



25th August 2008

ASX/MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT

Preliminary Screening / Beneficiation Results – Mayoko Iron Ore Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Preliminary metallurgical testwork encouraging**
- **Impurities appear concentrated in the finer fractions**
- **Results indicate that the JORC inferred resource of 33MT @55.5% could be beneficiated via crushing and dry screening**
- **The lump product has a reduced Silica content by approximately 40% from the average as a result of the dry screening process**
- **Results support DMC's "base case" DSO production scenario of 3Mta for 11 years, based on the 33Mt JORC inferred resource previously reported**

SUMMARY

DMC Mining Limited ("DMC") is currently preparing the pre feasibility study on the Mayoko Iron Ore Project located in The Republic of Congo.

As part of the pre feasibility study, and the due diligence on the previous exploration work carried by I.C.E.S (Geomin), DMC has carried out metallurgical test work on one bulk sample taken from one of the historical pits (Pit 7), which is within the 33Mt JORC inferred Resource envelope,

The testing was undertaken to determine if there were different grades of material for different products and thus indications of the ability of the haematite resource to be beneficiated via a basic dry screening process.

Initially, the bulk sample was screening into lump (-60mm/+6mm) and fines (-6mm). Testwork results for the iron and silica were as follows;

Grain Size	Fe₂O₃ %	SiO₂ %
+6mm (lump)	69.70	6.44
-6mm (fines)	65.60	11.30

Additionally, the fines were then screened further into clean fines (-6mm/+1mm) and ultra fines (-1mm). Testwork results for the iron and silica were as follows;

Grain Size	Fe ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂
-6mm/+1mm (clean fines)	68.70	8.51
-1mm (ultra fines)	63.20	14.30

DMC found the results of the metallurgical tests encouraging because;

1. The results were in line with the chemical compositions sourced from historical data.
2. That the impurities particularly silica is present to a greater extent in the finer fractions of the samples which may imply that correctly designed crushing and screening will beneficiate the ore to improve the average Iron content.

The results of the testing are preliminary and no formal inference can be made with regard to the quality of the overall resource.

METHODOLOGY

The process of taking the samples was strictly controlled by DMC's Senior Geologist. The test was carried out by South African Laboratory, SGS Lakefield Research Africa Limited. The bulk sample of 5kg was taken from Pit 7 and screened to leave four testing samples of which two testing samples could represent Lumps and Fines product and the other two testing samples were to determine the composition of materials within the Fines product. In order to determine this, the fines product was further screened into two testing samples namely the clean fines and ultra fines fractions.

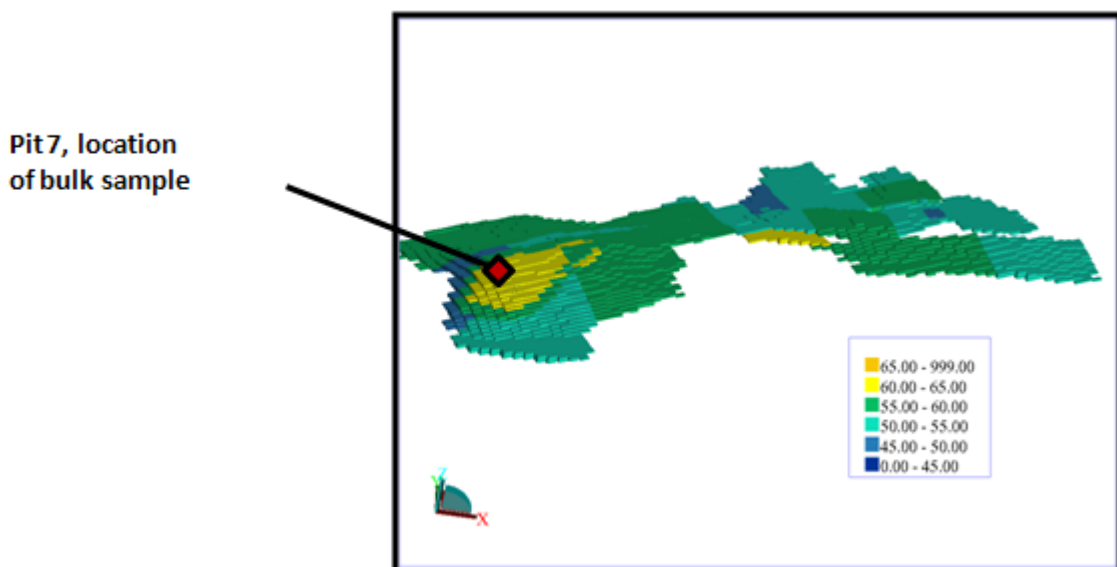


Figure 1 - Oblique view Mayoko Resource Coloured by Fe Grade.
 Source: Runge Mineral Resource Estimate

RESULTS

The testing showed that, in the samples, the impurities were generally lower in the lumps than in the fines samples. Within the fines fraction the testing showed that the clean fines had less impurities than the ultra fines.

DMC is pleased with the results as a positive indicator to support the current direction being taken to develop the initial 3Mta DSO production from the Mayoko Iron Ore Project as expediently as possible.

For further information:

David Sumich: Managing Director, +61 8 9486 1909

Dean Richardson: Investor Relations Manager, +61 8 9486 1909

***Competent Persons:** The contents of this report relating to geology and the exploration targets and results are based on information compiled by William Witham, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He has sufficient experience related to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person", as defined in the 2004 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. William Witham also has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration. He consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters compiled by him in the form and context in which they appear.*