

sxr Uranium One Inc.
26 Wellington Street East, Suite 820
Toronto, Ontario M5E 1S2

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NEWS RELEASE

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Toronto, Ontario

**Uranium One Announces Results of Feasibility Study
on the Modder East Project of its Alease Gold subsidiary**

Toronto, Ontario and Johannesburg, South Africa – sxr Uranium One Inc. (“Uranium One”) reports that Alease Gold Limited (“Alease Gold”) has announced the results of the feasibility study conducted by Turgis Consulting (Pty) Ltd (“Turgis”) and independently audited by SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (“SRK”) on the Modder East Gold Project (“Modder East”) of its approximately 75% owned Alease Gold subsidiary. Modder East is located approximately 30km east of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Highlights of the Modder East feasibility study include:

- The project is financially robust and technically viable
- The first phase of Modder East will target a Probable Reserve estimated at 1.07 million ounces of gold contained within 6.68 million tonnes of ore at an average head grade of 5.00g/t
- The first gold pour is scheduled for Q3 2009
- Production at steady state (2010 to 2015) is expected to average approximately 110,000 ounces of gold per annum
- Average cash operating cost is US\$217/oz
- The first phase of the project has an operational life of 10 years
- As at June 1, 2006, the pre-finance, after-tax project cash flows yield an IRR of 31% and an NPV at a discount rate of 0% of US\$156.9 million and an NPV at a discount rate of 8% of US\$74.0 million
- Project payback from commencement of mine construction is estimated to be 4.5 years and is expected to be less than 2 years from the start of on-reef development.

The Modder East project encompasses a shallow underground mine with a dedicated gold treatment facility with a production capacity of 70,000 tonnes per month. The mine is expected to deliver 6.68 million tonnes of ore to the plant over a 10 year period at an average mill head grade of 5.00g/t of gold, producing approximately 948,290 ounces of gold during this period. The mine

plan has been developed by applying a one metre mining cut to all areas. Mining will take place between 300 metres and 530 metres below surface.

The feasibility study has used a base case gold price of US\$629/oz and an exchange rate of US\$1.00: ZAR6.585. The analysis has been completed in real terms, and the valuation date is June 1, 2006.

In light of the positive results of the feasibility study, the Aflase Gold board has approved the full implementation of the project.

Neal Froneman, CEO of Aflase Gold, commented: *“The results of the feasibility study have confirmed the high margin nature of Modder East. The initial phase of construction is proceeding well and we are looking forward to bringing the mine into production. This is a significant commitment as it will be the first new gold mine in the East Rand in 28 years. We will also continue to delineate additional Kimberley Reef resources in the project area for phase 2 with a view to either extending the life of the mine or increasing gold production.”*

Modder East Project Overview

The Modder East Project is located approximately 30 km East of Johannesburg in the Gauteng Province, South Africa. Aflase Gold will mine the Black Reef at a depth of 300 metres below surface and the UK9a Kimberley Reef at depths of between 300 metres and 530 metres below surface.

The company completed a pre-feasibility study in January 2004, which returned favorable results. Additional exploration was carried out in the project area in 2004 and 2005. The full feasibility study was completed on May 19, 2006 and revised in June/July 2006.

Mineral Resources and Reserves

Aflase Gold carried out an extensive exploration program in the project area. From this comprehensive sampling base, a Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Peter Camden-Smith of Camden Geoserve and Charles Muller of Global Geo Services (Pty) Ltd. Peter Camden-Smith has been involved in the Modder East Project since 2001 and Charles Muller has been involved in the project since 2003. All resources were subsequently audited by SRK. The estimates were based on a three dimensional block model with grades interpolated using geo-statistical methods.

Aflase Gold published a revised Mineral Resource for the Modder East project on February 13, 2006, declaring a gold resource of 2.01 million ounces of gold in the indicated category and 1.02 million ounces of gold in the inferred category. Table 1 below summarizes the previously released resource estimate by category as audited by SRK. The Mineral Resources were determined using a gold price of US\$430/oz and an exchange rate of US\$1.00: ZAR6.49.

Table 1 – SRK Audited Mineral Resource Estimate for Modder East (February 13, 2006)

MINERAL RESOURCES				
	Tonnage (thousands)	Cut-off Grade (cmg/t)	Au Grade (g/tonne)	Contained Gold (koz)
Indicated				
Black Reef (BPLZ) + BF ¹	5,720	167	6.07	1,120
Channel Facies	15,200	379	1.32	650
Kimberley UK9a Reef	1,350	199	5.47	240
Total Measured & Indicated Resources	22,270		2.79	2,010
Inferred				
BPLZ + BF ⁽¹⁾	470	167	3.31	50
Kimberley UK9a Reef	2,500	199	5.00	400
Kimberley UK5a Reef	9,700	496	1.82	570
Total Inferred	12,670		2.50	1,020

¹ BPLZ – Buckshot Pyrite Leader Zone/BF-Blanket Facies

Notes:

1. The Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the classification criteria of the South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the SAMREC Code).
2. The Mineral Resources were estimated by Mr. Charles Muller of Global Geo Services (Pty) Ltd. and reported to a cut-off grade of 167 cmg/t (in the case of the BPLZ and Blanket Facies), 379 cmg/t (in the case of the Channel Facies, 199 cmg/t (in the case of the UK9a) and 496 cmg/t (in the case of the UK5). The Resource was audited by Dr Mike Harley of SRK.
3. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The Indicated Resources detailed in Table 1 have been converted into a Probable Reserve, as shown in Table 2, through a process of mine planning, economic modeling and the application of appropriate modifying factors and is reported as delivered to the plant.

Table 2 – SRK Audited Mineral Reserve Estimate for Modder East (June 1, 2006)

PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES			
	Tonnage (thousands)	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (koz)
Probable			
BPLZ Mining	5,150	5.28	890
Kimberley UK9a Reef	1,420	3.97	180
Total Reserves	6,680	5.00	1,070

Notes:

1. The Mineral Reserve was estimated by Andrew Pooley of Turgis and audited by HG (Wally) Waldeck of SRK.
2. Tonnes and grade are stated on the basis of delivery to the plant.
3. Mineral Reserves are included in Mineral Resources

Reconciliation of Reserve Estimates

In its News Release of February 13, 2006, Aflease Gold had presented Probable Mineral Reserves for the Modder East project of 10.1Mt at an average grade of 4.02g/t. The reduction in Mineral Reserves as presented in this News Release is based on a different mining philosophy which incorporates greater confidence in the geological block model, modifying factors used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves, the level of accuracy of the feasibility study and engineering assumptions made. SRK is satisfied that this reduction in Mineral Reserves, given the changed mining philosophy and greater confidence associated with the feasibility study, is reasonable.

Mine Design

The reefs will be accessed by a decline from surface, developed into the footwall of both horizons and will be developed using trackless drilling, loading and hauling. Mine personnel will access the workings via a vertical ventilation shaft. The mining method will be traditional South African narrow reef breast mining with face cleaning using scraper winches. Thirty tonne haul trucks will be used to transport ore, loaded from stope chutes, to a central silo system. Dedicated fifty tonne haul trucks will transport the ore to surface.

The gold plant planned for Modder East is based on a standard carbon-in-leach gold recovery process. The plant is designed to treat 840,000 tonnes of ore per annum, yielding approximately 110,000 oz of gold annually at steady state. The planned metallurgical recoveries are 88% for the Black Reef (BPLZ facies) and 95% for the UK9a Reef.

Project Status

The Boards of Uranium One and of Aflease Gold decided to fast-track the project and the initial stage of construction began on May 18, 2006. A budget of US\$3.04 million (ZAR20 million) was allocated to cover the following activities:

- Site clearing and portal excavation
- Selection of basic services and surface infrastructure
- Acquisition of trackless equipment
- Selection and training of workers

The portal excavation and dam construction are well advanced and the areas for the offices, workshops, stores and waste dump have been prepared. The trackless equipment has been secured. The supply of water to the mine has been sourced from the local municipality. The development team and associated support team have been recruited and training is in progress.

The project is on schedule for the commencement of gold production in Q3 2009.

Operating Costs

The operating costs have been prepared using zero-based costing techniques (i.e. without factoring-in historical costs) assuming reasonable consumable consumption levels and are in January 1, 2006 money terms.

The average operating cost for the life of mine is US\$30.82 per tonne of ore milled in real terms including rehabilitation costs and excluding envisaged royalties and tax, reflecting the low cost nature of this shallow mine. In line with the company's accounting policy all footwall development and associated infrastructure has been capitalized at an amount of US\$36.3 million. Conversion of the capitalized development costs into an operating cost increases the average life of mine cost to US\$34.31 per tonne of ore milled, which is reasonable when compared to other narrow reef operations.

Capital Costs

Capital costs have been estimated at the appropriate level with the back up of budgetary quotes from major equipment suppliers. The capital estimate for the plant is based on the use of new equipment. The capital costs were estimated in South African Rand on January 1, 2006, and converted to US dollars at US\$1.00=ZAR6.585. The project construction capital expenditure totals US\$58.5 million. Working capital comprising of pre-production costs and footwall development is US\$40.9 million. Contingencies catering for the construction capital expenditure as well as the working capital expenditure total US\$8.5 million. In addition, the ongoing capital costs for the life of mine have been estimated at US\$6.5 million. The data is shown in Tables 3 and 4 below:

Table 3: Modder East Project - capital expenditure estimates

Capital Item	Units	Project Capital	Ongoing Capital	Total Capital requirements
Surface engineering	(US\$'000)	15,155	626	15,781
Capital Development	(US\$'000)	34,885	1,441	36,327
Mining equipment	(US\$'000)	8,857	366	9,223
Replacement equip	(US\$'000)	0	2,743	2,743
Shaft sinking	(US\$'000)	9,037	373	9,410
Underground engineering	(US\$'000)	1,890	78	1,968
Process Plant	(US\$'000)	19,242	795	20,037
Tailings dam	(US\$'000)	2,565	0	2,565
Preproduction costs	(US\$'000)	5,984	0	5,984
Environmental (Initial Sum)	(US\$'000)	346	0	346
Design	(US\$'000)	1,422	0	1,422
Contingencies	(US\$'000)	8,461	53	8,513
Total Modder East	(US\$'000)	107,844	6,476	114,320

Table 4: Modder East Project - estimated closure costs

Activities	Cost provision (US\$'000s as at 2006)
Operational costs per annum	
Proposed operational budget from 2009 (environmental)	59
Annual provision for SLP initiatives	100
Ongoing capital costs	
EMPR update, specialist studies and water use licence application	137
Closure liability	
Liability as determined by Study	1,950
SRK estimated additional liability (post closure monitoring)	296
Total estimated closure liability	2,246
Provision for closure at end of life of mine in Trust Fund	186
Outstanding provision to be funded over life of mine	2,060

Financial Evaluation

The project has been valued in real terms as at June 1, 2006. As at that date the pre-finance after-tax cash flows yield an IRR of 31%. At a real discount rate of 0% the project is estimated to yield an after-tax NPV of US\$156.9 million and at a real discount rate of 8%, the project is estimated to yield an after-tax NPV of US\$74.0 million. Project payback from commencement of mine construction is estimated to be 4.5 years and is expected to be less than 2 years from the start of on-reef development. Table 5 below summarizes the results of the feasibility study:

Table 5: Modder East Project – nominal cash flow model

Financial Year	Units	Totals	2006 ⁽¹⁾	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Project Year	/Averages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Tonnes Milled	(kt)	6,680	0	0	36	491	767	845	834	832	794	840	658	431
Head Grade	(g/t)	5.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	8.0	4.8	3.3	4.9	5.6	6.0	4.5	3.7	4.1
Metallurgical Recovery	(%)	88%	0%	0%	0%	87%	87%	88%	88%	89%	88%	88%	88%	91%
Recovered Gold	(koz)	948	0	0	0	123	102	78	112	133	138	107	69	52
Gold Price	(US\$/oz)	721	629	642	654	667	681	694	708	723	737	752	767	782
Exchange Rate	(ZAR:US\$)		6.59	6.84	7.11	7.39	7.68	7.98	8.29	8.62	8.96	9.31	9.67	10.05
Sales Revenue	(US\$m)	596.5	-	-	-	77.5	64.5	49.3	70.8	83.7	86.7	67.4	43.1	32.6
Sales Escalation	(US\$m)	87.6	-	-	-	4.8	5.3	5.1	8.9	12.4	14.9	13.2	9.5	7.9
Less Mineral Royalties	(US\$m)	(31.2)	-	-	-	(2.9)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(3.4)	(4.3)	(4.9)	(4.1)	(2.8)	(2.3)
Attributable Revenue	(US\$m)	652.9				79.4	67.2	52.2	76.3	91.8	96.7	76.5	49.8	38.2
Total Working Costs	(US\$m)	(256.7)	-	-	(0.2)	(21.5)	(25.9)	(26.2)	(29.8)	(29.6)	(29.1)	(28.1)	(27.4)	(24.0)
Mining	(US\$m)	(139.4)	-	-	-	(9.4)	(14.8)	(16.3)	(16.1)	(16.1)	(16.1)	(16.3)	(16.0)	(12.6)
Processing	(US\$m)	(42.9)	-	-	-	(3.4)	(4.7)	(5.1)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(5.0)	(4.9)	(3.8)
Administration (1)	(US\$m)	(37.4)	-	-	(0.2)	(2.3)	(4.0)	(3.6)	(3.9)	(3.6)	(3.4)	(3.7)	(3.4)	(3.4)
Operating Cost Escalation	(US\$m)	(35.0)	-	-	-	(0.9)	(1.9)	(2.6)	(3.1)	(3.7)	(4.2)	(4.9)	(5.3)	(4.8)
Working Capital Changes	(US\$m)	(2.1)	-	-	-	(5.5)	(0.5)	1.3	(1.9)	(1.3)	(0.4)	1.7	2.2	0.6
Operating Profit	(US\$m)	397.6	-	-	(0.2)	58.0	41.4	26.2	46.6	62.4	67.8	48.6	22.5	14.4
Tax Deductible Allowances	(US\$m)	(121.0)	(10.4)	(21.6)	(39.5)	(15.6)	(10.2)	(4.9)	(6.4)	(5.5)	(3.4)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.0)
Tax Liability	(US\$m)	(88.9)	-	-	-	-	-	(4.7)	(13.3)	(19.2)	(21.9)	(16.0)	(6.9)	(4.1)
Capital Expenditure	(US\$m)	(121.0)	(10.4)	(21.6)	(39.5)	(15.6)	(10.2)	(4.9)	(6.4)	(5.5)	(3.4)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.0)
Project	(US\$m)	(107.8)	(10.4)	(21.2)	(37.9)	(14.4)	(9.1)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.3)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Ongoing	(US\$m)	(6.5)	-	-	-	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(1.7)	(0.4)	(1.9)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Capital escalation	(US\$m)	(6.7)	-	(0.4)	(1.5)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Final Net Free Cash – Nominal	(US\$m)	186.3	(10.4)	(21.6)	(39.7)	42.2	31.1	16.5	26.7	37.5	42.4	31.3	14.3	9.1
Final Net Free Cash – Real	(US\$m)	156.9	(10.4)	(21.2)	(38.2)	39.8	28.7	14.9	23.7	32.7	36.2	26.2	11.8	7.3
Cash Operating Costs - Real	(US\$/oz)	231	-	-	-	122	229	318	221	185	177	233	354	382

(1) The administration cost includes a provision for separation benefits during the life of mine of US\$13 million, which should be excluded from the calculation of unit operating cost. The cash operating costs would be US\$217 per ounce excluding the separation benefits of US\$13 million.

The numbers in the above table have been rounded, and any resulting discrepancies should not be regarded as material.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following tables show the NPV of the real cash flows as derived from the financial model for the project. The tables illustrate that the project is neither capital nor operating cost sensitive. In summary they include the following:

- The variation in NPV with discount factors (Table 6)
- The variation in NPV based on single parameter sensitivities (Table 7). The sensitivity of the project to changes in gold price or head grade can be seen in the variation of revenue. The sensitivity to variations in operating cost and capital expenditure is also presented
- The variation in NPV based on twin (revenue and operating expenditure) sensitivities (Table 8)
- The variation in NPV based on twin (gold price and exchange rate) sensitivities (Table 9).

Table 6: Modder East Project – variation of Real NPV with discount factors

Discount Factor (%)	NPV (US\$m)			
	Valuation Basis	Alternative Scenarios		
	US\$629/oz Au ZAR6.585=US\$1.00	US\$500/oz Au ZAR7.00=US\$1.00	US\$629/oz Au ZAR7.00=US\$1.00	US\$758/oz Au ZAR7.00=US\$1.00
0%	156.9	92.9	170.3	246.2
2%	130.2	75.1	142.2	207.8
4%	108.0	60.2	118.8	175.8
6%	89.5	47.9	99.3	149.1
8%	74.0	37.6	82.9	126.6
10%	61.0	28.9	69.1	107.6
12%	49.9	21.7	57.4	91.6

Table 7: Modder East Project – Real NPV, single parameter sensitivity

Sensitivity Range – Revenue	-30%	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%	30%
Sensitivity Range - Working Costs	-15%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%	15%
Sensitivity Range – Capital	-15%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%	15%
Currency	(US\$m)	(US\$m)	(US\$m)	(US\$m)	(US\$m)	(US\$m)	(US\$m)
Variation in NPV at 0% DCF							
Revenue	37.7	77.8	117.5	156.9	196.7	235.3	273.9
Total Working Costs	204.8	189.2	172.5	156.9	141.3	124.9	109.1
Capital	178.9	172.0	165.1	156.9	149.9	141.9	134.9
Variation in NPV at 8% DCF							
Revenue	3.7	27.6	51.0	74.0	97.2	119.3	141.5
Total Working Costs	100.8	92.2	82.7	74.0	65.3	56.1	47.2
Capital	92.8	86.9	80.9	74.0	67.9	61.1	54.7

Table 8: Modder East Project – Real NPV sensitivity, varying twin parameter at 8% discount

NPV (US\$m)		Revenue Sensitivity						
		-30%	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%	30%
TWC Sensitivity	-15%	18.0	41.5	64.7	87.3	110.1	132.2	154.4
	-10%	13.5	37.1	60.3	82.7	105.8	127.9	150.1
	-5%	8.9	32.7	55.4	78.4	101.5	123.6	145.8
	0%	3.7	27.6	51.0	74.0	97.2	119.3	141.5
	5%	(1.2)	23.1	46.6	69.7	92.9	115.0	137.2
	10%	(6.2)	18.6	42.1	65.3	88.6	110.7	132.9
	15%	(11.3)	13.9	37.7	61.0	83.9	106.4	128.6

Table 9: Modder East – Real NPV sensitivity, varying twin parameter at 8% discount

NPV (US\$m)		Gold Price Sensitivity									
		503	535	566	598	629	660	692	723	755	
		-20.0%	-15.0%	-10.0%	-5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	
Exchange Rate Sensitivity	5.597	-15.0%	2.8	14.8	25.9	37.6	48.5	59.4	70.9	81.6	92.3
	5.927	-10.0%	13.3	24.4	36.1	47.0	57.9	69.3	80.0	90.7	102.3
	6.256	-5.0%	21.9	33.6	44.4	55.3	66.7	77.4	88.3	99.7	110.3
	6.585	0.0%	29.9	41.1	52.0	63.3	74.0	85.0	96.2	106.8	117.4
	6.914	5.0%	37.0	47.9	59.2	70.0	80.9	92.1	102.7	113.3	123.9
	7.244	10.0%	43.2	54.6	65.3	76.1	87.4	98.0	108.6	119.2	129.8
	7.573	15.0%	48.9	60.1	70.8	82.2	92.8	103.4	114.0	124.6	135.2

Mining Rights

Aflease Gold is in possession of an old order mining right (mining licence ML15/2004), which is valid until April 29, 2009. Aflease Gold is compiling an application for the conversion of its old order mining right to a new order mining right in terms of the *Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act No 28 of 2002* (“MPRDA”) and expects to submit that application before the end of 2006. It is expected that the new order mining right will be granted within the available time period.

A temporary water use licence has been approved for the development of the portal. An application for the required permanent water use licence will be submitted before the temporary water use licence expires.

The surface rights for the project have been secured and accommodate the Modder East project as contemplated in the feasibility study.

Qualified Person

HG (Wally) Waldeck, a Partner with SRK, is the Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 and has audited all information relating to the feasibility study and has reviewed the contents of this news release.

About sxr Uranium One

sxr Uranium One Inc. is a Canadian uranium and gold resource company with a primary listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange and a secondary listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. The Corporation owns the Dominion Reefs Uranium Mine in South Africa and the Honeymoon Uranium Project in South Australia, as well as a number of exploration projects. The Corporation holds an approximate 75% interest in Aflease Gold Limited, which owns the Modder East Gold Project in South Africa. Through a joint venture with Pitchstone Exploration Ltd., the Corporation is also engaged in uranium exploration activities in the Athabasca Basin of Saskatchewan.

About Aflease Gold

Aflease Gold Limited was formed on January 23, 2006 through the reverse takeover of Sub Nigel Gold Mining Company Ltd. by New Kleinfontein Mining Company Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary of Aflease Gold and Uranium Resources Ltd. The company is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and is owned as to approximately 75% by sxr Uranium One Inc.

For further information please contact:

Neal Froneman
Chief Executive Officer
Tel: + 27 11 482 3605

Chris Sattler
Vice President, Investor
Relations
Tel: +1 416 350 3657

Robert van Niekerk
Executive Vice President:
Aflase Gold
Tel: +27 11 814 4290

Forward-looking statements: Certain of the statements made herein, including any information as to the Corporation's future financial or operating performance, may be forward-looking and subject to important risk factors and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Corporation's ability to control or predict. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on a number of estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others: gold price volatility; impact of any hedging activities, including margin limits and margin calls; discrepancies between actual and estimated production, between actual and estimated reserves and resources and between actual and estimated metallurgical recoveries; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in South Africa or other countries in which the Corporation does or may carry on business in the future; risks of sovereign investment; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; dilution; competition; loss of key employees; additional funding requirements; and defective title to mineral claims or property. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including, among others, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Corporation undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. Investors are advised to refer to competent persons reports on the Corporation's material properties for detailed information with respect to such properties, which information is subject to the qualifications and notes set forth therein. This presentation uses the terms "indicated" and "inferred" resources as defined in accordance with the SAMREC Code. United States investors are advised that while these terms are recognized and required by South African regulations, the SEC does not recognize them. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. In addition, "inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and economic and legal feasibility and it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Scientific and technical information contained herein has been reviewed by Mr. H.G. (Wally) Waldeck (PrEng (ECSA), FSAIMM, AMAMMSA, BSc(Eng), (MBA), Partner and Principal Mining Engineer with SRK.