



XSTRATA ZINC ORE RESERVES & MINERAL RESOURCES

October 2009

Xstrata Zinc has adopted the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code), 2004 Edition, as its standards for all public reports of Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves and Exploration Results.

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement at 30th of June 2009 is consistent with the JORC Code and it's based on the Guidelines for "The Estimation and Public Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Xstrata Zinc", Version 21/01/2008.

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource information in the tables below is based on information compiled by Competent Persons (as defined by the JORC Code).

Each of the Competent Persons has the appropriate professional membership and the relevant experience in relation to the Mineral Resources and/or Ore Reserves being reported by them to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. The Competent Persons have consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources figures in the following tables are as at 30 June 2009.

Metric units are used throughout. All data is presented on a 100% asset basis. All tonnes and grade information has been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty in the estimates; there may therefore be small differences in the totals. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce Ore Reserves.

Commodity prices and exchange rates used to estimate the economic viability of Ore Reserves are based on long term forecasts applied at the time the estimate was calculated.

This statement has been reviewed, extracted and compiled by Ignacio Seebold, Xstrata Zinc (ICOG-EurGeol).

Xstrata Zinc - Reserves and Resources (total mine basis)

As at 30th June 2009

Name of Operation	% ownership	Mining Method	Commodity	Ore Reserves		Mineral Resources			Competent person*
				Proved (Mt)	Probable (Mt)	Measured (Mt)	Indicated (Mt)	Inferred (Mt)	
Zinc Lead Australia - June 2009									
Mount Isa	100.0%								
Black Star Open Cut (a)		OC	Ore	11.8	24.4	30.6	5.7	5	BS/MS
			% Zinc	4.8%	5.1%	5.2%	4.7%	5%	
			% Lead	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%	4%	
			Silver g/t	50	67	65	55	70	
Mount Isa Open Pit - Excl. Black Star (b)		OC	Ore	-	-	84.0	73.0	90	MS
			% Zinc			4.1%	3.9%	4%	
			% Lead			3.5%	3.3%	3%	
			Silver g/t			80	78	80	
George Fisher (c)	100.0%								
George Fisher South (Hilton) Orebodies		UG	Ore	12.7	7.7	34.6	12.7	16	ACh/LN
			% Zinc	7.6%	7.6%	9.3%	9.3%	9%	
			% Lead	5.4%	5.8%	6.6%	6.1%	6%	
			Silver g/t	122	124	145	123	120	
George Fisher North Orebodies		UG	Ore	12.0	34.9	19.8	55.6	47	ACh/LN
			% Zinc	8.7%	8.1%	10.1%	8.9%	9%	
			% Lead	4.7%	3.9%	4.8%	3.8%	5%	
			Silver g/t	87	68	86	65	80	
Handlebar Hill Open Cut (primary)		OC	Ore	1.9	0.8	4.3	4.2	4	BS/MS
			% Zinc	7.9%	6.2%	7.1%	6.1%	6%	
			% Lead	2.6%	2.1%	2.6%	2.0%	2%	
			Silver g/t	42	37	39	34	40	
(oxide)		OC	Ore	0.5	-	0.5	0.3	-	BS/MS
			% Zinc	0.4%		0.4%	0.5%		
			% Lead	8.5%		8.5%	4.6%		
			Silver g/t	89		89	64		
Lady Loretta (d)	75.0%	UG	Ore	-	-	7.5	5.1	1	PB
			% Zinc			17.4%	16.3%	17%	
			% Lead			6.7%	4.7%	5%	
			Silver g/t			105	84	86	
McArthur River (e)	100.0%								
Open Cut		OC	Ore	32.7	12.2	111.5	27.2	-	SP/DH
			% Zinc	10.3%	6.8%	11.4%	9.5%		
			% Lead	4.5%	3.5%	4.8%	5.7%		
			Silver g/t	46	34	48	55		
Woyzbun South Zone		UG	Ore	-	-		8.3	-	SP/DH
			% Zinc				14.0%		
			% Lead				5.6%		
			Silver g/t				58		
Total Zinc Lead Australia			Ore	71.6	80.0	292.8	192.1	163	
			% Zinc	8.5%	6.9%	8.4%	7.3%	6%	
			% Lead	4.4%	3.9%	4.5%	4.1%	4%	
			Silver g/t	67	68	74	72	83	

Name of Operation	% ownership	Mining Method	Commodity	Ore Reserves		Mineral Resources			Competent person*
				Proved (Mt)	Probable (Mt)	Measured (Mt)	Indicated (Mt)	Inferred (Mt)	
Zinc Lead Canada - June 2009									
Brunswick Mine (f)	100.0%	UG	Ore	6.2	2.2	9.3	1.3	-	PB/MV
			% Zinc	8.4%	7.6%	9.1%	8.5%		
			% Lead	3.4%	3.0%	3.6%	3.3%		
			% Copper	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%		
			Silver g/t	104	84	110	91		
Perseverance (g)	100.0%	UG	Ore	3.3	0.1	4.1	-	-	ACo/Aco
			% Zinc	13.7%	9.6%	13.7%			
			% Copper	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%			
			Silver g/t	30	36	30			
			Gold g/t	0.3	0.3	0.4			
Bracemac-McLeod (h)	100.0%	UG	Ore	-	-	-	3.6	1	Aco
	Subject to agreement with JV partner		% Zinc				11.5%	1%	
			% Copper				1.6%	2%	
			Silver g/t				30	12	
			Gold g/t				0.5	0.2	
Total Zinc Lead Canada			Ore	9.5	2.3	13.4	4.9	1	
			% Zinc	10.2%	7.7%	10.5%	10.7%	1%	
			% Lead	2.2%	2.9%	2.5%	0.9%	-	
			% Copper	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%	2%	
			Silver g/t	78	82	86	46	12	
			Gold g/t	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	
Zinc Lead Ireland - June 2009									
Pallas Green (i)	76.4%	UG	Ore	-	-			11	Aco
			% Zinc					10%	
			% Lead					2%	
			Silver g/t						
Total Xstrata Zinc			Ore	81.1	82.3	306.2	197.0	175	
			% Zinc	8.7%	6.9%	8.5%	7.4%	6%	
			% Lead	4.1%	3.9%	4.4%	4.0%	4%	
			% Copper	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%	
			Silver g/t	69	68	75	71	77	

* Competent Person for Mineral Resource / Competent Person for Ore Reserve

NOTES:

All Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates in the table represent the position at 30 June 2009.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis

Rounding to two significant figures has been applied generally to tonnage and grade estimates with rounding to one significant figure applied in most cases to Inferred mineral Resources.

In this table, where both Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are reported, the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserves.

The term 'Ore Reserves', as defined in Clause 28 of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code), December 2004 edition, has the same meaning as 'Mineral Reserves' as defined in The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

The CIM Definition Standards are incorporated, by reference, in the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Competent Persons

MS = Max Shawcross, Xstrata Zinc, (AusIMM)(1)
BS = Bryant Schwengler, Xstrata Zinc, (AIG)(2)
ACh = Aslam Chapri, Xstrata Zinc, (AIG)(1)
LN = Leigh Neindorf (AusIMM)(2)
PB = Pierre Bernard, P.Geo., Xstrata Zinc, (APEGNB)(1)(2)
SP = Stephen Pevely, Xstrata Zinc, (AusIMM)(1)
DH = Drew Herbert, AMDAD Pty Ltd, (AusIMM)(2)
MV = Martin Verreault, P.Eng., Xstrata Zinc, (APEGNB)(2)
ACo = Aline Côté, Xstrata Zinc, (OGQ)(1)(2)

(1) Competent Person for Mineral Resource Statement, (2) Competent Person for Ore Reserve Statement.

These statements are based on and accurately reflect information compiled by the Competent Persons named in the table. Except D.Herbert (Australian Mine Design & Development Pty Ltd) all Competent Persons are employees of Xstrata Zinc. Each of the Competent Persons has the appropriate professional membership and the relevant experience in relation to the Mineral Resources and/or Ore Reserves being reported by them to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC

Code). The Competent Persons have consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

MOUNT ISA, Queensland

(a) Black Star Open Cut

- Lead-zinc-silver mineralisation occurs in galena and sphalerite-rich bedding parallel horizons in dolomitic and variably carbonaceous pyritic shales and siltstone.
- Mineral Resource categorisation is based on assessment of orebody continuity, structural complexity and adequacy of data coverage.
- The Black Star Open Cut resource is additional to the Isa Open Pit resource.
- The Mineral Resource estimate is based on a block model built with grade interpolation by ordinary kriging reporting to blocks with dimensions of 6mE x 15mN x 8mRL.
- The resource mineralisation occurs inside a designed Stage 7 pit based on a pit optimisation (in Whittle) utilising Measured & Indicated resource blocks and is reported above a 25 NSR (Net Smelter Return).
- The NSR is calculated on a recoverable payable basis, taking lead, zinc and silver grades, metallurgical recoveries, prices and realisation costs into account.
- Potential revenue from the oxidised portion of the silver, lead, zinc mineralisation has not been used in the optimisation nor has this mineralisation been reported as Mineral Resource.
- A total of 2.3 million tonnes were depleted from the Ore Reserves in the 12 months to 30th June 2009 due to on going mining operations.

(b) Isa Open Pit

- Lead-zinc-silver mineralisation occurs in galena and sphalerite-rich bedding parallel horizons in dolomitic and variably carbonaceous pyritic shales and siltstone. Approximately 85% of the lead-zinc-silver resource is primary sulphide, the remainder being considered as transitional (mixed primary sulphide and secondary oxide/carbonate) mineralisation.
- The Black Star Open Cut Resource has been removed from the Isa Open Pit and is reported separately.
- Mineral Resource categorisation is based on assessment of orebody continuity, structural complexity and adequacy of data coverage.
- Pit optimisation was conducted using Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, and a pit shell was generated. Mineral Resources have been reported inside this pit shell using a cut off 25 NSR (AUD/tonne) net smelter return (NSR) cut-off.
- The NSR is calculated on a recoverable payable basis, taking lead, zinc and silver grades, metallurgical recoveries, prices and realisation costs into account.
- Potential revenue from the oxidised portion of the silver, lead, zinc mineralisation has not been used in the optimisation nor has this mineralisation been reported as Mineral Resource.
- The Cu resource inside the Isa Open Pit has not been included here, as it is reported elsewhere by the Copper Business Unit.

(c) GEORGE FISHER, Queensland

George Fisher North & South Orebodies

- Lead-zinc-silver mineralisation occurs in galena- and sphalerite-rich bedding parallel horizons in dolomitic and variably carbonaceous pyritic shales and siltstones.
- The Mineral Resource estimate is based on grade interpolated by ordinary kriging using the easting offset method and reporting to blocks 2mE x 5mN x 5mRL.
- Mineral Resource is reported for Measured, Indicated and Inferred resource blocks above a 69.0 (AUD\$/Tonne) NSR (Net Smelter Return).
- Mine production totalling 3.2 million tonnes at 3.7 % Pb, 7.7 % Zn and 79 g/t Ag depleted the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources.
- Orebody re-interpretation, re-modelling and reclassification of the Identified Mineral Resources were completed on the basis of additional geological information and operating experience during the year. Classification is based on assessment of orebody continuity, structural complexity and adequacy of data coverage.
- Ore reserves are based on a 69.0 (AUD/Tonne) net smelter return (NSR) cut-off.
- Total ore reserve tonnage increased by 6.8 million tonnes (11%) due to change in economic assumptions, additional drilling, improved resource to reserve conversion and orebody re-interpretation.
- 2009 reserve Zinc, Lead and Silver grades were (4% , 2% and 4% respectively) lower than 2008 grades.
- Stope geotechnical performance in C and D ore bodies was continually monitored in 2008/09. Modified Dilution Graph, RQD Plots & Stable Beam Theory based stope designs were used in C and D ore bodies. Historical dilution values were used where limited geotechnical data was available.

Handlebar Hill Open Cut

- Lead-zinc-silver mineralisation occurs in galena and sphalerite-rich bedding parallel horizons in dolomitic and variably carbonaceous pyritic shales and siltstone.
- Mineral Resource categorisation is based on assessment of orebody continuity, structural complexity and adequacy of data coverage.
- The resource mineralisation occurs inside a designed Stage 4 pit based on a pit optimisation (in Whittle) utilising Measured, Indicated and Inferred resource blocks and is reported above a 23 NSR (Net Smelter Return) in Stage 2 and 27 NSR in Stage 4.
- The mining reserve occurs inside a designed Stage 2 pit based on a pit optimisation (in Whittle) utilising Measured & Indicated resource blocks and is reported above a 23 NSR (Net Smelter Return).
- The Mineral Resource estimate is based on two blocks models built with grade interpolation by ordinary kriging reporting. Block dimensions for the immediate Handlebar Hill pit area are 2.5mE x 5mN x 4mRL (in areas of dense Reverse Circulation grade control drilling in addition to initial resource/exploration drilling) while block dimensions for estimation surrounding the Handlebar Hill pit area are 5mE x 15mN x 8mRL.
- Material from the oxidised portion of the mineralisation has been reported as a Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve following confirmation of an acceptable treatment path.
- A total of 1.3 million tonnes were depleted from the Ore Reserves in the 12 months to 30th June 2009 due to on going mining operations.

(d) LADY LORETTA, Queensland

- Lead-zinc-silver mineralisation occurs in a galena and sphalerite rich massive sulphide lens located in carbonaceous pyritic shales and siltstones. The deposit is structurally complex and consists of a tight syncline dislocated by few major faults. The deeper and high grade portion of the deposit (known as the 'Keel' area) reaches 480 meters below the surface.

- Discovered in 1969 by surface diamond drilling, the deposit has been explored from underground in 1986-1988 via a 468 m deep shaft. Extensive additional surface exploration diamond drilling was performed in 1999 and 2000 by Noranda Pacific Pty Ltd in joint venture with Buka Minerals Pty Limited.
- A 3D geological model is based on 246 surface exploration drill holes and 153 underground drill holes. A geostatistical analysis was conducted and a block model generated by Snowden Mining Consultants in April 2000. With this block model, a preliminary mining plan has been completed in October 2000 by Australian Mining Consultants Pty Limited (AMC). Mineral Resources shown in the above table represent the in-situ contents of AMC's 443 planned stopes with no dilution and mining recovery factor applied.
- A feasibility study was completed by Noranda in December 2000 but the project remained essentially idle from 2001 to 2005. A project review and gap analysis was conducted in 2006. This review included an update of the Mineral Resource estimate with the assistance of Snowden Mining Consultants. This update was based on a revised geological model which included few metallurgical test holes drilled from April to July 2000 and some adjustments to diamond drill hole collar coordinates. Resource confidence categorisation was also revisited and the Mineral Resources were breakdown into five different metallurgical ore-types. A NI 43-101 compliant technical report was produced in March 2007. Two additional diamond drill holes were drilled on the deposit in April 2007 for further metallurgical testing.
- The Mineral Resources estimate is based on a Net Smelter Return (NSR) cut-off of 35\$US.
- The Lady Loretta deposit is owned 75% by Noranda Pacific Pty Ltd (wholly owned by Xstrata plc) and at 25% by Buka Minerals Limited (wholly owned by Cape Lambert Iron Ore Ltd).

(e) McARTHUR RIVER, Northern Territory

- Probable Reserves have been depleted by a total of 1.8 million tonnes at 10.2% Zn, 4.5%Pb and 40 g/t Ag of reconciled production that was mined within the 2008-2009 reporting period.
- As of 1 July 2005, all identified mineral resources and reserves tabulated here, except for Woyzbun South, are reported within a designed ultimate Pit Shell (Stg8_r3.00t) and there is a reasonable prospect that these resources will be mined at some stage in the future by open pit methods. This is based on an optimised shell assuming mining at 3.5Mtpa, to produce a zinc concentrate, which is then refined using the Albion Process. Resources that fall outside the Pit Shell (Stg8-r3.00t), other than Woyzbun South, are not reported.
- The Reserves include 177kt of high grade transitional 2-5 orebodies which has been successfully treated since the commencement of open pit mining.
- The Reserves include 12.0Mt of Primary 6, 7 and 8 orebody mineralisation @ 6.8% Zn. This material is currently uneconomic. However, it has been assumed that prices and metallurgical recoveries will improve sufficiently after 2009 to returns this mineralisation to ore status, and so it has been included in the Reserves for mining from March 2010 onwards.
- Measured Resources are now classified as 2, 2/3, 3, 4 and 5 orebodies based on 14 years of continuous underground and open cut mining, milling and reconciliation of those ore bodies.
- Indicated Resources now include all remaining metallurgically complex transitional 2,3, 4 & 5 orebodies and lower grade primary 6-8 orebodies.
- Dilution has been factored in at rates from 10% to 20% taking into consideration the geometry of the ore zone (widths, dip and faulting), and the presence of voids. A mining recovery of 95% has been estimated.
- Woyzbun South resources are classified as indicated and it assumed they will be mined at the end of the ultimate pit shell mine life by underground extraction.
- Zinc-lead-silver mineralisation occurs predominantly as ultra fine bedding parallel sphalerite and galena rich bands hosted by dolomitic and carbonaceous pyritic siltstones, graded beds and chaotic debris flow breccias.

(f) BRUNSWICK MINE, New Brunswick

- Lead-zinc-copper-silver mineralisation occurs in complexly deformed massive sulphide lenses, rich in galena and sphalerite (with minor chalcopyrite) and hosted in sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The deposit extends from surface to a depth of 1,150 meters. The mine has been in continuous commercial production since 1964. Historical production at 30 June 2009 is 125.3 Mt at 8.8 %Zn, 3.5 %Pb, 0.4 %Cu and 103 g/t Ag. Current underground mining method is open stoping with delayed paste back fill.
- Total mine production for the second half of 2008 and the first half of 2009 was 3.36Mt at 8.8 %Zn, 3.5 %Pb, 0.4 %Cu and 104 g/t Ag. However, the Ore Reserves decreased only by 1.5 Mt from 30 June 2008 to 30 June 2009 mainly due to upgrade of Mineral Resource blocks to Ore Reserve status and stope optimization. An extensive engineering study and economical analysis has been in progress since 2006 in order to screen the most potential Resource blocks among all the mining remnants.
- The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are based on 3D geological and grade-NSR block models derived from 350 surface diamond drill holes, over 9,300 underground drill holes and extensive underground geological mapping. Reconciliation between 'run-of-mine' grade and 'mill head' grade for the period of 1 January 2003 to 30 June 2009 was very good (8.66 %Zn mined according to the model compared to 8.65 %Zn actually milled) reflecting the robustness of the Ore Reserves estimates.
- Total Identified Mineral Resources represent 297 individual blocks of mineralisation located from the 225 m level down to the 1125 m level. Mineral Resource confidence categorization (measured vs indicated) is essentially based on 1) the density of diamond drilling information, 2) the availability of geological mapping at the under cuts and/or over cuts and 3) the thickness, continuity and interpreted structural complexities of the mineralisation.
- Included in the Mineral Resources, the Ore Reserves consist of 215 individual stopes designed at various levels of engineering and located in 21 mining zones. Average expected external dilution for stopes is 11.1% while average expected mining recovery for stopes is 83.5 %. A total of 35 of these 215 stopes consist of Measured Mineral Resources converted to Probable Ore Reserves due to "modifying factors" such as technical risks, sequencing uncertainties ("tail end" stopes) or marginal profitability. Seven (7) designed stopes were classified as non-economical (NSR values below the cut-off). A total of 75 additional blocks remain categorized as Additional Mineral Resources to the Ore Reserves.
- Average Net Smelter Return (NSR) value of the Ore Reserves is CDN\$ 123 per tonne. There are 3 geo-metallurgical ore types with different NSR models. Variable short to mid-term NSR parameters (in particular the metal prices and exchange rate assumptions) were used to evaluate the Ore Reserve stopes scheduled for years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Xstrata Group Business Development assumptions 2009Q2). NSR cut-off used vary as well from CDN\$ 73 to CDN\$ 77 per tonne which represent the forecasted total operating cost per tonne. Life-of-Mine plan currently extends to early 2012.

(g) PERSEVERANCE, Quebec

- The Perseverance resource comprises three separate and distinct Archean-age polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (Perseverance, Equinox and Perseverance West).

- The bulk of the zinc-copper-silver mineralisation is present as banded massive sulphides composed predominately of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcocopyrite and pyrrhotite. Less abundant sulphides are also present as stringer stockwork in adjacent alteration zones.
- Discovered by Noranda Inc in 2000, through an airborne geophysical survey campaign, the Perseverance Deposit was defined from surface, to an Indicated and Measured level of confidence that covers 90% of the Resource.
- A 3-D geological model was re-built from the 2009 and 2001 diamond drill holes totalling 101,196m. A geostatistical analysis and a block model were generated by Snowden Mining Consultants in September of 2001 and by Xstrata in 2009. Neither the geological models nor the resource block models integrated geological data from the 2001 metallurgical and geotechnical drilling programs, because the metallurgical and geotechnical drill holes were bulk assayed on a hole-by-hole basis to conserve sample weight, and were drilled after the block models were created.
- Total mine production for the second half of 2008 and the first half of 2009 was 0,9 Mt at 14.10 %Zn and 1.05 %Cu. However, the Ore Reserves decreased by an additional 0.7 Mt due to lower than expected SG values, based on the 2001 and 2009 diamond drilling data.
- The above mentioned resources are based upon a 3.5% Zn equivalent grade cut-off.
- The above mentioned reserves are based upon a US\$ 57.5 net smelter return (NSR) cut-off. An averaged 93% recovery factor has been applied. The reserves encompass, in average, 9.2% of internal dilution and 10% of external dilution.

(h) BRACEMAC - MCLEOD, Quebec

- The Bracemac - McLeod deposit comprises five massive sulphide ore bodies and two copper rich stringer zones located 4–5 km southeast of Xstrata's Mattagami Lake Mine site offices and mill. These lenses are Archean-age polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.
- The Bracemac - McLeod lenses are part of the same extensive alteration zone, known for a long time, which affects systematically the Watson Lake rhyolite and locally the upper units. The lenses form a stacked sequence interpreted as resulting from reactivation of an hydrothermal system along a syn-volcanic structure.
- The initial "Indicated" resource estimate done by Xstrata for the Bracemac-McLeod deposit, was done using a 2D polygonal method. This estimate was validated with a 3D "nearest neighbour" block model.
- The Bracemac - McLeod project is owned 100% by Xstrata Canada Corporation. Donner Metals Ltd is presently vesting the option to earn a 50% interest in it. But Xstrata Zinc can increase its interest to 65% once the feasibility study is completed in 2010.

(i) PALLAS GREEN, Limerick Ireland

- The Tobermalug zone consists of an almost continuous body of basal Waulsortian Reef, breccia hosted, massive / semi-massive sulphide mineralisation.
- The major sulphide species are, pyrite, sphalerite and galena with minor marcasite. Pyrite occurs as massive banded, plumose and colloform masses, that have often been subjected to a series of breccia events. Sphalerite ranges in colour from very pale grey to reddish brown, but the main style is fine grained and very pale brown. The sphalerite occurs as fine disseminations, blebs, angular clasts, massive banded / laminated and colloform laminated.
- The initial "Inferred" resource estimate done by Xstrata for Tobermalug was done with a 3D model based on "Inverse Distance Weight" (IDW).
- The Pallas Green project is owned 76.4% by Xstrata Zinc Ireland Ltd and at 23.6% by Minco plc.