

MOUNT BURGESS MINING N.L.

**“ Call to the Border ”
Namibia / Botswana**

**Presented by
Nigel Forrester**
Managing Director / Chairman

September 2006

MOUNT BURGESS MINING N.L.

A.C.N. 009 067 476

Listed on the Australian Stock Exchange since 1985

Listing Code MTB

Issued Share Capital 196,435,000 shares

Street Address:

Level 4, 109 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000

Postal Address:

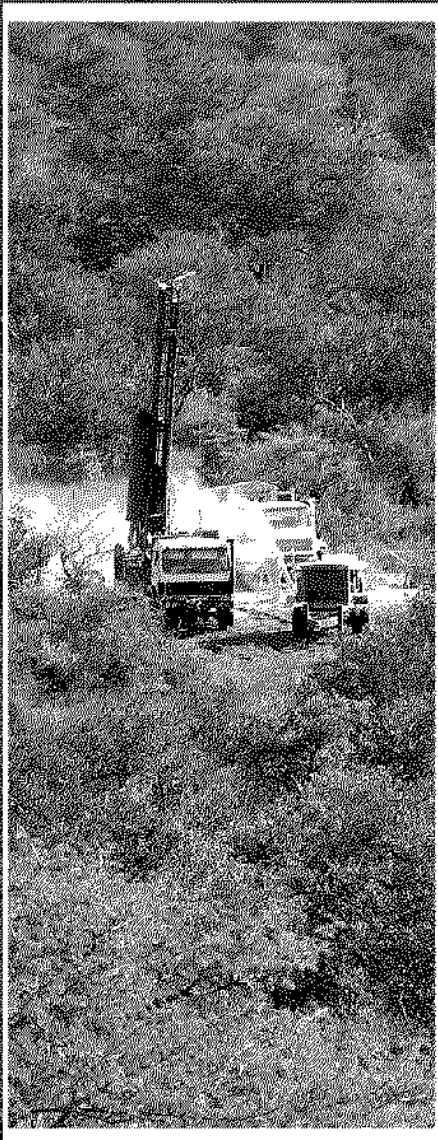
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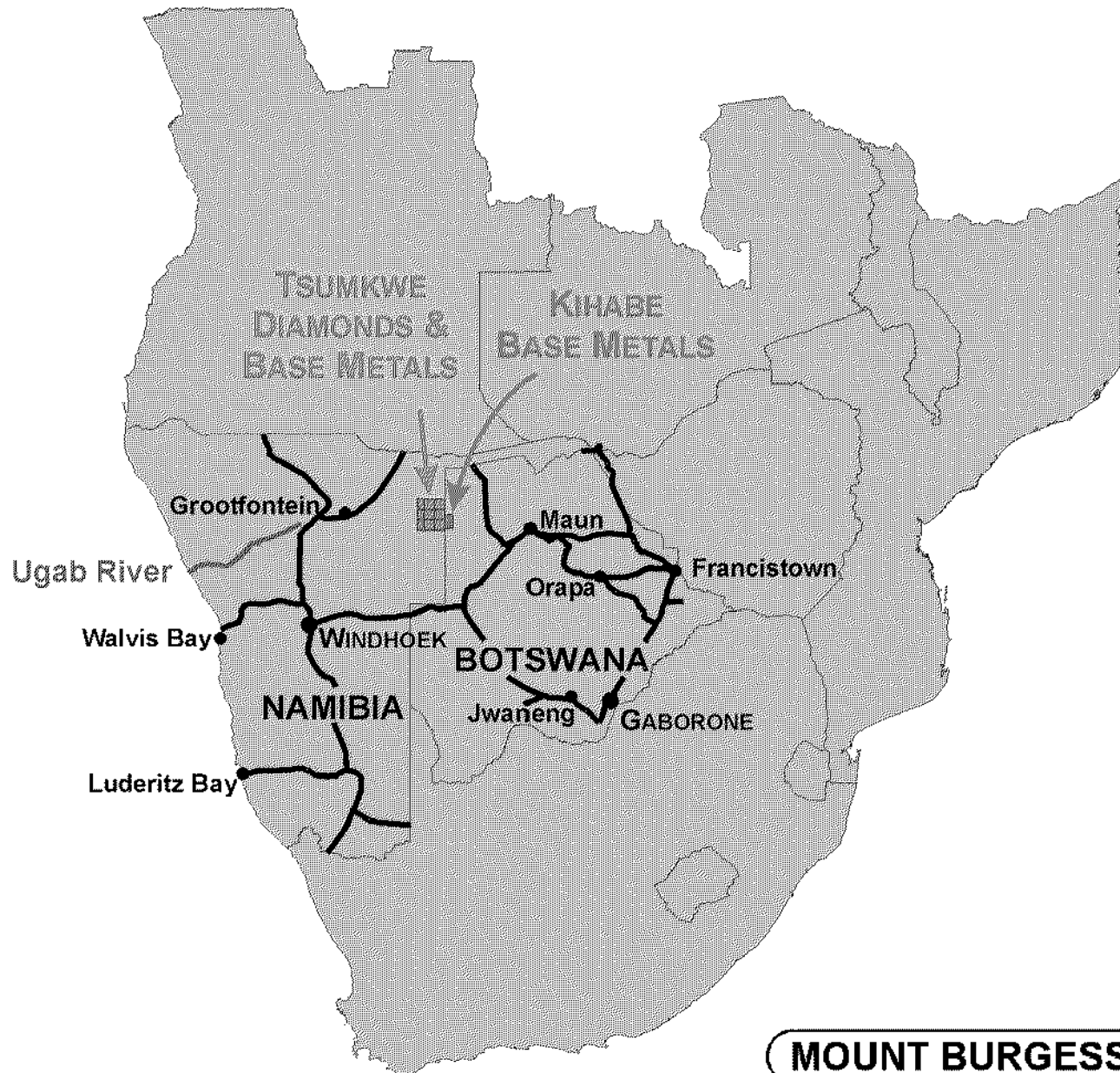


Forward Looking Statement

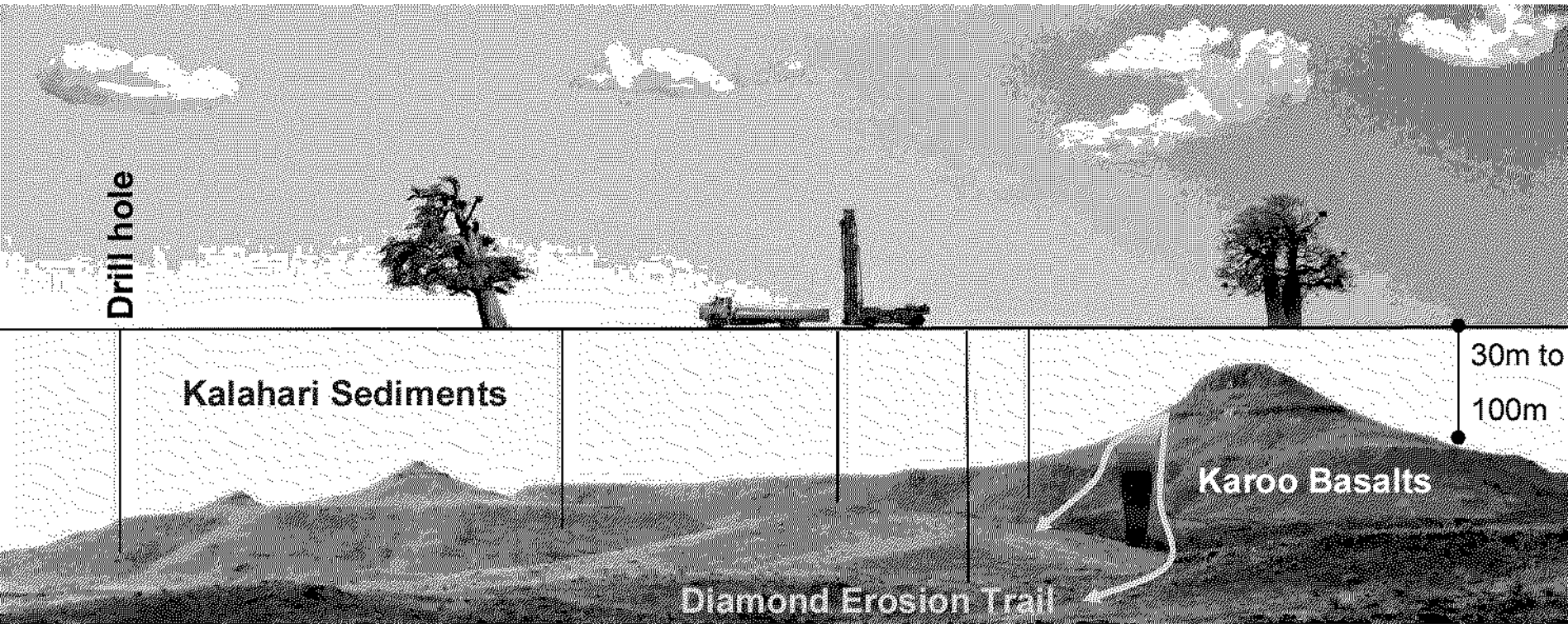
This presentation contains forward looking statements in respect of the projects being reported on by the Company. Any statements in respect of mineral reserves, resources and zones of mineralisation may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they contain estimates which the Company believes have been based on reasonably probable assumptions in respect of mineralisation that has been found and possibly will be found and ultimately developed and mined. Forward looking statements are not statements of historical fact, they are based on reasonable projections and calculations, the ultimate results or outcomes of which may differ materially from those described or incorporated in the forward looking statements. Such differences or changes in circumstances to those described or incorporated in the forward looking statements may arise as a consequence of the variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors relative to the exploration and mining industry and the particular properties in which the Company has an interest. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors could include but would not necessarily be limited to fluctuations in metals and minerals prices, fluctuations in rates of exchange, continuity or lack of continuity of projected zones of mineralisation determined from further drilling, uncertainties in interpreting drilling results, uncertainties in interpreting assay results, metallurgical test work and projected metal recoveries therefrom, uncertainties in financial projections and cost estimates, uncertainties in securing and commercially maintaining end product marketing and distribution, uncertainties in completing required financing, uncertainties relative to environmental issues, government approvals, changes in government policy and political instability in the countries in which the Company operates.

Forward looking statements are based on beliefs, opinions, assessments and estimates of management and/or professional consultants hired by management. These beliefs, opinions, assessments and estimates are based on facts and information available to management and/or professional consultants at the time they are formed or made and are, in the opinion of management and/or consultants, applied as reasonably and responsibly as possible as at the time that they are applied. No obligation is assumed by management and/or consultants to amend such forward looking statements in the event of any changes to their beliefs, opinions, assessments and estimates, other than would normally be required of them to do so for the purpose of performing their duties in a responsible manner and keeping the market properly informed.

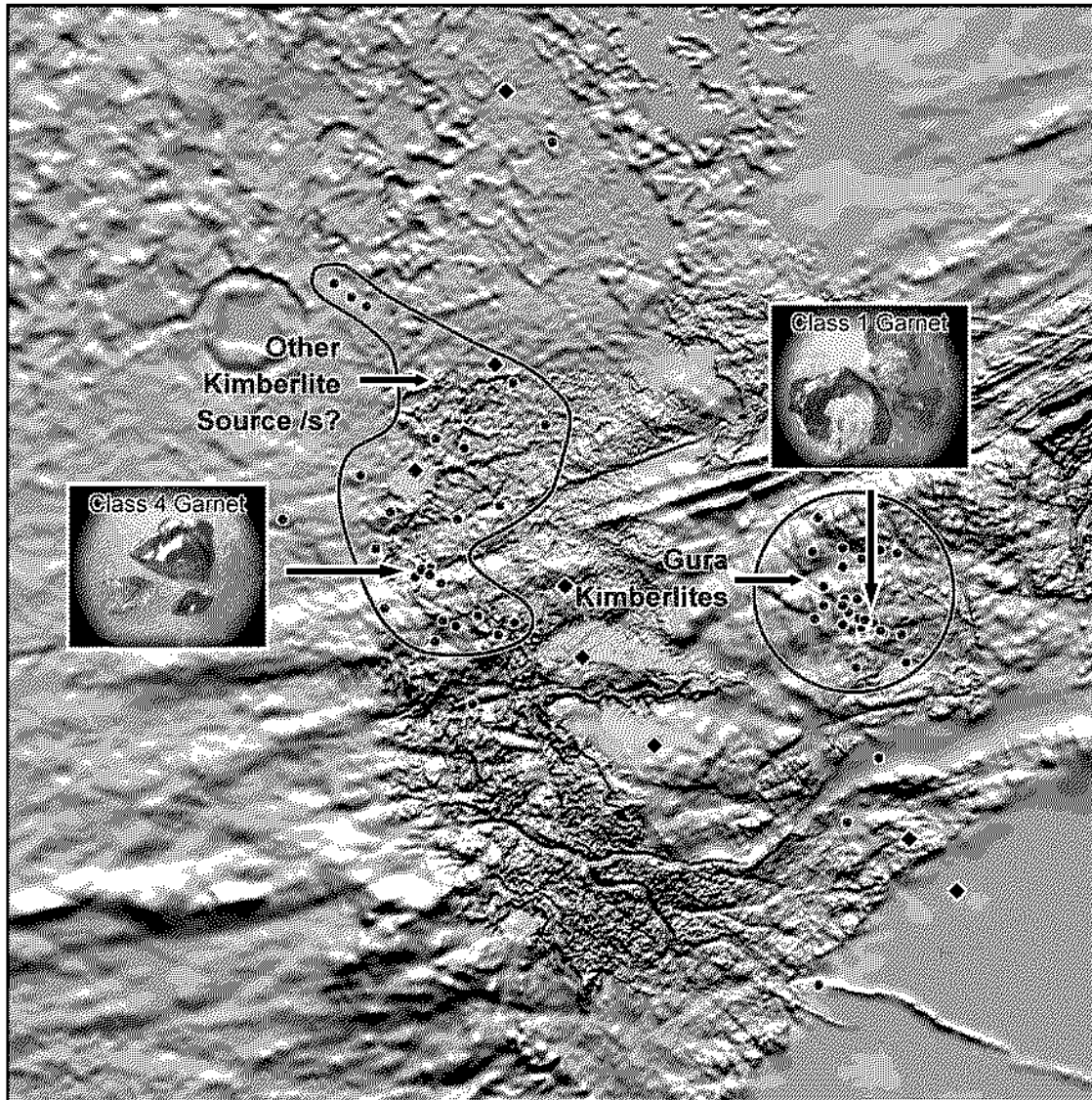
African Project Locations



Exploring for diamonds under a cover of sand!



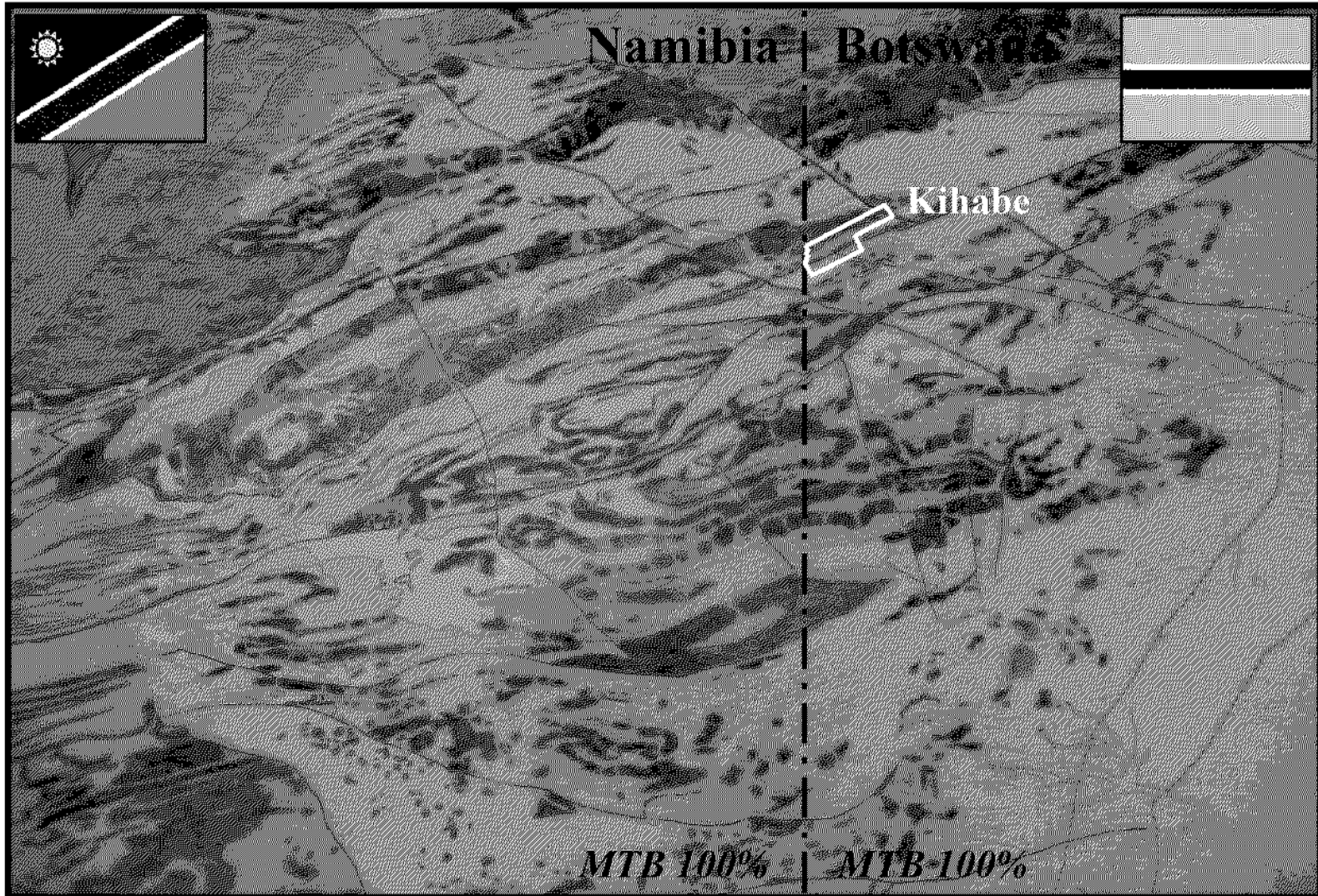
Class 4 Garnet Clusters



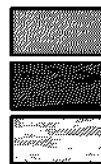
10km

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Proterozoic Belt Namibia / Botswana



Not To Scale
approx 5km



Dolomite / Limestone

Quartzite / Limestone

Basement Granite

Dolerite Dyke – Karoo

Fault

Ephemeral drainage

History

Late 1970's

The Geological Survey of Botswana:

- Conducted soil geochemical surveys in the Kihabe project area.

Early 1980's

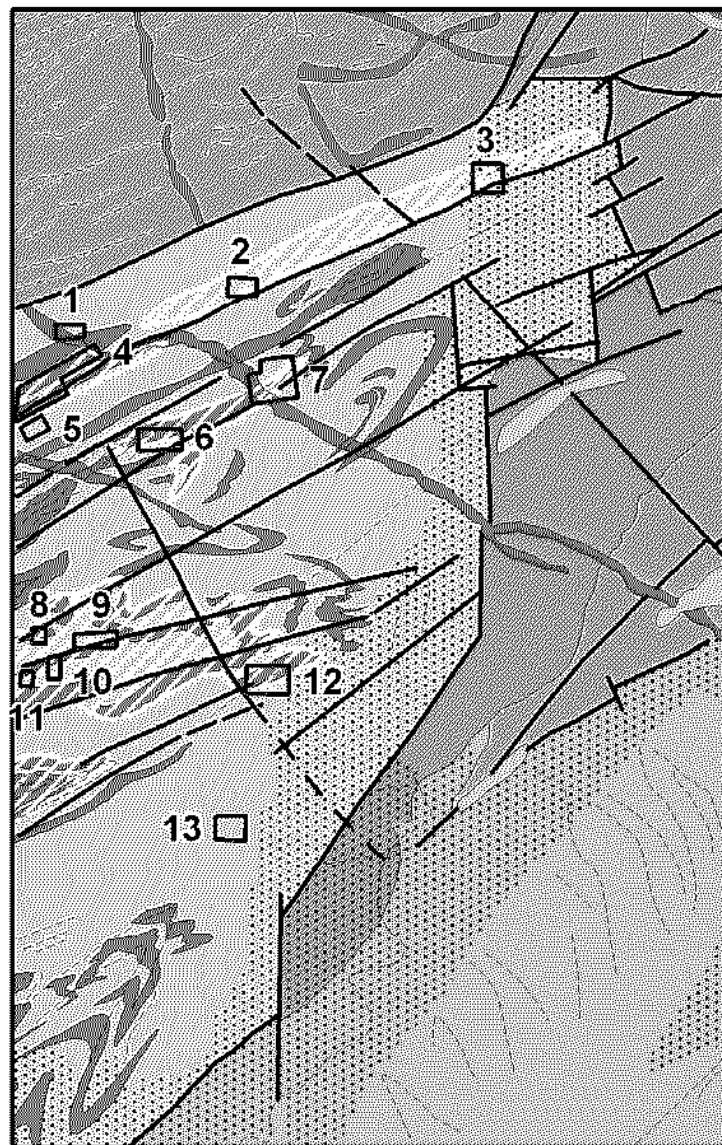
Billiton Botswana (Pty) Limited:

- Conducted further infill geochemical sampling, drilling and trenching.
- Thirteen targets of anomalism containing zinc, lead, silver, copper, vanadium and carnotite were generated over the Kihabe project area.
- The final report for Prospecting Licence 39/80 filed by Billiton Botswana (Pty) Limited dated July 1983 concludes:

“The drill hole with the most promising mineralisation was stopped while still in high grade mineralisation. There is an extensive on-strike geochemical anomaly and an intersection of oxidised mineralised sandstone occurring two kilometres away at the same horizon suggesting there is potential for a large Zn-Pb deposit.”

PL69/2003 Anomalies

First Generation



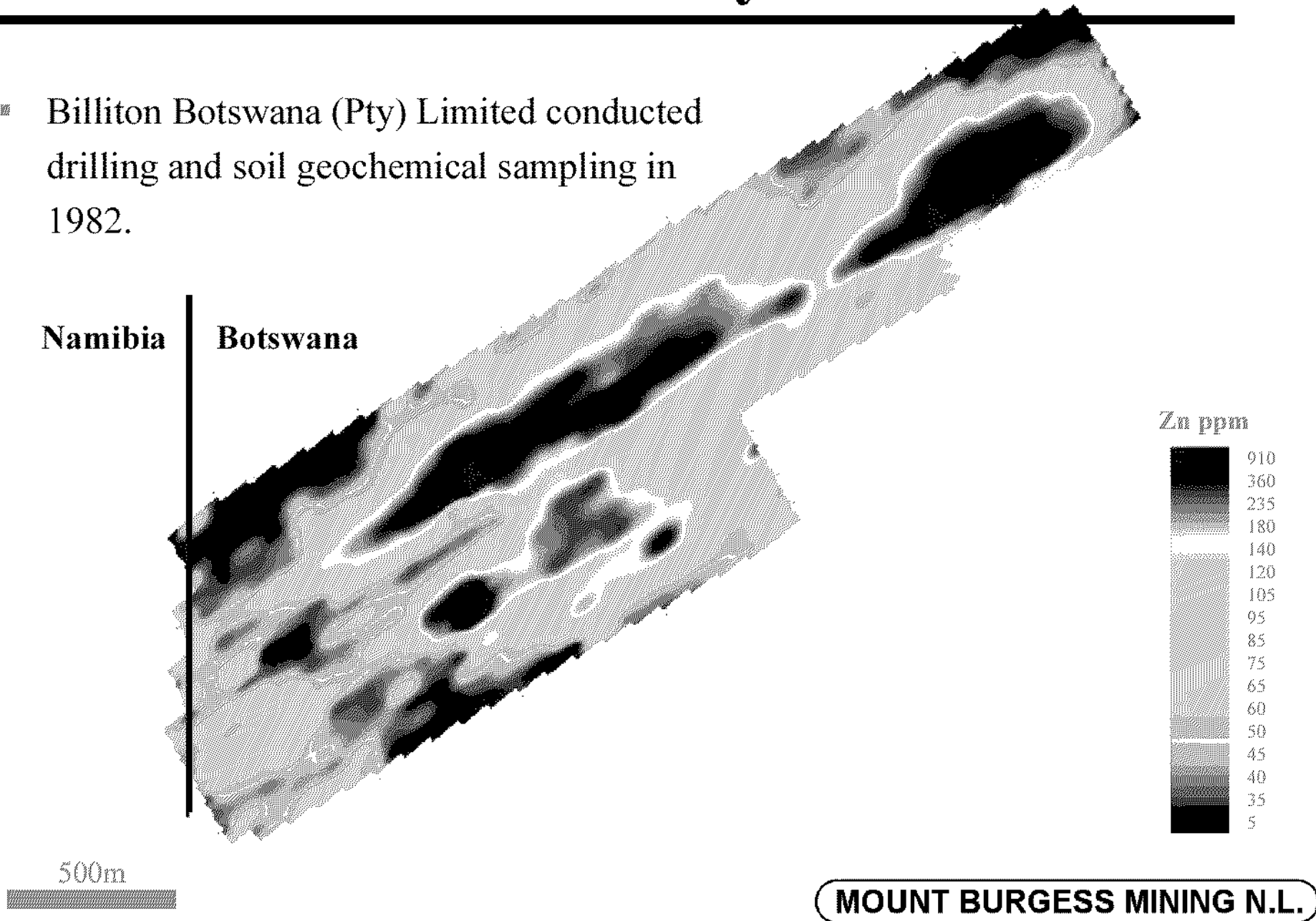
1. 700ppm Zn
275ppm Pb
2. 820ppm Zn
420ppm Pb
3. 970ppm Zn
500ppm Pb
4. Kihabe
5. 600ppm Zn
550ppm Pb
6. 470ppm Zn
220ppm Pb
7. Rockchip
0.97% Zn
4.00% Pb
0.14% Cu
8. 200ppm Zn
250ppm Pb
9. 12.4% Pb
3.98% Zn
1.60% V
from Massive Sulphide
Gossan in Trench
10. 275ppm Zn
400ppm Pb
11. 550ppm Zn
400ppm Pb
12. 320ppm Zn
740ppm Pb
13. 160ppm Zn
220ppm Pb

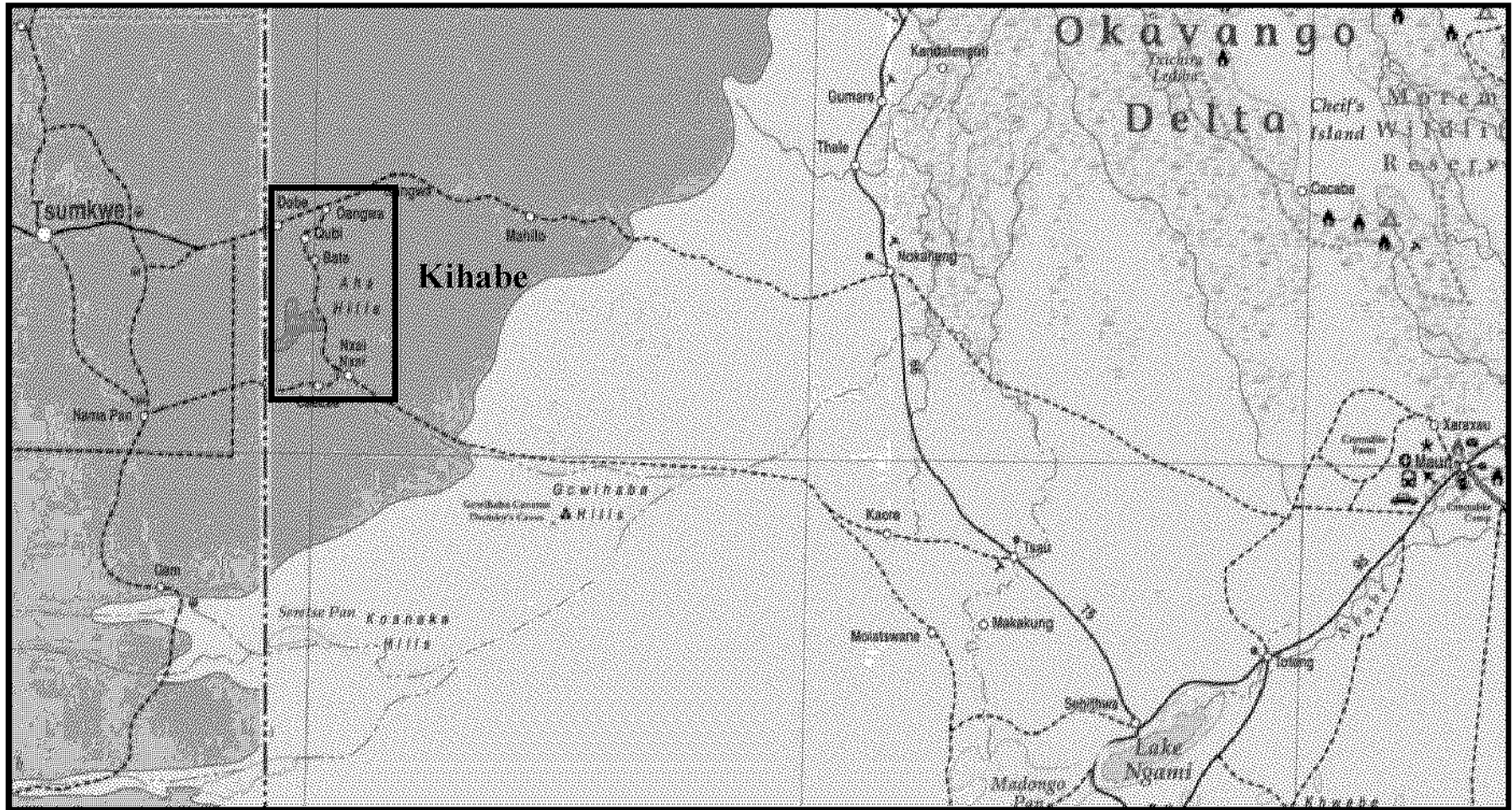
- Karoo Dolerite Dyke
- Karoo Basalt
- Karoo Sedimentary Deposits
- Pan African Granites
- Xaudum Group (Carbonates, Gneiss, Schist, Mylonite)
- Damaran Quartzite
- Aha Metamorphics
- Quangwadum Complex (Gneiss, Intrusives)
- Pan African Fault
- Magnetic Trend
- Billiton Base Metals in-soil Geochemical Anomaly
- Mineralised Stratigraphy

10km

Kihabe Zinc Soil Anomaly

- Billiton Botswana (Pty) Limited conducted drilling and soil geochemical sampling in 1982.





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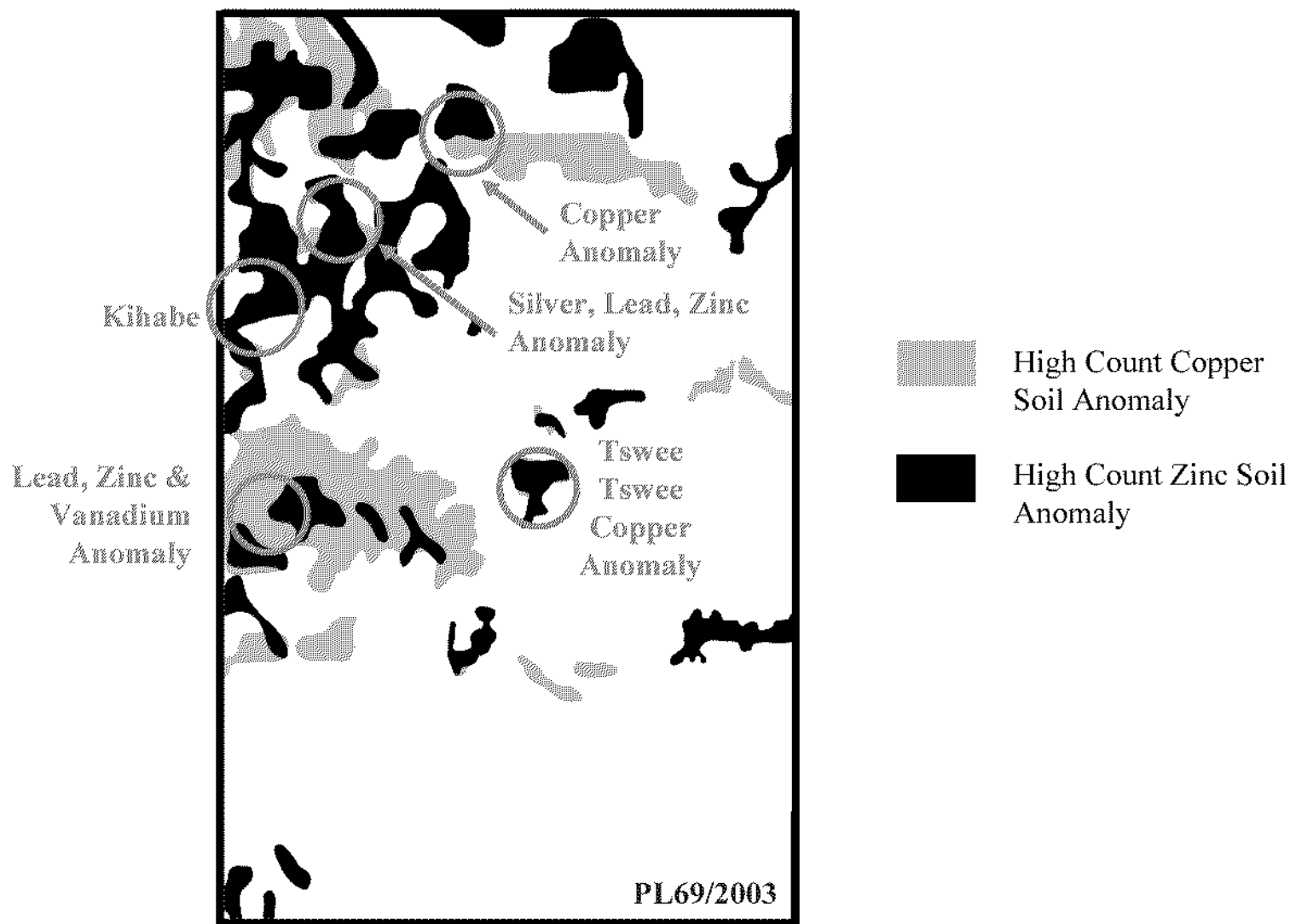
Mount Burgess Mining at Kihabe

2003 onwards

- Prospecting Licence 69/2003 at Kihabe, granted in July 2003.
- Dobe border gate between Namibia and Botswana, just east of Tsumkwe in Namibia opened in 2003.
- Mount Burgess Mining able to operate the Kihabe Project from Tsumkwe, its base for diamond exploration in Namibia.
- Trans Kalahari Highway now provides a sealed road to Nokaneng 120 kilometres east of Kihabe, in Botswana.
- Remoteness of project no longer an issue.
- Mount Burgess Mining has conducted drilling, soil geochemistry and induced polarisation programmes at Kihabe since 2003.

PL69/2003 Anomalies

Second Generation

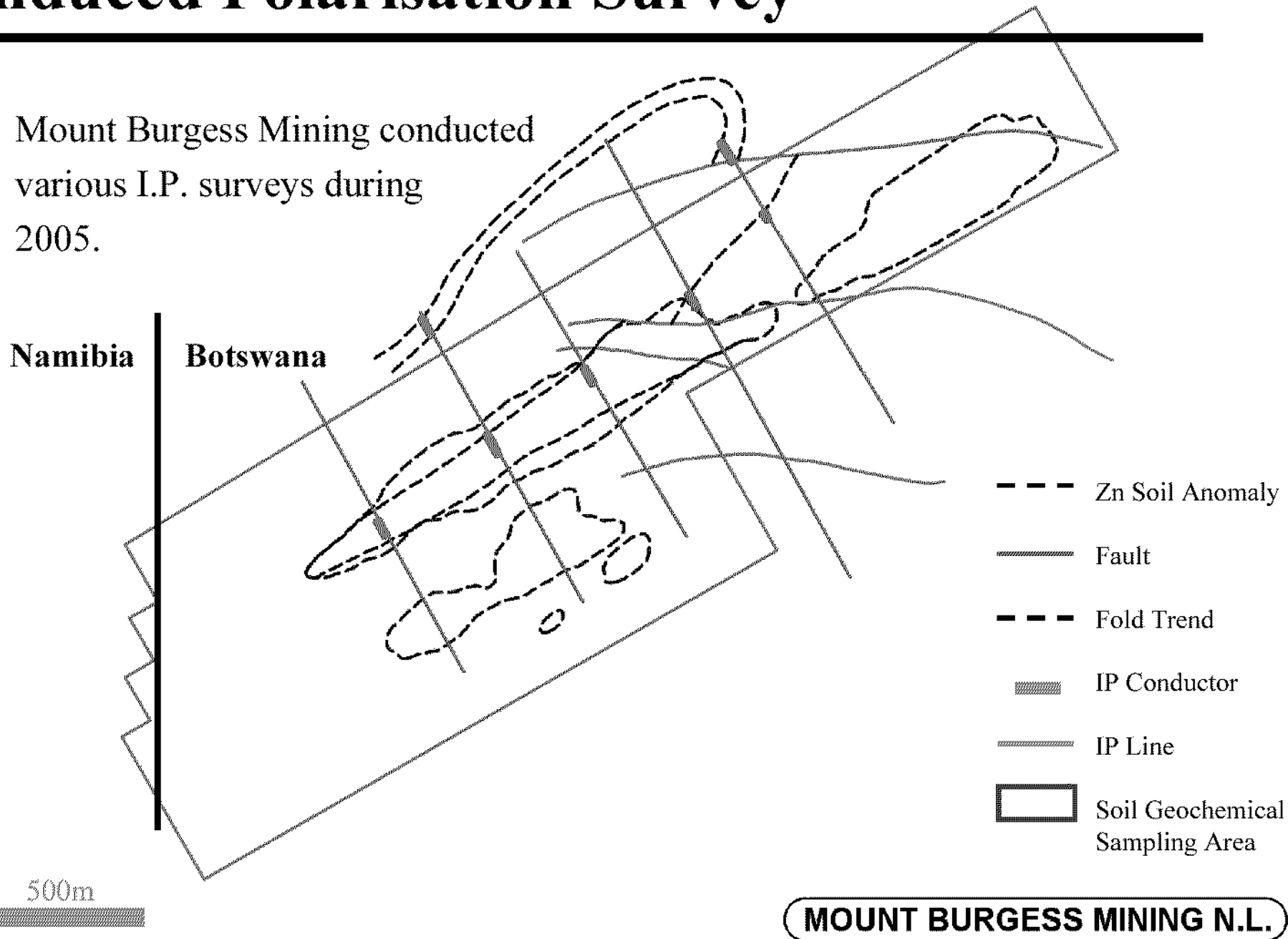


10km

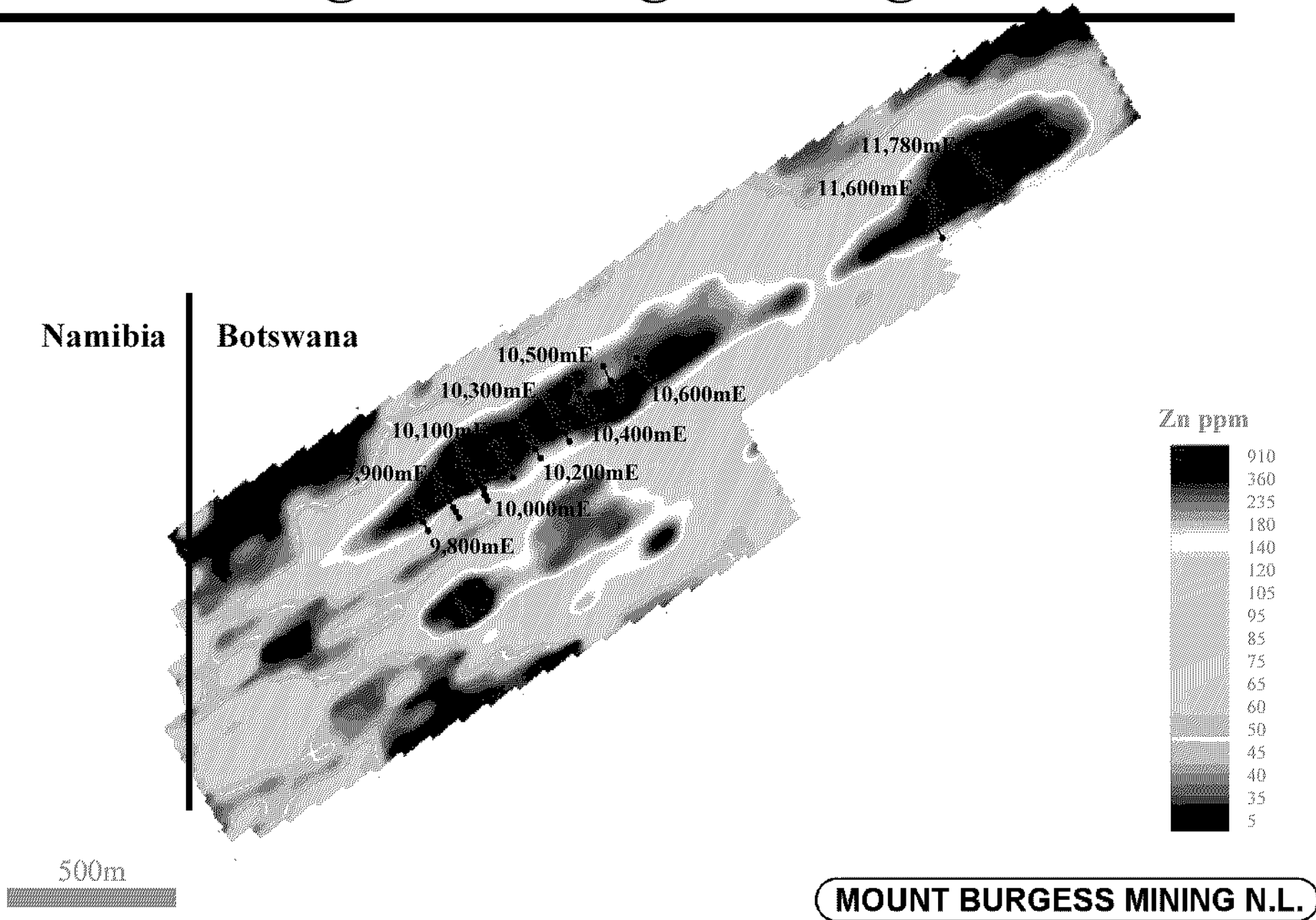
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Induced Polarisation Survey

- Mount Burgess Mining conducted various I.P. surveys during 2005.



Mount Burgess Mining Drilling at Kihabe



Key Characteristics of Kihabe

1. A hydrothermal, sediment hosted zinc, lead and silver zone of mineralisation, with significant copper and vanadium credits, extending over a distance of 2.4 kilometres.
2. In 2003/2004 Mount Burgess Mining drilled four sections along this zone of mineralisation which were spaced too wide apart to delineate any form of a resource or reserve. However each section intersected significant mineralisation. The average grades of the mineralised widths intersected in this drilling were 3% Zinc, 1% Lead and 28g/t Silver and included significant credits for copper and vanadium.
3. In 2005 ProMet Engineers conducted a scoping study on the Kihabe project which concluded that it had the potential to host up to 17.5 million mineralised tonnes
4. Metallurgical test work conducted at Ongopolo Laboratories, on drill chips from the above drilling, yielded the following recoveries:

Zinc	94%
Lead	93%
Silver	91%

Key Characteristics of Kihabe

5. ProMet Engineer's scoping study included a financial model which used the following metal prices:

Zinc	US\$ 1,800/tonne
Lead	US\$ 1,000/tonne
Silver	US\$ 8/ounce

and concluded that the project had the potential to be commercial. No account was taken in this model of the significant copper and vanadium credits.

6. Based upon the above metal prices, project revenue contributions are represented as follows:

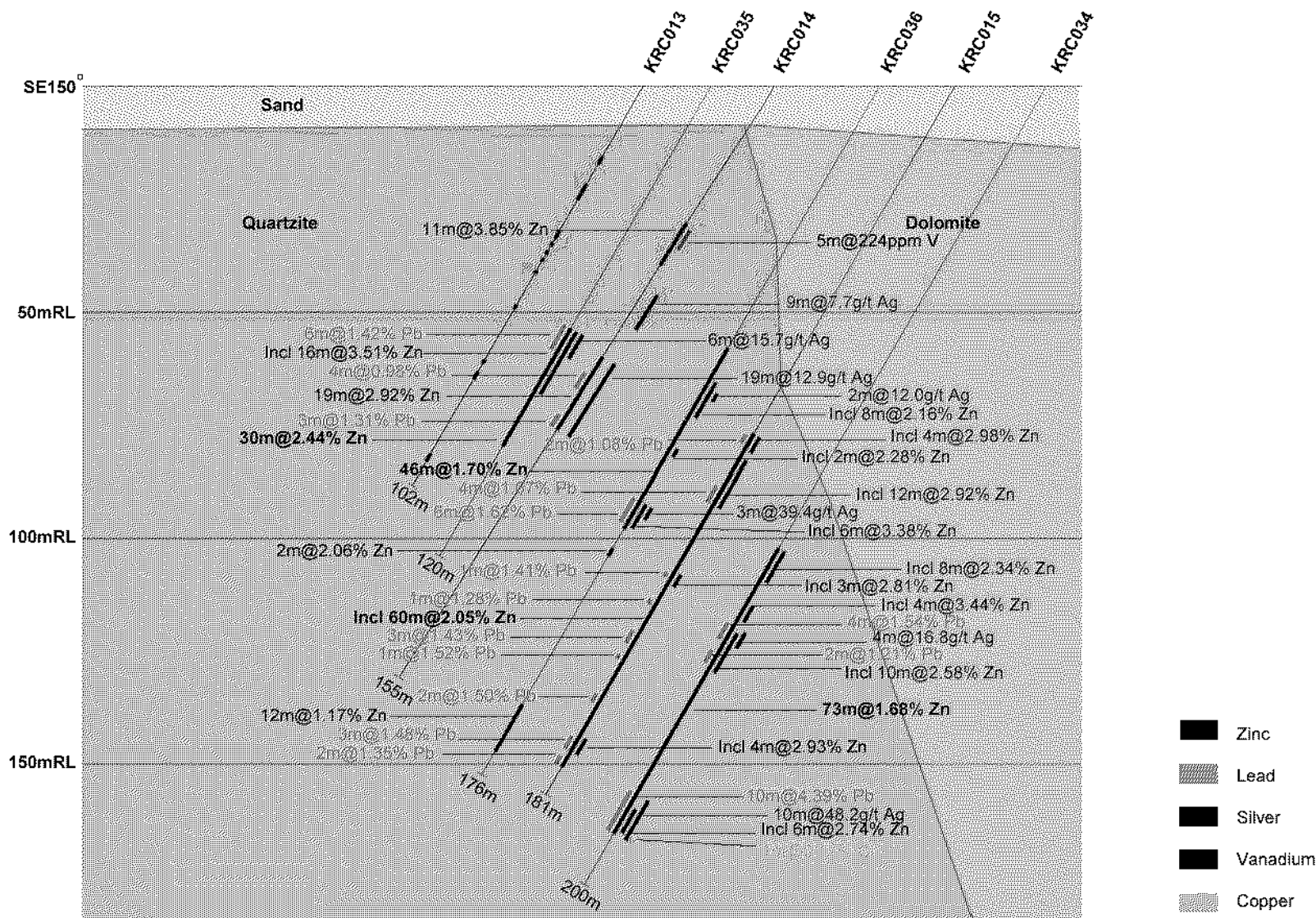
Zinc	76%
Lead	14%
Silver	10%

Which effectively makes this a Zinc project.

Conclusion

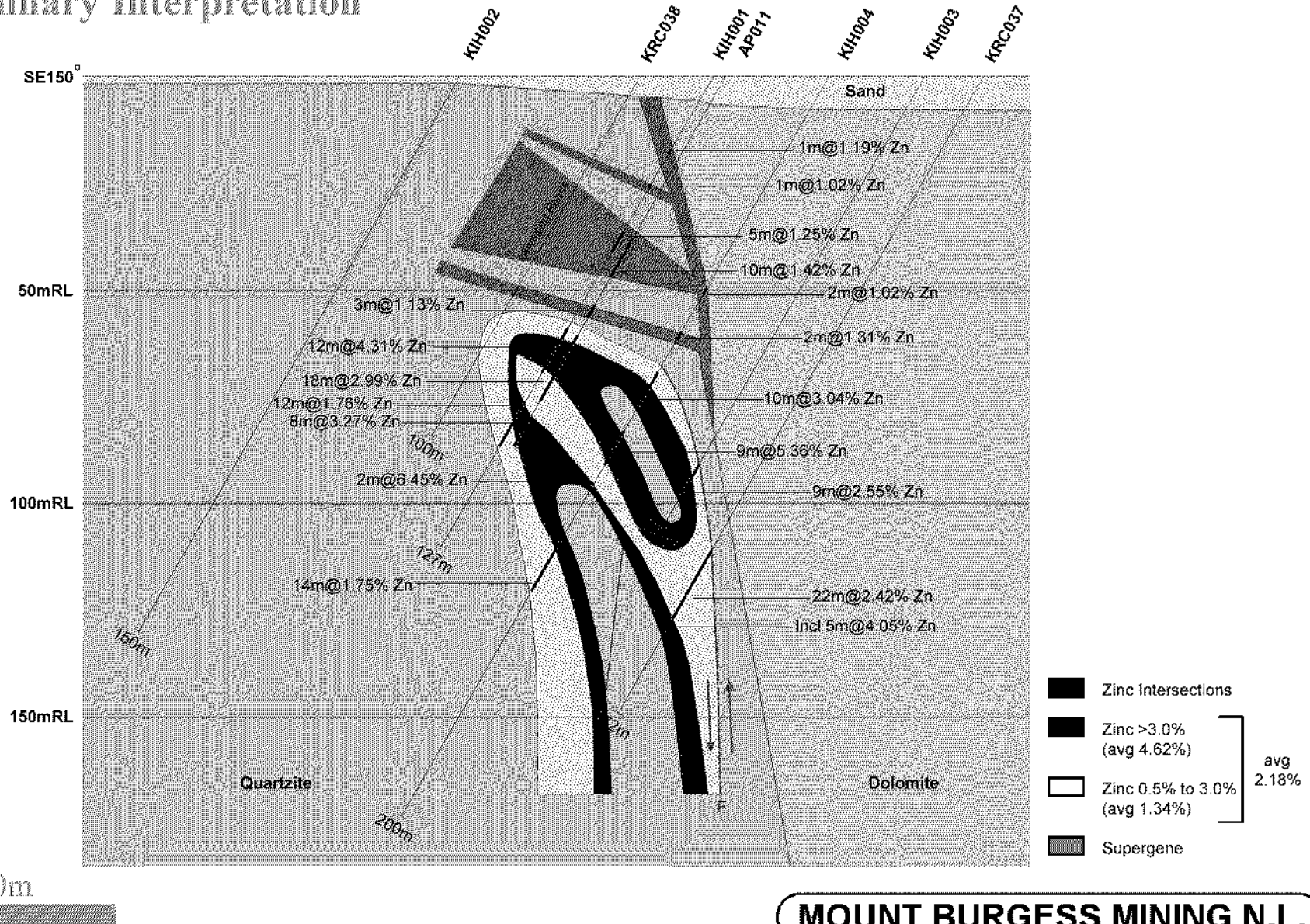
The results of this scoping study showed that the near surface mineralisation at Kihabe had the potential to be extracted by open cut mining methods, at low stripping ratios. This justified further expenditure on drilling to upgrade the project to a JORC compliant resource, with the intention of proceeding to a feasibility study.

Cross Section 9,900mE



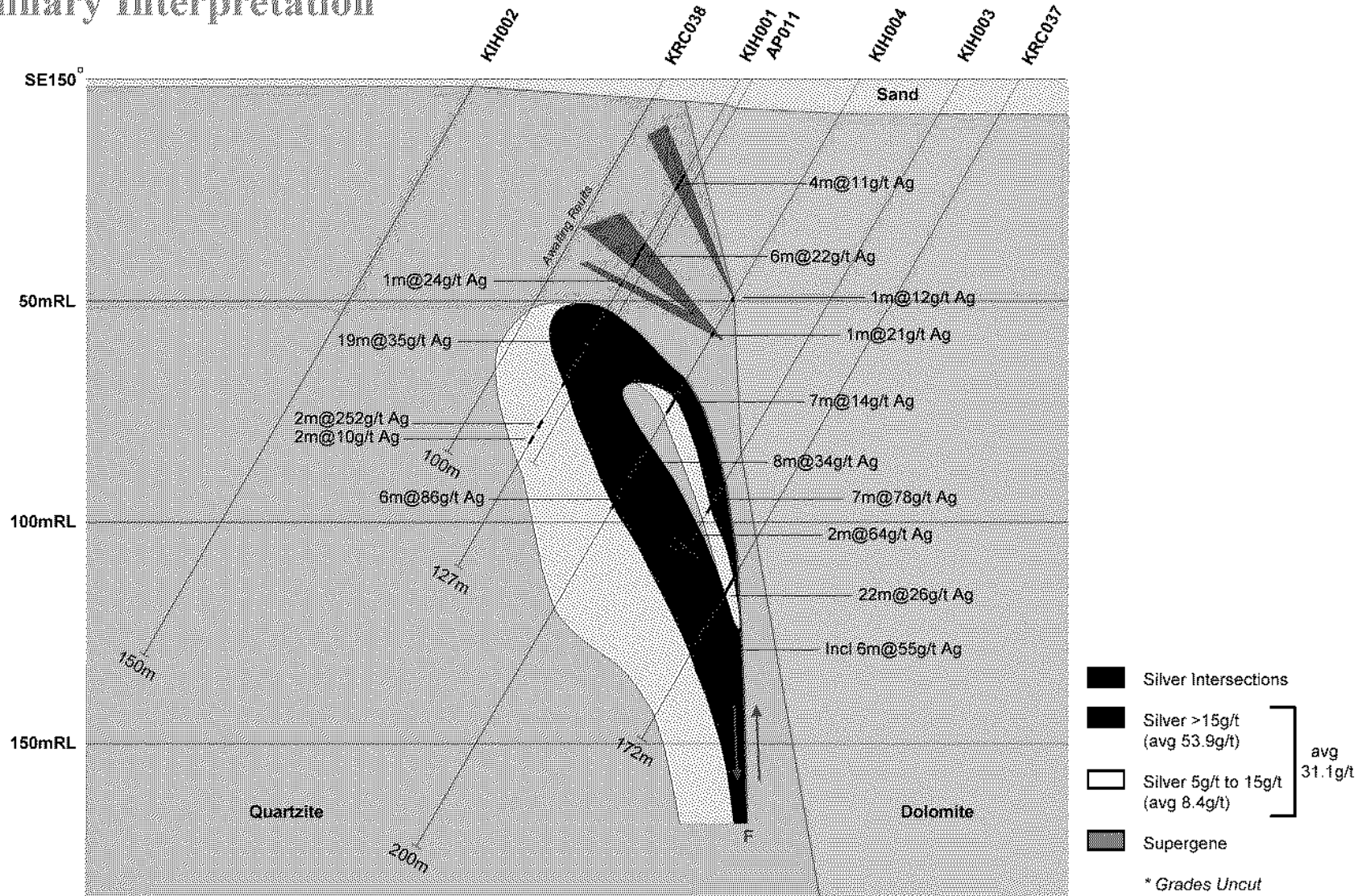
Cross Section 10,000mE - Zinc

Preliminary Interpretation



Cross Section 10,000mE - Silver

Preliminary Interpretation

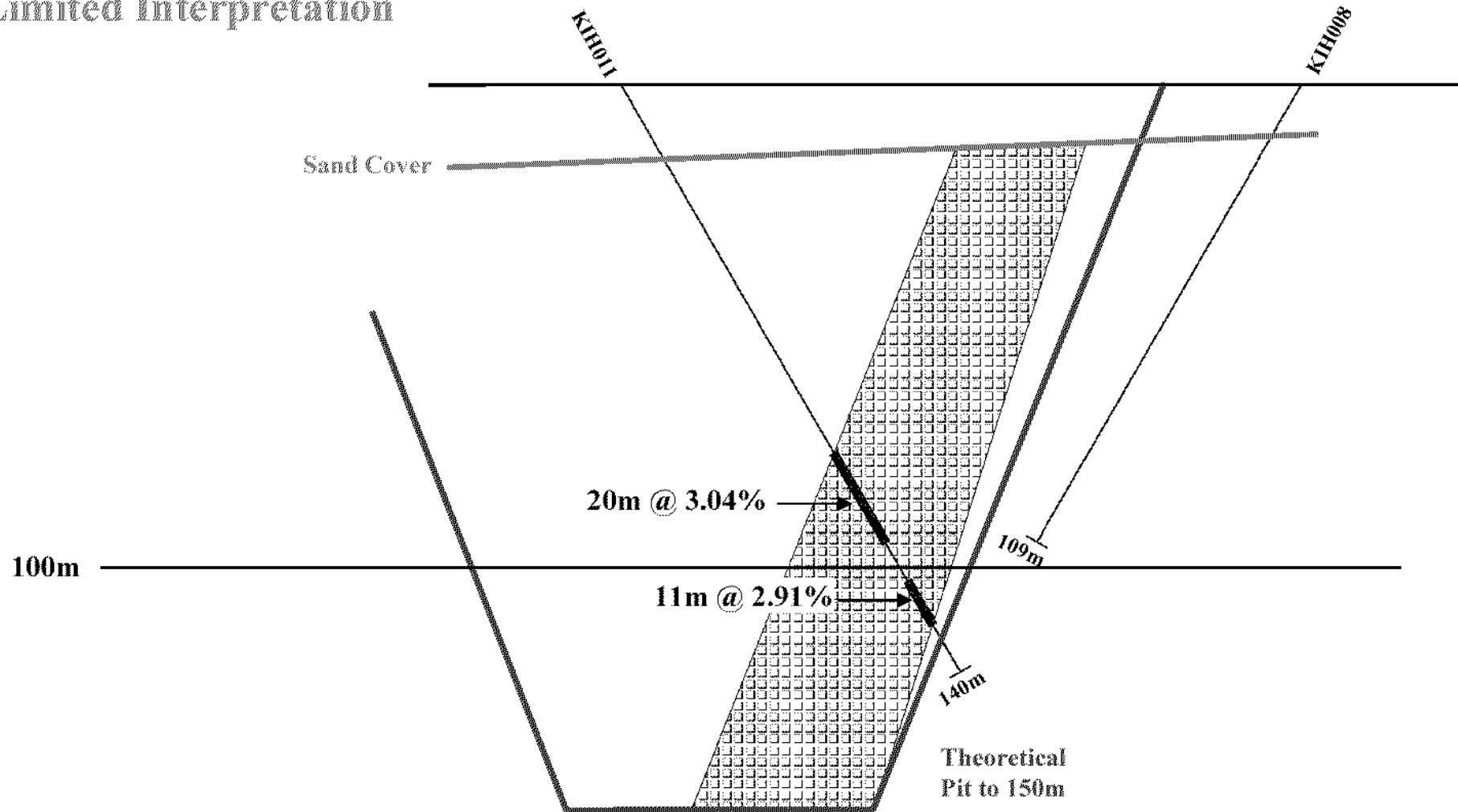


50m

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Cross Section 11,780mE - Zinc

Limited Interpretation

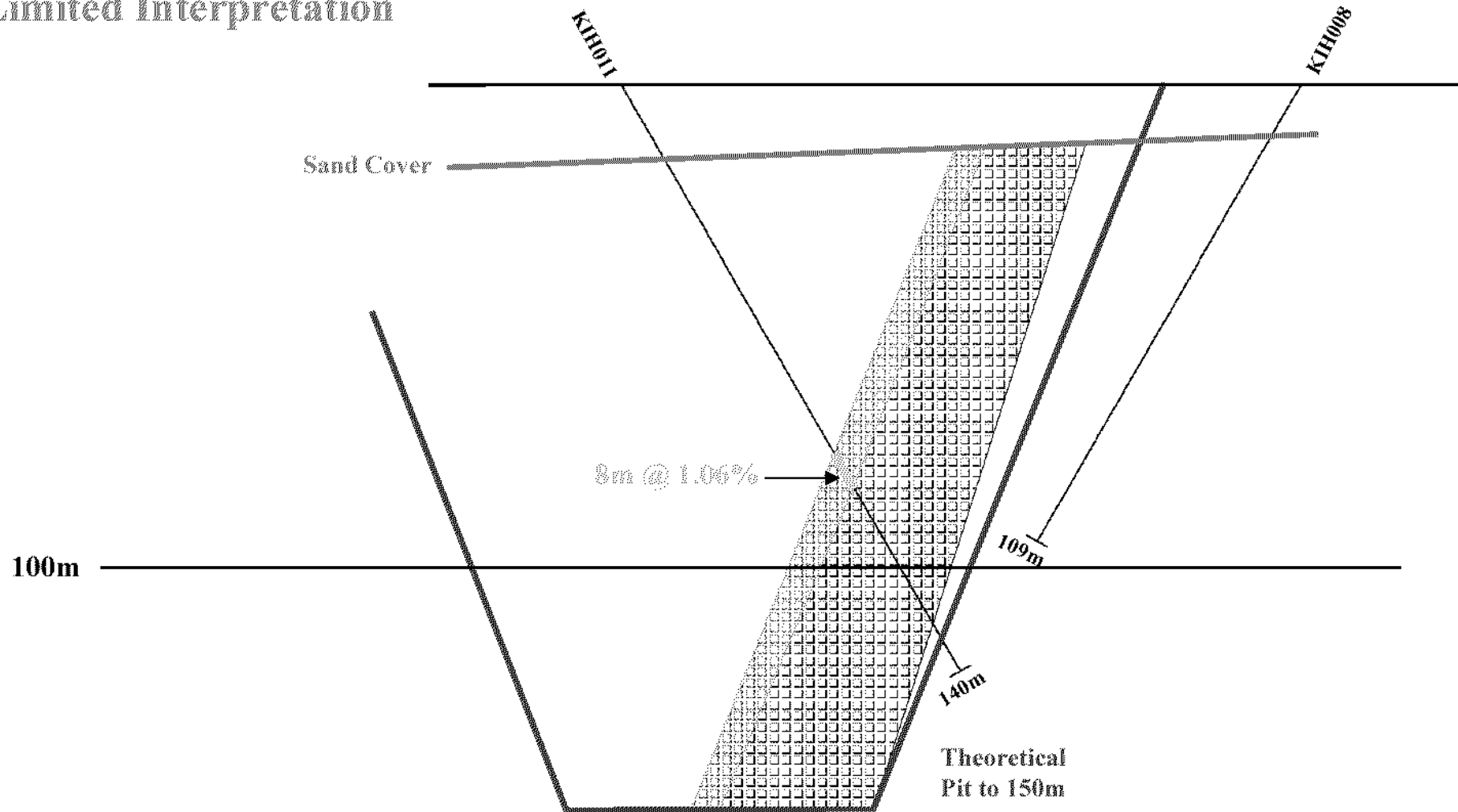


50m

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Cross Section 11,780mE - Lead

Limited Interpretation



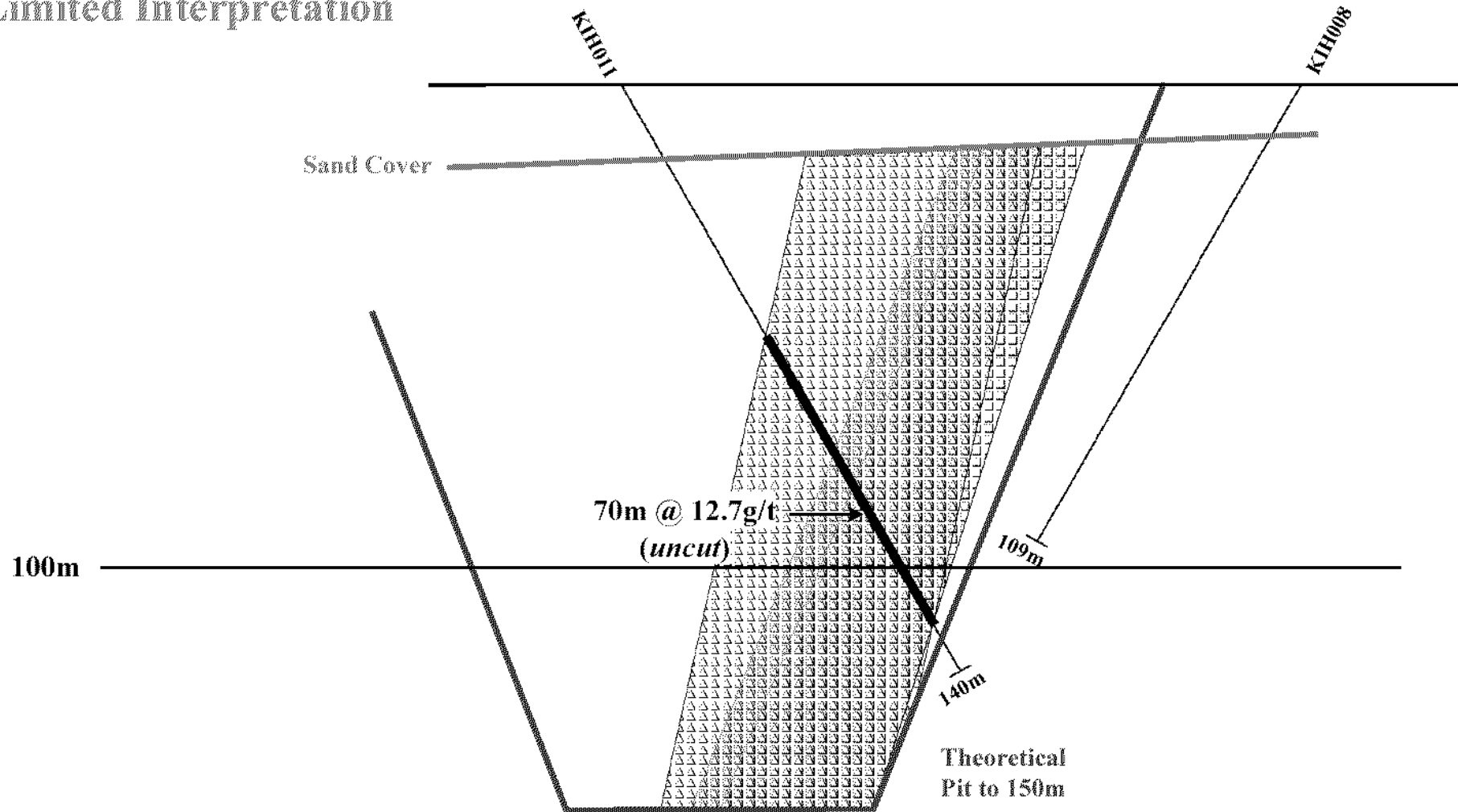
50m



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Cross Section 11,780mE - Silver

Limited Interpretation

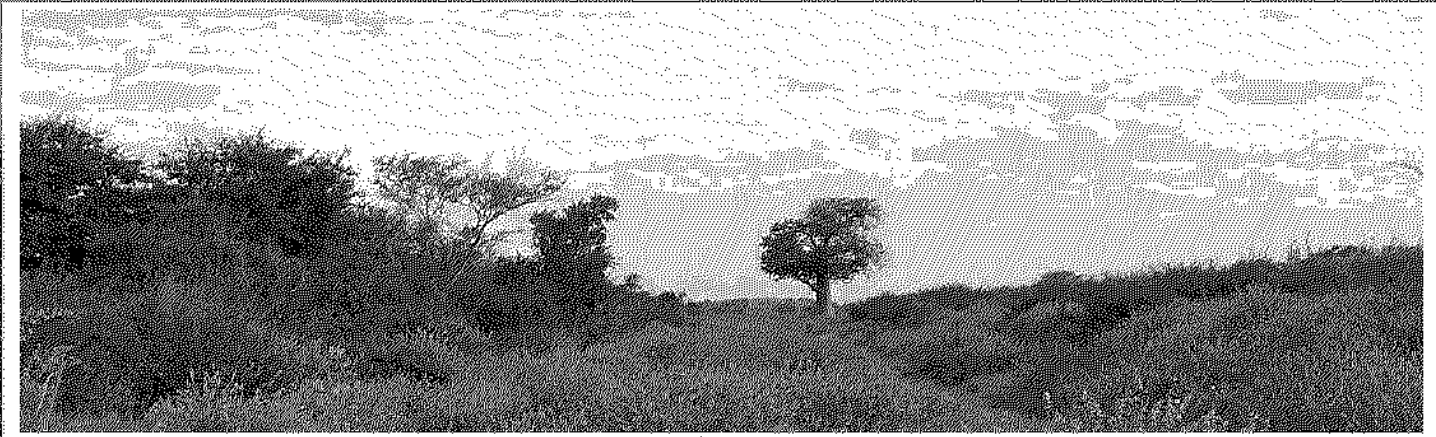


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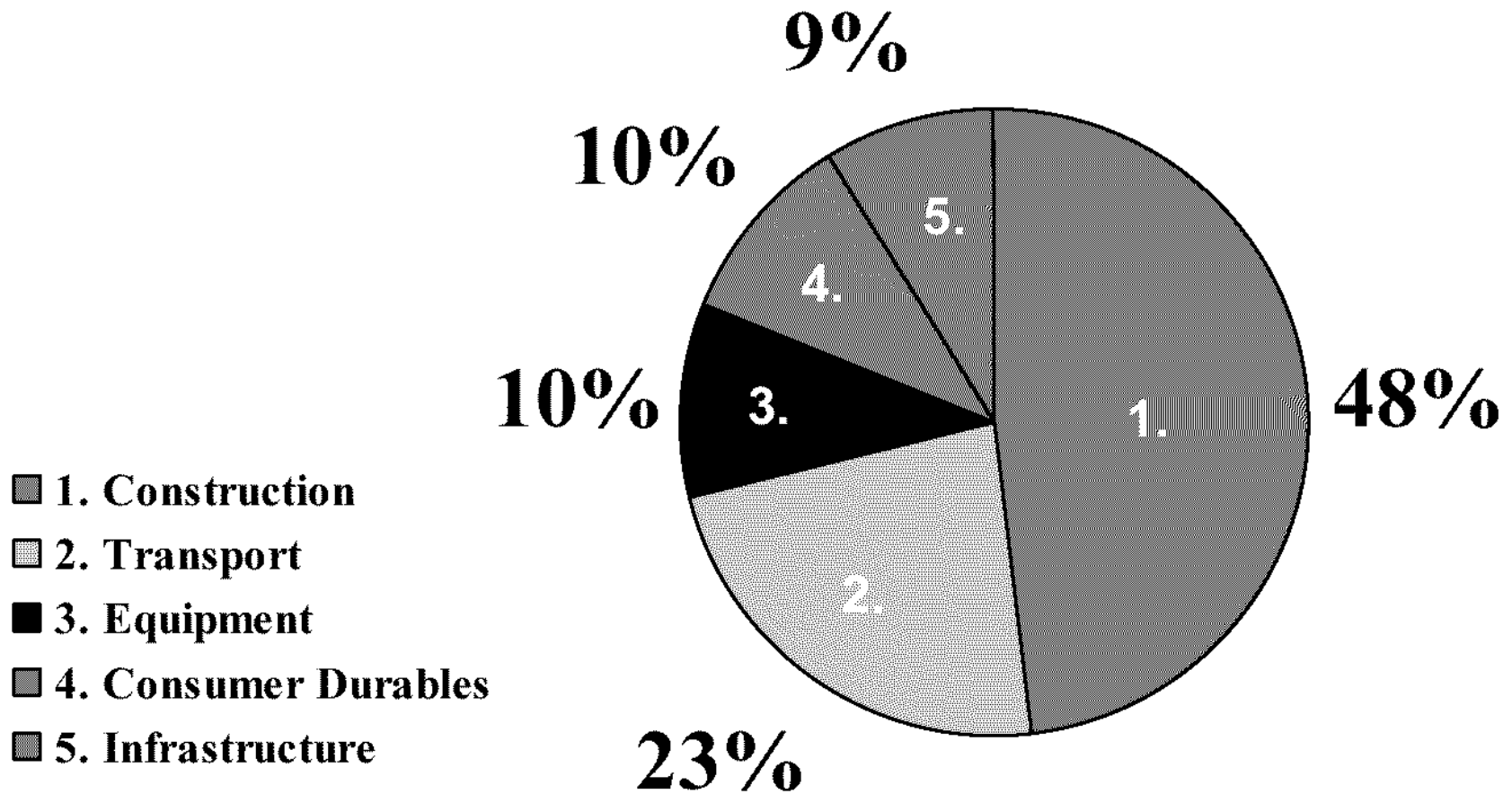
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Planned Project Schedule

- Infill drilling to upgrade the Kihabe exploration target to a JORC compliant resource/reserve currently in progress.
- A pre-feasibility study based on the drilling and test work results should start by December 2006.
- Based on a positive result of the pre-feasibility study, a bankable feasibility study is planned for completion in July 2007.



World Zinc Uses



The World Zinc Market

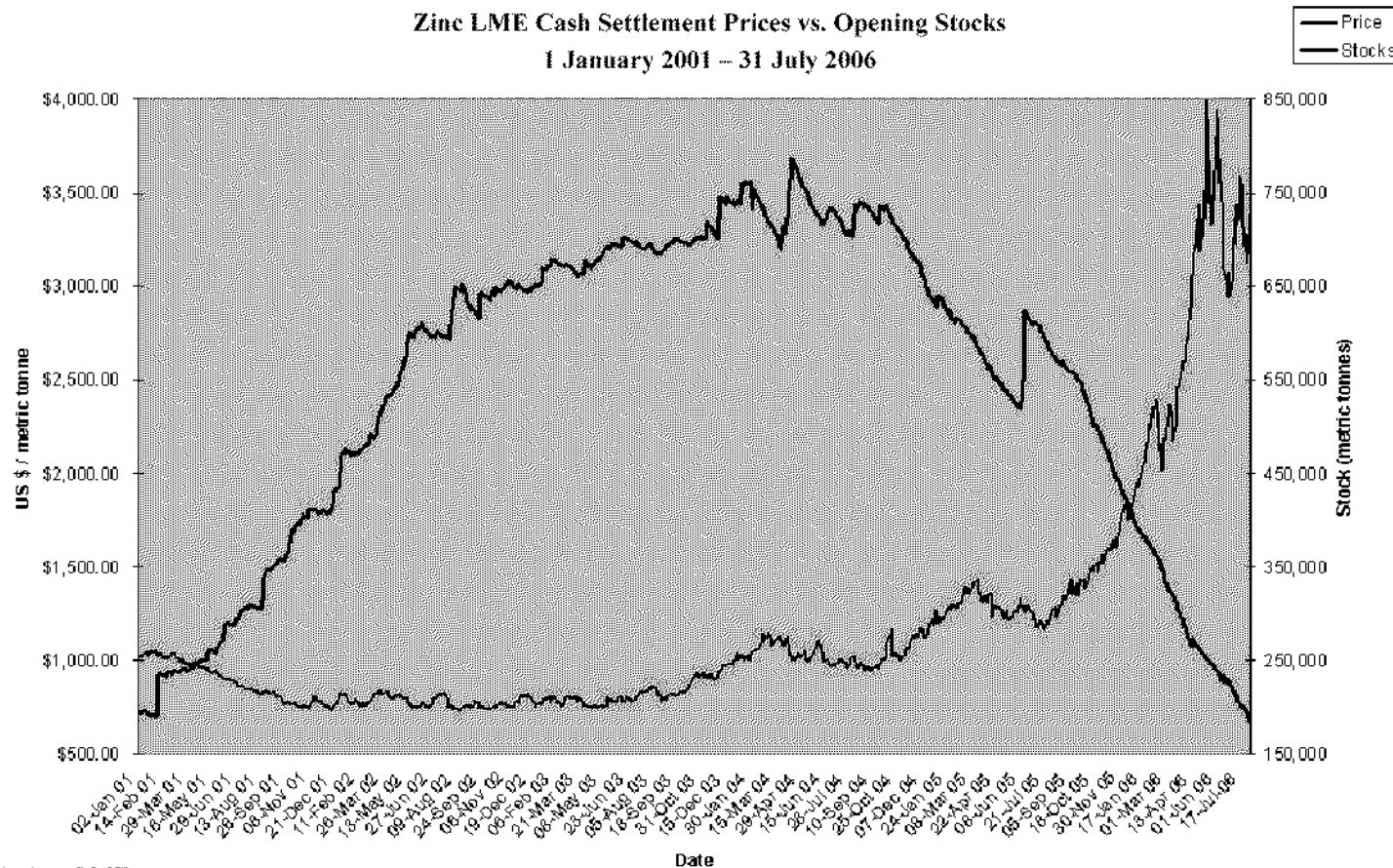
- April 2004 LME Zinc stocks stood at 780,000 tonnes. August 31st 2006 they stood at 173,500 tonnes. A decline of 606,500 tonnes over 27 months.
- With restocking credits during this time, the average daily decrease amounts to 728 tonnes per day over the last 27 months.
- Since January 2006 the average daily LME stock decrease amounts to 907 tonnes per day.
- Consumption growth mainly because of China (representing 20% of the worlds population) and its appetite for galvanized steel required for its many national development projects and expanding motor industry.

Western World Zinc Stocks

	April 2004 (Recent Peak) (000 tonnes)	% Change	31 st August 2006 (000 tonnes)
LME	780	-78%	173.5
Producers, Consumers & Merchants	410	-27%	300.0 <i>(est.)</i>
Total	1,190	-60%	473.5
Number days Zinc stocks based on 30,000 t.p.d. consumption	40		16

The Zinc Price

- During this same period Zinc prices have risen from around US\$ 1,000 per tonne to a high of US\$ 4,000 per tonne in May 2006.
- Prices are demand driven but are also subject to fund speculation.



World Zinc Production and Consumption

	2003 Actual (000 tonnes)	% Change YOY	2004 Actual (000 tonnes)	% Change YOY	2005 Actual (000 tonnes)	% Change YOY	2006 Avg Est. (000 tonnes)	% Change YOY	2007 Avg Est. (000 tonnes)	2008 Avg Est. (000 tonnes)
World Production	9,845	+5.4	10,375	-1.4	10,235	+3.8	10,620	+7.3	11,400	12,100
World Consumption	9,825	+8.4	10,655	+0.1	10,645	+3.3	11,000	+4.7	11,525	12,100
Surplus / (Deficit) <i>Excluding Stock Adjustments</i>	20		(280)		(410)		(380)*		(125)*	-
Daily Consumption	26.92		29.19		29.16		30.45		31.79	32.74

* 505,000 tonnes deficit - critical period eroding strategic zinc stock levels

World Zinc Consumption

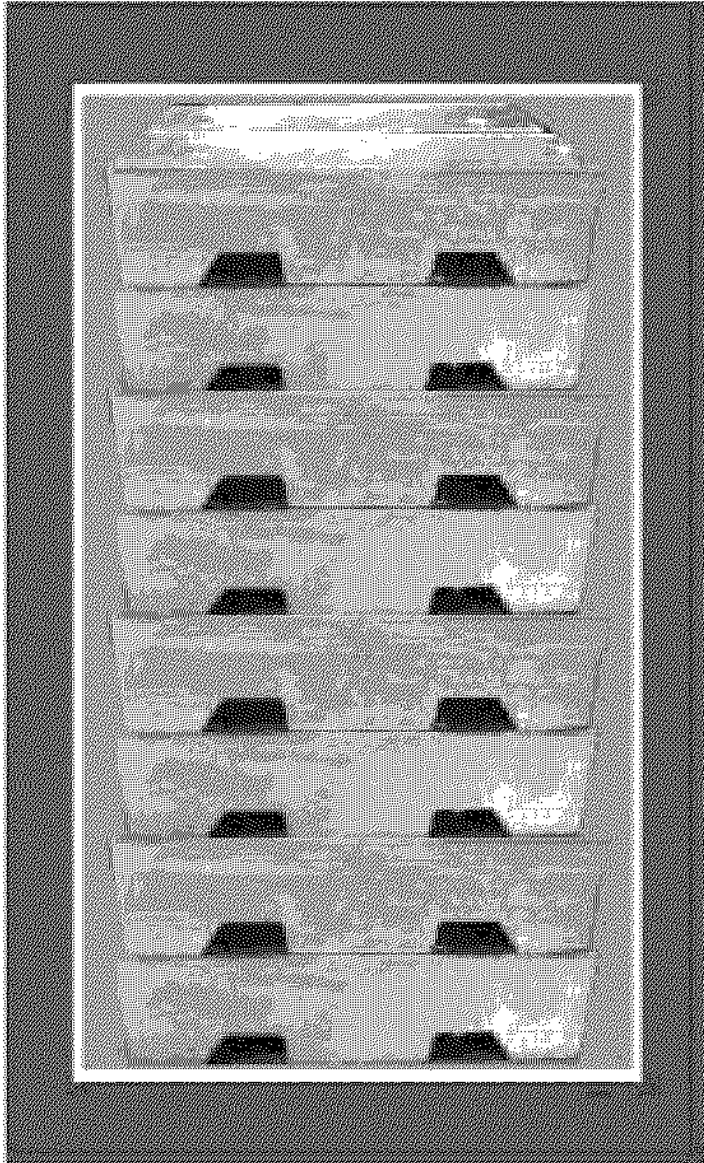
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
China	21.9%	25.25%*	28.6%	31.0%	32.3%	33.6%
Rest of World	78.1%	74.75%	71.4%	69.0%	67.7%	66.4%
(USA)	(11.7%)	(11.7%)	(10.0%)	(10.6%)	(10.2%)	(9.9%)

* China becomes net importer of zinc during 2004, and is likely to remain a net importer until 2010 (Antaika).

The above consumption and deficit projections are based on China's consumption rising to 4.8 million tonnes by 2010 (Antaika) working on an average annual increase of 345,000 tonnes.

Note: China also consumes 20% of the world's copper output and in 2006 is estimated to consume nearly 50% of world iron ore shipments. As of May 2006 Chinese industrial output had grown by 17.9% over the last 12 months – *any signs of a slowdown?*

World Production Requirements to 2010



If China's zinc consumption increases by an average 345,000 tonnes per annum, to reach a required 4.8 million tonnes by 2010 (Antaika) and the rest of the world's consumption increases by a modest 2% per annum, the total world production by 2010 must reach 13 million tonnes to meet this demand.

This will require an extra 2.38 million tonnes of zinc production or a 22.5% increase on the 2006 world zinc production estimate of 10.6 million tonnes.

Critical Zinc Stock Levels

	World Wide Zinc Stocks from January 2006 to December 2007 (000 tonnes)
LME at January 2006	394
Producers, Consumers & Merchants at January 2006	410
Total Strategic World Wide Stocks at January 2006	804
Average Projected Deficits 2006 to end of 2007	(505)
Critical Level by Dec 2007	299 - <i>barely manageable</i>
This effectively eliminates LME stocks & reduces PCMs' stocks by	111

Where to from here?

What are the influences?

What are the volatilities?

- Sustained growth in countries such as China and India despite zinc and steel price rises?
 - Suspension of existing works in progress? – *Not likely*
 - Suspension of planned future works 2008 onwards? – *Some projects in China reputed to have been postponed because of zinc shortages!*
 - What impact will the recent 19% iron ore price hike have? Steel and zinc go hand in hand. *China (not Japan) now seeking to control future iron ore price negotiations.*

Re: China

- 345 million people expected to move from rural areas to cities by 2020 (ERA).
- Beijing to expand by 3x Manhattan by 2020 (Chit Chat).
- 110 extra civil airports planned by 2015 (ERA).
- 15,000 kilometres of extra railways by 2010 (ERA).
- 1.5 million kilometres of extra highways and 85,000 kilometres of superhighways by 2020 (ERA).
- Year to February 2006 China's domestic motor vehicle sales increased 62% (ABARE).

Where to from here?

What are the influences?

What are the volatilities?

Re: Other areas – Construction within the UAE

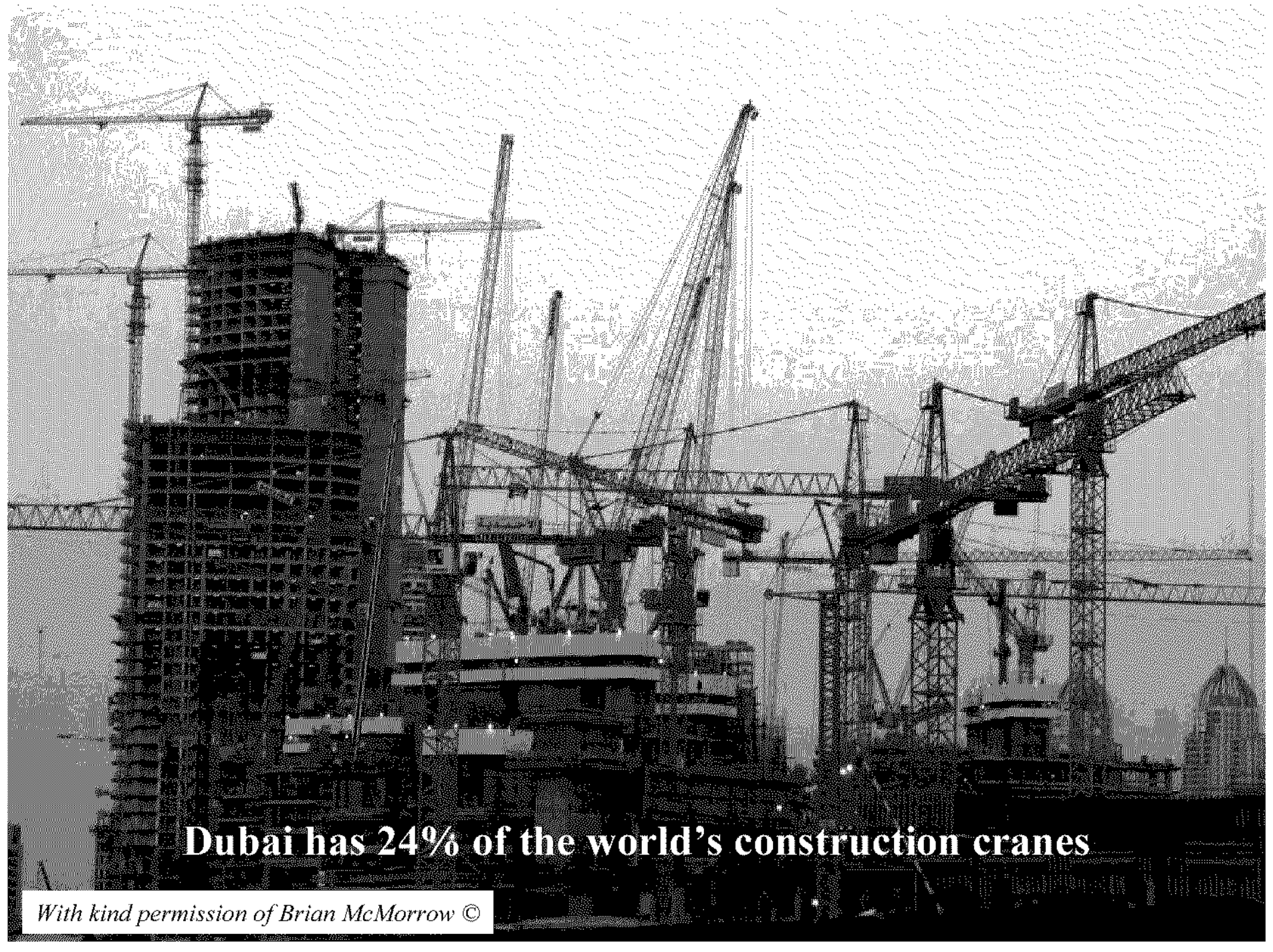
- Dubai has about 30,000 or 24% of the world's construction cranes operating on construction sites (Gulf News 18/06/06).
- As of April 2006 there was almost US\$ 300 billion worth of projects underway in the UAE (Gulf News 18/06/06).
- New mine start-ups, production upgrades, mine closures?
 - By 2010 new mine start ups plus existing production upgrades less mine closures will need to increase net world zinc supply to around 13 million tonnes, to meet projected world consumption.
- Outside of the supply demand factor, the influence of fund speculation?
 - Note the volatility in the zinc price between November 2005 and current date.

Think Zinc!

An example of a strain on world zinc stocks

- Dubai – a city that plans to double its population of 1.4 million by 2010.





Dubai has 24% of the world's construction cranes

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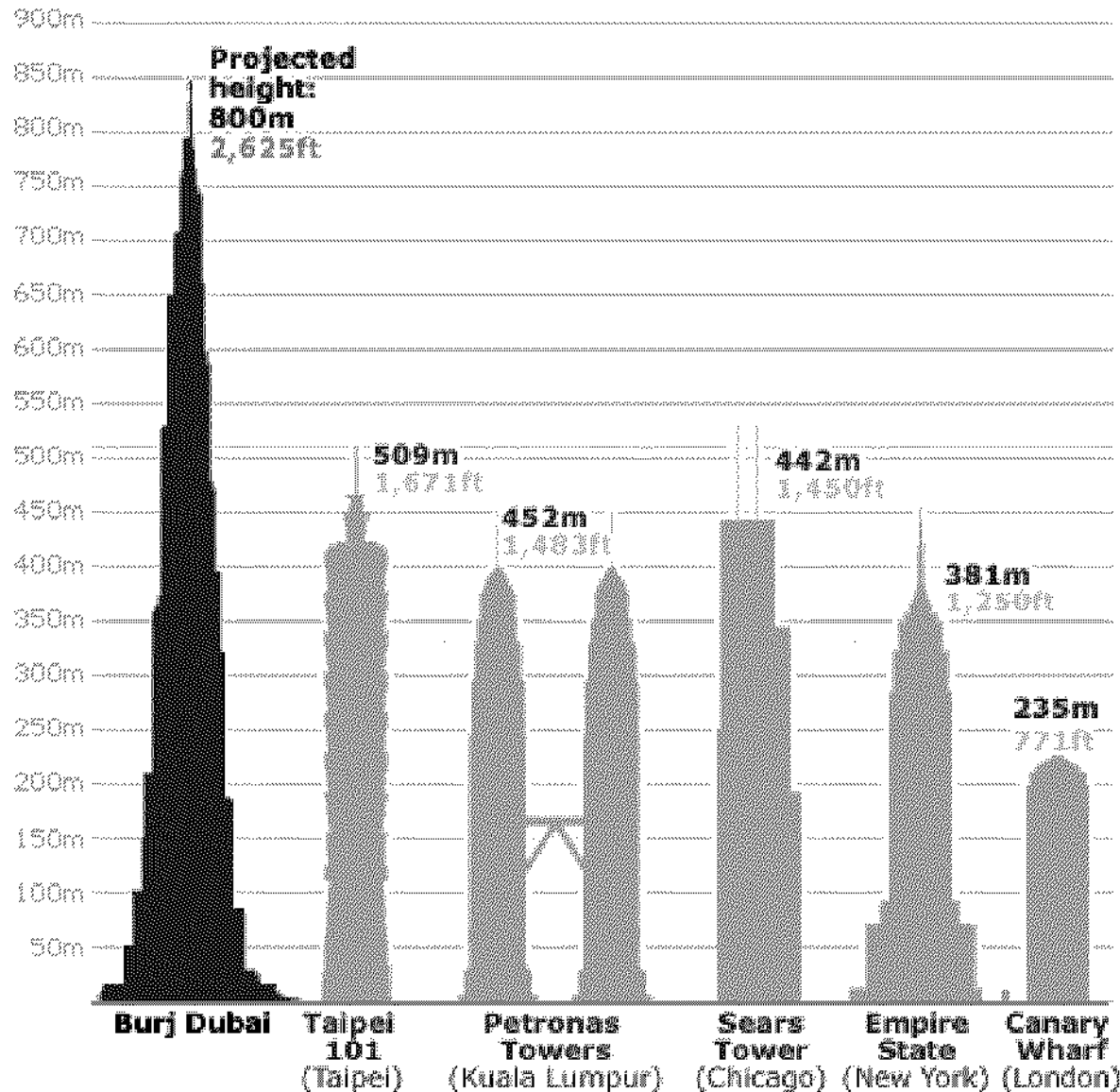
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Burj Dubai Tower - World tallest (2008):



Image Courtesy of Emaar Properties PJSC

Tall buildings of the World



Graph Courtesy of Emaar Properties PJSC

**AT CURRENT METAL
PRICE LEVELS KIHABE
HAS A GOOD CHANCE OF
BECOMING A ZINC
PRODUCER FOR BOTSWANA**

