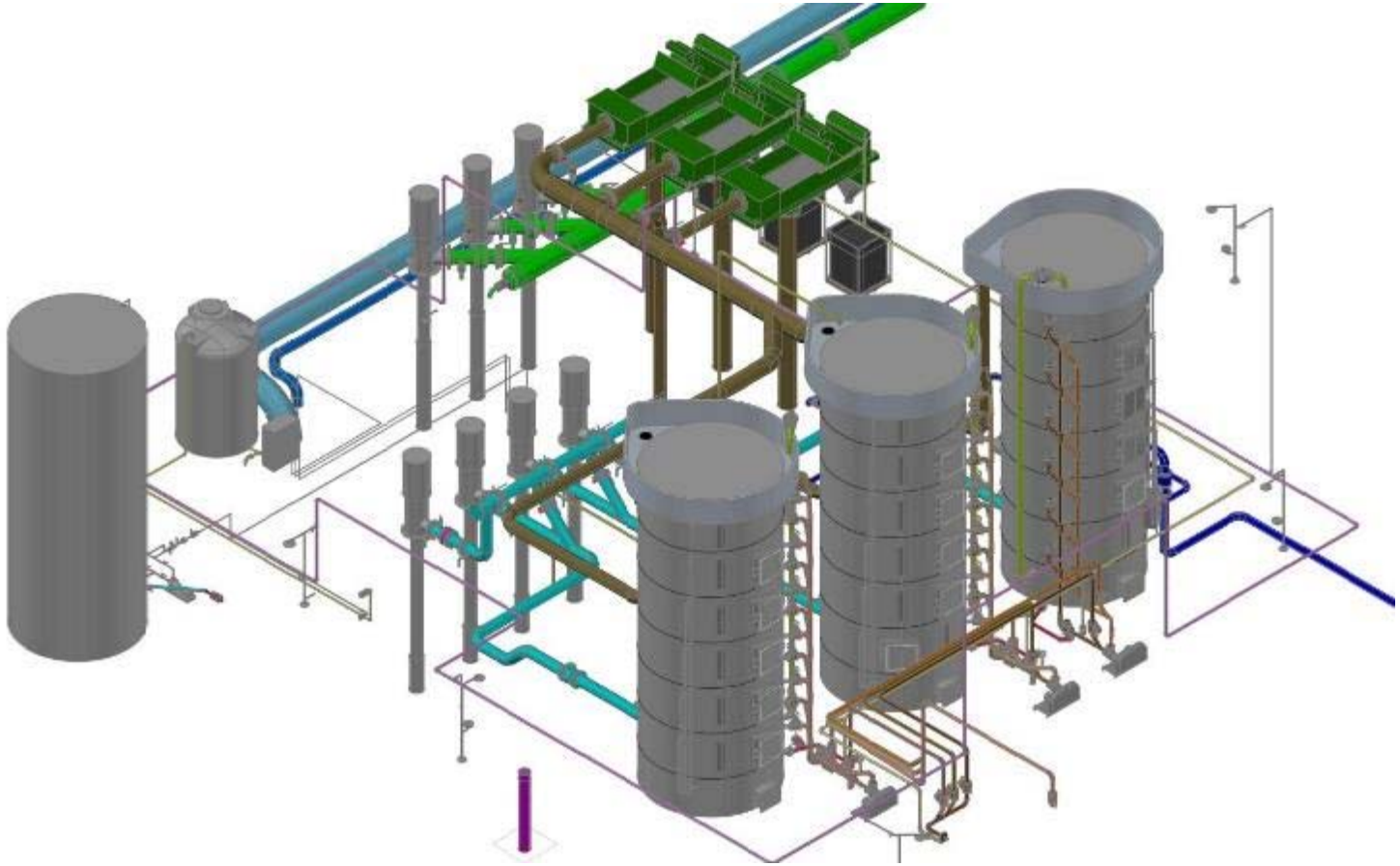
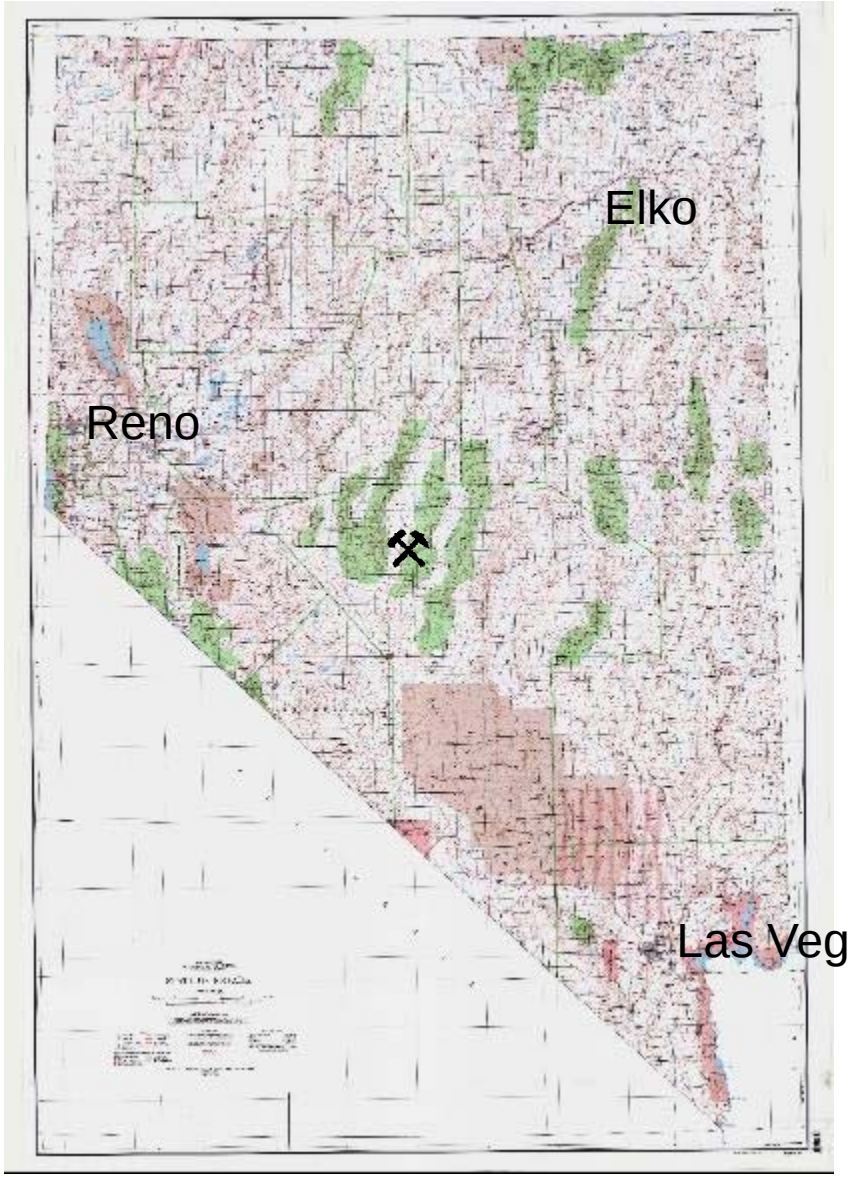
Morrison Maierle

Vertical Carbon-in-Column Plant at the Round Mountain Mine



KINROSS

Let's Get Oriented…



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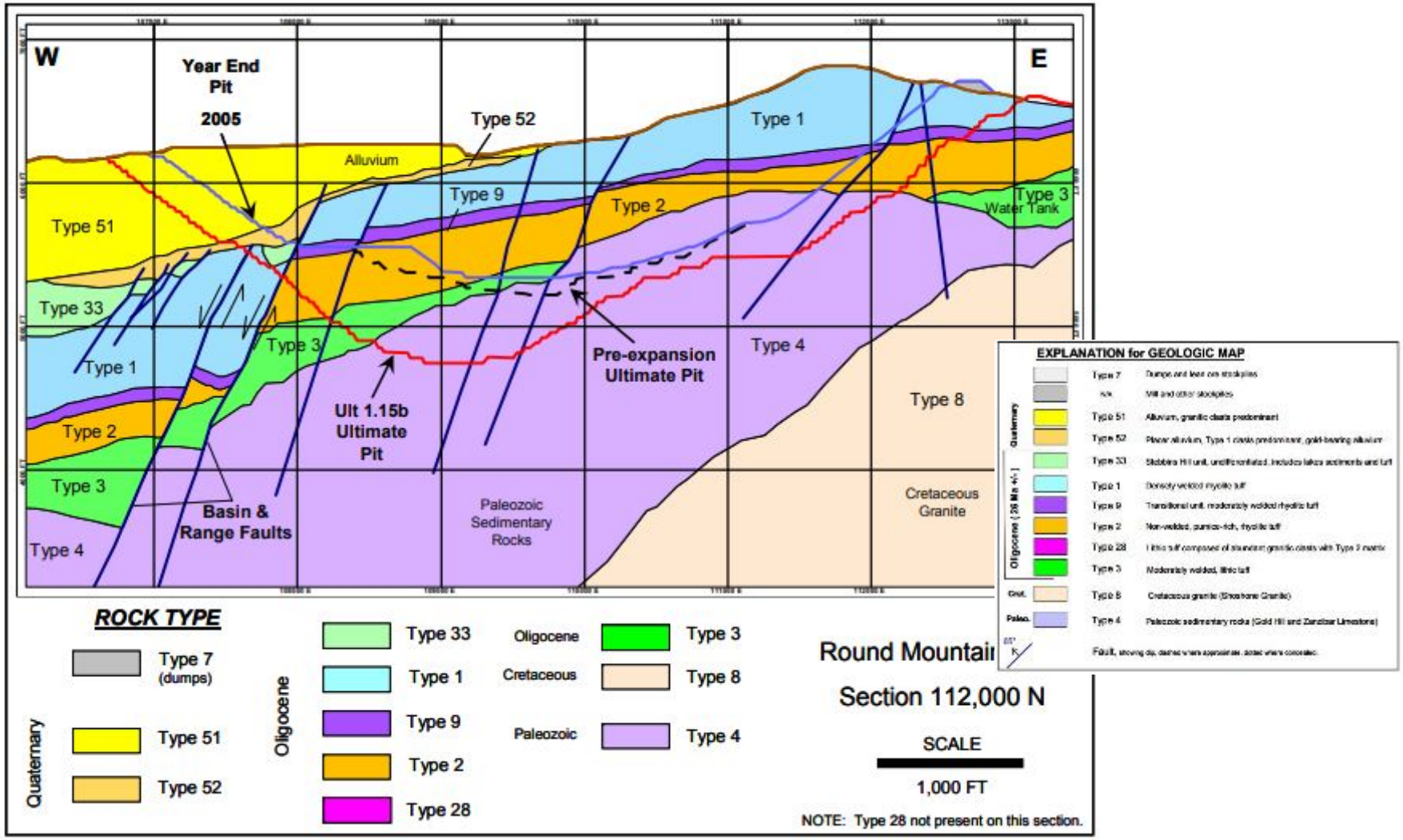
Site Geology



Site Geology

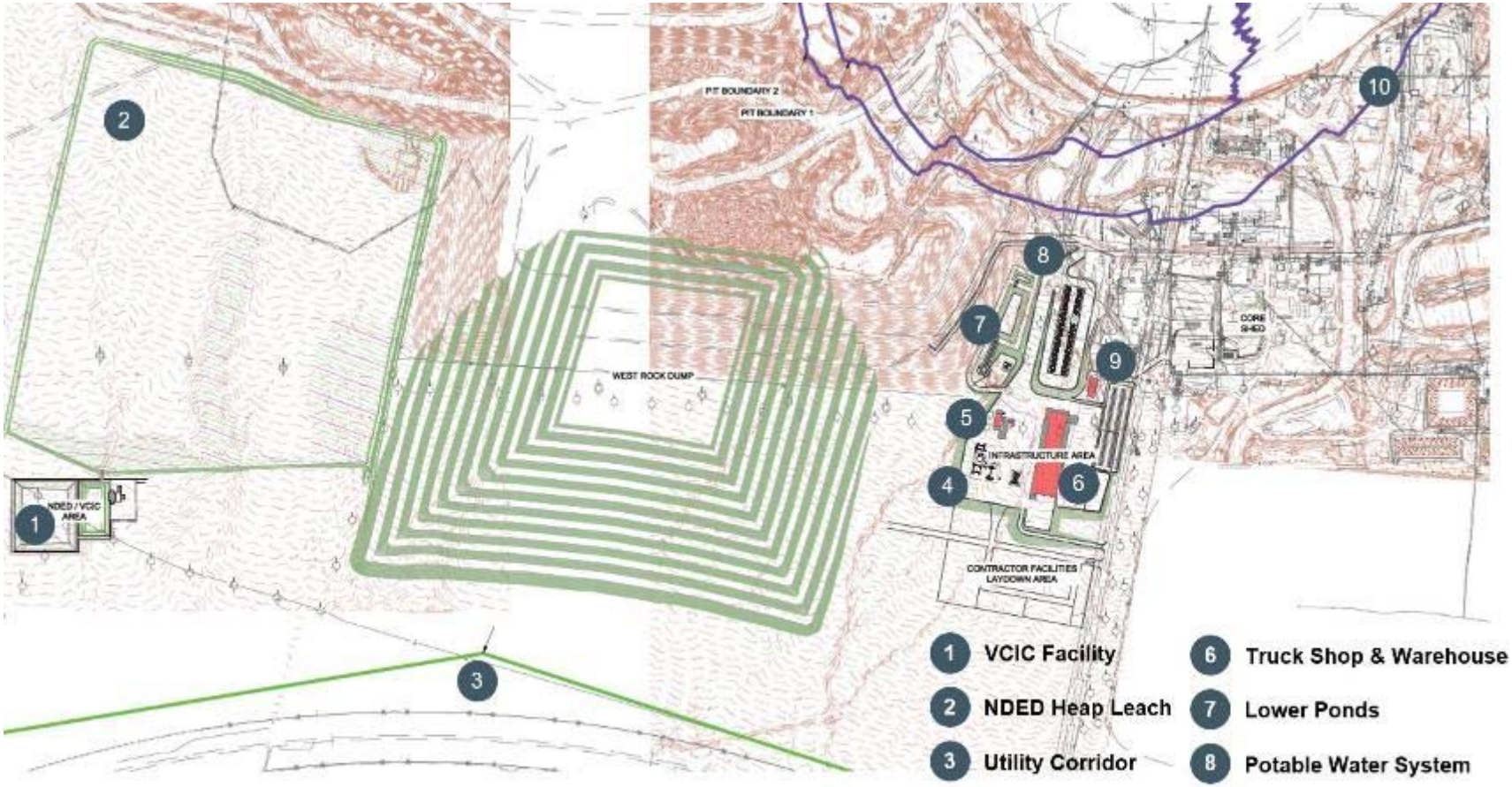
ROUND MOUNTAIN GOLD CORPORATION
SMOKY VALLEY COMMON OPERATION
ROUND MOUNTAIN PIT STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION

GENERALIZED CROSS SECTION

MINE DESIGNATION (ROCK TYPE)	INFORMAL NAME	DESCRIPTION
51	ALLUVIUM	Alluvium dominated by granite clasts.
52	PLACER	Alluvium/slope wash dominated by eroded, mineralized Type 1 (>60%) clasts.
54	TUFF OF BIG SMOKY VALLEY	Densely welded ash-flow tuff with a distinct red color and fresh black biotites. Dated 26.07 Ma with a thickness up to 90'.
33	STEBBINS HILL SEQUENCE	Younger volcanic sequence composed of densely welded air fall tuffs, air fall tuffs into- to baked and reworked lake shore tuffs. The lacustrine tuffs are altered to thick ductile clays. All three are interclated and preserved in the down-dropped basin & range blocks. The Stebbins Hill Sequence is up to 270' thick.
HB	HYDROTHERMAL BRECCIA	A early premineral event from the North Feeder that brecciated and often silicified Type 4, Type 2, Type 9, Type 1 and the Stebbins Hill Sequence on the northwest flank of Round Mountain. Extensive vertical transport, rounding, mixing of all rock types (including Type 8 and unknown rock types) with extensive silicification and brecciation in Type 1. Associated clastic dikes and collapse breccias are seen.
1	DENSELY WELDED TUFF	A densely welded rhyolitic tuff with pumice ratios averaging 10:1. Type 1 straddles the primary ring fracture and laps onto the the Shoshone Granite to the east and the Type 4 highlands to the north. This unit is a Upper Member of the Tuff of Round Mountain and is dated 26.50 Ma and 660' thick.
9	TRANSITION ZONE	A moderately welded rhyolitic tuff with pumice ratios of 4:1 to 9:1. This unit is the transition between Type 1 and Type 2 and has a nominal thickness of 90'.
2	POORLY WELDED TUFF	A poorly welded rhyolitic tuff with sparse lithics at the base of the unit. Pumice ratios of 1:1 to 3:1 and a average pumice size of 1/4". This unit straddles the primary ring fracture and laps onto the Shoshone Granite to the east and the Type 4 highlands to the north. Type 2 is a Upper Member of the Tuff of Round Mountain and is dated 26.62 Ma and ~630' thick.
28	GRANITE RICH POORLY WELDED TUFF	Initial outflow of Type 2 onto the steep hillsides of the Shoshone Granite caused avalanche and subsequent deposits back into the caldera. This unit is Type 2 with up to 80% rounded granite clasts and comprises over 350' of the southeastern highwall. It primarily occurs in the southeast portion of the pit adjacent to the Shoshone Granite.
3	BOREHOLE TUFF	A moderately welded rhyolitic tuff with a variable paleozoic lithic content (5 to 85%) and small (~1/10") pumice. This tuff, also known as the borehole tuff, was the initial outflow sequence from the Round Mountain magma chamber. Caldera formation took place during this outflow, resulting in large (up to 100') rafted blocks of paleozoics off the basement adjacent to the primary ring fracture. This unit is ponded in the caldera with a little overlap past the primary ring fracture. Airfall is seen at the top of this unit having an age of 26.63 Ma and thickness >1,500'.
31	TUFF OF DRY CANYON (WATERTANK TUFF)	A large pumice (up to ~1.5") lithic ash-flow tuff (dated 32.16 Ma) formed in the Dry Canyon Caldera. Large Type 4 megabreccias dominate the ring margin with the overall tuff having abundant large pumice and numerous large biotites.
61/62	FELSIC & INTERMEDIATE DIKES and SILLS	Felsic and intermediate dikes and sills (dated 34 to 37 Ma) that intrude the Shoshone Granite and Paleozoic basement. Most of the dikes and sills in Type 4 are located in the eastern portion of the pit under Round Mountain.
8	SHOSHONE GRANITE	Cretaceous age (dated ~95 Ma) granite pluton that intruded the paleozoic basement and underlies the southeast quadrant of the pit.
42-49	PALEOZOIC BASEMENT ROCKS	Correlates with the Gold Hill Formation (Cambrian), Zanzibar Limestone (Ordovician) and Mayflower Schist (Ordovician). Type 4 underlies the northern and northeastern portions of the pit. Sandstones, siltstones and mudstones are all locally metamorphosed by the Shoshone Granite to quartzites, argillites, phyllites and knotted phyllites. Extensive thrusting is seen throughout this rock type.

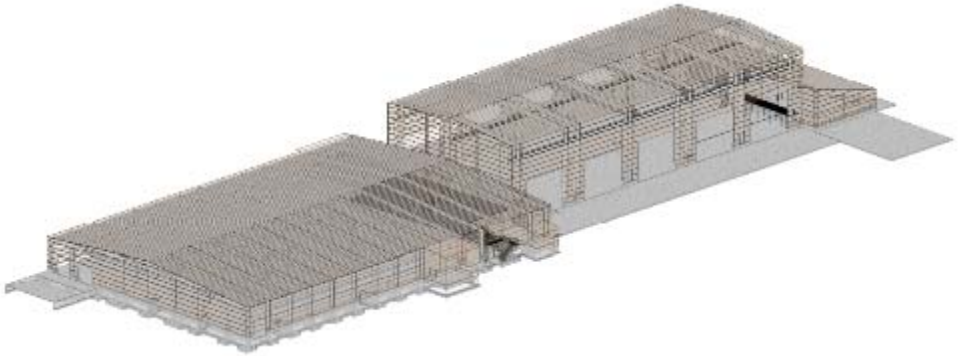
2-22-06

Phase W Expansion

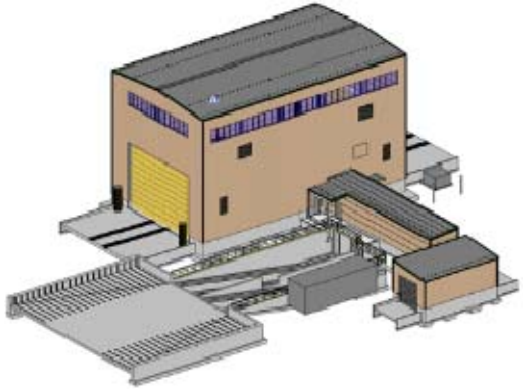


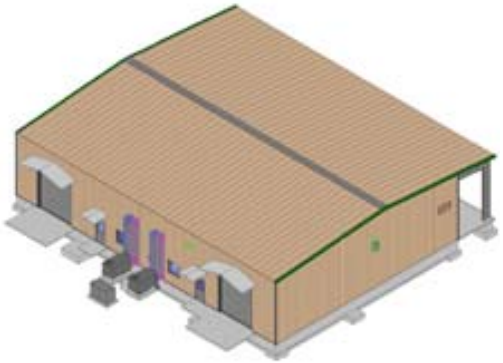
Phase W Packages

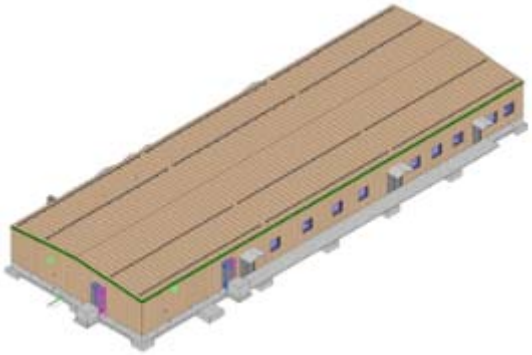
Package 1: Truck Shop and Warehouse



Package 2: Support Infrastructure

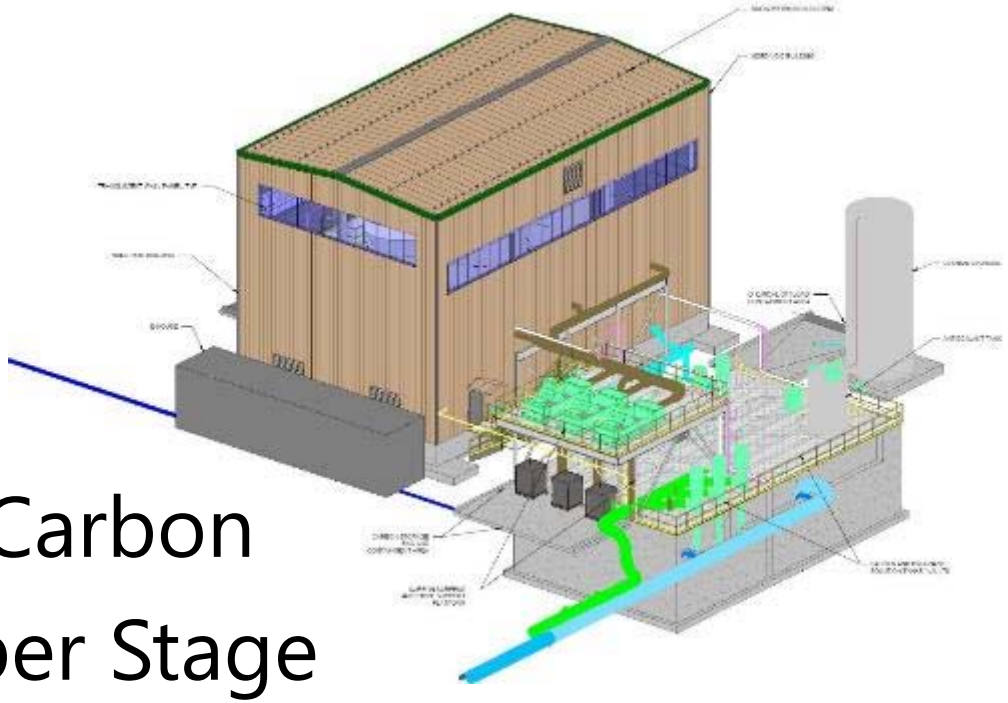






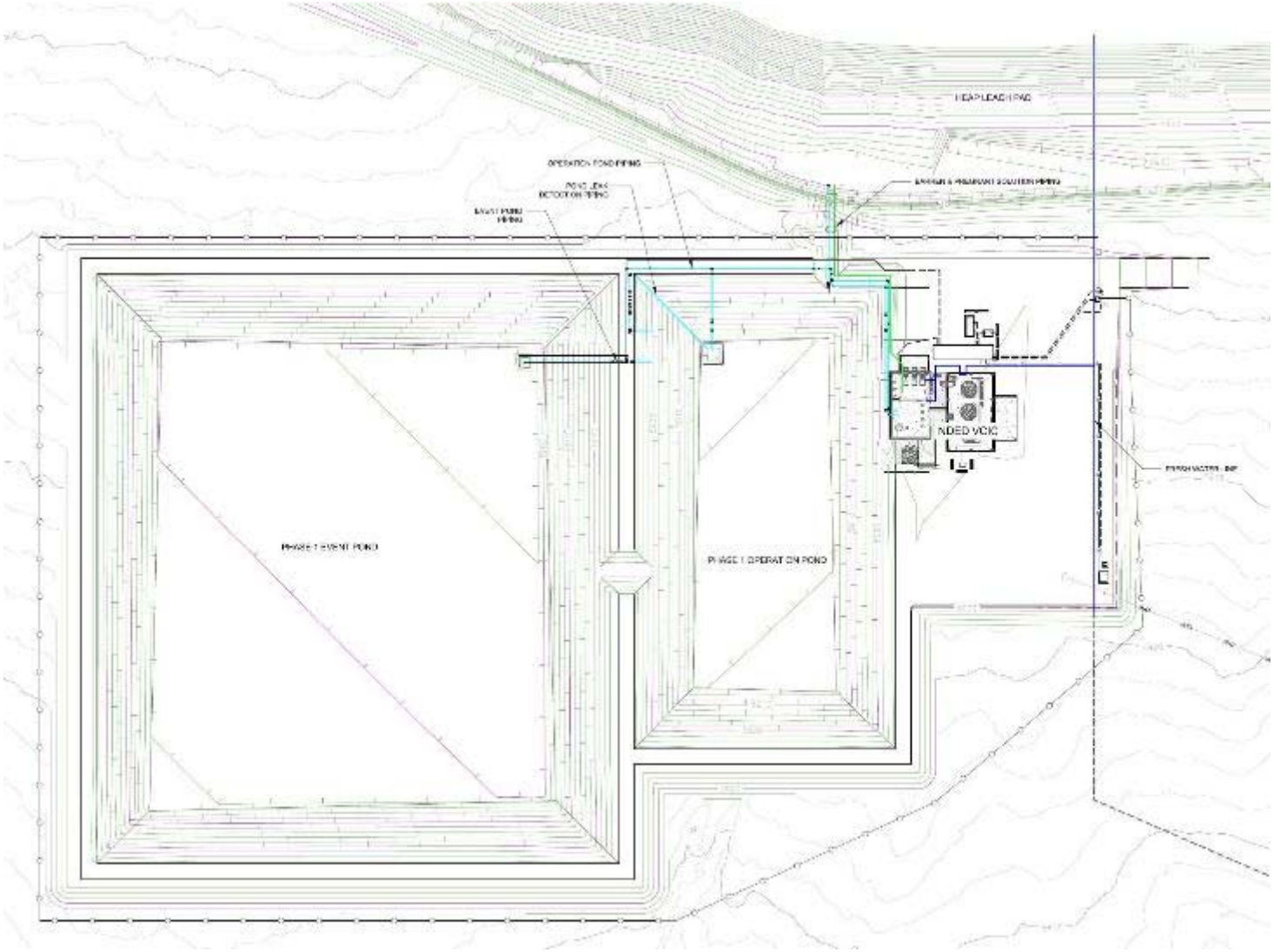
Package 3: NDED VCIC

NDED VCIC Design Criteria

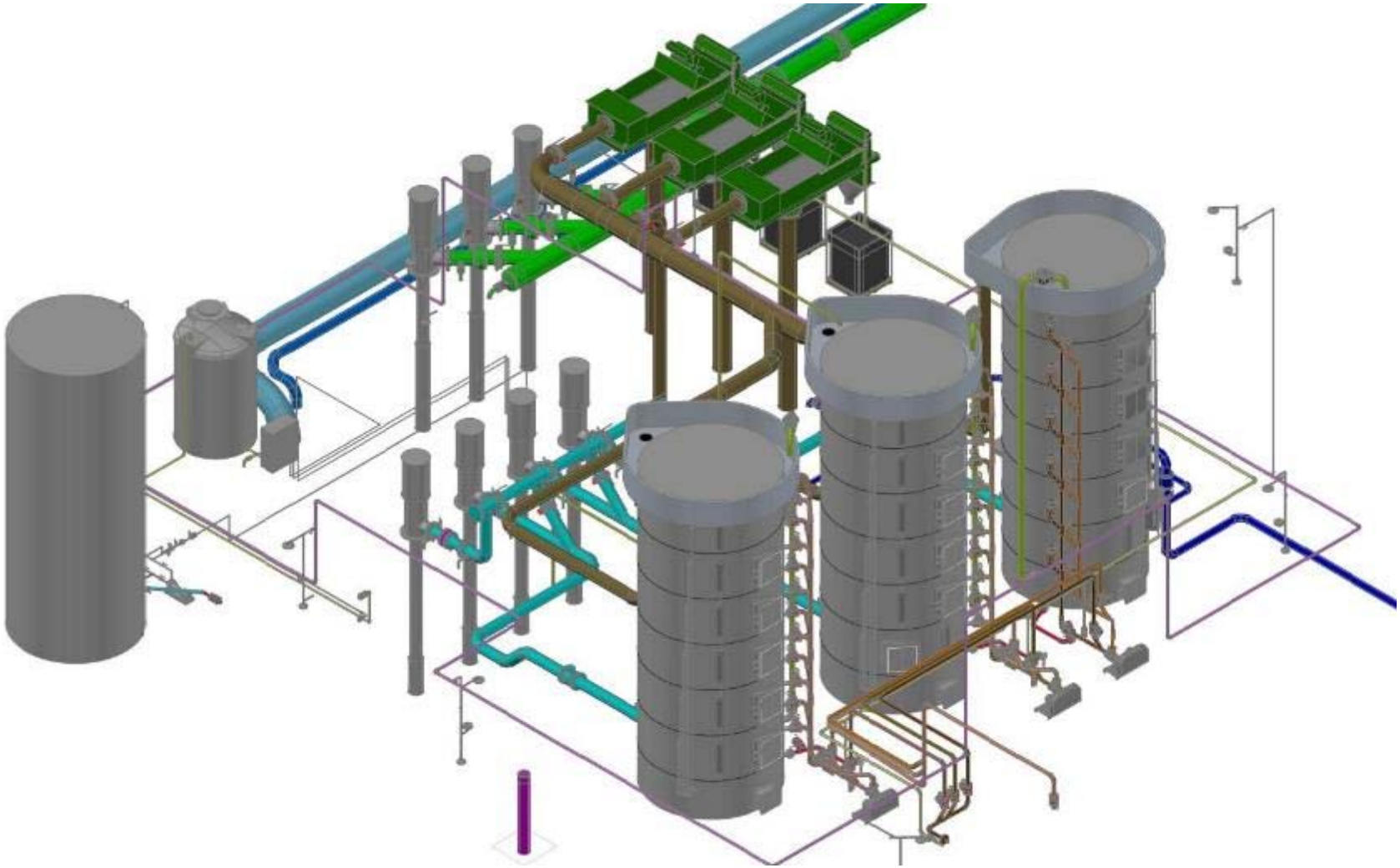


- 9,000 gpm
- 3 Tanks
- 6 Stages
- 6x12 Activated Carbon
- 4 tons Carbon per Stage
- Carbon Safety Screens
- Automated Carbon Transfer/Advance

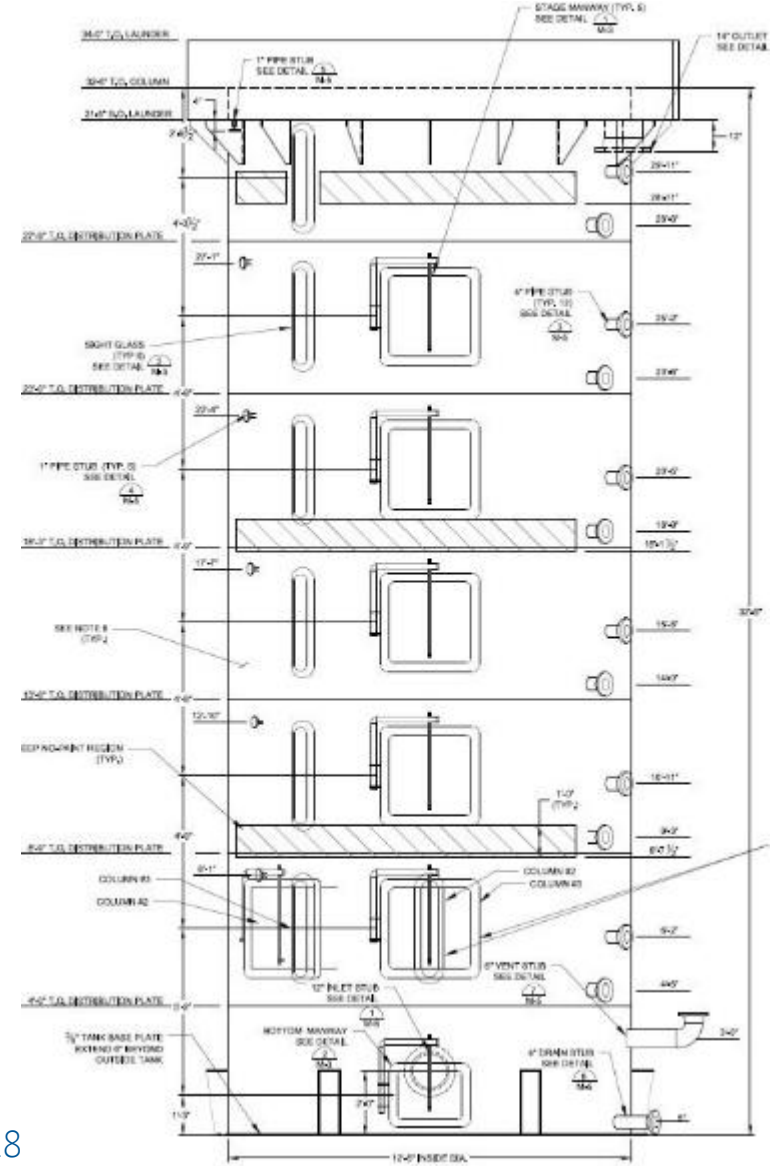
NDED VCIC Pad General Arrangement

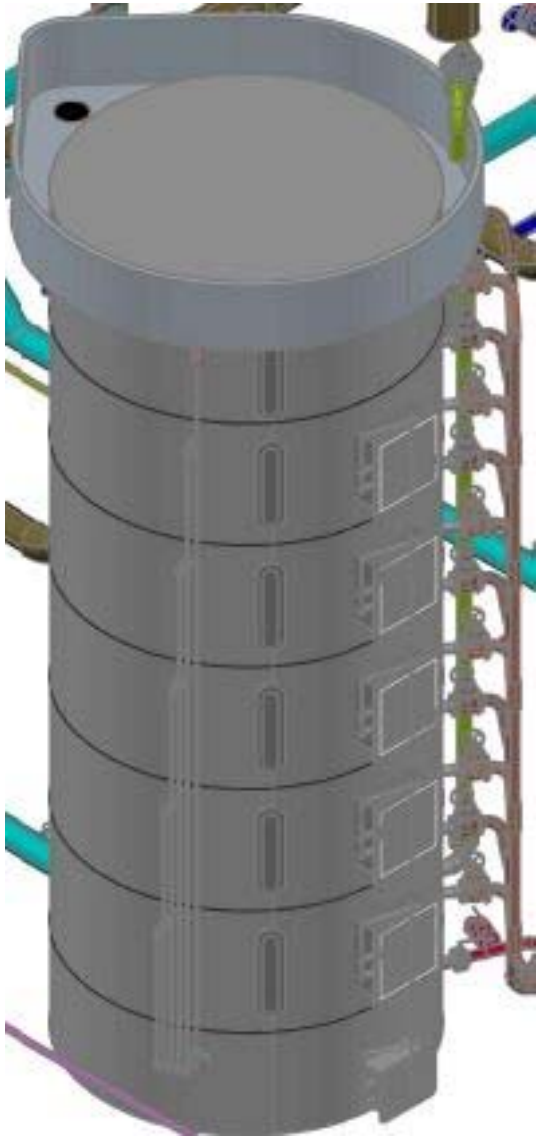


NDED VCIC Process Overview

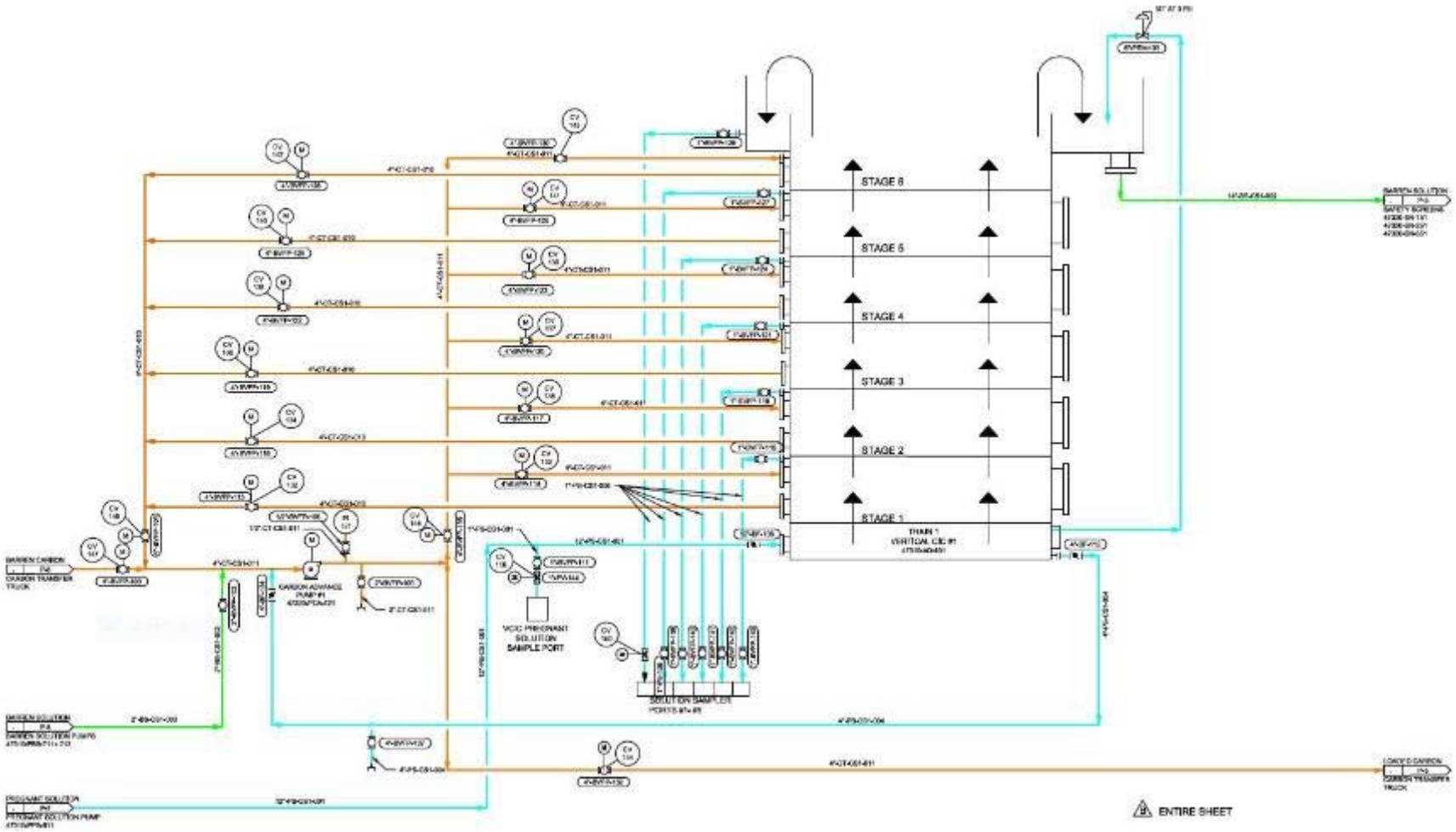


Carbon Tanks

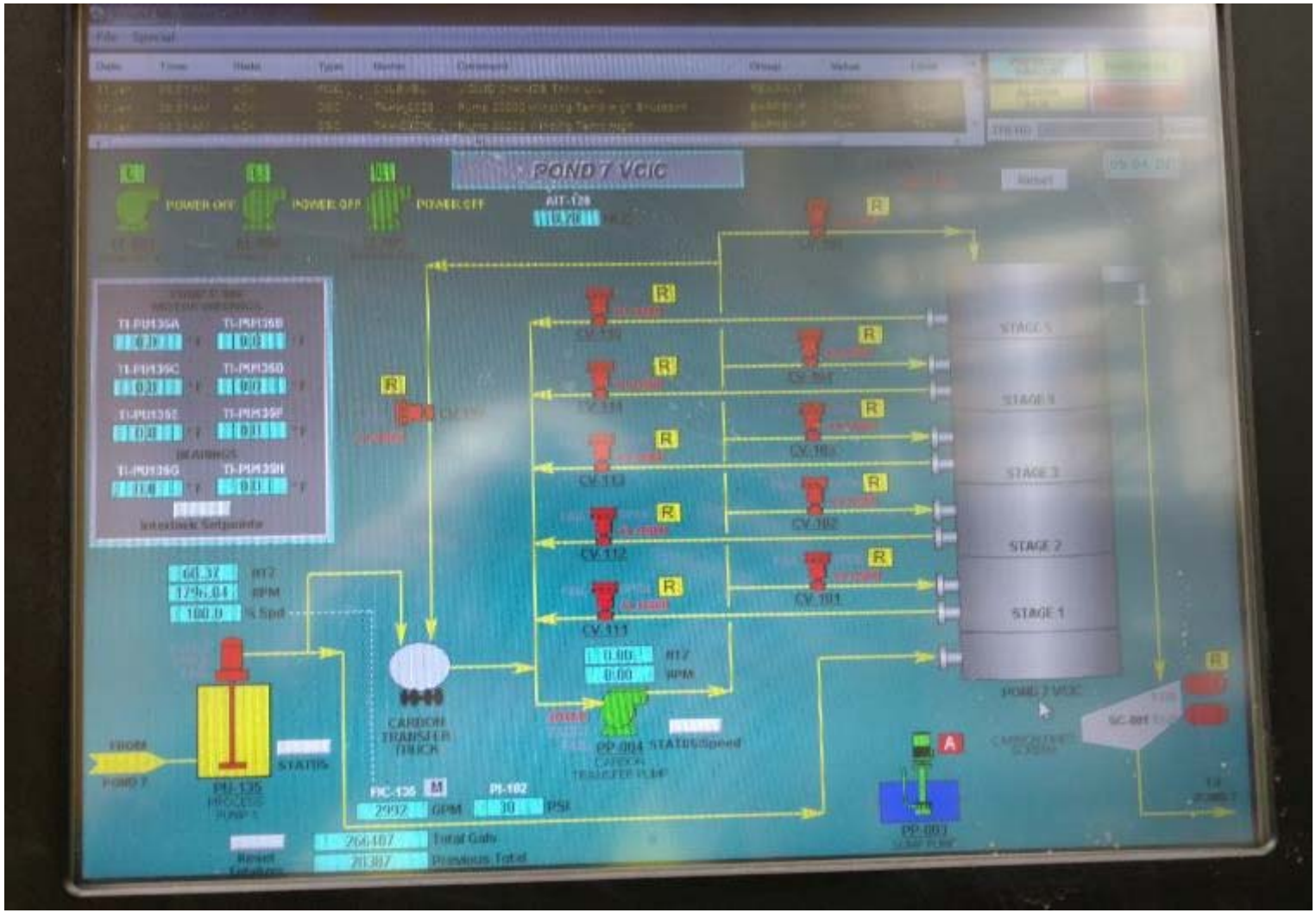




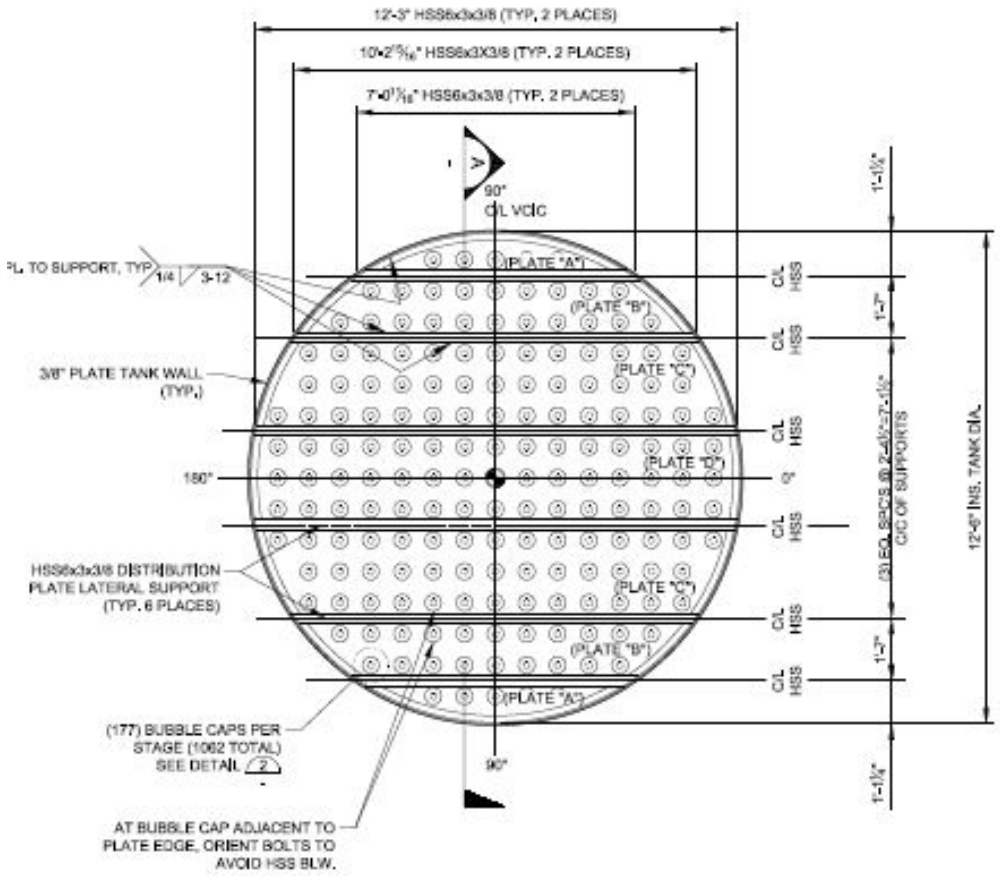
Carbon Tank P&ID

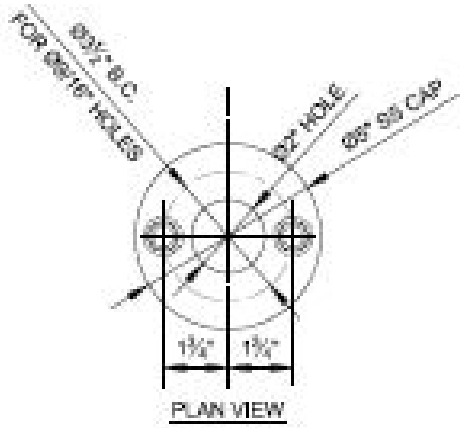


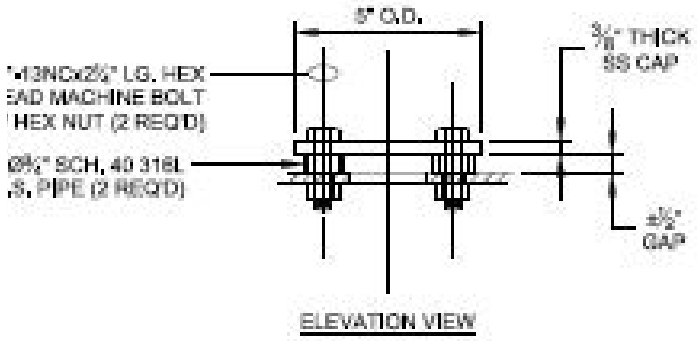
Carbon Tank Controls



Distribution Plate and Bubble Caps

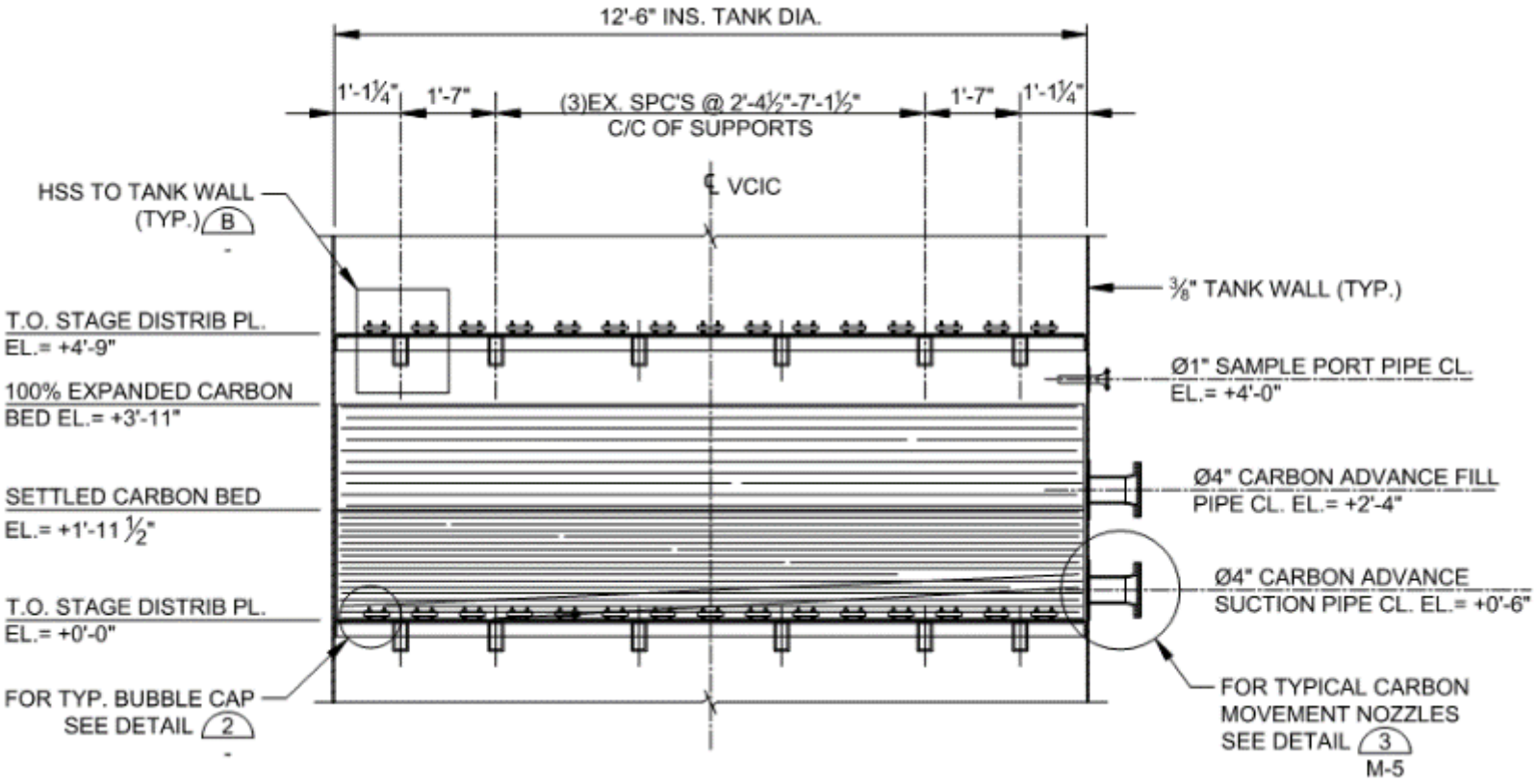




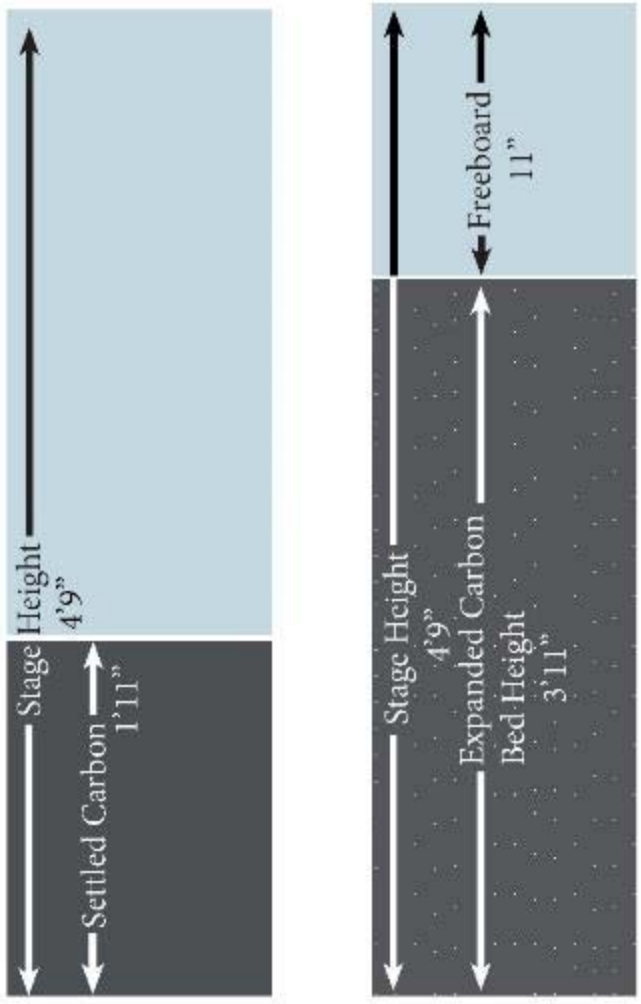


Distribution Plate and Bubble Caps

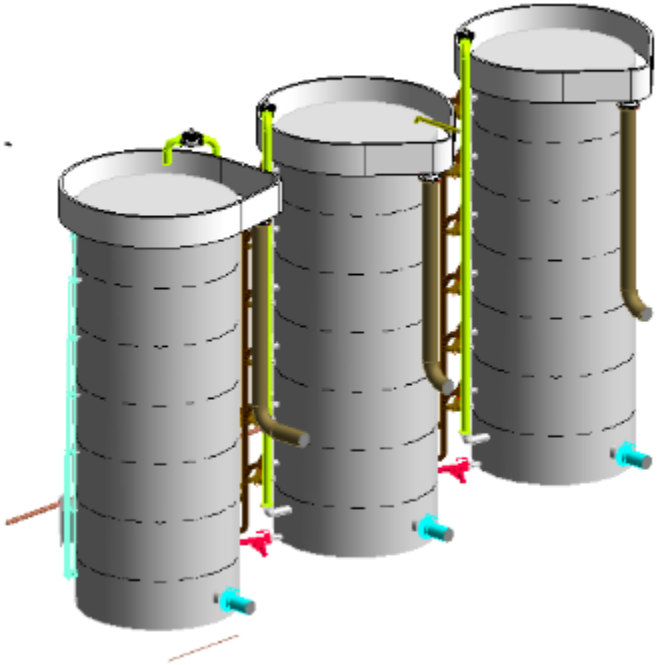
Carbon Bed Expansion



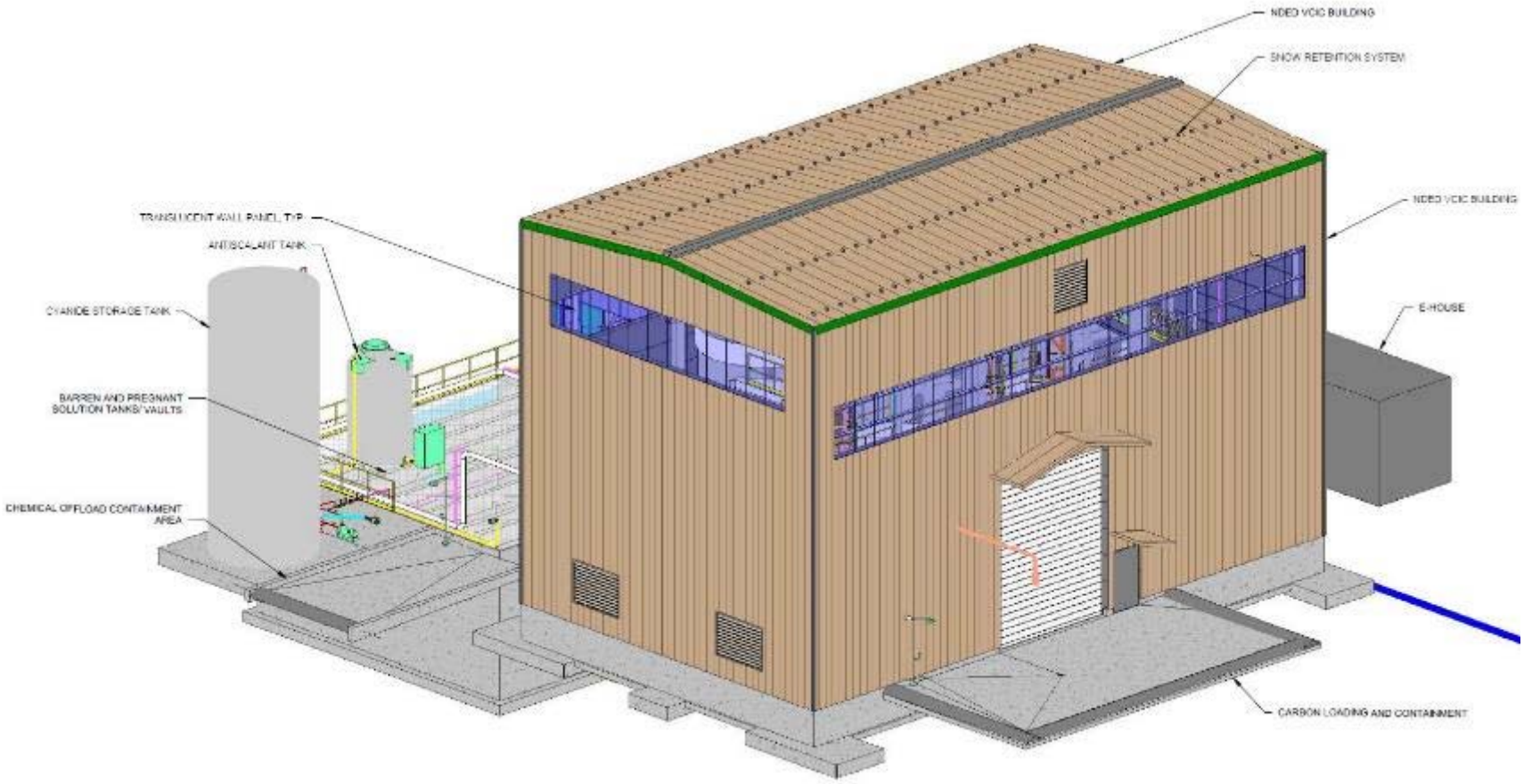
Carbon Bed Expansion



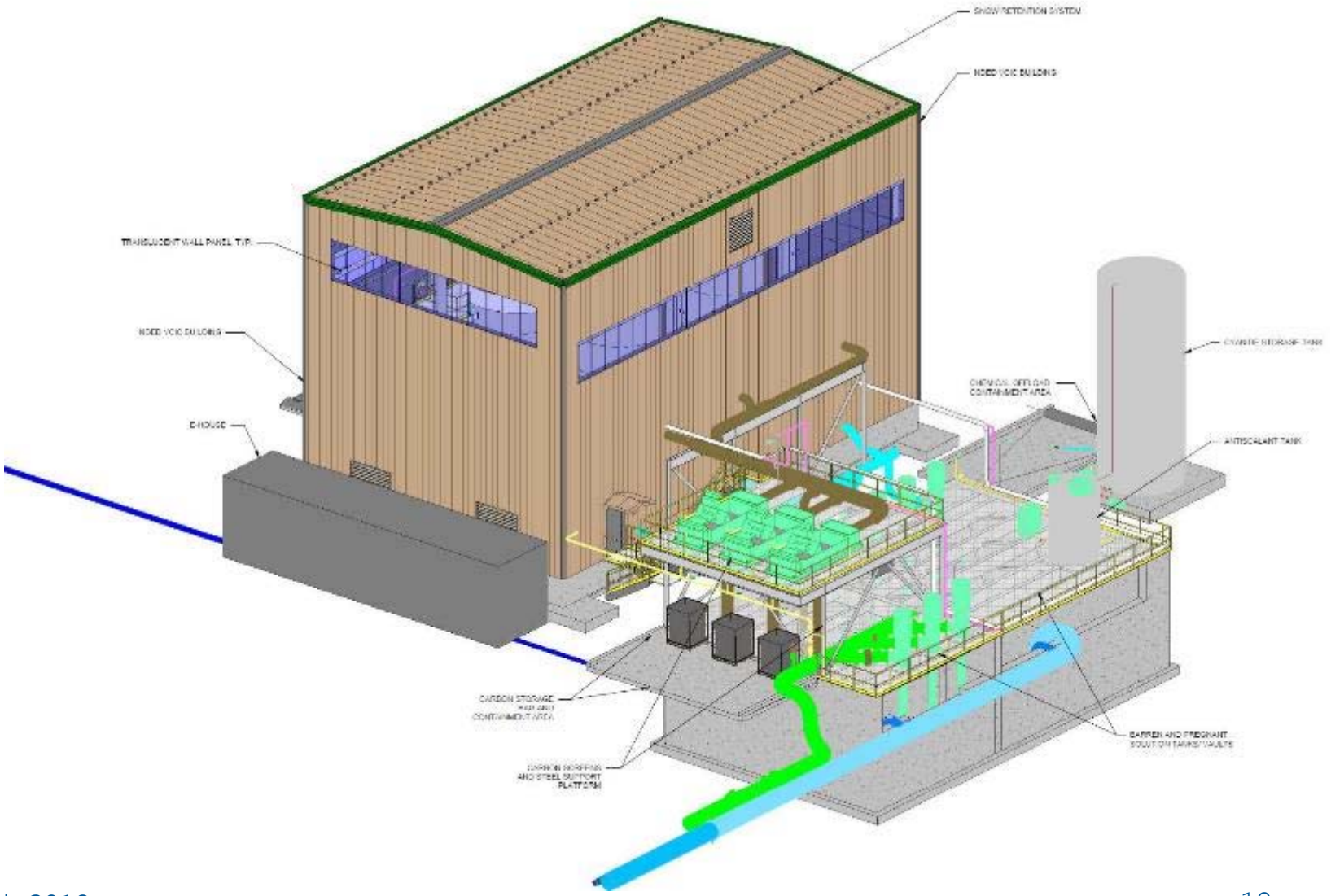
Gravity vs. Vertical



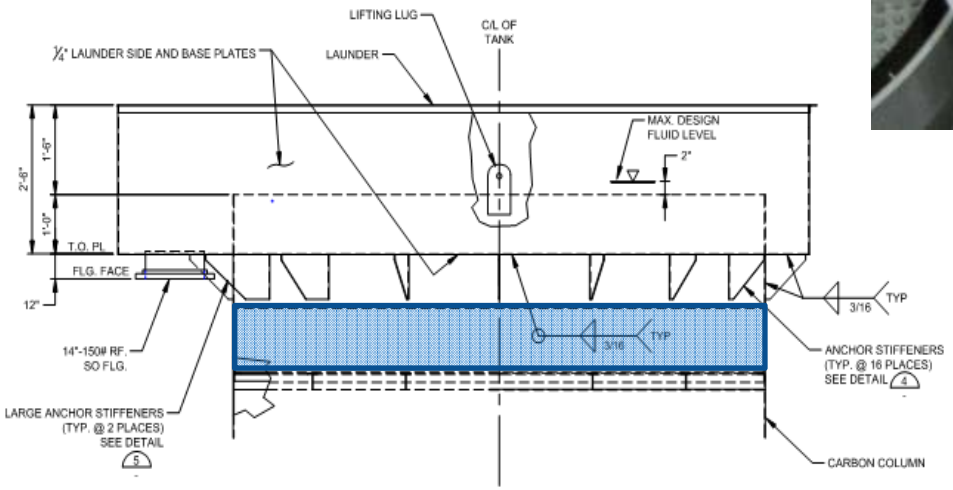
NDED VCIC Building SW View



NDED VCIC Building NE View



Carbon Tanks



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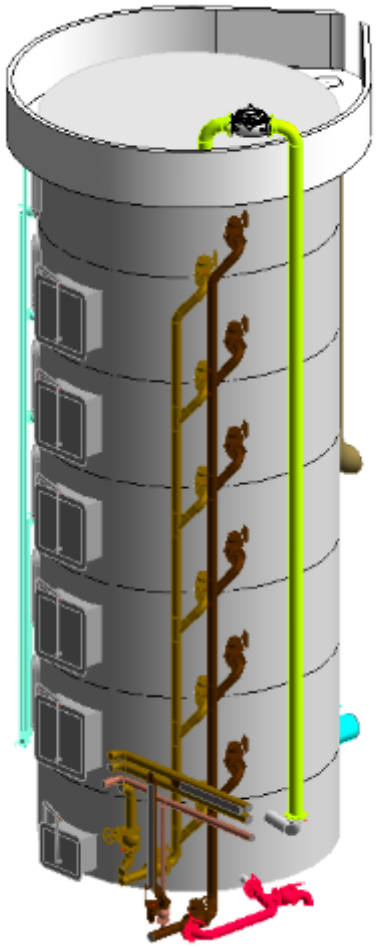

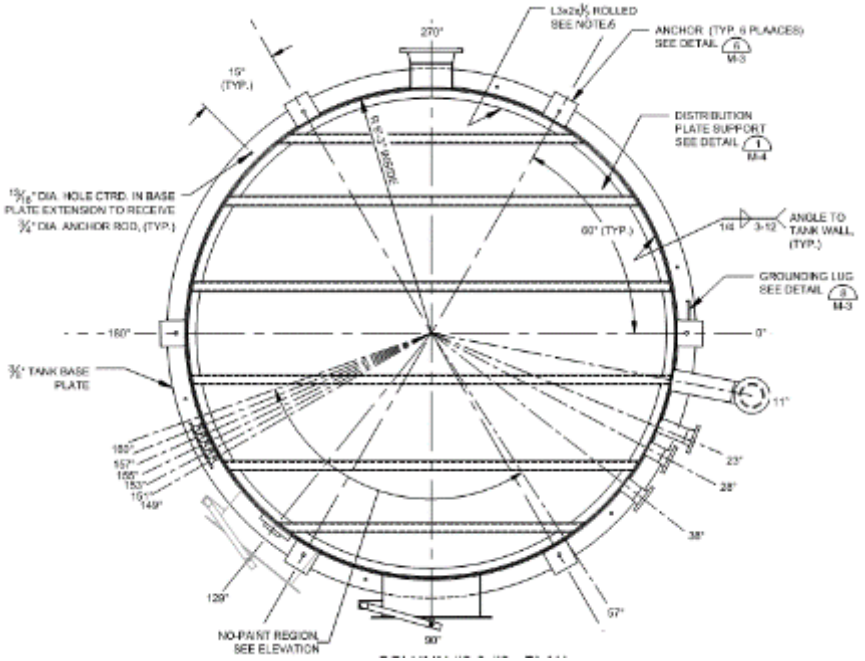

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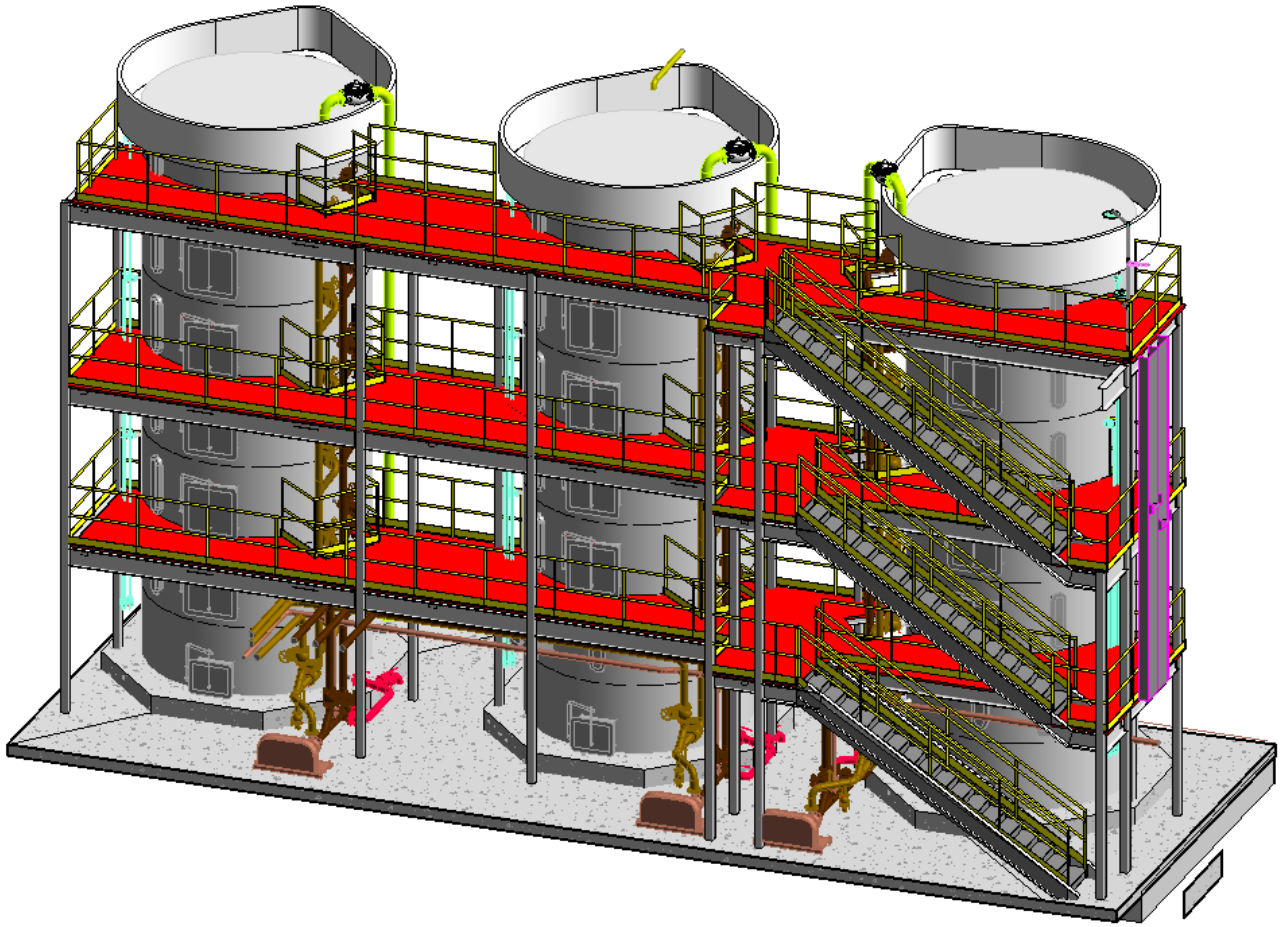
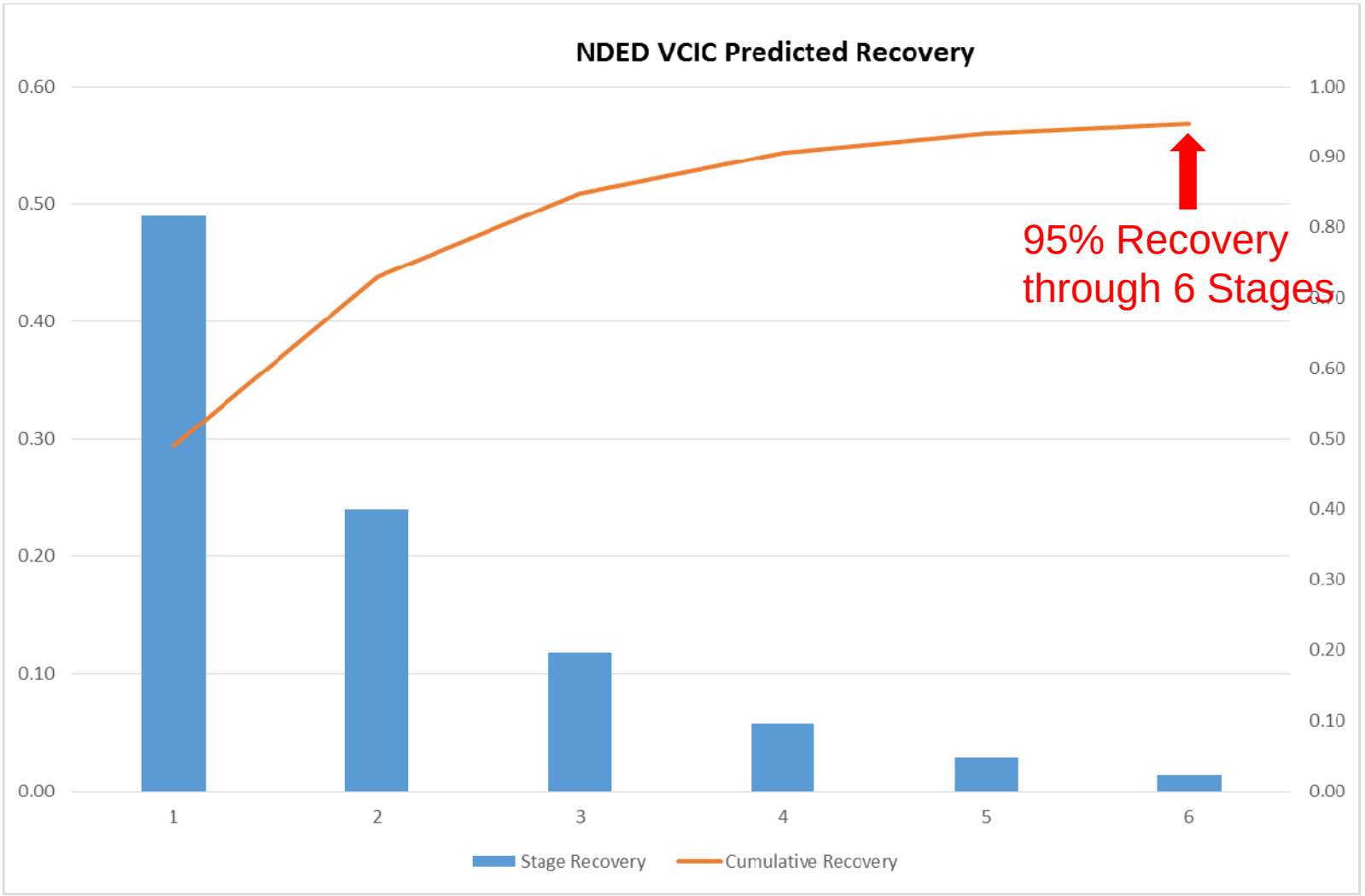
Carbon Tanks



Projected Recovery



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Questions?