

PROMINENT HILL WESTERN COPPER RESOURCE

STATEMENT: APRIL 2009

The Western Copper Mineral Resource within the Prominent Hill deposit is located approximately 800m west of the Prominent Hill open pit (Figure1).

The Western Copper Mineral Resource as at June 30th 2008 was estimated to be 8.7Mt of copper mineralisation grading 2.14% Cu, 0.29g/t Au and 6.6g/t Ag classified as Inferred and was reported as part of the total Prominent Hill Mineral Resource. The total Prominent Hill Mineral Resource as at June 30th 2008 was estimated to be 174.2Mt of copper mineralisation grading 1.39% Cu, 0.56g/t Au and 3.4g/t Ag and 109.2Mt of gold dominant mineralisation grading 0.09% Cu, 1.21g/t Au and 1.0g/t Ag.

As a result of continued drilling in the second half of 2008, the Western Copper Mineral Resource is now estimated to be 14.5Mt of copper mineralisation grading 1.69% Cu, 0.28g/t Au and 3.7g/t Ag. The Mineral Resource estimate is classified as Inferred.

Since the June 30th 2008 estimate, the Western Copper Mineral Resource has increased by 31.6% (59 kt) to 245kt contained copper and 60.9% (49koz) to 131koz contained gold.



Western Copper Mineral Resource

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Inferred	14.5	1.69	0.28	3.7

Cu Resources reported above 0.5% Cu cut-off

Setting

The Prominent Hill iron-oxide copper gold (IOCG) deposit is located in the Mount Woods Inlier, in the north-eastern portion of the Archaean to Mesoproterozoic Gawler Craton, South Australia (

Figure 2). The Gawler Craton covers approximately 600,000 square kilometres of South Australia. Outcrop is sparse and most of the current understanding of the geology of the Gawler Craton is derived from exploration drilling and geophysical datasets. The Gawler Craton hosts the Olympic Dam, Prominent Hill, Moonta and a number of other smaller and sub-economic copper-gold deposits (e.g. Acropolis, Wirrda Well). Most of these deposits are genetically related to the Gawler Range Volcanic (GRV) – Hiltaba magmatic event which affected the central and eastern portions of the Gawler Craton around 1600-1580Ma. Copper-gold-silver (-U-REE) mineralisation at Prominent Hill is hosted within haematitic breccias of sandstone, shale, and dolomite.

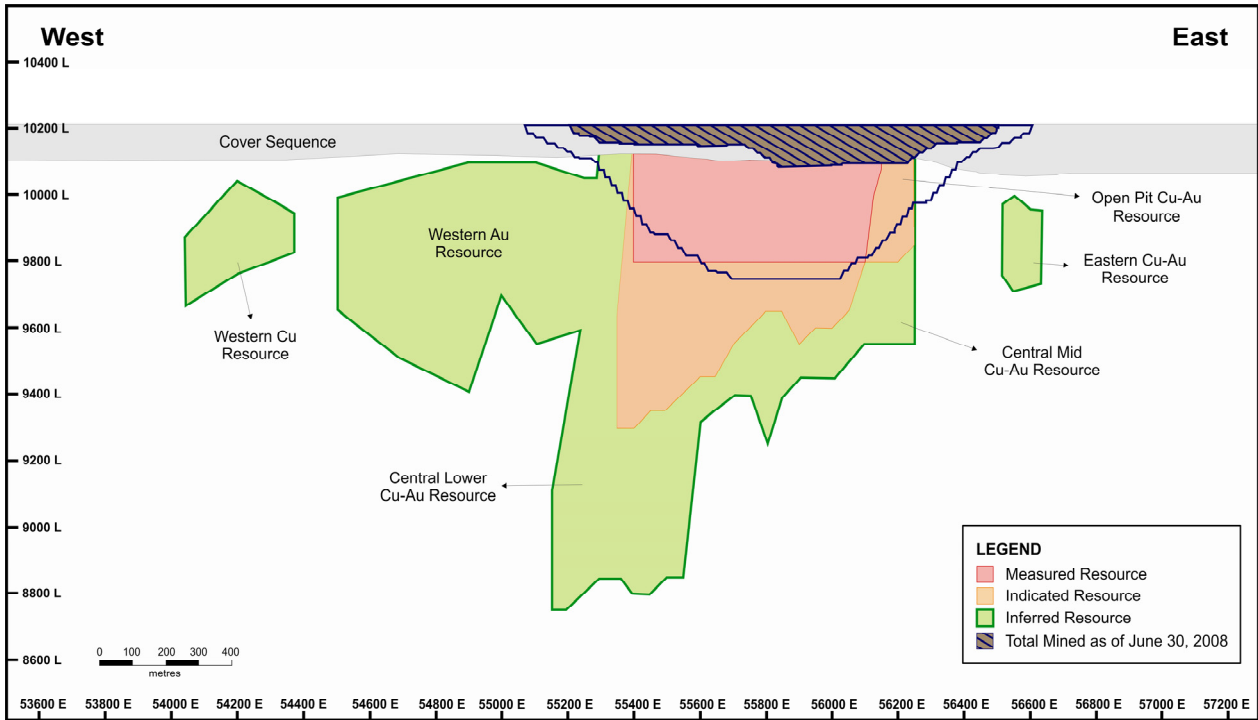


Figure 1. Long projection of Prominent Hill showing the 2008 Mineral Resources. The Western Copper Mineral Resources are located between 54075 and 54400mE.

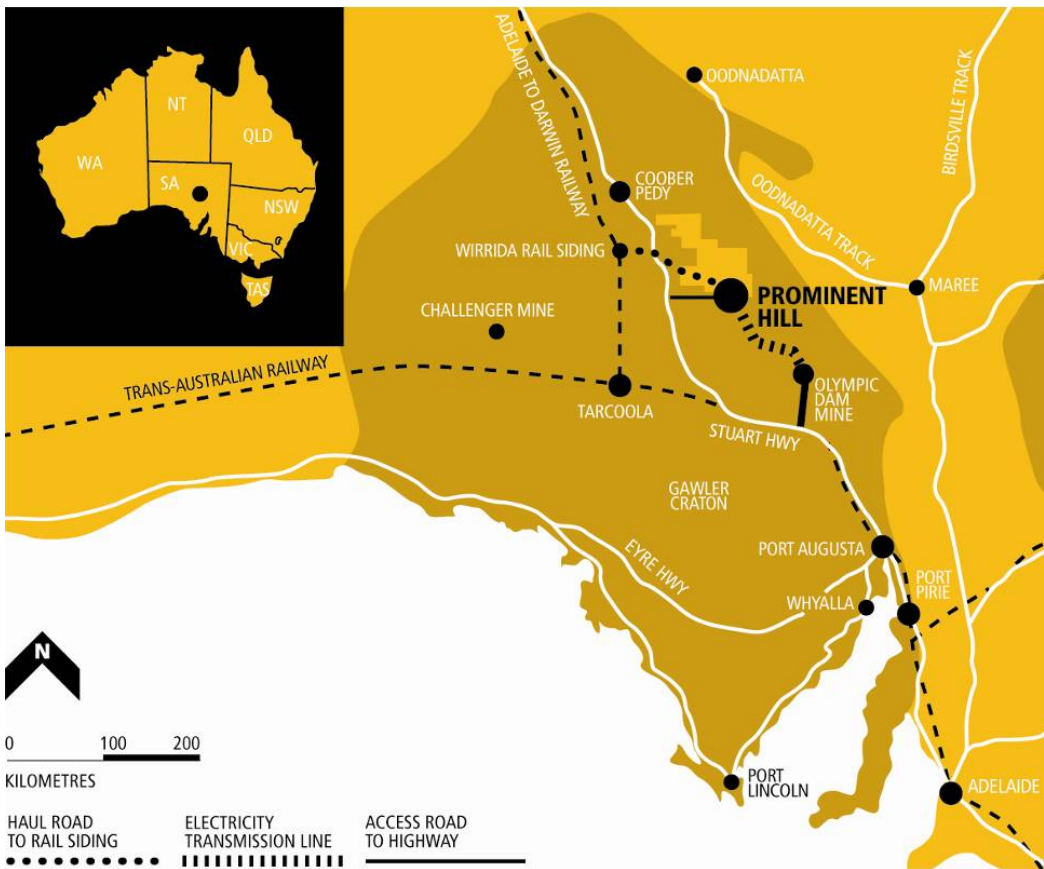


Figure 2. Prominent Hill Project Area, South Australia

Assessment and Reporting Criteria

The following table provides a summary of important criteria related to the assessment and reporting of the Western Copper Mineral Resource.

Criteria	Status
Western Copper - Sampling Techniques and Data	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Copper mineralisation is entirely drilled by diamond (NQ2) drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery was good with an average of 99% recovered.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was photographed prior to being logged. All core is stored at the Prominent Hill core shed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half-core samples are taken using a diamond core saw. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing -75 microns.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cu grades were determined by modified aqua-regia/perchloric acid digest ICPOES determination (AMDEL Adelaide ore-grade Cu method) Au grades were determined by 40g Fire Assay AAS (at AMDEL Adelaide). Assay data quality was determined through submission of field and laboratory standards, blanks and repeats which were inserted at a nominal rate of 1 each per 25 drill samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umpire laboratory checks were completed during the Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) and no issues were identified that would prevent the unreserved classification of the Cu and Au Mineral Resources. Three pairs of twinned holes were drilled at Prominent Hill and their results are detailed in the BFS.
Location of Data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond drillholes were surveyed and recorded in the PH-MST GBIS™ database. All drill-holes have magnetic down-hole surveys taken at 30m intervals using either a single or multi-shot down-hole camera. An azimuth adjustment of +6.3° degrees was applied for the conversion to local mine grid for all magnetic surveys. In addition to the magnetic down-hole surveys, all drillholes post Oct 2007 were surveyed using a North Seeking Gyro (NSG).
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling has been completed on nominal north-south 50m sections with 9 holes drilled west to east on an oblique drilling grid. A total of 20 holes directly intersected the main mineralisation envelopes. A total of 42 holes were used within and around the Mineral Resource estimate volume. The majority of drilling was angled at approximately 60 degrees to the south, whilst a series of 9 west to east holes were angled at approximately 58 degrees to the east. Drilling is concentrated between 53700E and 54500E and between 10210RL and 9600RL
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of drilling has been completed on nominal north-south sections which intersect the strike of the orebody. There is no expected bias due to the continuity of the orebody along strike. The intersection angle is between 60 and 90 degrees through the haematite breccia bodies.

Estimating and Reporting of Western Copper Mineral Resources	
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prominent Hill database is a SQL system. • Data is logged directly into the database utilising wireless transfer protocols on portable computers. • Validation checks are written into the SQL database and these are activated via database and user triggers to ensure the data is correct with respect to fundamental quality issues.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geology at Prominent Hill is categorized into the following lithologies and structural zones from north to south: • Skarn-granitoid package: a deeper, older package of deformed metasediment, intruded by high-level granitoids and intensely metasomatised during the mineralizing event. • Hanging-wall fault zone (HWFZ); representing the northern extent of the main copper and gold mineralization, containing chloritic fault breccias, graphitic shear zones, skarn, granitoid and dolomite in an east-west trending zone of 10-20 metres true thickness. It separates the skarn-granitoid package from the volcano-sedimentary sequence and is the fault set along which juxtaposition of the two, through reverse fault (N-block up) movement, occurred. • Volcano-sedimentary package – Variably haematized and silicified dolomite and limestone, shale, sandstone, greywacke and mafic to intermediate volcanics. • Copper-gold mineralization occurs in domains of haematite-matrix breccia within the volcano-sedimentary package • Several late stage dolerite dykes cross-cut the orebody and are thought to represent Gairdner Dyke Swarm equivalents (ca. 800Ma).
Western Copper Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation zones within the Western Copper are tabular and sub-parallel to the lithostratigraphic architecture. • Western Copper mineralisation strikes approximately east-north-east and has variable shallow dips (5 to 30 degrees) to the north and south. • Mineralisation extends from 54075E to 54400E, 11700N to 12000N and 10000RL to 9700RL.
Estimation and Modelling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polygons and hence triangulations are based on interpretations completed on 50m easting sections. • Triangulated interpretations have been domained into the three constrained breccia bodies. • An additional volcanic domain containing low-grade Cu mineralisation has also been constructed. • Lithological domains (+/- Cu/Au mineralisation), have also been constructed. These include: greywacke-sandstone, conglomerate, intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks. • Overlapping domains have been managed by a priority ordering system. • The block model was constructed with parent blocks of 25mE by 25mN by 12mRL. • Ordinary kriging (OK) to the parent block size was used to estimate Cu, Au, Ag, U, Fe, Ba, S, Si, Ca and F grades separately. • Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis was conducted for the Western Copper mineralised domains. • Up to three estimation passes with increasing search neighbourhood size were run for all domains. • An Octant based search limited composites to a maximum of 4 composites per octant. • 2m assay composites were used. • Estimation applied composite length weighting.

Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnes have been calculated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper Mineral Resources have been reported above a 0.5% Cu block grade cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underground mining studies are being undertaken on Mineral Resources outside the planned open pit area, including the Western Copper.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallurgical characteristics of the Western Copper within the total copper and gold resources respectively are considered to be comparable with areas studied within the main Prominent Hill orebody as part of the BFS.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sampled core and more than 20% of all other core has been measured for density using "Archimedes Principle". • Regression analysis of iron assays and density was applied to estimate the density of blocks given the ordinary kriged iron value. Where blocks were not estimated for iron, the average density for the domain was assigned. • Several waste domains with low iron values were assigned the average domain density.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Resources have been classified on the basis of geological confidence. • Western Copper Inferred Mineral Resources have an average drill-hole spacing of 100 by 100 metres.
Audits or Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An audit and review of sampling techniques and data has been undertaken for Prominent Hill during the BFS. • An external and independent review of the June 2008 Prominent Hill (including Western Copper) Mineral Resources was undertaken by Behre Dolbear Australia.

Competent Person Statement

This Mineral Resource Statement has been compiled in the accordance with the guidelines defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004 Edition).

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Patrick Say and Jared Broome, full time employees of OZ Minerals Limited. Patrick Say (Senior Resource Geologist) is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM), and Jared Broome (Principal Resource Geologist) is a Fellow in the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Jared Broome and Patrick Say have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.