0.5m @ 17.8% Zn, 8.3% Pb, 2.7% Cu and 15.5 g/t Au from BPD85. Drillhole BPD83 was drilled into the Hollway pyrite zone, which intersected a wide interval of intense silica-pyrite alteration. A Mise-a-la-Masse survey was completed on BPD78 at Browns Tunnel, ground magnetic traverses were completed on the Southern Trenches – Browns Tunnel area and DHEM surveys were completed on BPD78-85. Additional mapping was undertaken at the Cone Hill – Hollway area and MMI soil geochemistry was trialled in the Brown Tunnel to Shale Basin area. No significant anomalies were identified (Poltock and Saxon, 1994; Saxon, 1995).

In 1996, work at Browns Tunnel focused on assessing the potential for a near surface, open pittable resource and five shallow diamond drillholes were completed (BT1 – BT5). Relogging of historic drill core and additional petrography lead to a new geological interpretation and a provisional inferred resource for Lens 1 was calculated (190,000t @ 7.7% Zn, 2.8% Pb, 0.7% Cu, 0.98g/t Au and 48g/t Ag). Regridding of the Brown's Tunnel to Southern Trenches area was followed by ground magnetic traverses, soil sampling (583 samples) and mapping. At Southern Trenches rockchip sampling, trenching (seven trenches ST1 – ST7) and RC drilling (STRC1 – STRC7) was completed (Quayle and Dibben, 1996; Weber et al, 1997). Best result was 13m @ 11.7% Zn, 7.9% Pb, 9g/t Au and 0.6% Cu from STRC5. Additional mapping and rockchip sampling was undertaken at Cone Hill and IP and ground magnetic surveys were completed at Hollway (mainly east of EL48/2004; Quayle and Dibben, 1996). A review of previous data included digitizing previous open file and Pasminco geochemistry datasets (Weber et al, 1997).

The Brown's Tunnel resource was refined by an additional 11 diamond drillholes (001B – 008B, 011B – 013B) which resulted in an inferred resource of 90,000t @ 7.4% Zn, 1.9% Pb, 0.9g/t Au, 49g/t Au (Edwards et al, 1998). At Southern Trenches an additional four diamond drillholes (009B, 010B, 014B and 015B) resulted in an inferred resource of 10,000t @ 23.4% Zn, 18.3% Pb, 2.1% Cu, 12.1g/t Au and 96g/t Ag (Edwards et al, 1998). Metallurgical testwork indicated that the Southern Trenches and Browns Tunnel mineralisation was suitable for the Rosebery mill. An orientation partial leach soil survey line was completed across Southern Trenches and five additional lines of soil samples were collected for partial leach analysis south of the Southern Trenches / Cone Hill area. Dipole-dipole IP data was also collected from these five lines.

Following a pre-feasibility review, Pasminco concluded that the Browns Tunnel deposit was un-economic and Hercules Resources entered into an arrangement with Pasminco. An additional five shallow diamond drillholes were completed at Southern Trenches (STM1 – STM5, also referred to as 016B – 020B), which confirmed the earlier Pasminco resource. The Southern Trenches to Leo's Find area was then incorporated into ML 20M/2000 (Edwards and Parfrey, 1999; Edwards and Denwer, 2000).

The southern part of the license was relinquished and additional partial leach soil sampling was completed to the immediate south of Southern Trenches (538 samples). Several anomalies were identified and a shallow diamond drillhole (STD1) was drilled to test a partial leach anomaly, intersecting minor base metal mineralisation (1.0m @ 2.0% Zn from 76m). An honours thesis on the isotopic systematics of the Southern Trenches area was submitted (Woolford, 2000). A small program of partial leach soil sampling in the Leo's Find – Summit area (163 samples) was completed during 2001 following which the license was relinquished (McNeill 2001).

EL 21/1998. Pasminco Exploration. 1998-1999

The license comprised part of the relinquished part of EL44/1988, predominantly west of the Rosebery Fault in the southwestern part of EL48/2004. Exploration on EL21/1998 was contiguous with exploration on the neighbouring EL44/1988 and comprised a dipole-dipole IP survey and limited partial leach soil sampling (35 samples). No

significant anomalies were identified and the license was subsequently relinquished (Parfrey and Simpson, 1999).

EL 35/2000. AurionGold Exploration Pty Ltd. 2001-2003

This license covered the southern part of EL48/2004, south of Cone Hill and west of Chester. Exploration conducted by AurionGold comprised relogging of historic drillholes from the Chester area, compilation of drilling, soil and rockchip data and reprocessing of Pasminco IP data. A program of PIMA, XRD and lithogeochemistry of drillcore samples was also completed (Vicary, 2002). Several recommendations were made however the license was relinquished after AurionGold was taken over by Placer Dome.

EL 20/2001 AurionGold Exploration Pty Ltd. 2001-2003

EL20/2001 covered the northern part of EL48/2004, surrounding ML 20M/2000. Exploration work by AurionGold comprised reprocessing of Pasminco IP data (in conjunction with EL35/2000) and the collection of C horizon soil samples in the northeastern part of the license (35 samples). Similarly to EL35/2000, the license was relinquished following a corporate takeover of AurionGold (Vicary, 2003).

EL 48/2004 Zinifex Exploration 2004+

EL48/2004 was granted to continue the focus of exploration close to the Rosebery Mine Lease and along strike of the Rosebery Fault system. A geological compilation of the northern portion of the licence and relogging of historic drilling in this area was conducted by Dr Keith Corbett as documented in Skirka, 2007. Parts of this area were sampled for partial leach analysis (564 samples) and reported in Hicks, 2007. The work by Dr Corbett in 2006 continued into the second year of the licence, and this further work is also described in Hicks, 2007.

The partial leach soil sampling assays illustrated some typical problems with this method, but through this there are 3 areas of anomalous responses. Two of these areas sit over known mineralisation (and have not been recommended for additional follow-up) and the third is on a separate lease.

The only recommendation of this work was to extend the sampling to the south, past a single point anomaly on line 5383000mN, which may overly the southern extension of the Burns Peak shear zone.

Hicks, 2008, describes a phase of work that included a review and re-interpretation of the historic IP data collected in the 1990's across the entire tenement by Pasminco. This comprised partial leach soil sampling across new and refurbished gridlines in the southern portion of the licence – 809 samples, plus 39 standard and duplicates and an airborne EM (VTEM) survey.

Results from the soil sampling program indicate that the best anomalies are multi-element features to the south of the Chester deposit in poorly defined Tyndall Group lithologies. IP features are considered coincident with these soil anomalies. The VTEM survey detected an anomalous response in early and mid times adjacent to the Chester deposit which has support from the IP data and nearby partial leach soil anomalism.

7. WORK COMPLETED 2009 TO 2010

Work completed during this reporting period, October 2009 to October 2010, was largely restricted to data compilation and desk top studies of geology, geochemistry and geophysical data. Minor field checking for data confirmation was undertaken.

During the later part of 2010, MMG has continued to actively investigate all possible Rosebery mill feed options. As part of this program, areas with previously extracted resources or inferred resource potential within the Mt Kershaw tenement will be re-assessed.

8. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND FORWARD PLANS

It is recommended that the full review of the Mt Kershaw tenement continues with the aim of identifying potential extensions to known resource areas and to identify new prospect areas. Preliminary indications from the review to date identify a number of features that remain unclear or poorly understood. Examples of areas for further investigation include the nature and significance of the Burns Peak Shear Zone, which requires a detailed structural study over the entire area. Also recommended are studies to elucidate the role of felsic rocks intercalated with the Hollway Andesite and Cone Hill area (as indicated in Corbett, 2005 and Skirka, 2007) to improve the geological understanding of the project area. In addition, the Rosebery host sequence has been identified in the Hallway Creek area adjacent to and east of the Rosebery Fault. Detailed mapping and sampling of this area is anticipated with diamond drill follow up pending outcomes.

MMG intend to complete a full project review over EL 48 / 2004 leading up to the 2010 – 2011 field season. Field checking via detailed mapping of geology surrounding known resource areas is aimed to delineate drill targets to identify small scale resource extensions. The project review is also aimed to result in the generation of new Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag and Au prospective areas.

9. ENVIRONMENT REHABILITATION

There was no field work completed on EL 48 / 2004 during this reporting period so limited environmental rehabilitation was undertaken. Drainage structures of some small sections of track were maintained.

10. EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure for all work undertaken by MMG during this reporting period October 2009 to October 2010 was mostly of an administration nature. The total expenditure for the period was $ 39,237. This surpasses the quoted minimum

expenditure commitment of $14,000 placed on this tenement for this reporting period. A detailed break down of the years expenditure is given below.

Cost Element	AUD
TOTAL COSTS	39,237.00
OPERATING COSTS	39,237.00
PERSONNEL	33,773.00
CONTRACT FIELD SUPPORT	0.00
GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS	0.00
TRACK CUTTING & GRIDDING	180.00
GEOCHEMICAL	0.00
DRILLING	0.00
OTHER CONTRACTORS	0.00
STORES/SUPPLIES	201.00
VEHICLES, PLANT & MAINTENANCE	1,001.00
LAND & ENVIRONMENT	559.00
EQUIPMENT HIRE	0.00
DEPRECIATION, OFFICE & SUNDRY	3,523.00

MMG plan to spend at least a similar sum on the Mt Kershaw tenement in the next year. However, the figure could be substantially more pending outcomes of the current data review and target generation process that are aiming to delineate drill targets and the potential collection of airborne remote sensing surveys over the tenement.

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