


Cachoeiras do Binga Copper Project Angola

Gabela

 Cachoeiras de Binga

Sumbe

Porto Amboim

A Brief Geological Overview
28 November 2014

Why Are Sedimentary Copper Deposits So Important?

Sediment-hosted stratabound copper deposits:

- ✓ are one the world's most important source of copper production, containing more than 350Mt of copper metal (typically 1-100Mt of ore per deposit) and second only to porphyry copper deposits;
- ✓ represent the world's main source of cobalt production and rank third among all deposit types in silver that have been discovered; and
- ✓ comprise the most important copper deposit type in the world-class Katanga basin of the Central African Copperbelt with more than 14 giant deposits (>2Mt contained Cu) .

Types of Sediment-Hosted Stratabound Copper Deposits:

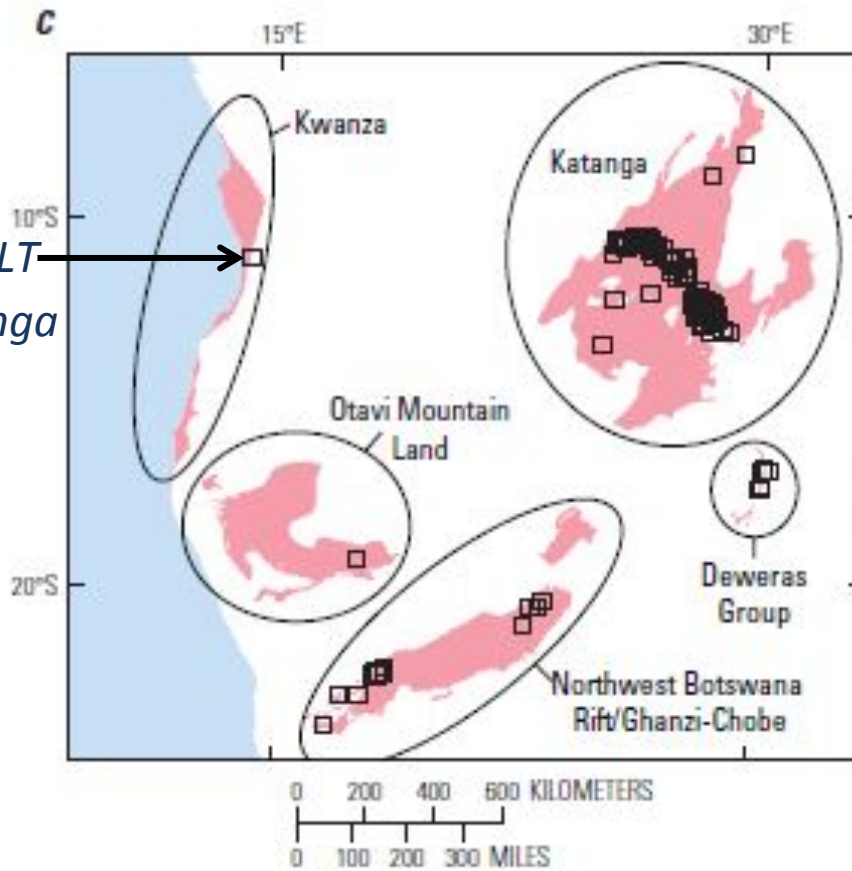
- ✓ Three types of sediment-hosted stratabound copper deposits:
 - 1. Reduced-facies copper deposits (median Cu grades 2.3% - Cachoeiras do Binga-type) – known as RFSC's***
 2. Sandstone copper deposits (median Cu grades 0.8%)
 3. Red bed copper deposits (median Cu grades 1.6%).

Characteristics of RFSC Deposits

The **Cachoeiras do Binga deposit** appears to be typical of a sub-group of important sediment-hosted copper deposits known as *reduced facies sedimentary copper deposits (RFSC)*.

- ✓ The RFSC sub-group includes numerous world-class deposits including the:
 - Lubin-Sieroszowice deposit (Poland) - **72Mt contained Cu metal**;
 - Konkola-Musoshi deposit (Zambia) - **22Mt contained Cu metal**;
 - Kamoto-Musoni-Mupini deposit (DRC) - **19Mt contained Cu metal**; and
 - the recently discovered Komoa copper deposit (DRC) - **24Mt contained Cu metal***.
- ✓ Key characteristics include:
 - Laterally extensive copper zones (commonly measured in tens to hundreds of km²) along preferred, stratigraphically conformable ore horizons (typically measured in metres); and
 - Continuous disseminated fine-grained sulphide ore horizons (e.g. chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite) throughout well-defined cupriferous zones.

Central African Sedimentary Copper Deposits



WEST CONGO BELT
Cachoeiras do Binga
Deposit

Sedimentary basins show many geological similarities;

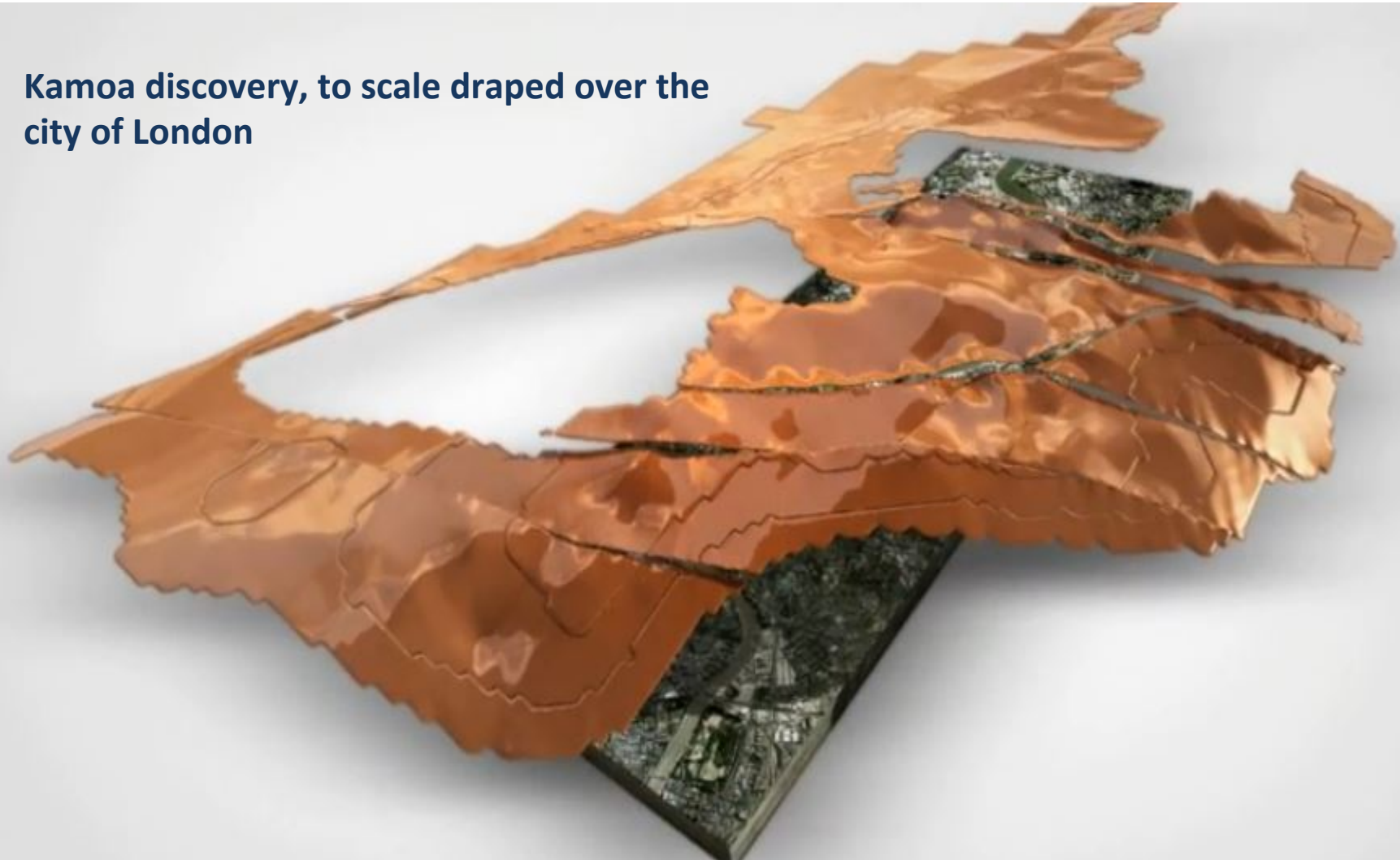
Can contain similar styles of mineralisation;

Several African sedimentary basins are host to sedimentary copper deposits including Katanga and Northwest Botswana.

The West Congo Belt could potentially be host to large sedimentary copper deposits

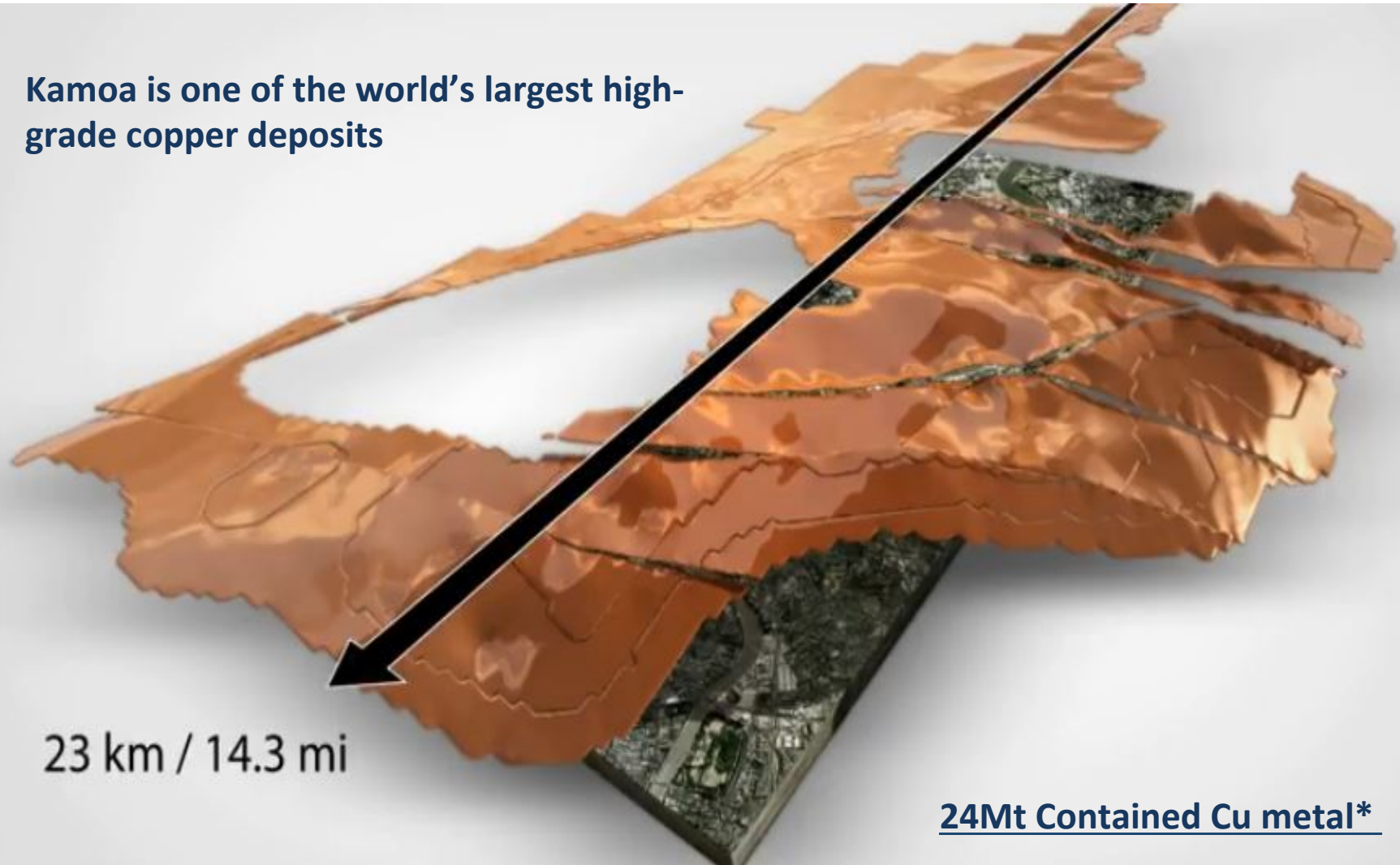
Kamoa Copper Deposit Discovery – DRC 2006

Kamoa discovery, to scale draped over the city of London



Kamoa Copper Deposit Discovery – DRC 2006

Kamoa is one of the world's largest high-grade copper deposits



*Source – 2012 resource statement from <http://www.ivanhoemines.com/s/kamoa.asp>

Kamoa Copper Deposit – Financial Highlights

Highlights of the Ivanhoe Mines Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA):*

- ✓ A large mine and smelter would be developed using a two-phased approach with a smaller-scale start-up to establish an operating platform to support expansion.
- ✓ Low pre-production capital requirement of approximately **US\$1.4 billion**.
- ✓ Steady-state production target of **300,000 tonnes per year of blister copper**, which would establish Kamoa as one of the world's largest copper mines, with the highest grade.
- ✓ Cash costs of US\$1.18 per pound of copper would rank Kamoa near the bottom of the global cash-cost curve.
- ✓ Pre-tax NPV, at an 8% discount rate, of **US\$4.3 billion**.
- ✓ After-tax NPV, at an 8% discount rate, of **US\$2.5 billion**.
- ✓ Pre-tax IRR of **18.5%**; after-tax IRR of **15.2%**.

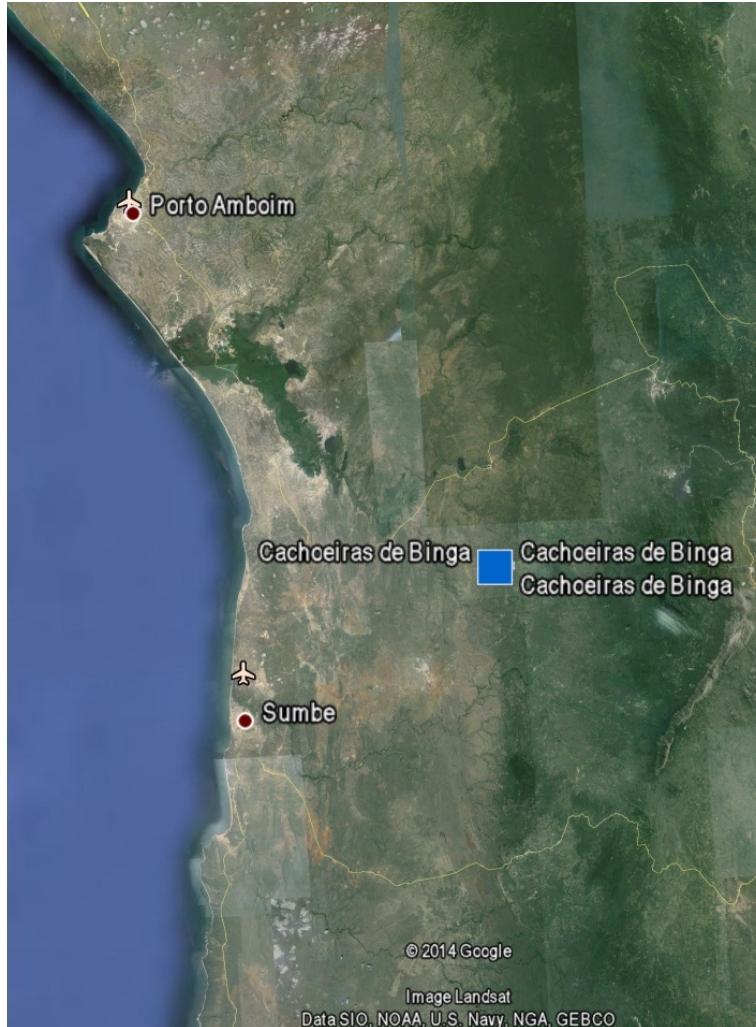
NOTE - These numbers relate specifically to the Kamoa Project and in no way reflect any financial aspects of the Cachoerias De Binga deposit.

Cachoeiras do Binga Copper Project Opportunity

Outstanding Geological Setting

- ✓ The Cachoeiras do Binga Copper Project Angola shows characteristics of a typical central African sediment-hosted copper deposit:
 - Laterally extensive copper (plus gold and silver) mineralisation identified with historical estimate of mineralization (see slides 11 and 12);
 - Flat-lying, stratabound (contact) mineralised horizons;
 - Regionally consistent copper grade at $\approx 2\%$ Cu.
- ✓ Located in the West Congo Copper Belt of Angola which extends for over 500km and is considered the most prospective copper belt in Angola.
- ✓ Exploration work has focused on a 6km² area (4 km n-s by 1.5 km e-w), however, **most of the copper-bearing geology remains untested** as the tenement covers 3,854 km² and is approximately 32 km from E-W and 129 km from N-S.
- ✓ **No detailed exploration programme on the Project has been undertaken since 1973.**

Cachoeiras do Binga Copper Project - Location

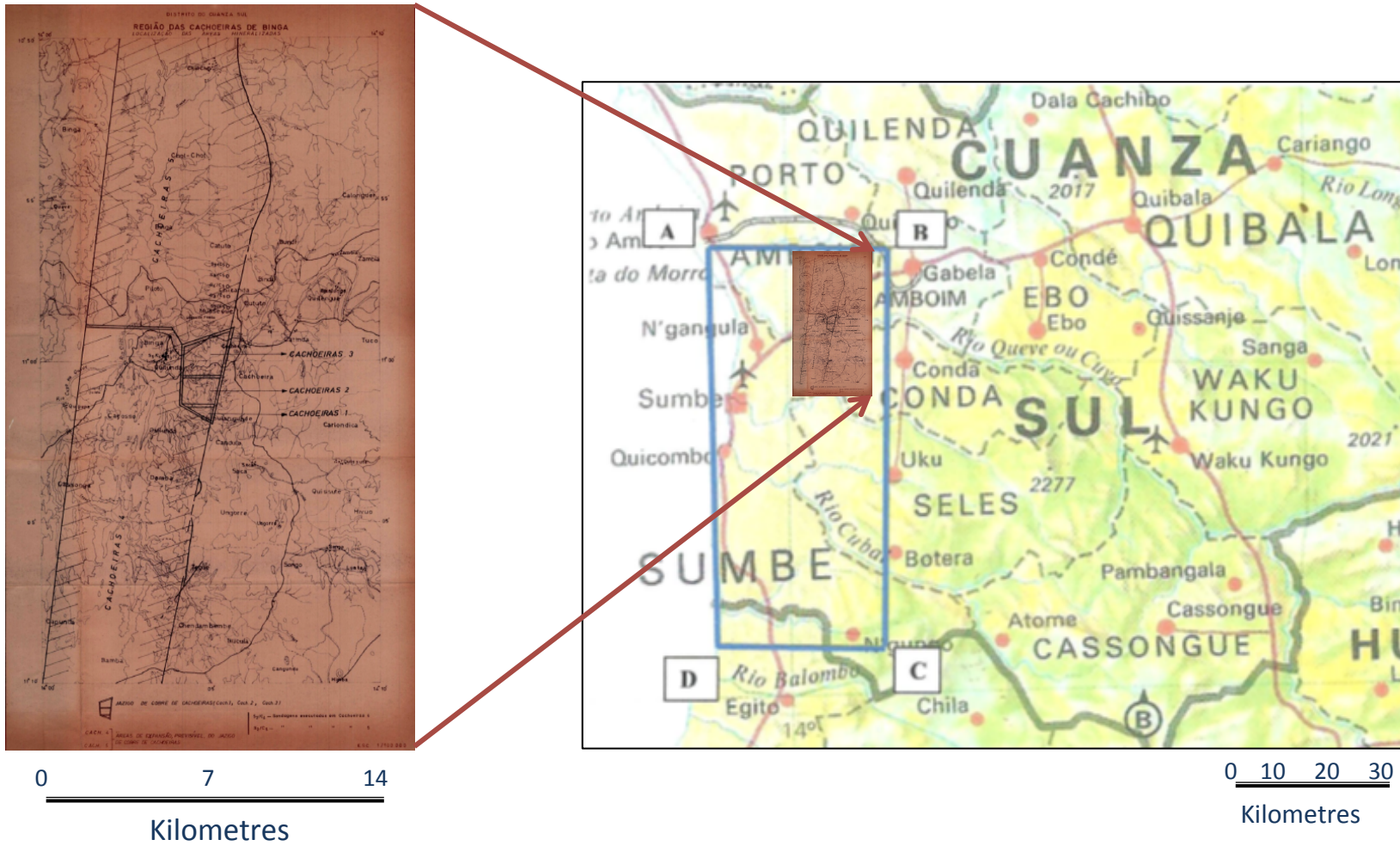


Close to Infrastructure

- ✓ The Project is located east of the regional capital and coastal city of Sumbe (airport and port) and approximately 385 km south of the Angolan capital city of Luanda.
- ✓ The Port (and airport) at Amboim is located about 20km from Sumbe.
- ✓ Port Lobito, (up to 11Mt of cargo annually post completed expansion*), is located about 150km to the south providing excellent import and export facilities.
- ✓ The Project is adjacent to a reconstructed highway route to the Angolan capital of Luanda.

* Sourced from Port of Lobito website

Cachoeiras do Binga Copper Project – Tenure and Previous Work Focus



✓ Project location and work area showing blocks 1-5 in the north east of the project

Cachoeiras do Binga Copper Project – Historical Estimate of Mineralisation

- ✓ As reported to ASX on September 29 2014, a historical polygonal resource that was not reported in accordance with the JORC code was estimated by the Angolan Institute of Geology in 1973 (table below);

Cachoeira Block	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Cu%)	Contained Cu (tonnes)
1 (oxide only)	0.29	2.17%	6,200
2 (oxide + sulphide)	1.57	1.54%	23,600
3 (oxide + sulphide)	5.34	2.24%	119,700
Total	7.19	2.08%	149,500

- ✓ Additional work in 1983 through the UNDP re-evaluated the 1973 work and expanded into blocks 4 and 5 with additional drilling and trenching;
- ✓ The combined total historical estimate of blocks 1 to 5 is 1.26 Mt of contained copper;
- ✓ VDM understands that limited reliance can be placed on a historical foreign estimate. As such the 1973 and 1983 estimations themselves are not considered material to the project. VDM has not been provided with evidence that there was adequate quality assurance and quality control on the inputs to the polygonal estimation. VDM considers the estimates to not be reliable. VDM proposes that significant additional exploration is required to be undertaken.

Cachoeiras do Binga Copper Project – Historical Estimate of Mineralization

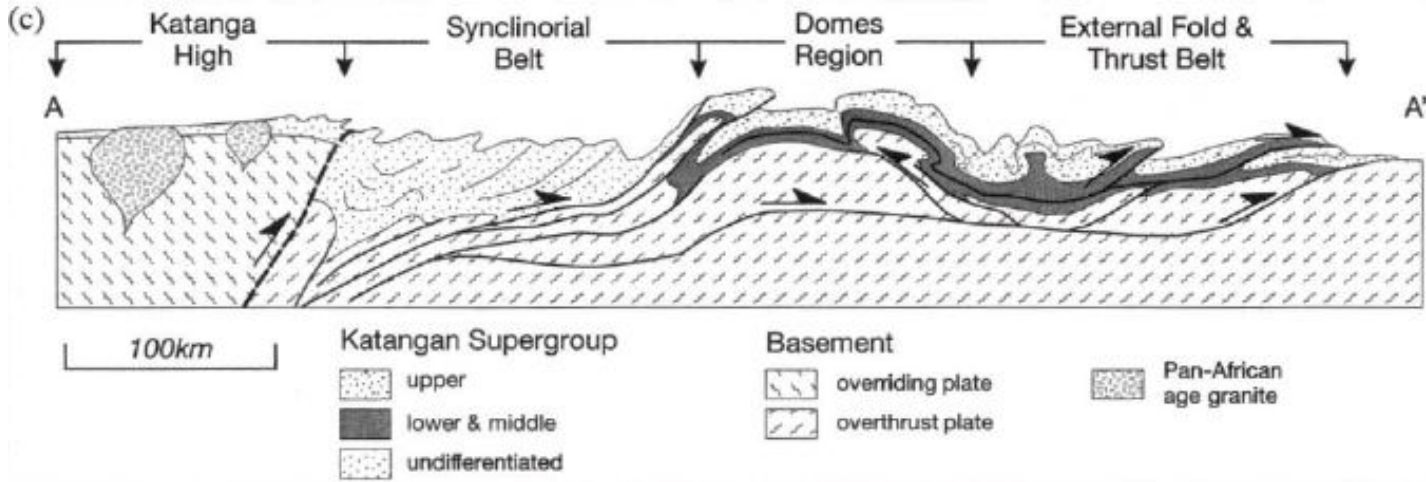
The information set out in this presentation, is based on the information contained in the VDM's announcement to the ASX on 29 September 2014 regarding the type and historical estimate of mineralisation at the Cachoeiras do Binga project.

The Company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the historical estimates that materially impacts on the reliability of those estimates or VDM's ability to verify those estimates.

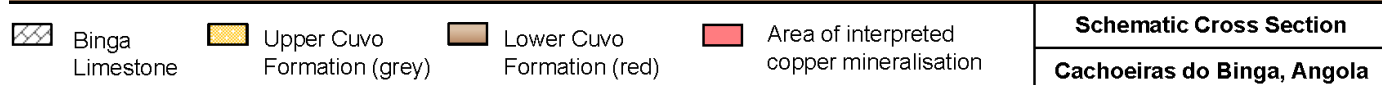
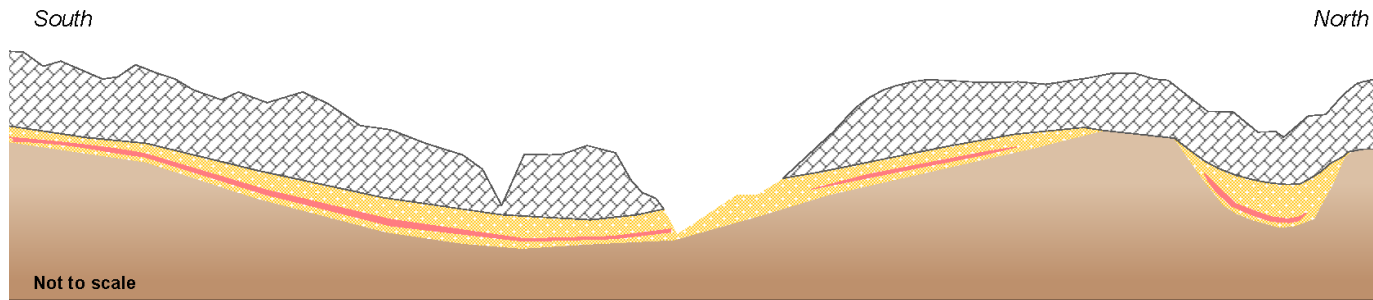
The information contained in the 29 September 2014 announcement continues to apply and has not materially changed. In addition to the information contained in this presentation, VDM shareholders should consider the 29 September 2014 announcement in full.

The estimate is historical and is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code. The competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code. It is uncertain that following further exploration and evaluation work that the historical estimate will be able to be reported as a mineral resource in accordance with the JORC Code.

Copper Mineralisation Setting Similarities – Angola vs DRC



Central African Copper Belt (DRC) cross-section schematic



Cachoeiras do Binga deposit (West Congo Basin Angola) cross-section schematic

Cachoeiras do Binga Sediment Hosted Copper Mineralisation



Cachoeiras do Binga Copper Project - Summary

- ✓ The Cachoeiras do Binga Copper Project exhibits characteristics of a typical central African sediment-hosted copper deposit, however, no detailed systematic exploration has been undertaken since 1973.
- ✓ Laterally extensive copper (plus gold and silver) mineralisation has been identified within a small part of the project area and mineralisation is open-ended in the block 5 area and to the south of blocks 1-3 which indicates the potential for additional discovery of copper metal.
- ✓ The successful discovery of a deposit of this scale can generate long-life mining operations.
- ✓ Metallurgical testwork (Simba Mines 2005) indicates that most of the copper presents in the readily leachable acid soluble form.
- ✓ Simba concluded that copper processing can be undertaken via conventional heap leaching plus solvent extraction electrowinning (SXEW) to produce LME grade copper cathode with plant capacity of 40,000 - 50,000 tonnes per annum (≈88 - 110 million lbs of copper).

Cachoeiras do Binga Copper Project – Next Milestones

VDM's next milestones after Shareholder approvals are obtained at this meeting:

1. Finalize negotiations and enter into the Mineral Investment Contract (**MIC**) with the Angolan State and 2 JV partners (Pebric Mining and Consulting LDA and Seabank Resources LDA).
2. Undertake an exploration programme with the objective of defining the mineral resource and reserves to JORC standards and complete a bankable feasibility study (**BFS**).

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