

Mirdita Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide District, Albania Tirex Resources Ltd.

LOCATION: The 344km² Mirdita Property is located in an area of good infrastructure, 70 km northeast of the capital city of Tirana, Albania and 85 km northeast of the port city of Durres on the Adriatic Sea. It covers most of the large Mirdita Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) District.

STORY: Prior to 1950, few significant metallic mineral prospects were known in the area. Between 1950 and 1990, Soviet, Chinese and Albanian exploration expeditions discovered 17 VMS deposits on the Mirdita Property. Nine of these were put into production and produced over 10 Mt of copper mineralization of unspecified grade. Due to lack of adequate processing facilities, zinc mineralization was not mined or was discarded. Gold production was a State secret and not reported. Today, there are no operating mines on the Mirdita Property. Tirex acquired the project in November 2006 and since then has flown the first airborne Magnetics-EM geophysics over the district, followed by ongoing ground UTEM / IP geophysics and geological mapping. Since late January 2008, Tirex has completed 13,377 m of core drilling in 40 holes on both extensions of known deposits and on new geophysical and geological targets. This work has begun to define three VMS deposits.

GEOLOGY: The Mirdita Property is located in the Jurassic (170-165 my) Mirdita-Pindos Ophiolite Belt of Albania. The property is mainly underlain by suprasubduction zone (SSZ) ophiolites. This SSZ suite typically ranges from ultramafic harzburgites, to mafic volcanics and associated sediments. On the property, the SSZ suite evolved into an island arc characterized by mafic volcanics, felsic domes and related intrusives. This island arc suite is host to the copper / zinc-rich VMS mineralization.

DEPOSITS: There are 17 Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits, known from previous exploration, on the Mirdita Property. The largest and highest grade deposits are Bimodal-Mafic (Noranda-type) deposits. They occur as massive, breccia and disseminated sulphide zones and stockwork veins. Massive and breccia sulphides typically consist of pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite that form the most economically attractive mineralization and are enveloped in large pyrite-silica alteration zones marked by disseminated sulphides. Mineralization varies from pyrite-dominant to high-grade copper and / or zinc with high gold and moderate silver credits.

DISPLAY: The core on display is from the Tirex drill holes in the northern portions of the property. Rock samples are from other deposits on the Mirdita Property. Posted maps and information illustrate the VMS mineralization found on the property.