



QUEENS PROPERTY & RESOURCES HOLDINGS PTE LTD
MINING OPPORTUNITIES IN CAMBODIA
INFORMATION BROCHURE





SUMMARY

- Queens Property and Resources Holdings Pte Ltd (QPR), a Singapore registered mineral and resources company, aims to develop an extensive portfolio of highly prospective mineral and precious and base metal assets in Cambodia through its locally incorporated operating companies, Kingdom Resources Co Ltd and Kingdom Mining Co Ltd and in conjunction with its local partner, Paragon Corporation.
- Cambodia is rich in mineral and metal resources; and the opportunities for Exploration and Mining Companies are exciting. But these resources are as yet unproven and difficult to access. Poor infrastructure, limited historical information and lack of modern geological analysis, coupled with limited international investment and mining experience, have impeded the development of the natural resources sector in Cambodia.
- International Exploration and Mining companies have found Cambodia a challenging market and many have failed in their efforts to develop viable and successful operations. Local experience and knowledge and a strong network of contacts throughout the public and private sectors, are essential to success. QPR is well placed to achieve this success, through its broad Cambodia experience and knowledge at the top management level and its highly influential local partners.
- QPR can marry in-country ability to capitalise on Cambodia's potentially rich mineral endowment with international operational knowledge. With an experienced technical and analytical team, QPR can not only identify and prioritise a portfolio of mineral and metal assets, it can secure the requisite authority to explore and develop them.
- Kingdom Resources has already secured exploration licenses covering some 350 km² of prospective base metal areas in the north of Cambodia, with strong indications of iron, bauxite, manganese, copper, lead and zinc. In addition Kingdom Mining is in a position to obtain the exploration license for a further 170km² of a highly prospective gold and copper area in the east of the country.
- This portfolio is the result of extensive research and prospecting, on site field analysis and the acquisition of concession licenses as a result of its highly developed and strong local relationships.
- QPR intends to develop these existing assets and identify and acquire further concessions. QPR is also intent on exploring and developing coal and phosphate opportunities in Cambodia.
- QPR will operate in an environmentally and socially conscious manner and will adhere to the highest standards of corporate governance.
- Detailed exploration using the latest technology will begin in the last quarter of 2008. The planned exploration budget is approximately \$1.75 million for the first year. Total budget is as follows:

Project	Area km ²	License	Budget (US\$)	
			Year 1	Year 2
Sangkom Thmei, Preah Vihear	200	Granted 100%	750,000	500,000
Ta Bas, Preah Vihear	160	Approved	500,000	500,000
Mondulkiri	170	Available	1,500,000	750,000



BUSINESS STRATEGY AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

QPR was established to utilise its specific comparative advantage in Cambodia to develop a broad portfolio of precious and base metal assets through its locally incorporated operating companies, Kingdom Resources Co Ltd and Kingdom Mining Co Ltd and in conjunction with its local partner, Paragon Corporation. By deploying its excellent Government connections and political network and its access to high quality and experienced technical resources, the company has so far secured exploration licenses covering some 350 km² of a highly prospective base metal area in the north of Cambodia and will expand this concession portfolio over the coming months.

Cambodia is believed to be rich in natural resources. Significant offshore oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the Gulf of Thailand. On-shore investigations and studies by French engineers and geologists during the country's colonial period in the 20th Century identified a wide variety of minerals and precious and base metals deposits, such as antimony, bauxite, chromium, copper, gold, iron ore, lead, manganese, molybdenum, silver, tin, tungsten, and zinc. Cambodia also has resources of coal and carbonate rocks, clays, fluorite, gemstones, phosphate rock, quartz, silica sand, and sulphur. But a substantial part of the country remains unexplored for mineral deposits, due to Cambodia's recent turbulent history and a shortage of local capital, technology and expertise. Active exploration and production were also impeded over the past two decades because of the lack of appropriate mineral legislation and Government policies to attract foreign investors. There has been very little "modern geology" to further the analytical base completed during the Colonial period.

However, the Government has realised the potential for the careful management and exploitation of its natural resources. A Law on Mining and Minerals was passed in 2001 to encourage investment in extracting Cambodia's mineral resources. Although currently considered small-scale by international standards, the extent of exploration and exploitation operations are increasing. Sector growth has been characterised by an increasing number of significant foreign mining companies such as BHP Billiton Limited and Mitsubishi Corp (bauxite), and Oxiana Limited (gold).

The opportunities for exploration and mining companies in Cambodia are exciting. But it is a complex business environment where local knowledge and experience, as well as strong local partners, are essential. Poor infrastructure and lack of detailed geological analysis, coupled with limited international investment and mining experience, have impeded the development of the natural resources sector in Cambodia. Many international exploration and mining companies have failed in their efforts to develop viable and successful businesses due to their inability to manage the local operating environment. Local experience and knowledge and a strong network of contacts throughout the public and private sectors, are essential to success. QPR is well placed to achieve this success, through the experience of its Chairman, as the former British Ambassador to the country, and its highly influential and well-connected local partners. But QPR can also deliver the requisite technical and analytical expertise through its team of experienced and professional Geologists, Mining Engineers and other mining and natural resource personnel. QPR is able to meld highly experienced and well-connected local management, including within the political elites, with international technical and operational knowledge to capitalise on Cambodia's potentially rich mineral endowment. Like others, it can identify and prioritise a portfolio of mineral and metal assets, but unlike most others it can also secure the requisite authority to explore and develop them and to realise the full potential of a portfolio of assets.



QPR aims to ensure that each project has the strongest possible management team to extract the maximum investment return. It firmly believes that business success and growth can only be pursued with carefully selected staff members at the management, administrative, technical and operational levels. It will develop its administrative and management systems to regulate day-to-day operations, comply with local legislative and regulatory requirements and ensure the highest standards of corporate governance. It is also acutely aware of its social and environmental responsibilities whilst operating in what are essentially virgin lands where there has been little or no economic activity or natural resource exploration and exploitation.

A strategic alliance with a major mining partner will help bolster the company's technical, analytical and operational capability.

QPR will adopt a tactical, methodical approach and will not seek to over-stretch its capabilities or resources. At present the capital structure of the company remains at 20,500,000 shares. The target is to have 43mil shares in issue following this first round of strategic fund raising with an intention to issue 10% of the total shares in issue each year to reward key members of the management team.

QPR recognizes the capital intensive nature of the exploration and mining business and thus the need for its projects eventually to be taken public in order to raise the necessary level of capital to exploit fully the potential of its prioritised portfolio of assets. As such, QPR aims to explore a public listing within 2 years. QPR has a transparent corporate governance structure to enable the raising of capital in a series of financing rounds that investment professionals can appreciate and acknowledge. QPR Board members have wide experience in public listings and have been involved with a number of overseas public capital raising projects, including on the Australian, Dubai, Hong Kong, Toronto and London AIM Exchanges. Given that ASX, AIM and Dubai Stock Exchange investors are aligned to the investment parameters of the mining sector, QPR intends to leverage its knowledge of these exchanges to maximise its investment potential when the time comes for its public listing.

QPR believes long term operational success is based on:

- Adherence to the highest standards of working practice, including health and safety, community relations and environmental considerations.
- Continuing its excellent relations with central and local government and local partners
- Employing and training local personnel to international standards
- Applying the best and most appropriate technology and technical expertise to all aspects of project development
- Maintaining the highest standards of reporting at all levels to ensure exemplary corporate governance standards are achieved and sustained

COMPANY MANAGEMENT

QPR seeks to maximize the comparative advantage of both its local expertise and experience and the skill sets of its Board of Directors. The company has the strongest possible local connections and is able to access leading members of Cambodia's public and private sector communities to ensure its success. The experienced Board, from both within the natural resources sector and other fields of international finance and business, particularly in the Asian region, will be supported by experienced mining exploration management and field staff from overseas and locally.



The Board will be advised by experienced mining engineers and technical staff, including four full time experienced geologists as well as access to internationally recognized Consultant Geologists and a Project economist/evaluator. In addition QPR is developing strategic partnerships with specialist drilling and excavation companies as well as with an international, major mining company to share expertise and local comparative advantage.

QPR is acutely aware of the need for a strong local presence, both in terms of its management and operations. As a result it will minimise the distance between the operations and the decision-making process and will establish an in-country management hub, in Phnom Penh, to manage its portfolio. The company's Chief Operating Officer will be based in Cambodia and the Chairman and Technical Advisors will be frequent visitors.

EXPLORATION OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND BUDGETS

Exploration Objectives and Strategies

QPR's longer term business strategy is to sift and prioritise its portfolio of base and precious metal and other mineral resources (including coal and phosphates) and where appropriate, to bring selected metal and mineral resources and reserves into a technically and economically viable feasibility study and from then on to mineral production. QPR will use the latest exploration technology, experienced geologists including from within the region, large exploration teams from the local communities, RAB, RC and diamond drilling, geophysics including Induced Polarisation (IP), geochemical surface sampling coupled with a hands on senior management team. All activities conducted by the Company will conform to the strict domestic Cambodian and international social and environmental standards.

The most effective exploration techniques will be reconnaissance mapping and soil sampling combined with stream sediment sampling in areas with significant drainage. Ground magnetic and electromagnetic methods (EM and IP) will be an effective tool for defining targets as most of the mineralisation contains sulphide and magnetic hematite + magnetite. Airborne magnetics will locate intrusives and hornfels halos that contain mineralisation. Airborne EM would also be a rapid method of exploring for larger targets because they are likely to contain large bodies of semi-massive sulphide.

QPR Project Exploration Targets

- Intrusions and overlapping series of intrusions
- Arcuate features
- Collapse structures
- Cross-cutting structures including faulting and shearing
- Structures wrapping around and running through intrusions
- Gossan and sulphide development
- Alteration and metamorphism of local sediments
- Mineralised stock work vein fields
- Breccia development
- Intruded sandstone, limestone and shales

Terrain, Physiography, Vegetation, Drainage and Climate

Sangkum Thmai District is generally characterized by flat terrain with elevations ranging from about 150 m to 200m above sea level, indicating a mature stage of geomorphologic development with no geomorphologic signatures of distinct structural controls. The ridges and low lying areas are mostly covered by secondary growth vegetation while the gullies are cultivated to rice paddy. The area is drained by the tributaries of the Stung Stoung River, which passes through the province of Kampong Thom to the south and then on to the Mekong River.

The annual monsoon rains begin in May with over 100 mm precipitation, peaking in August with 315 mm and dropping off in October with about 70 mm. The rest of the year is relatively dry with rainfall not reaching 35 mm. February and March have the lowest rainfall. The monthly mean temperature ranges from about 25° in December/January to 33-35° in June/July. Elevated temperatures correspond to the wet season from May to September.

Project Status

The area was first prospected with an exploratory pit measuring 1m x2m x10 m, at coordinates: N 13° 32' 10" and E 104° 44' 59".

Previous work:

PT. GeoMin International's initial geological and technical study dated January 2008, estimated at ten meters depth, a minimum of 20 million tones of iron ore in laterites. Small scale sinking to a depth of 10 meters showed a dike of highly silicified rock with evidence of magnetite, specks of galena, sphalerite and pyrite, and the muck from the test pits indicated a source of mineralization in the oxidized boulders scattered around the vicinity of the test site.

Present Exploration Works:

- Reconnaissance Mapping
- Review of completed mapped area
- Limited outcrop were located due to laterite weathering coverings
- A honeycomb feature of boulder rocks was recognized as surface exposure and the mineralized rock trending almost North-south has an observed width of 100 meters.
- Diorite rock was located as the eastern boundary of the mineralized zone, while the immediate western boundary was not located due to soil covering.
- A total of 10 km traverse was accomplished following the north direction of the prospect area and test pitting of the laterite zone.

NO. of Test pits dug: 16 test pits

Test pit spacing was done at average 200 x 100 meter covering a total 400m along the strike trend and by 250m along the width of the mineralized zone as recon of the honey-comb boulder dispersions. The average test depth was only at 1meter, due to high water table (seasonal) at an average depth of 40 cm (see photo) and due to lack of specialized digging tools. A total of 26 soil samples were taken.

Results of Assay Analysis

Assay results in the rock samples indicate the presence of Fe-Cu-Mn-Pb-Zn mineralizations, while the samples from the laterites give a strong indication of bauxite. The test pits depths were however shallow and may not yet have reached/indicated the zone of enriched laterite deposition.

Mineralization

Based on the plotting of outcrops and the locations of the distributions of gossanous boulders and/or shallow test pits, the mineralized area was observed to be distributed in a northwest-southeast direction in about 2.1 km x 2.1 km area. Similar ferruginous boulders were observed near Ta Bas commune and farther north of Ta Bas. Mineralization consisted of secondary enrichment of iron minerals (limonite) from iron rich parent rock. Furthermore numerous primary iron-mineral hematite forming veins, with associated galena lenses, pyrite zoning plus minor quartz were observed in the verified area. Among the 25 surface and near surface ferruginous samples submitted for 23 elements analysis, peak values indicate significant assay results of 20.3% iron, 1% manganese, 0.5% copper and 1128 ppm lead, 191 ppm zinc. The samples were analyzed using aqua regia leach method/ICP-ES by Mineral Assay and Services Co.,Ltd. in Thailand.

As observed, the presence of primary iron and base metal minerals are occurring as veins and scattered float, while the highly silicified intrusions with high magnetite and hematite disseminations indicate the presence of iron and base metals at depth .

The likely extension of mineralization trends in the Ta Bas concession as observed by a 4 km by 8 km long north trending lateritic terrain was observed with peak initial surface sample assay results indicating 25.3% Al_2O_3 , 17.7% Fe_2O_3 , 36.4% SiO_2 , 0.16% MgO , 0.15% CaO , 0.08% K_2O , 3.65% TiO_2 , 0.29% P_2O_5 , 0.36% MnO , 0.045% Cr_2O_3 , and 121 ppm Ni.

Geologists Recommendation

The preliminary reconnaissance work delineated a zone of mineralized Iron ore in the area almost trending north-south based on the honeycomb boulders dispersion. Further exploration of the area is recommended. Due to limited rock exposure, an Aerial Magnetic Survey is recommended; to be followed by a 1000 meter reconnaissance shallow exploratory drilling program, to determine the character and style of potential iron-base metal deposits at depth.

To maximize remote sensing data collection, simultaneous aerial photo acquisition is likewise recommended.

In the bauxite laterite area, hand auger drilling and sampling should be undertaken at a depth below 2 meters to 8 meters. Nickel or aluminum is very low in the first 2 meters (except for iron. Aluminum gets higher at depth while nickel is highest at the contact. Based on the observed profile, the lateritic soil is shallow hence hand auger drilling may be the most effective method of sampling to obtain a true representation of samples. A 6 to 8 meters depth can be drilled daily per one (1) fabricated hand auger. Geological mapping is also a priority to determine the extent of the laterite and also to identify the host rock.

Gold

Location by GPS and surface grab sampling was completed during an initial visit to the Mondulkiri Gold Prospect. With very good values on the assay results (up to 13 gms per ton on the surface sampling and over 1 ounce per ton from the tailings of the current hack/pan mining operations), a systematic detailed geological mapping and sampling will be undertaken which will help delineate the potential area and identify the alterations and the trend of mineralization and its possible extensions. Present and old workings should be mapped and logged then correlated to the geologic mapping results. This would create some diamond drilling targets, to help prove and block the potential of the prospect.

Budget

Year 1

- \$1.0 million to conduct aero and ground magnetic surveys, drilling programme and further analysis of existing concessions; conduct detailed investigations into further acquired sites including.
 - Ground TEM, IP and airborne magnetics
 - Detailed mapping, structural interpretations and target definition
 - Drill hole selection, clearing and road access
 - 2,000m of RC drilling plus 1,000 m of auger drilling of lateritic deposit
 - Soil and rock sampling
- \$1.0 million to acquire the license for the prospective gold and copper area
- \$0.75 million annual running cost

Year 2

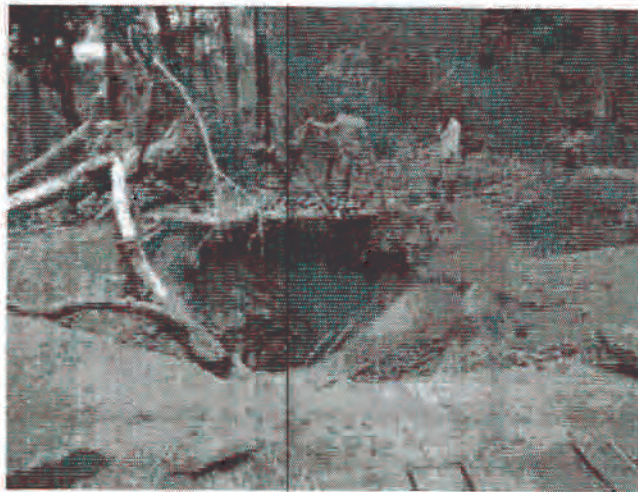
- \$1.0 million to continue drilling and technical analysis including
 - 5-7,500m of RC, diamond and auger drilling depending on results achieved in year 1
- \$0.75 million annual running cost

Picture Story



Typical vegetation on the Area.

Exploratory Pit
Excavated size 5m x 10 m depth



Close-up