

Kemco (Song Toh) & Boh Yai Lead / Zinc / Silver mines, Thailand Geotai Exploration and Mining Co. Ltd.

LOCATION: The Song Toh and Boh Yai mines are located in Kanchanaburi Province of Western Thailand (site of the infamous Bridge over the River Kwai), 290 km NW of Bangkok, Thailand's capital city. This distance is all over major regional highways. The mines are located 13 km apart, with known ore ranging between 400m and 750 m ASL.

STORY: The silver, associated with the lead / zinc mineralization, has been mined for at least 5,000 years. There are ancient workings directly at the mine areas, dated to be at least 1,500 years old, where the local villagers used the silver as part of their traditional costumes. The first western mining was in 1950 with Cominco America mining the lead oxide near surface ores (> 20%) in the Boh Yai area, working with a local family (Bohl), who were the local administrative heads and whose family had been mining lead / zinc / silver for several generations. Access was difficult. The only route was via the Japanese WWII railway and Cominco departed after two years. In the 1970's Metalgeschellshaft, the major German mining company, commenced exploration and opened the Song Toh mine 13 km north of the Boh Yai mine in 1978, in partnership with Khun Thani Klipbua the son of Khun Bohl, Cominco's partner. Metalgeschellshaft operated the mine until 1993, when it ceased the mining side of the business and sold its shares to Khun Thani. Khun Thani operated the Song Toh mine and developed the underground infrastructure ready to mine at Boh Yai until 2002, when he, because of illness, was forced to suspend mining. Khun Thani ultimately died in 2005, leaving the operation in the hands of his son Khun Pornnaret. John Steele, working in Thailand since 1984, established a joint venture with Khun Thani in 1999. The aim of the JV was to provide exploration designed to increase the known reserves at both mines, but the JV could not conclude because of the inability to raise mining financing for Asia, as a result of the Bre-X fraud. John Steele and Khun Pornnaret have been working together since mid-2006 when they established a joint venture to re-establish production, which is expected in early 2009.

GEOLOGY: Western Thailand, Laos, China and Eastern Myanmar and areas are underlain by limestones of varying age, most of which host lead / zinc / silver mineralization, intermingled with three major granitic intrusive belts. In the Kemco / Boh Yai areas, the limestones are Ordovician aged and further to the north at the Padaeng silicate zinc deposit, they are Permian aged. Large, regional faulting is found in the area, but there is no obvious spatial relationship with the known deposits. At a deposit scale, the mineralization deposition is influenced by local faulting.

DEPOSITS: There are two major deposits: 1) Song Toh, mined from 1978 to 2002; and 2) Boh Yai, with underground infrastructure prepared to mine in 2009. The Song Toh mineralization is stratabound, lying on the western limb of a major anticline that plunges approximately 15%. The Boh Yai mineralization is a series of pods of different size, in places influenced by local faulting. In both areas, the lead to zinc ratio is approximately 2:1, averaging 6.38% Pb, 3.78 Zn and 89 g/t Ag. Near surface oxide and carbonate mineralization is common and generally of twice the grade. From 1978 to 2002, Song Toh produced 5,400,000 t of sulphide ore with known reserves of 2,450,000 t remaining. At Boh Yai, mineable block reserves of 2,500,000 t are defined, with all underground infrastructure in place to commence mining, and there are additional drilled off areas where the drill density is insufficient to move into mine block reserves. A flotation concentrator operates at the Song Toh mine with a production capacity of 1,000 t / day. Boh Yai ore will be trucked the 13 km to Song Toh, facilitated by a 23 km access tunnel underlying Boh Yai. The potential for the discovery of additional reserves is high, with 150 km² of exploration licenses in place surrounding Boh Yai and Song Toh.

DISPLAY: Two boxes of core from the Song Toh deposit and a number of samples of typical mineralization, as well as long and cross sections for the Boh Yai deposit including a mining plan will be displayed.