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**SEPTEMBER 2009 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT**

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**20 October 2009**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

***Wonarah, Australia (100% Interest)***

- Wonarah, Rock Phosphate Project aggressively advanced towards completion of feasibility and input for permitting.
- High grade rock is being bulk sampled from mid October to provide test product to potential customers and for input into mining feasibility completion.
- Drill out of potential Direct Shipping Ore (“DSO”) is scheduled to be completed by the end of November. DSO and total resource estimates to be revised by year end.

***Namibian Marine (42.5% Direct Interest)***

- The Namibian Marine Phosphate Project is being assessed by a Scoping Study.
- The resource position in Namibia was increased substantially to an estimated 1.58 billion tonnes at 18.8% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (combined Inferred and Indicated resource categories).

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## ROCK PHOSPHATE

### *THE GLOBAL ROCK PHOSPHATE MARKET AND MINEMAKERS' INTENDED POSITION WITHIN IT*

Phosphate is an essential component in agriculture for which there is no substitute. Minemakers is in the unique position of having two of the world's largest undeveloped phosphate projects in its portfolio, giving the Company the opportunity to establish itself as a world stature supplier to the global phosphate market and to become involved in downstream processing of higher value phosphate products. The geographic diversity of its intended production centres will enable Minemakers to market to most corners of the agricultural world.

The Global Financial Crisis has impacted strongly upon phosphate demand and pricing. In the middle of 2008, phosphate prices attained record levels of approximately US\$450 per tonne FOB Morocco. They have retreated substantially from this position and, at the time of writing, were around US\$110 per tonne, having apparently begun to recover from lows of US\$90 per tonne. Interestingly, this is still double the price which had prevailed for many years until the dramatic price increases of last year. The world's major fertiliser manufacturers are essentially unanimous in their outlook that demand is likely to increase in the future. This will be driven both by a return to normal demand and growth levels, but also because at present farmers are not applying sufficient fertiliser to maintain soil nutrients at the levels necessary for optimum agricultural output. Experts predict that there will have to be a catch-up application of fertilisers if the world is to continue to grow sufficient agricultural crops to meet future growth demands. So, while the Company will need to ride out the current period of relatively low prices, it is optimistic that there will be a significant increase in prices in the future driven by those demand increases.

With an intended production start-up of the Wonarah Project around mid 2010, Minemakers aims to be positioned to take advantage of this anticipated recovery in demand and price.

*Figure 1: Phosphate Resource Position*

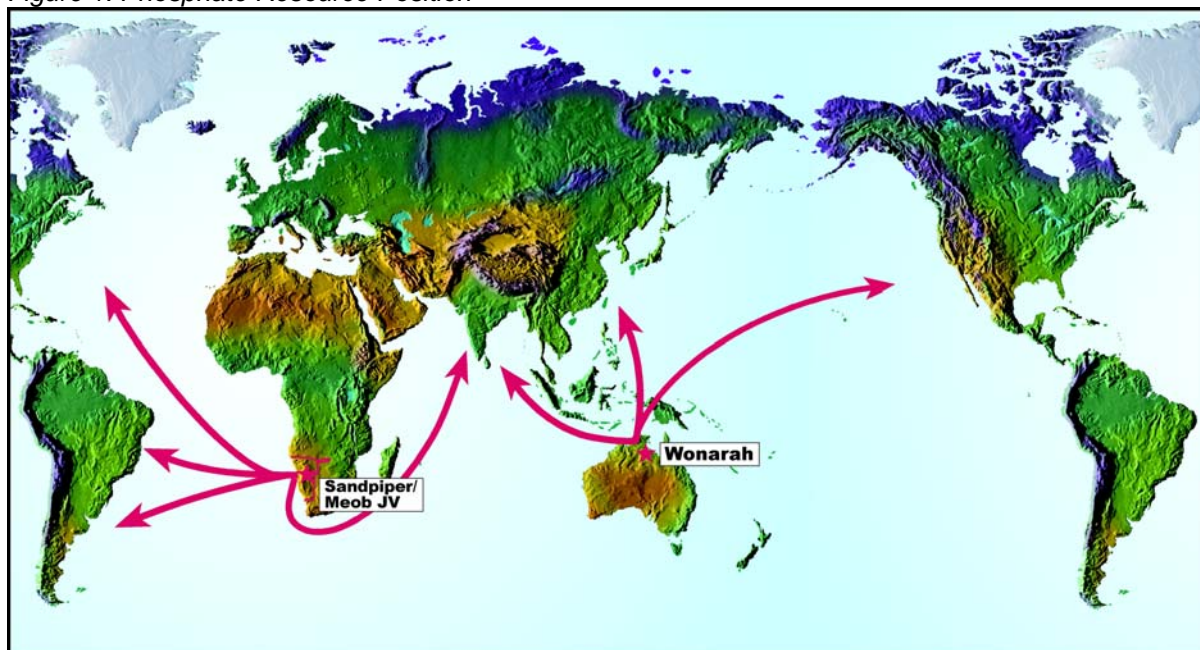
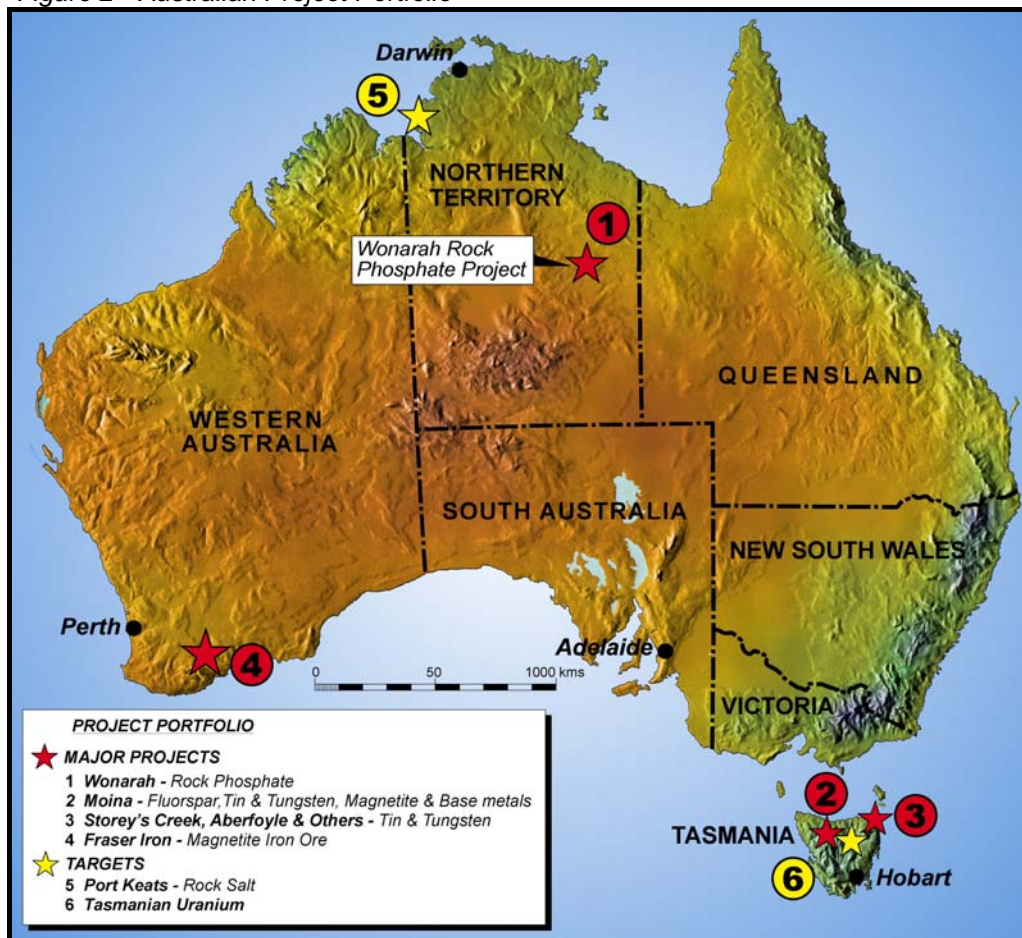


Figure 2 - Australian Project Portfolio



## WONARAH ROCK PHOSPHATE PROJECT, NORTHERN TERRITORY

(100% Owned)

### OVERVIEW

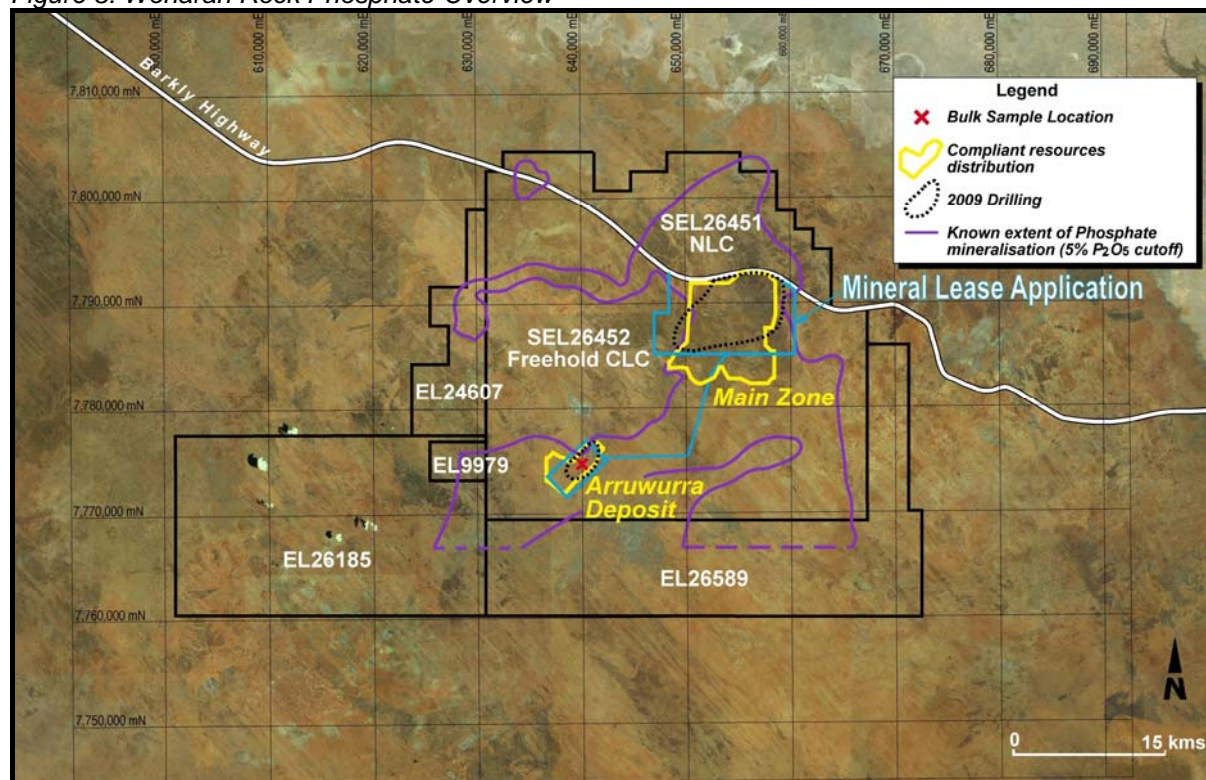
With the onset of the phosphate price increases at the start of 2008, Minemakers determined that it should bring Wonarah into production as soon as possible. The data which was held by the Company at the time indicated that the optimal development route was to establish an open-cut operation on run-of-mine ore which would need to be beneficiated to bring it up to the usual tradeable grades. Work began on that path and there was an initial commitment to a Feasibility Study which included a beneficiation circuit, resulting in the development of Wonarah being a relatively high capital expenditure project. The onset of the Global Financial Crisis towards the end of 2008 resulted in destruction of available capital and a realisation that the key to a successful development of Wonarah would be by way of a reduced capital requirement.

Accordingly, the Company determined that it should change its development plans by high-grading the mine and producing Direct Shipping Ore ("DSO") material at a grade of more than 30% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in the first years of operation. The capital cost of construction of the beneficiation plant will be deferred until such time as there are sufficient profits, or confidence in future profits, to pay for the plant and also when it could be anticipated that those capital costs could be borne by operating margins.

**SEPTEMBER QUARTER REVIEW**

Wonarah has been strongly advanced during the Quarter. The aim is to be in production around mid 2010 and this should coincide with the general fertiliser industry expectation of increased demand and stronger prices.

Figure 3: Wonarah Rock Phosphate Overview



During the Quarter, principal emphasis has been accorded to:

**DSO Delineation**

Further reverse circulation and diamond holes for resource delineation, metallurgy, mine planning and hydrological investigations were completed. Total drilling since inception of Minemakers’ evaluation of Wonarah now totals:

Main Zone	31,342 metres
Arruwurra	5,380 metres
Water Exploration	10,930 metres

After completion of the 2009 drilling, assaying and validation processes, new estimates of resources will be independently made for the entire areas drill tested and for the DSO bodies defined within them.

**Hydrological Investigations**

Sufficient water for the planned operations has now been located and pump tested satisfactorily.

**Mining Agreement**

Meetings were held in a positive environment and the Mining Agreement is now being drafted for final approval.

### Announcement of Permitting

- The Mining Lease application was surveyed and is expected to be granted shortly.
- The Environmental Impact Statement draft is well advanced.
- Mine and site infrastructure planning, etc is also advanced.

### Feasibility Study

All aspects of the study are being worked through by the Company's management and its consultants. It is expected to be completed in the first Quarter of 2010.

### Bulk Sampling

A sub-area of the Arruwurra Deposit has been subject to intensive drilling to enable planning for the bulk sampling open pit. The three profiles of drilling (Figures 4 and 5) have delineated a deposit averaging about 35 to 36% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and averaging about 3 metres thick. Because the sampling has been on a per metre basis, that grade has effectively suffered from a degree of dilution and Minemakers expects that the mining of this material should attain the above grades during the bulk sampling exercise.

*Arruwurra rock phosphate at 35 to 36% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and with very low impurity levels (cadmium less than 5ppm, uranium 10 to 15ppm) mirrors the general specification of the highest quality rock phosphate traded in the world.*

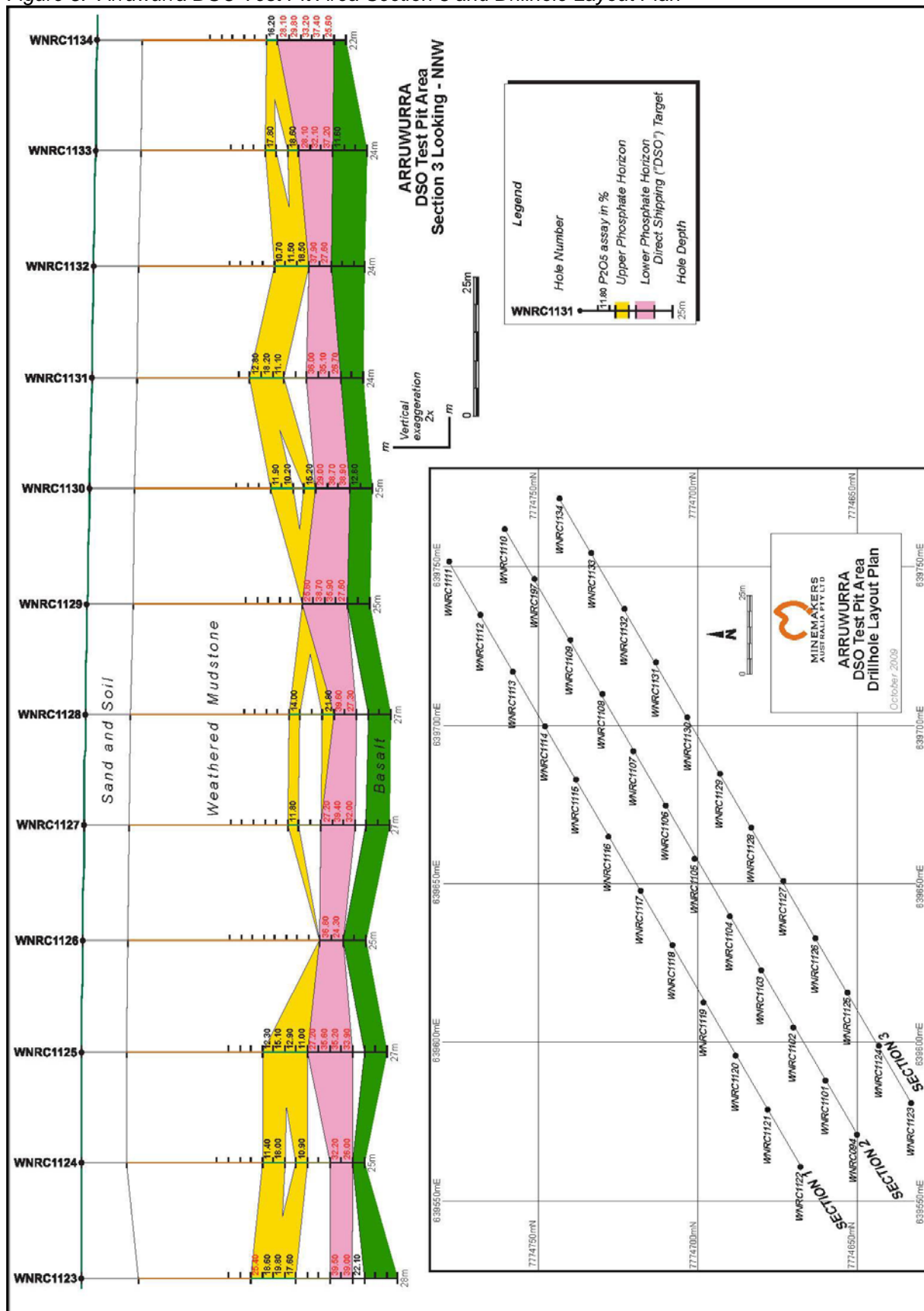
The bulk sample material will be extracted in two stages with the first likely to be completed around the end of November. The first output will be dispatched in 2009 to identified potential long-term customers. A second stage in the first quarter of 2010 will provide material for expanded interest in the product in light of the above assay results, which were recently released.

Excavation of Stage One will cost about \$4.3 million, of which \$1.3 million constitutes a bond to be lodged with the Northern Territory Government to ensure appropriate rehabilitation procedures. Funds will be sourced from those contributed by our shareholders during the recent Share Purchase Plan.

The excavation and bulk sampling exercises will also provide valuable mining, engineering, density, geological and grade control data and knowledge, all of which will feed into the finalisation of the bankable feasibility study. They should also enable a tightening of the tender bids for the mining and freight contracts for the full production operation.



Figure 5: Arruwurra DSO Test Pit Area Section 3 and Drillhole Layout Plan



Work progress status is presented in Table 1.

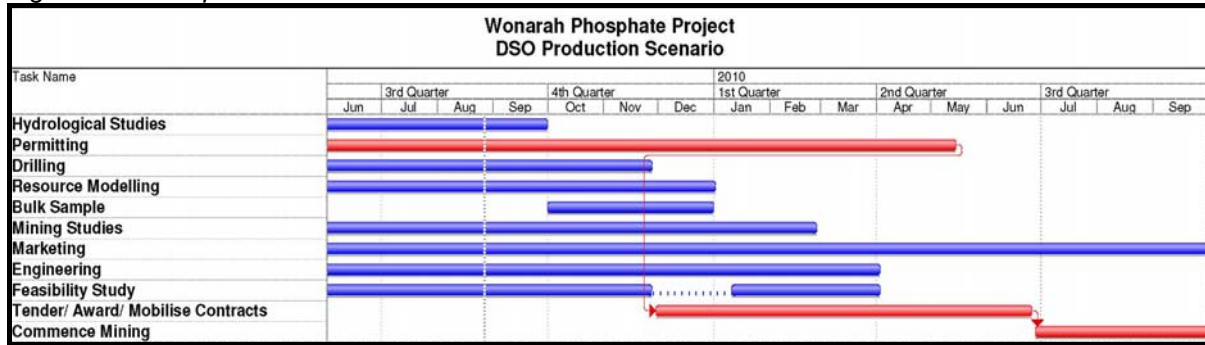
Table 1: Work Done and in Progress

Item	Completed	In Progress	Expected Completion
<b>1. Resource Drilling</b>			
1.1 Arruwurra Stages 1 & 2	X		
Arruwurra Resource Validation		X	November 2009
1.2 Main Zone Infill and Extension		X	November 2009
<b>2. Assaying</b>			
2.1 Routine		X	November 2009
2.2 Chemical characterisation	X		
<b>3. Metallurgy</b>			
3.1 Drilling	X		
3.2 Logging, Photography and Sample Selection	X		
3.3 Testwork Design – Stage I Study It includes bulk determinations, communitation, grinding and size analysis studies, assaying, diagnostic mineralogy, QEM scan, abrasion and grinding indices determination, flotation testwork, site water analysis.	X		
3.4 Testwork		X	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2009
<b>4. Direct Shipping Ore Study</b>			
Part of Scoping Study		X	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2010
<b>5. Resource Estimation</b>			
5.1 Assay and database validation, geological logging and validation, duplicate assaying, umpire assaying etc. are all in progress.		X	November 2009
5.2 Resource modelling and estimation			4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2009
<b>6. Hydrological Investigations</b>			
6.1 Consultants report and recommendations for seeking and establishing a borefield	X		
6.2 Planning for airborne EM survey	X		
6.3 Flying of survey	X		
6.4 Drilling and pump testing	X		



Item	Completed	In Progress	Expected Completion
<b>7. Environmental Studies</b>			
7.1 Literature and desk top studies	X		
7.2 Field investigations, Stage I	X		
7.3 Reporting	X		
7.4 Stage II	X		
7.5 EIS preparation, public exhibition, review and recommendation by NT Government		X	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2010
<b>8. Freight Studies</b>			
8.1 Draft proposal for third party freight of mine product to ships in Darwin	X		
8.2 Port expansion studies (Darwin Port Corporation – Port Master Plan)		X	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2009
<b>9. Permitting and Land Access</b>			
9.1 Liaison with CLC re 2008 and 2009 programmes and Exploration and Mining Agreements	X		
9.2			
• Exploration Agreement	X		
• Plans for 2009 field programme including hydrological and borefield drilling establishment, infill drilling for ore resource definition and pit planning, camp construction, testing for road and footings construction materials.	X		
• Requests for allowances for borefield, camp, village, optional mine sites, waste and tailings sites, access and haul roads.	X		
9.3 Mining Agreement		X	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2010
9.4 Grant of Mining Lease		X	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2009
<b>10. Scoping Study</b>			
Results from 1 – 8 to be incorporated firstly into a Scoping Study. The general aims of the study are to determine: overall project viability, optimal treatment route, first-pass mill design and capital item requirements, resources, optimal initial (years 1-10) mining locations, preferred sites for processing plant, village, services etc.	X		
<b>11. Feasibility Study</b>			
Feasibility Study now focused on DSO operation as Stage I of the project. Various operating scenarios will be modelled.		X	1st Quarter 2010

Figure 6: Development Timetable

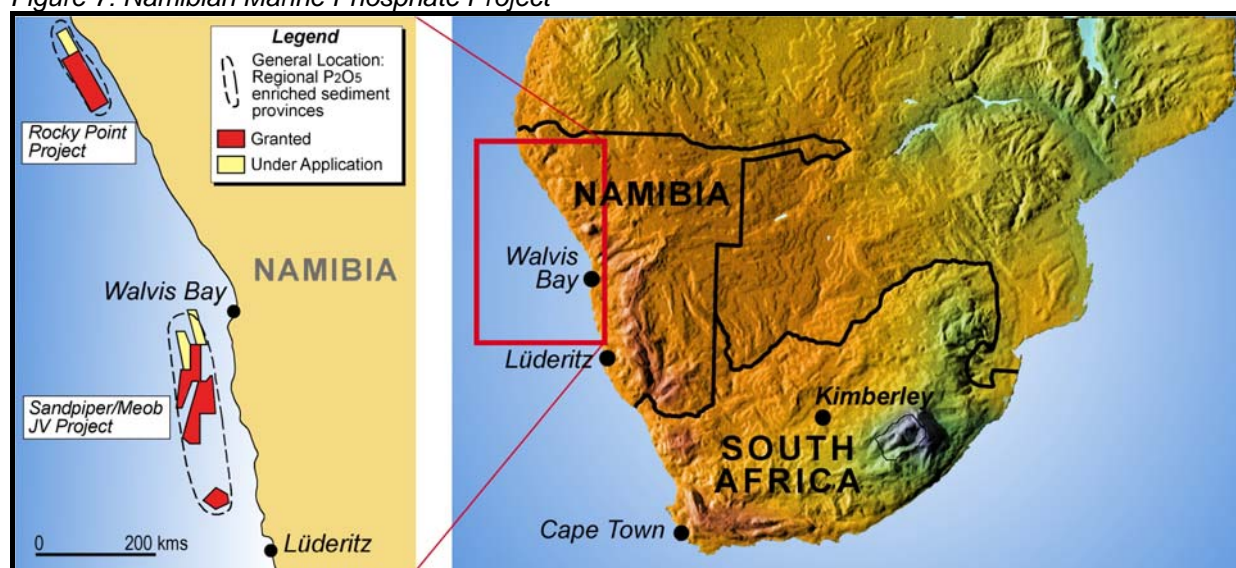


Drilling at Wonarah



**SANDPIPER/MEOB JV MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT OFFSHORE NAMIBIA**  
*(42.5% Direct Equity and a further 6.4% Indirect Equity)*

Figure 7: Namibian Marine Phosphate Project



**OVERVIEW**

Minemakers acquired its direct equity in the Sandpiper/Meob Joint Venture (“JV”) phosphate project in offshore Namibia via the acquisition in July 2009 of Bonaparte Diamonds Mines NL and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (“Bonaparte”). The Sandpiper/Meob JV tenements lie in waters approximately 60km off the Namibian coast south of Walvis Bay and are considered to include the most prospective areas of known phosphate mineralisation as determined by previous explorers. Joint Venture partners in the project are:

Minemakers Limited (through its wholly owned subsidiary Bonaparte Diamond Mines (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd)	42.5%	
Union Resources Limited	42.5%	(MAK 14.9%)
Tungeni Investments cc	15%	Namibian Partner

During the Quarter, Minemakers subsequently acquired a 14.9% interest in Union Resources Limited.

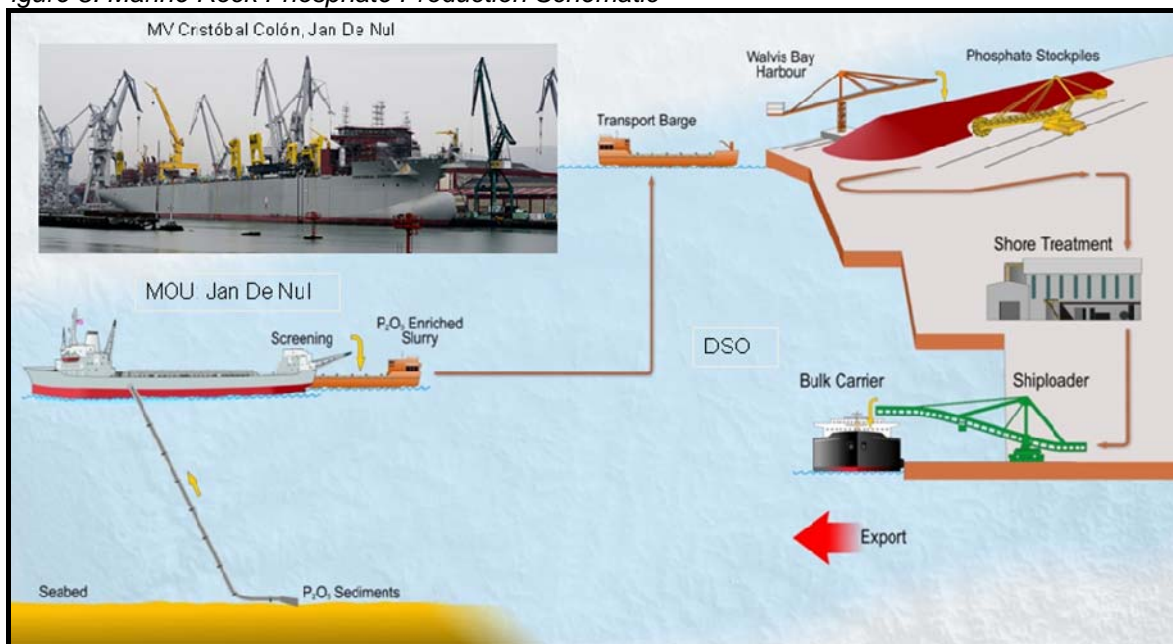
The JV was signed in October 2008 to jointly develop the companies’ respective and adjacent Meob and Sandpiper marine phosphate projects.

The JV covers a combined area of approximately 8,000km<sup>2</sup> which includes a major part of the regional phosphate enriched province to the south of Walvis Bay in water depths of 180–300m. The JV is well placed to rapidly develop a new phosphate province in Namibia and controls a substantial part of the most prospective areas. These deposits were delineated during regional university scientific studies in the 1970s but have remained undeveloped. The deposits occur as unconsolidated sea floor sediments, which now lie within the reach and capability of currently available dredging technology.

A large part of this project area has previously been the subject of a scoping level study by Gencor (South Africa) in the early 1990s and subsequent pilot plant testing which confirmed that merchant grade phosphoric acid could be produced from the marine concentrate.

Minemakers was attracted to participate in the Project because of the bulk nature of phosphate. Freight considerations are important in marketing and it was considered that Wonarah’s product is likely to be most competitive in an arc from India and Pakistan and then extending easterly and northerly into Asia, south easterly to New Zealand and possibly to the west coast of North America. On the other hand, the position of the Namibian deposits means that it is more likely to be readily marketed into the Americas as well as India. Minemakers thus has the potential from these two operations to be able to market phosphate and/or phosphoric acid essentially to most corners of the consuming world. Figure 8 indicates how it is currently intended that the project will be mined, processed and exported.

Figure 8: Marine Rock Phosphate Production Schematic



The areas depicted in Figure 9 will be the subject of our studies. A key to an early development and a reduced capital cost requirement is the ability for currently available dredging technology to be able to handle water depths down to about 220 metres. This means that for at least the easterly sectors, there is potential for simple contract mining on an annual basis without the need for the construction of any specialised equipment.

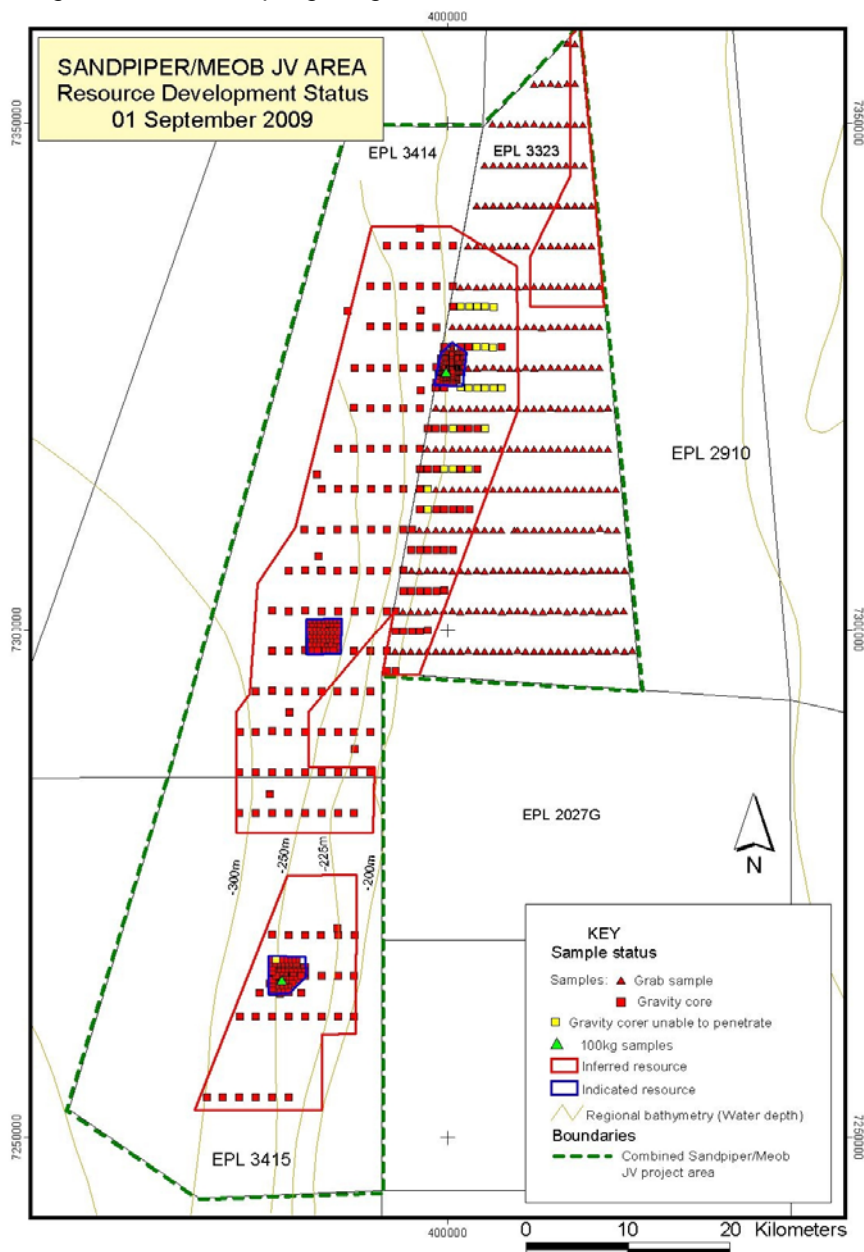
As the deposit is easily accessible using available dredging technology and has potentially low transport and CAPEX costs, Minemakers sees development of the Sandpiper/Meob JV Phosphate Project as the natural expansion strategy for establishing two geographic distribution centres to supply the growing phosphate import requirements of North and South America as well as potential markets in Africa, India and Asia.

To date, the work has concentrated upon the delineation of the extent and grade of the mineralisation. The aim has been to determine in general where the mineralisation has the best grades, is thickest and where it lies in the shallowest waters.

Widespread sampling of the JV tenements and three more densely sampled sub-areas have upgraded the JORC-Compliant Mineral Resource estimates to:

Indicated resource Category	73.9Mt @ 20.57% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
Inferred resource Category	1,507Mt @ 18.7% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCE</b>	<b>1,581Mt @ 18.8% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>

Figure 9: 2009 Sampling Programme



The resource estimates can reasonably be regarded as conservative as they result from sampling methods with a restricted penetration of less than the upper 2m of the phosphate sediments: historical drilling has indicated that the mineralisation can be up to 6m thick in places. The potential for a long life mining operation has been confirmed.

The next phase of core sampling will be conducted using a vibra-coring device with capacity to penetrate to 5m of sediment thickness and an increase in total resource tonnages can reasonably be anticipated.

**Technical Feasibility for Dredging**

The Jan De Nul Group, a major international dredging contractor, has provided a desktop Project Assessment Report on the viability and estimated cost of off-shore dredging based on the known characteristics of the deposit. It considered aspects of the dredging and navigational requirements, weather characteristics and port interface in its assessment.

Jan De Nul noted that at this stage of engineering the suction depth of its trailing suction arm dredge vessel, the “Cristobal Colon” can ‘easily’ be extended to reach 220m water depth.

For future detailed engineering, the target depth is set at 250m water depth.

Based on the distribution of the known resources to date, there is an area of approximately 132km<sup>2</sup> that lies at depths less than 220m in the JV project area containing some 238Mt of Inferred Mineral Resource at an average grade of 18.1% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.

On the basis of an annual campaign of dredging, Jan de Nul has proposed a mining and transporting methodology which delivers material pumped to shore storage for Euros 33 per m<sup>3</sup> or US\$26<sup>1\*</sup> per tonne. The estimate includes pre and post deployment ship modification and mobilisation and is based on dredging technology and a vessel currently in operation within the Jan De Nul Group fleet.

## **SCOPING STUDY**

The JV has committed to commercial evaluation of these world class Namibian Marine phosphate deposits and is currently conducting a Scoping Study on their development.

They are focussed on an accelerated programme for development of the three primary tenements and have commenced a Scoping Study for a mining operation at a rate of approximately 3Mtpa. It is envisaged that mining could commence in 2011, subject to a favourable result from the Scoping Study and an ensuing Feasibility Study, and gaining the necessary development funding and government approvals. In addition to current efforts on resource delineation, investigations and discussions are being progressed with several reputable organisations in the key areas of marine mining/dredging technology, beneficiation and potential off-take candidates.

The Scoping Study will assess the entire development process ranging from the sub-sea mining to the on-shore processing and the export of product. Assuming that the results are positive, the JV intends to embark on a full Feasibility Study and it is anticipated that this will be initiated in the first Quarter of 2010. A key aspect of the Scoping Study will be to determine the optimum product type from the Project. It will examine whether the JV should be aiming to produce phosphate or phosphoric acid, or both.

## **OTHER MARINE PHOSPHATE**

### **Rocky Point Project, Namibia** (MAK 70%)

Bonaparte Tungeni Joint Venture Exploration (Pty) Ltd ("BTJV") has three EPLs and one EPL application in the Rocky Point project area which incorporates the core of the second regionally mapped marine phosphate zone, and which lies north of Walvis Bay. Initial sampling is likely to be carried out in late 2010.

### **Pacifico, Peru**

The Company has been awarded a total of seven offshore mineral exploration licences by the Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mines. The licences cover a total seafloor area of 627km<sup>2</sup> in water depths of 100–300m in an area where previous scientific studies have identified the presence of phosphate-enriched sediments at or near the ocean floor surface. They lie in a similar oceanographic environment to that occurring off Namibia. The tenements incorporate the scientific sample sites where results from the seabed core samples recovered in the late 1980s showed the most significant levels of phosphate concentration.

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<sup>1</sup> Calculated based on a wet bulk density of 1.7t/m<sup>3</sup> and exchange rate of 1Euro =US\$1.3

**OTHER COMMODITY PROJECTS**

**MOINA PROJECT, TASMANIA**  
**FLUORSPAR, MAGNETITE, TUNGSTEN, TIN, ZINC AND BASE METALS**  
*(Option to acquire an initial 80% Equity)*

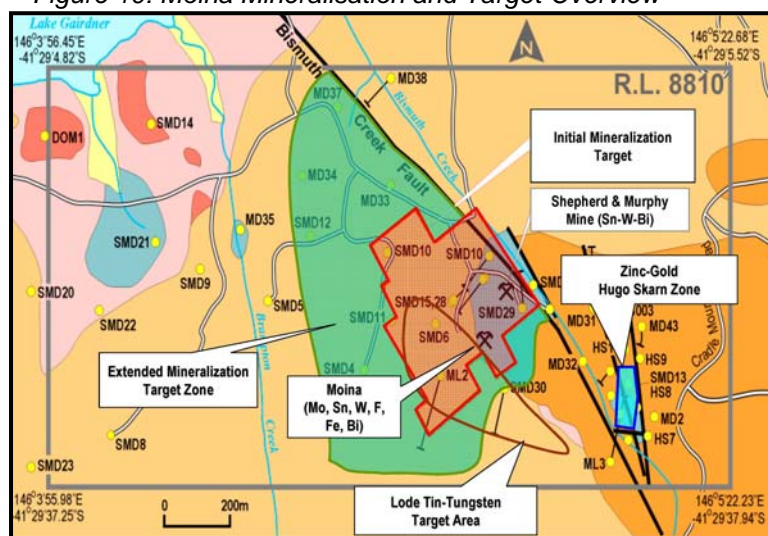
**Commodity Overview**

China remains as the major producer and exporter of fluorspar. In general, China is tightening export availability of raw minerals, and western companies seeking fluorspar are keen to be able to acquire access to non-Chinese production. The price of fluorspar has not been affected greatly by the Global Financial Crisis.

**Work Completed**

During 2007 and 2008, there was some appraisal work directed towards fluorspar and tungsten by two European mining and mineral processing companies. Unfortunately, those studies were not fully completed and those companies withdrew their interest. Minemakers now has embarked upon a detailed metallurgical assessment of the skarn ore bodies. It is important to realise that to date no company previously has looked at the potential of the entire mineral suite but, instead, each has concentrated upon only one or two of the contained minerals.

Figure 10: Moina Mineralisation and Target Overview



At the start of 2009, Minemakers completed a large diameter diamond drilling programme so as to obtain fresh core samples for detailed metallurgical assessment. The programme was deferred while the metallurgical staff were fully devoted to the Wonarah Project, but the testwork was initiated in September 2009. It is anticipated that at least the preliminary results will be available by the end of this year.

Minemakers is very keen on this project because of the potential size of the deposit. Although resources were estimated historically, these pre-dated the JORC-Code and can no longer be quoted. Nonetheless, it is evident that the mineralisation is very extensive and potentially could sustain a high output operation for a long period. Assuming satisfactory metallurgical recovery can be demonstrated, Moina has the potential to become a world class producer of fluorspar, tungsten and bismuth, and also a significant producer of tin and magnetite.

The Company's assessment programme in 2010 will be determined by the results of this current metallurgical programme.

## TASMANIAN TIN AND TUNGSTEN PROJECT

(100% Equity)

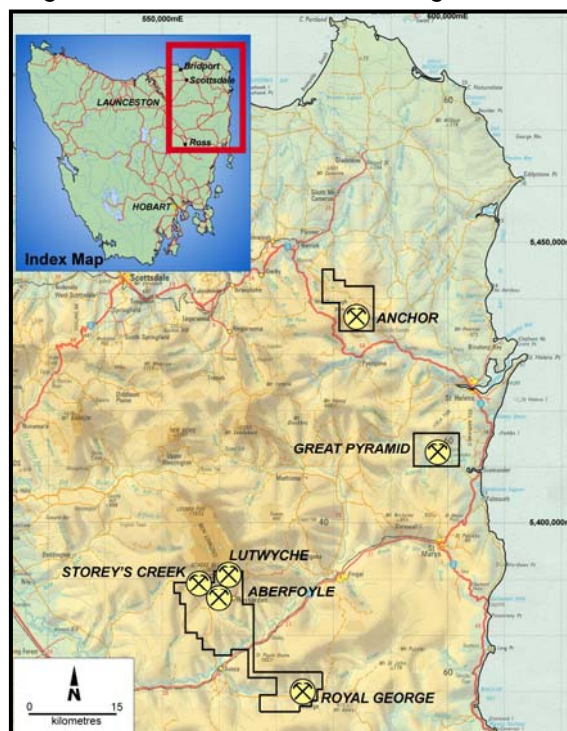
### Commodity Price Overview

Tin prices rose strongly during 2008 but have been subsequently impacted by the Global Financial Crisis. London Metals Exchange stocks are now at high levels and it is considered that it will be some time before the supply situation becomes tight again. However, it is important to note that over the last few years tin demand has exceeded supply and once demand returns to normal levels it can reasonably be anticipated that there will be a strong positive impact upon the tin price.

Tungsten is not as freely traded as tin and its price is generally set by China, the world's largest producer. Nonetheless, the price does not appear to have been significantly decreased during the Global Financial Crisis. Minemakers remains bullish in its outlook for prices for both of these commodities.

In view of that outlook, work has continued on the Tasmanian projects but at a reduced level because of the decrease in prices, and also because of the Company's priority being given to its Wonarah and Namibian phosphate projects.

Figure 11: Tasmanian Tin and Tungsten



### Work Completed

- (i) The mineralisation at Aberfoyle and Storey's Creek is hosted by vein and reef systems developed at the top of and immediately above the domes of granite intrusions. During 2008, Mines and Resources Tasmania ("MRT") flew a detailed aeromagnetic survey over the general Rossardens district and surrounds. This data has been acquired by the Company together with additional, data from a previous gravity survey. A consultant geophysicist has been engaged to assess and model that data with the aim of determining whether blind targets can be generated for possible repetitions of Aberfoyle or Storey's Creek style mineralisation.

At Storey's Creek, mineralisation extends into the granite but was little worked by the previous miners. Once equipment becomes available from Wonarah towards the end of 2010, it is intended to carry out a portable XRF assaying programme of drill core from the Storey's Creek granite to assess whether there is potential for a bulk mining underground operation.

- (ii) In light of the current depressed prices for these commodities, the Company applied for and was granted a Retention Licence to cover the area around the Anchor Mine. The main mining area is covered by mining lease 55M/1989 which was transferred to the Company during the Quarter.
- (iii) A Retention Licence was also applied for and has been granted, in view of the low tin price, over the Great Pyramid tin mine.



## PORT KEATS ROCK SALT PROJECT

(100% Equity)

The Company is keen to test a geophysical target which straddles the shoreline north of the Port Keats or Wadeye Aboriginal settlement in the Northern Territory. The geophysical feature has been determined by broadly spaced seismic surveys and has been interpreted as a potential salt dome lying at quite shallow depths. The attraction to Minemakers is that the size of the geophysical target is such that, if it is related to a salt dome, then it is likely to host a very large tonnage of that commodity. It may have the potential to become Australia's largest producer of salt and, as it is situated directly on the coast and proximal to Asia, product is likely to find a ready market.

Most of the target lies under the sea immediately adjacent to the coast and is within a granted Exploration Licence. It also impinges upon a coastal Exploration Licence Application but Minemakers has not to date been able to obtain Traditional Owner support for approval of that tenement.

While it is open to the Company to drill test the target from a barge at sea, this is a very expensive option and not preferred. The Company has been pursuing a grant of the onshore Exploration Licence so that drilling may proceed from there. A breakthrough was achieved in August 2009 when, with local Traditional Owner support, an Authority was granted under the Northern Territory Mines and Management Act to allow Minemakers to drill from the shore.

Unfortunately, the programme was cancelled for this year by Minemakers as the only drill rig available at short notice had to be brought from Dubbo in New South Wales and the mobilisation and demobilisation costs were prohibitive. The Company aims to seek a renewal of that Authority in 2010 and to use a locally based driller to test that target.

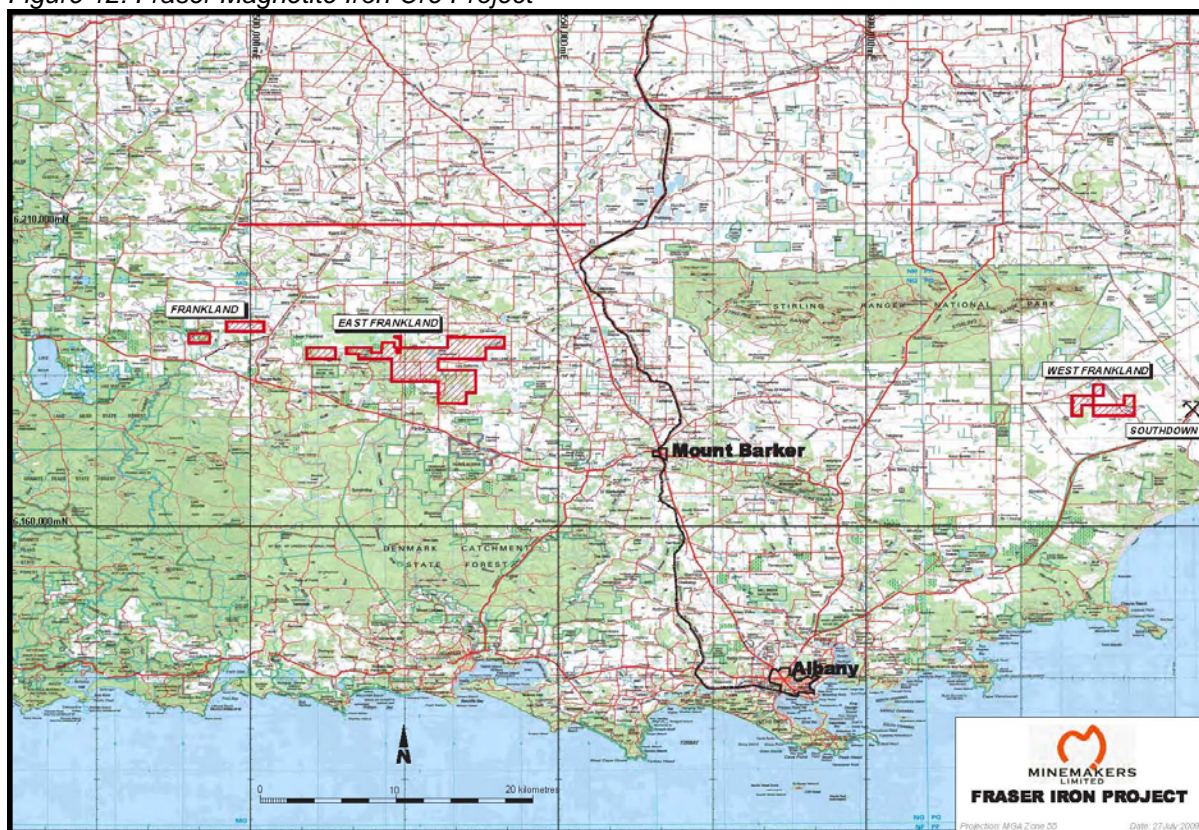
Figure 12: Port Keats Rock Salt Project



**FRASER MAGNETITE IRON ORE PROJECT** (80% and/or 100% Equity)

The East Frankland tenement (*Minemakers 100% Equity*) was granted. The key importance of that area is that the eastern end of the magnetic target lies only about 10km away from the Perth-Albany railway line. Successful exploration of this tenement could potentially lead to a mining and export situation with a very much reduced capital requirement because there would be a simple and cheap way of transporting the product to port. It is the Company's intention to undertake drilling of East Frankland and West Southdown during the December Quarter.

Figure 12: Fraser Magnetite Iron Ore Project



## **CORPORATE**

### **1. CAPITAL RAISING**

The Company's shareholders gave great support to a Share Purchase Plan ("SPP") which is understood to be the most successful SPP by an ASX-listed mineral exploration company. Over \$50M was subscribed, of which \$43M was able to be retained by the Company after its shareholders gave approval to the issue of 100 million new shares at a General Meeting held on 7 August 2009.

This capital injection will enable completion of the Wonarah Feasibility Study and will provide a significant component of the capital required for mine start-up.

There has been strong interest from numerous members of the investment community in raising the additional capital that may be needed and the Company is evaluating several options.

### **2. TAKEOVER OF BONAPARTE DIAMOND MINES NL**

The all-scrip off-market takeover was completed on 21 July 2009. Bonaparte Diamond Mines NL is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Minemakers and its management has transferred to the Company.

### **3. EQUITY ACQUISITIONS IN UNION RESOURCES LTD**

Minemakers acquired two blocks of shares in Union Resources Ltd and now owns about 14.6% of that company. These transactions effectively give Minemakers a further indirect equity in the Namibian marine phosphate project. Our direct and indirect equity in that project now totals approximately 50%.

Andrew Drummond  
**Managing Director**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Andrew Drummond, who is Managing Director of the Company and a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Drummond has sufficient experience deemed relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Drummond consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*