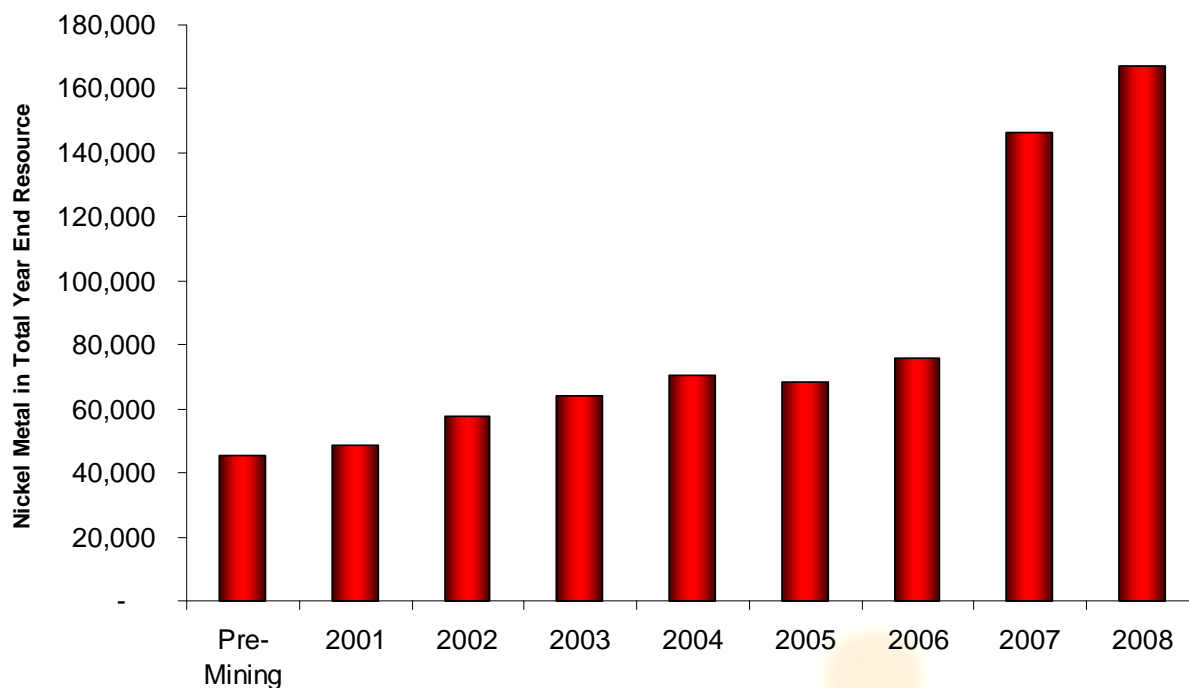


HIGHLIGHTS OF THE QUARTER

- Strong Quarterly production of 4,955 tonnes nickel-in-ore, or 4,358 tonnes nickel-in-concentrate
- Cash costs down 11% over previous quarter to A\$5.79 per pound payable nickel (US\$3.59 at an exchange rate of 0.62)
- Operational Review completed – details below
- Outstanding exploration success at Burnett Shoot – potential for massive resource extensions to Miitel
- Potential new ore system discovered at Bluebush – 1.27 metres @ 7.75% nickel (true width) intersected at Cameron Prospect
- High-grade massive sulphides intersected outside Reserves at Carnilya Hill
- Group Mineral Resources lifted by 14% to all-time record, Ore Reserves all-but replaced
- Robust \$64 million Profit delivered for FY2007/08, dividends maintained at 12 cents per share
- Quarter-end cash and receivables total \$111.48 million; net working capital after creditors and accruals totals \$76.02 million

MINCOR LIFTS YEAR-END MINERAL RESOURCES BY 14% TO NEW RECORD OF 167,300 TONNES OF NICKEL – ALL-BUT REPLACES ORE RESERVES – CONTINUES OUTSTANDING RECORD OF RESOURCE AND RESERVE GROWTH

Nickel Metal in Year End Attributable Mineral Resources (All Categories)



As illustrated in the graph above, Mincor has an outstanding record of growing its Mineral Resources. During September 2008 Mincor announced that its June 30 Mineral Resource had grown by 14% over the previous year, after the production of 19,000 tonnes of nickel in ore. Similarly, Mincor all-but replaced the Ore Reserves mined during the year.

MINING OPERATIONS, KAMBALDA

Table 1: Production, Grade, Revenue and Costs – Quarter ending 30 September 2008

	SOUTH KAMBALDA OPERATIONS ⁽¹⁾	NORTH KAMBALDA OPERATIONS ⁽²⁾	TOTAL FOR SEPT 2008 QUARTER	PRECEDING QUARTER (JUNE 2008) TOTAL
Ore Tonnes Treated (DMT)	128,811	45,037	173,848	201,984
Average Nickel Grade (%)	2.62	3.51	2.85	2.41
Nickel-in-Concentrate Sold (tonnes)	2,897.5	1,460.5	4,358.0	4,195.9
Copper-in-Concentrate Sold (tonnes)	256.2	100.9	357.1	371.8
Cobalt-in-Concentrate Sold (tonnes)	55.8	24.8	80.6	81.5
Sales Revenue* (A\$)	44.06m	22.55m	66.61m	76.61m
Direct Operating Costs** (A\$)	25.82m	11.69m	37.51m	38.04m
Royalty Costs (A\$)	2.14m	1.02m	3.16m	4.05m
Operating Surplus*** (A\$)	16.10m	9.84m	25.94m	34.52m
Capital Costs****	10.52m	7.98m	18.50m	10.17m
Costs Per Pound Payable Nickel*****				
Payable Nickel Produced (lbs)	4,116,432	1,471,301	5,587,733	6,012,683
Mining Costs (A\$/lb)	3.48	3.62	3.52	3.98
Milling Costs (A\$/lb)	1.14	0.70	1.02	1.21
Ore Haulage Costs (A\$/lb)	0.30	0.04	0.24	0.28
Other Mining/Administration (A\$/lb)	1.06	0.75	0.98	0.99
Royalty Cost (A\$/lb)	0.52	0.47	0.50	0.67
By-product Credits (A\$/lb)	(0.48)	(0.44)	(0.47)	(0.61)
Cash Costs (A\$/lb Ni) – Quarter	6.02	5.14	A\$5.79 (US\$3.59)	6.52

(1) Production from Miitel, Mariners and Redross (Wannaway closed in August after producing 30 tonnes of nickel for the quarter).

(2) Production from Otter Juan, Coronet and McMahon and Mincor's 70% interest in the Carnilya Hill mine.

* Sales Revenue – estimate, awaits the fixing of the three-month nickel reference price – see "Note on Provisional Pricing and Sales Revenue Adjustments" below.

** Direct Operating Costs – mining, milling, ore haulage, administration.

*** Operating Surplus – provisional and unaudited, excludes corporate overheads and other corporate costs, excludes regional exploration costs, excludes depreciation, amortisation and tax.

**** Capital Costs – includes mine capital and development costs and extensional exploration costs. Excludes regional exploration costs.

***** Cash Costs – excludes costs for McMahon and Carnilya Hill, which are in development phase. Excludes costs for Wannaway, which was placed on care and maintenance on 8 August 2008.

Operating Surplus – Note on Provisional Pricing and Sales Revenue Adjustments

The nickel price received by Mincor for any month of production is the average LME spot price during the third month following the month of delivery. For period-end reporting the Company has historically estimated provisional prices using a 10% discount to the average LME spot price during the month of delivery. At the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Company has reviewed its approach to estimating provisional prices for the purposes of period-end reporting. It was determined that the forward market price provides a more objective basis for determining provisional prices, particularly in the current market environment. Accordingly, the Company now determines provisional prices based on the 3 month forward nickel price at the end of each month of delivery. This estimate is subject to an adjustment (up or down) when the final nickel price is known. During the September Quarter, Mincor established the final nickel prices for the production months of April, May and June. As a result Mincor has recognised a negative sales revenue adjustment of **\$9.3 million** attributable to those production months. This adjustment **has not** been included in the sales revenue figures disclosed in Table 1 above.

OPERATIONAL OUTLOOK

Mincor has carried out and completed a review of its mining operations and has developed a **Management Plan** to optimise both production and capital expenditure in the light of the current nickel price.

Due to the structure of its mining business, Mincor has the advantage of a high degree of flexibility in its choice of production levels. This allows the Company to tailor production to the prevailing nickel price. The Management Plan will **protect operating margins and strengthen cash flows** by enhancing this production flexibility at the mine-site level and focusing capital outlays on low-cost operations. It will also focus exploration expenditures on those areas of highest immediate potential.

Under the Management Plan, Mincor expects production for the current Financial Year to be in the range **16,000-19,000 tonnes of nickel-in-ore**, as against the original budget of 19,500-20,500 tonnes nickel-in-ore. The final figure will depend on quarter-by-quarter production decisions enabled by the Management Plan, allowing the Company to raise or lower production at individual mine-sites in accordance with economic circumstances.

The effect of the Plan will be to reduce cash costs to a range targeted between **A\$5.40 and A\$5.70** per pound payable nickel (**US\$3.35 and US\$3.55/lb** at an exchange rate of 0.62). When Mincor's hedging is taken into account (by subtracting the

hedged value per pound of nickel from the cash cost), this will mean that Mincor's effective cash cost would be in the range **US\$2.50 to 2.80/lb payable nickel** (at an exchange rate of 0.62) at current nickel prices.

The Company envisages that any production foregone under the Management Plan will be made up when the nickel price recovers, and that in the meantime its focused exploration will add substantially to resources and reserves. Thus Mincor will be in a position to **substantially expand production**, from a greater resource base and at a re-set cost level, when the price recovery occurs.

In the meantime, and subject to the future performance of the nickel price, Mincor believes that it can **maintain strong cash flows** from its optimised production levels. The Company notes that it is in an excellent position to weather the downturn, with a **strong balance sheet, net working capital of \$76 million, and no debt**.

The key elements of Mincor's Management Plan are as follows:

- Maintain full production and ongoing capital development at the Otter Juan, Mariners and Carnilya Hill operations;
- Continue to mine the remaining (fully developed) ore at Redross until that ore body is depleted as per the original budget;
- Suspend capital development at McMahon and Miitel (due to the highly capital-intensive phase of these operations); continue mining of developed ore with the quarter-by-quarter flexibility to adjust production according to economic circumstances;
- Focus exploration efforts on the exciting potential of the Burnett Shoot at North Miitel (including the completion of the drill drive), the down-plunge extensions to the high-grade NO9 ore body at Mariners, and the extensional upside at Carnilya Hill; and continue exploration at North Kambalda for Ultra-Sized Nickel Ore Bodies;
- Continue the engineering and mining optimisations that have already delivered substantially reduced cash costs; and
- Implement other cost reduction measures.

MINING – KAMBALDA NICKEL OPERATIONS

Group-wide production was 4,358 tonnes of nickel-in-concentrate for the quarter. This equals Mincor's all-time record for quarterly production and represents a 4% increase over the previous quarter.

An adjustment to mining and ground control methods and a strong focus on narrower mining widths brought about an 18% increase in the average nickel grade over the previous quarter. This had the desired effect of bringing cash costs down substantially, to A\$5.79 per pound of payable nickel (US\$3.59/lb at an exchange rate of 0.62).

Mincor's North Kambalda Operations proceeded as per expectations, with high-grade ore from Otter Juan supplemented by ore from the smaller Coronet operation and an increasing contribution from the production ramp-up at Carnilya Hill and McMahon.

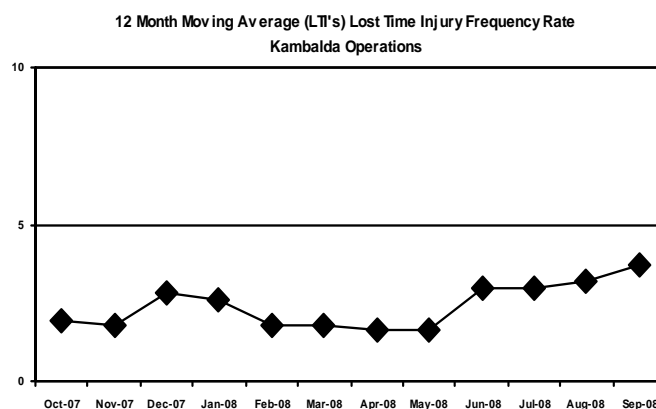
Pleasingly, Carnilya Hill accessed high grade (3-4% nickel) ore on the 14 and 15 levels during the quarter. Development to high-grade ore below these levels continues and will facilitate the ongoing production ramp up. In addition, drilling below the current resource and reserve indicates extensions of high-grade ore beyond current reserve boundaries.

Mincor's South Kambalda Operations delivered strong production despite the closure of Wannaway in early August. Importantly the production was at a higher grade than previous quarters and in excess of plan. The higher grade was the result of specific initiatives to reduce dilution as well as the increased contribution from the high-grade NO9 ore body at Mariners.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

There was one Lost Time Injury reported for the September quarter – a puncture wound to the thigh of an underground operator. Initiatives to address the causes of the incident are being implemented.

The 12 month moving average Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate for all Mincor Operations is 3.7. This is below the LTIFR 4.1 for Underground Nickel Mining in Western Australia.



Mincor continued to focus on further improving and implementing the Safety Management System and safe systems of work. Initiatives included:

- Continuation of the Accountability and Responsibility for Safety Awareness Program. To date 298 employees have attended these presentations.
- Completion of the development of the onsite Emergency Response Training All Emergency Response Training Modules have been approved, registered and Nationally Accredited through Curtin University VTEC.

- Review of explosives management, referencing the new legislation was completed.

Additional key initiatives in the coming quarter will include:

- Undertaking a Training and Competency Assessment review across all sites.
- Completing an external Safety Management System Audit on Mincor's and our Mining Contractors Safety Management Systems.
- Plan, develop and implement an Emergency Incident Control and Coordination Program for all Managers and Supervisors.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

During the quarter Mincor released its Resource and Reserve figures as of 30 June 2008. The figures demonstrate that the Company has once again succeeded in growing its resource base, this year by 14%, after taking account of production during the intervening year.

Before taking account of production, both Resources and Reserves increased by approximately 30% over the previous year.

The new figures show that Mincor had **167,300 tonnes** of nickel in Mineral Resources and **57,000 tonnes** of nickel in Ore Reserves as at 30 June (see tabulation at the end of this report).

The nickel grade of the Ore Reserve increased over the previous year, while the grade of the Mineral Resource remains one of the highest in the Australian nickel sector.

KAMBALDA NICKEL EXPLORATION

Miitel Ore System – Burnett Shoot

In what could be its **most significant discovery in several years**, Mincor's drilling during the quarter demonstrated a massive extension to the prolific ore system at Miitel. Strong, wide nickel sulphide mineralisation was intersected some 800 metres beyond current reserves in an exceptionally well-developed channel structure. The channel structure has a vertical dimension of up 150 metres, and appears to correlate with the Burnett Shoot, itself an extension to North Miitel.

The discovery hole, MDD170W1, was drilled from surface and is located nearly 600 metres beyond previous drilling into the Burnett Shoot.

The hole intersected **8.72 metres @ 2.74% nickel** (true width 5.58 metres) from 751 metres down-hole, including **5.30 metres @ 3.42% nickel** (true width 3.39 metres).

Significantly, the intersection comprises a well-developed "Kambalda Profile" with a narrow zone of high-tenor massive sulphides grading 13.15% nickel lying directly on the basal contact, overlain by matrix and then disseminated sulphides.

Three holes and a wedge were required to achieve the discovery, although strong indications were present in the third hole – the parent to MDD170W1 – which intersected 0.7 metres @ 2.82% nickel (true width 0.35 metres), some 60 metres down-dip of the intersection in MDD170W1. A down-hole electromagnetic survey has been completed and indicates strong anomalism to both the north and south.

Two further wedges off parent hole MDD170 have since been completed, with both intersecting visible nickel mineralisation. Assay results are awaited (see cross section).

The four intersections to date on this section demonstrate a vertical channel "height" of as much as 150 metres, a very positive indication of the strength and resource potential of the Miitel ore system in this area.

The Burnett Shoot was first discovered by underground drilling at the very end of the North Miitel ore body, when it became apparent that the basal contact that hosts the Miitel ore system had been faulted into the hanging wall. Underground drilling beyond the fault zone subsequently achieved three ore grade intersections extending to approximately 200 metres beyond current underground development.

However, due to drilling difficulties caused by the fault zone, Mincor decided to discontinue underground drilling from that location and instead extend a drill drive through the fault zone to a new location, from where the Burnett Shoot can be effectively drilled out from underground. That drill drive is currently in progress.

In parallel with this, Mincor commenced drilling on a major step-out section from surface some 800 metres beyond the fault zone, a program that resulted in the discovery reported above.

Figure 1: Burnett Shoot Cross Section

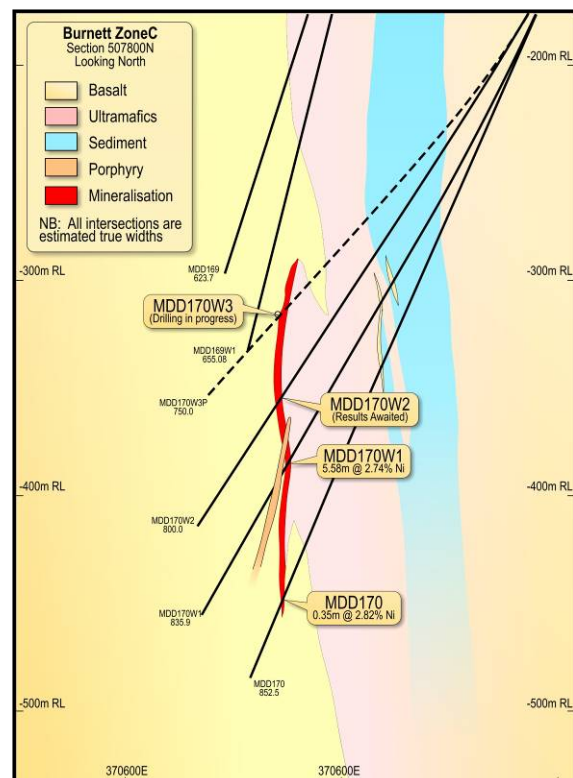
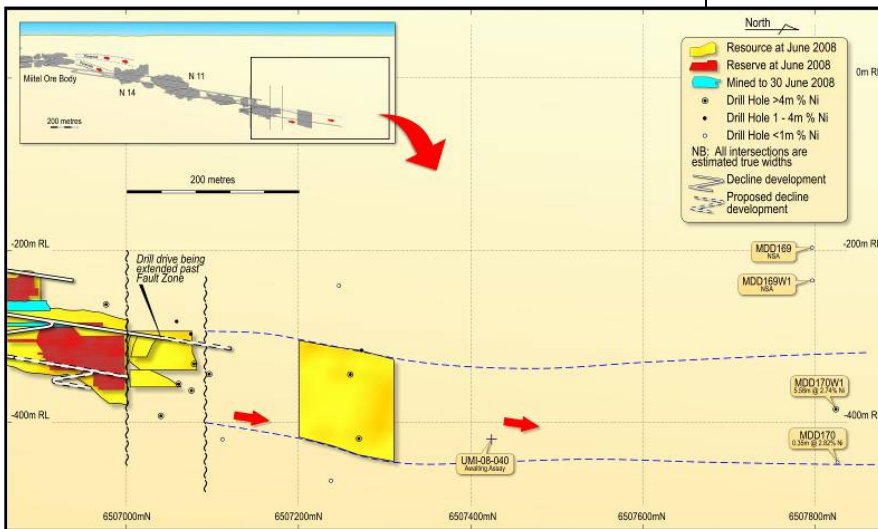


Figure 2: North Miittel Long Section



The Otter Juan Ore System

Mincor's innovative directional drilling program at Otter Juan was completed during the quarter. The program was an unqualified success, both in demonstrating the capability of the method in testing the down-plunge extensions of deep ore bodies, and in the results obtained, which have demonstrated a 300 metre extension to the rich Otter Juan ore system.

The last two wedges of the planned program intersected **1.9 metres true width at 5.8% nickel**, and 3.7 metres true width at 1.1% nickel, respectively.

Ultra-Sized Nickel Ore Body Program

Preparations for a major new initiative in Mincor's Ultra-Sized Nickel Ore Body (US-NOB) exploration program were completed during the quarter. This is a sophisticated 3-dimensional seismic survey that Mincor will undertake in a joint initiative with BHP Billiton, Mincor's tenement neighbour to the north.

The seismic survey will cover the northern third of Mincor's North Kambalda tenements. Data acquisition is expected to commence during December, and the final processed results are likely to be available early in the new calendar year.

The program is designed to generate the first ever data on the location of the basal contact in this portion of the Kambalda Dome – the most-prolific high-grade nickel district in Australia. It is hoped that data generated by the survey will enable the location and drill-testing of US-NOB targets at depth – the continuation of ore systems that have produced nearly 1 million tonnes of nickel metal over the past 40 years.

Drill testing of the US-NOB target that lies parallel to the Otter Juan ore body progressed during the quarter. The target is defined by a series of channel-like structures in the basal contact immediately east of and parallel to Otter Juan. By the end of the quarter the drilling of two sectional profiles had been completed, with no significant results. However, a vector in the down-plunge direction is indicated, and this target requires further testing.

The Carnilya Hill Ore System

Infill drilling commenced at Carnilya Hill, intended to provide information for mine planning purposes. However, a number of holes were drilled outside the current reserve, and these indicate substantial additional reserve potential in the lower part of the current ore surface.

Drill hole CUD0038 intersected a true width of **2.66 metres @ 12.75% nickel** just outside the resource boundary. A number of other holes in the immediate vicinity also intersected massive sulphides, though of lesser widths (assay results awaited).

These intersections suggest the possibility of a zone of high-grade massive sulphide mineralisation in the keel zone of the Carnilya Hill syncline – a very high-value possibility that will be the target of further drilling in due course.

The Wannaway Ore System

Underground Drilling at Wannaway continued to confirm the presence of significant mineralisation below the old NO2 ore body. Results during the quarter included:

UWA-08-010: 7.40 metres @ 6.60% nickel
(true width 3.70 metres)

UWA-08-006: 2.53 metres @ 4.27% nickel
(true width 1.77 metres)

And: **0.65 metres @ 9.57% nickel**
(true width 0.46 metres)

UWA-07-005: 1.84 metres @ 7.90% nickel
(true width 1.40 metres)

The drilling program will be completed early in the current quarter and a new mineral resource estimate will be undertaken.

Bluebush Line Tenements

The Bluebush tenements cover 40km of the strike of the basal contact, the stratigraphic position along which all known Kambalda ore bodies occur.

A total of 21 holes were drilled to test the continuity of mineralisation within the Grimsby 1 and Grimsby 2 inferred resources (results in Table 2) at the Stockwell Project. Results were generally disappointing, with a high degree of variability evident in the mineralisation. This variability appears to be due to a structural overprint that locally remobilises, attenuates and thickens the ore surface. The controls and orientations of the thickened mineralised trends are still to be determined and remains a priority focus.

To assist in the further exploration of this prospect a surface SQUID electromagnetic (EM) program will commence early next quarter.

Table 2: Drill hole results, Grimsby 1 & 2

Hole ID	Down Hole Depth		Interval Width	True Width	% Nickel
	From	To			
BSD001	75	76.6	1.60	1.20	1.25
BSD002	176.51	176.58	0.07	0.05	8.22
BSD003	226.68	226.9	0.22	0.16	1.95
BSD004	303.84	303.94	0.10	0.08	1.05
BSD005	197.44	199.16	1.72	1.29	1.17
BSD006					Awaiting assay
BSD007					Awaiting assay
BSD008	97.25	97.4	0.15	0.11	1.35
BSD009					Awaiting assay
BSD010					Awaiting assay
BSD011					Awaiting assay
BSD012	130.13	132.24	2.11	1.58	1.54
BSD012	134.85	135.3	0.45	0.34	2.73
BSD013	264.16	264.7	0.54	0.40	4.62
BSD014					Awaiting assay
BSD015					Awaiting assay
BSD017	158.4	159.46	1.06	0.80	3.92
BSD018	125.87	128.19	2.32	1.74	1.26
BSD019	125	126.92	1.92	1.44	1.08
BSD019	131.32	133.54	2.22	1.67	4.18
BSD020					Awaiting assay
BSD021					Awaiting assay

The **Cameron Prospect** is located 7km south of Stockwell. The prospect is sparsely drilled with better historic intersections including BD111 (4.83 metres @ 3.45% nickel) and BD104 (2.9 metres @ 3.25% nickel). The prospect has a moderate southerly plunge defined by the overall mineralised trend and sediment free prism above the basal contact. The prospect has a significant structural overprint with a number of oblique faults that appear to stack the basal contact.

Mincor’s drill holes BCD001 and BCD003 intersected significant mineralisation on the basal contact (see Table 3).

BCD003 intersected **2.54 metres @ 7.75% nickel** (true thickness 1.70 metres) including 1.02 metres down hole of massive sulphides grading 13.30% nickel.

Table 3: Drill Hole Results – Cameron Prospect

Hole ID	Down Hole Depth		Interval Width	True Width	% Nickel
	From	To			
BCD001	212.91	218.44	5.53	2.14	1.32
BCD002					NSA
BCD003*	170.6	172.67	2.07	1.04	1.22
BCD003	176.86	179.4	2.54	1.27	7.75
Including	178.38	179.4	1.02	0.51	13.30

Other Kambalda Nickel Exploration

Work, including drilling, continued on the Dordie South, RAV 8 and Kambalda West generative programs, as well as the Gellatly and Durkin North ore systems at North Kambalda.

In addition, and following its success at Otter Juan, a directional drilling program has commenced at Mariners Mine.

REGIONAL GOLD & BASE METAL EXPLORATION

Tipperary Zinc Project (Mincor 51%)

The fifth drill hole, FM-2654-1 has been completed at Tipperary and produced the best results seen in the area to date. Intersection details, using a lower cut-off grade of 0.2% are given below:

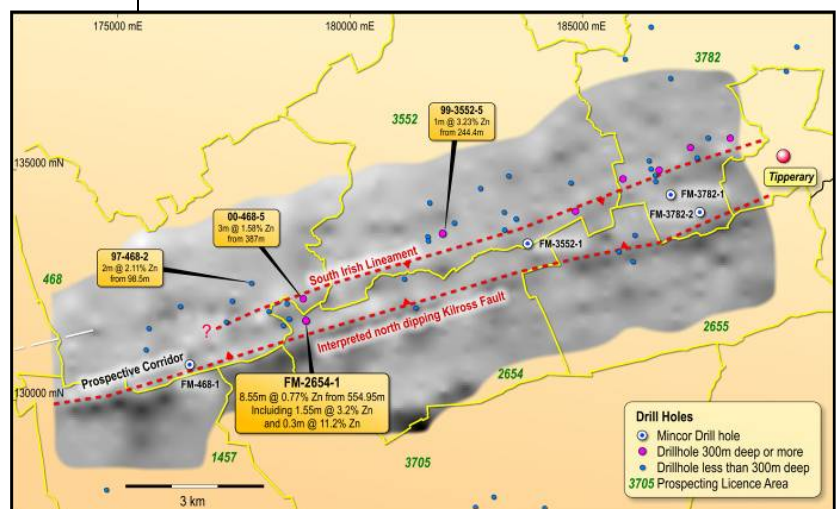
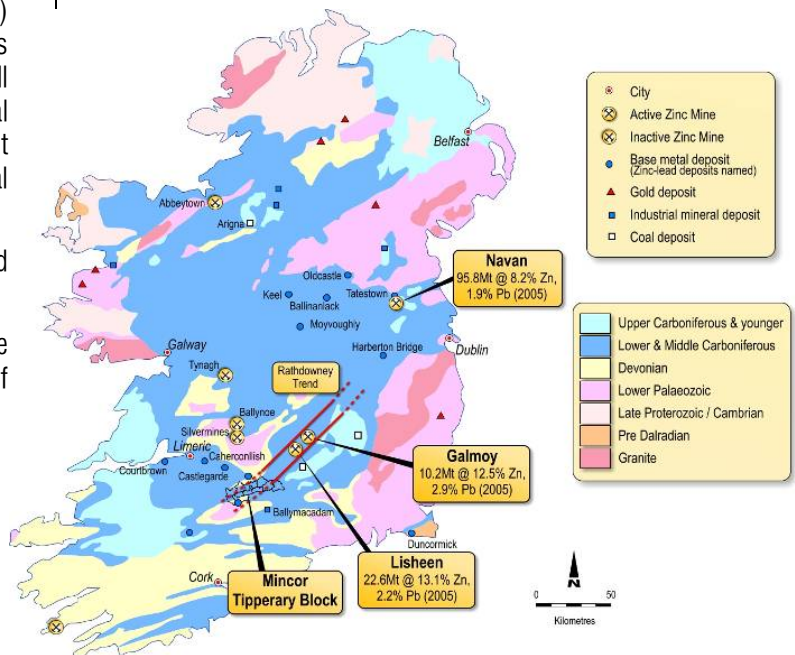
Table 4: Recent Tipperary Drilling Results

Hole ID	Irish E	Irish N	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zinc (%)
FM-2654-1	182060	132630	549.95	558.5	8.55	0.77
Including			554.95	556.5	1.55	3.2
Including			555.5	555.8	0.30	11.2

Intercept widths are down hole, however down-hole width closely approximates true width. Irish Transverse Mercator grid used, drill hole location also shown in Figure 3.

The drill-hole intersected all the important indicators of ore proximity, including zinc mineralisation, white and black matrix breccias, hydrothermal dolomitisation and visible sulphides, over a down-hole length of 80 metres.

Figure 3: Project and Drill hole locations, Tipperary Project, Ireland



Gascoyne Tungsten/Uranium Prospect (Mincor 100%)

Field work was completed on uranium and tungsten prospects during the quarter, including sampling, prospecting and heritage surveys.

First pass drilling of the Cattle Pool uranium mineralisation is scheduled to commence during October and will comprise approximately 200 air core holes. This program will assess the grade and continuity of secondary uranium mineralisation within the saprolite zone over an area of 2km by 2.5km.

Tottenham Copper Project (Mincor 100%)

Field work continued at Mincor's Tottenham copper project in central New South Wales, including soil sampling, a second round of percussion drilling, and a ground EM survey.

The best of the 16 drill intersections from the drilling program are given below:

Table 5: Best Intersections from 2008 Drilling at Tottenham

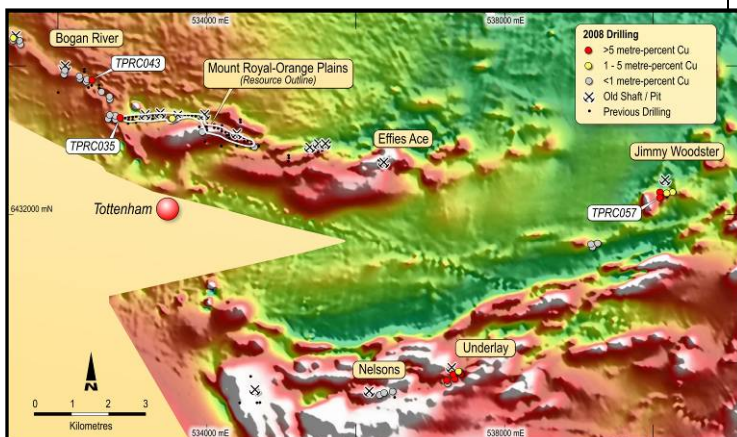
Hole ID	MGA E	MGA N	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Copper (%)
TPRC035	532878	6433481	40	44	4	1.7
TPRC043	532562	6433993	3	26	23	3.39
including			16	19	3	17.16
TPRC057	540199	6432475	32	56	24	0.68

Intercept widths are down-hole, however, down-hole width closely approximates true width. MGA zone 55 grid used (GDA94), drill hole location also shown in Figure 4.

Oxide copper mineralisation was intersected beneath and adjacent to anomalies at Underlay, Jimmy Woodser, and Nelson (Figure 4). At Underlay, persistent mineralisation over a strike-length of 200 metres was encountered with intercepts in 5 holes averaging 5 metres at 1% copper (using a 0.2% lower cut-off). This mineralisation remains open to the east and west. At Jimmy Woodser, the best of three intersections was 24 metres at 0.68% copper (using a 0.2% lower cut-off).

Infill drilling at Bogan River produced one intersection (TPRC043 – see Figure 4) of 23 metres at 3.39% copper beneath existing workings; and known mineralisation at Orange Plains was extended more than 60 metres to the west by TPRC035.

Figure 4: Locations and results of recent drill holes at Tottenham



The soil sample traverses revealed significant additional mineralisation potential, and following the success of this program it is planned to extend soil sampling across the entire prospective strike length of Mincor's tenements.

Ground EM surveys at Effies Ace and down-hole electromagnetic surveys on TPDD008 at Orange Plains showed planar conductors at both localities. These may represent a deeper system that is linked to the near surface oxide mineralisation.

Georgina Zinc Project

(Mincor 100%, JOGMEC earning up to 40%)

The targeting phase of the Georgina Basin zinc-lead project has progressed with an analysis of the geodynamic history, basin architecture, fluid sources, pathways and drivers, and metal depositional mechanisms completed. This work has built on initial studies carried out by the Northern Territory Geological Survey and has been carried out in conjunction with the CSIRO and has confirmed the project's suitability to progress to the next stage of numerical fluid flow modelling (to identify areas where zinc-bearing fluids may have been concentrated).

In conjunction with the above, ground exploration is progressing. A regional gravity survey covering the entire 9,000km tenement holding has been completed. Following interpretation, this data will also be added to the numerical models.

Following initial orientation studies, regional stream sediment sampling has been carried out across a 2,400km² area of the Elkedra Shelf. A total of 350 samples has been collected and submitted for analysis. Results are awaited.

The Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC) is sole funding A\$2.5 million over 2 years to earn a 25% interest in the project and may earn a further 15% interest by spending an additional \$2 million on the project over a further 12 month period.

CORPORATE MATTERS

Hedging Arrangements

In line with its strategy of maintaining exposure to the nickel price while securing a minimum level of protection against adverse price movements, Mincor has sold forward a total of 2,075 tonnes of payable nickel metal to May 2010, at an average price of A\$36,429 per tonne.

This represents approximately 11% of Mincor's expected production over that period.

This hedging is distributed as follows:

Oct 2008 to Dec 2008	125 tonnes of payable nickel per month at a price of \$32,671/tonne
Jan 2009 to Jun 2009	115 tonnes of payable nickel per month at a price of \$38,342/tonne
Jul 2009 to Dec 2009	115 tonnes of nickel per month at a price of A\$36,982/tonne
Jan 2010 to May 2010	64 tonnes of nickel per month at a price of \$35,522/tonne

Cash and Debt

As at 30 September 2008, Mincor had cash and receivables of \$111.48 million and creditors and accruals of \$35.46 million, giving a net working capital position of **\$76.02 million**.

During the quarter Mincor paid its final dividend for the 2007/08 year to shareholders, totaling **\$11.93 million**. The Company also paid provisional income tax of **\$9.2 million**, and incurred a **\$9.3 million** reduction in revenue received (compared to revenue booked as receivables in the previous year) due to provisional pricing adjustments.

Apart from minor leasing and bond commitments, Mincor has no debt.

The information in this Public Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Messrs Peter Muccilli and Richard Hatfield both of whom are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The information in this Public Report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Hartley who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Messrs Muccilli, Hatfield and Hartley are full-time employees of Mincor Resources NL. Messrs Muccilli, Hatfield and Hartley have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Messrs Muccilli, Hatfield and Hartley consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mincor Resources NL

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APPENDIX 1 – Tabulation of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Tabulation and Categorisation of Mineral Resources referred to in this report. Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2008:

RESOURCE	MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL		
	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Ni Tonnes
Mariners	334,000	4.2	378,000	3.5			712,000	3.9	27,400
Redross	61,000	7.7	154,000	3.0	67,000	2.9	283,000	4.0	11,200
Miitel	278,000	3.4	457,000	3.6	115,000	3.7	850,000	3.6	30,200
Wannaway	2,000	1.4	123,000	2.6	16,000	6.6	142,000	3.0	4,300
Carnilya Hill			174,000	5.5			174,000	5.5	9,500
Otter-Juan	258,000	5.2	289,000	3.0	207,000	3.1	754,000	3.8	28,400
McMahon/Ken			282,000	3.3	91,000	6.4	374,000	4.1	15,200
Durkin			251,000	5.2	127,000	5.0	378,000	5.1	19,400
Gellatly			29,000	3.4			29,000	3.4	1,000
Stockwell			195,000	2.4	435,000	3.7	630,000	3.3	20,800
Grand Total	934,000	4.5	2,332,000	3.6	1,059,000	4.0	4,325,000	3.9	167,300
	<i>892,000</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1,874,000</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>953,000</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3,720,000</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>146,300</i>

Note that Resources are inclusive of Reserves. Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up to the given totals. Resources shown for Carnilya Hill are those attributable to Mincor – that is, 70% of the total Carnilya Hill Resource

The information in this Public Report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Hartley, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hartley is a permanent employee of Mincor Resources NL. Mr Hartley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Tabulation and Categorisation of Ore Reserves referred to in this report. Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2008:

RESERVE		PROVED		PROBABLE		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Ni Tonnes
Mariners	2008	272,000	3.0	172,000	3.3	444,000	3.1	13,700
Redross	2008	63,000	2.9	21,000	2.4	84,000	2.8	2,300
Miitel	2008	119,000	2.5	459,000	2.6	579,000	2.6	15,000
Wannaway	2008	2,000	1.4			2,000	1.4	30
Carnilya Hill	2008			220,000	2.8	220,000	2.8	6,300
Otter-Juan	2008	209,000	3.8	111,000	3.7	320,000	3.8	12,100
McMahon	2008			322,000	2.4	322,000	2.4	7,600
Grand Total	2008	666,000	3.1	1,299,000	2.8	1,965,000	2.9	57,000
	2007	791,000	2.8	1,453,000	2.8	2,243,000	2.8	62,700

Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up to the given totals. *Reserves for Carnilya Hill are those attributable to Mincor – that is, 70% of the total Carnilya Hill Reserve.

The information in this Public Report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Dean Will, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Will is a permanent employee of Mincor Resources NL. Mr Will has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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. Mr Will consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 2 – Surface Drill Holes at Kambalda completed for Nickel Exploration during the Quarter

Following are the collar details for all surface drill holes at Kambalda during the quarter.

Hole ID	Prospect	Tenement		Grid	KNO N	KNO E	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth
KDD014	Durkin Nth	Loc48 Lot11	DDH	KNO	551002	373150	310	-67	15	792
KDD014W1	Durkin Nth	Loc48 Lot11	DDH	KNO	551002	373150	310	-67	15	540
KDD015*	Durkin Nth	Loc48 Lot11	DDH	KNO	551700	372710	302	-79	180	219
KDD016	Durkin Nth	Loc48 Lot11	DDH	KNO	551700	372710	302	-80	175	596
KGD004	Gellatly	Loc48 Lot11	DDH	KNO	552011	369844	350	-82	95	699.4
KGD005	Gellatly	Loc48 Lot11	DDH	KNO	551999	369719	350	-80	90	768
KGD006	Gellatly	Loc48 Lot11	DDH	KNO	552011	369849	350	-69	90	684.3
MDD169	Burnett	M15/85	DDH	MGA	6507840	371150	300	-70	265	623.7
MDD169W1	Burnett	M15/85	DDH	KNO	507800	370880	300	-76	268	655
MDD170	Anomaly C	M15/85	DDH	KNO	507800	370990	300	-66	265	852.5
MDD170W1	Anomaly C	M15/85	DDH	KNO	507800	370990	300	-66	265	835.9
UWA-08-009	Wannaway UG	M15/89	DDH	Wannaway	2280	9433	-124	-40	233	299.8
UWA-08-010	Wannaway UG	M15/89	DDH	Wannaway	2280	9433	-124	-38	246	272
BCD001	Cameron	15/508	DDH	MGA	6499250	388440	332	-60	89.61	330.2
BCD002	Cameron	15/508	DDH	MGA	6499310	388475	332	-60	89.61	150.3
BCD003	Cameron	15/508	DDH	MGA	6499250	388470	332	-60	89.61	231.2
BSD001	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504363.9	383396.5	332	-68	47.7	310.1
BSD002	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504274.5	383299.48	332	-68	47.7	258.6
BSD003	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504246.7	383269.29	332	-68	47.7	252.8
BSD004	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504200	383218.53	332	-68	47.7	330.4
BSD005	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504150.6	383386.36	332	-68	47.7	291.5
BSD006	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504113.3	383345.9	332	-68	47.7	300.3
BSD007	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504074.1	383303.24	332	-68	47.7	363.3
BSD008	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504604.2	383214.62	332	-68	47.7	138.17
BSD009	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504580.5	383188.87	332	-68	47.7	165.4
BSD010	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504528.3	383132.24	332	-68	47.7	300.3
BSD011	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504479.6	383079.28	332	-68	47.7	339.5
BSD012	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504642.7	383138.35	332	-68	47.7	186.6
BSD013	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504562.8	383051.56	332	-68	47.7	324.5
BSD014	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504651.5	383029.72	332	-68	47.7	252.3
BSD015	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504102.9	383393.6	332	-66	46.6	261.3
BSD016	Stockwell	15/513	RC	MGA	6504135.1	383428.5	332	-66	46.6	90
BSD017	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504260.6	383333.1	332	-66	46.6	200
BSD018	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504350.3	383310.9	332	-66	46.6	150.3
BSD019	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504510.8	383231.3	332	-66	46.6	171.4
BSD020	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504443.4	383305.7	332	-70	47.6	102.5
BSD021	Stockwell	15/513	DDH	MGA	6504102.9	383391.6	332	-70	52	351.4