

NORD RESOURCES CORP
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PROSPECTUS

NORD RESOURCES CORPORATION

54,889,705 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to the resale of up to 54,889,705 shares of common stock of Nord Resources Corporation that may be offered and sold, from time to time, by the selling stockholders identified in this prospectus. These shares consist of:

1. up to 30,666,700 shares of common stock issued to certain selling stockholders, without the payment of any additional consideration, upon the conversion of 30,666,700 special warrants that were offered and sold in an unregistered private placement that closed on June 5, 2007;
2. up to 15,333,350 shares of common stock issuable to certain selling stockholders upon the exercise of common stock purchase warrants which were issued upon the conversion of the 30,666,700 special warrants that were offered and sold in the unregistered private placement that closed on June 5, 2007;
3. up to 1,840,002 shares of common stock issuable to certain selling stockholders upon the exercise of stock options issued in partial consideration of services rendered in connection with the unregistered private placement of special warrants that closed on June 5, 2007;
4. up to 843,590 shares of common stock issuable to certain selling stockholders upon the exercise of outstanding common stock purchase warrants; and
5. up to 6,206,063 outstanding shares of common stock held by certain selling stockholders.

These transactions are described in this prospectus under Selling Stockholders.

Our common stock is listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) under the symbol “NRD”, and is also quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “NRDS”. On October 8, 2008 the high bid and low ask prices for one share of our common stock on the TSX were CDN\$0.54 and CDN\$0.35, respectively; the closing price for one share of our common stock on the TSX on that date was \$0.54. On October 6, 2008, the high and low prices for one share of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board were \$0.50 and \$0.41, respectively; the closing price for one share of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board on that date was \$0.45. We do not have any securities that are currently traded on any other exchange or quotation system. **There is no market through which the warrants may be sold and purchasers may not be able to resell their warrants.**

It is anticipated that the selling stockholders will offer to sell the shares of common stock being offered in this prospectus at prevailing market prices of our common stock on the TSX or on the OTC Bulletin Board. Any selling stockholder may, in such selling stockholder’s discretion, elect to sell such shares of common stock at fixed prices, at

varying prices or at negotiated prices. There is no relationship whatsoever between the offering price and our assets, earnings, book value or any other objective criteria of value. We will not receive any proceeds from the resale of shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders. We may receive proceeds from the exercise of warrants, if exercised, and will use such proceeds for general corporate purposes and potentially to repay corporate debt.

We agreed to bear substantially all of the expenses in connection with the registration and resale of the shares offered hereby (other than selling commissions).

The purchase of the securities offered by this prospectus involves a high degree of risk. You should invest in our shares of common stock only if you can afford to lose your entire investment. You should carefully read and

consider the section of this prospectus entitled Risk Factors beginning on page 7 before buying any shares of our common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence.

NORD RESOURCES CORPORATION

PROSPECTUS

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The registration statement containing this prospectus, including the exhibits to the registration statement, also contains additional information about Nord Resources Corporation and the securities offered under this prospectus. That registration statement can be read at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website (located at www.sec.gov) or at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room mentioned under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information" of this prospectus.

You should rely only on the information contained in this document or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document. Our business, financial condition or results of operations may have changed since that date.

REFERENCES

As used in this prospectus: (i) the terms "we", "us", "our", "Nord" and the "Company" mean Nord Resources Corporation; (ii) "SEC" refers to the Securities and Exchange Commission; (iii) "Securities Act" refers to the United States *Securities Act of 1933*, as amended; (iv) "Exchange Act" refers to the United States *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended; and (v) all dollar amounts refer to United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information contained in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information you should consider before investing in the securities. Before making an investment decision, you should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the Risk Factors section, the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

The Company

Overview of our Business

We are a copper mining company. Our principal asset is the Johnson Camp property located in Arizona. The Johnson Camp property includes the Johnson Camp Mine and a production facility that uses the solvent extraction, electrowinning (SX-EW) process. The Johnson Camp Mine is an existing open pit copper mine; it includes two existing open pits, namely the Burro and the Copper Chief bulk mining pits. The Johnson Camp property also includes a decorative and structural stone operation, which produces landscape and aggregate rock from the overburden piles at the Johnson Camp Mine. We currently lease this landscape and aggregate rock operation to JC Rock, LLC in exchange for a sliding scale royalty.

We acquired the Johnson Camp Mine from Arimetco, Inc. pursuant to a Sales and Purchase Agreement that had been assigned to us in June 1999 by Summo USA Corporation, the original purchaser, following the completion of certain due diligence work by Summo. Although Arimetco had ceased mining on the property in 1997, we, like Arimetco before us, continued production of copper from ore that had been mined and placed on leach pads until August 2003 when we placed the Johnson Camp Mine on a care and maintenance program due to weak market conditions for copper at that time. Approximately 6.7 million pounds of copper cathode were produced from residual copper in the heaps over the period 1998 to 2003.

On June 28, 2007, our board of directors adopted a resolution authorizing our company to proceed with the reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine. We believe that the current world market demand for copper, which has resulted in relatively strong market prices for copper since 2003, has created an opportunity for us to reactivate the Johnson Camp Mine, despite the anticipated high costs that this will involve.

On June 5, 2007, we completed an unregistered private placement offering of 30,666,700 special warrants for aggregate proceeds of approximately \$23 million (net proceeds of approximately \$21.3 million). In addition, we have entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of June 30, 2008 with Nedbank Limited, as administrative agent and lead arranger, which provides for a \$25 million secured term loan credit facility. All or a portion of the funds available under such facility will be used by us to finance the construction, start-up and operation of mining and metal operations at the Johnson Camp Mine. As of August 31, 2008, we had drawn down \$12 million of the credit facility and had \$13 million remaining available.

Based upon our company's current forecast for the reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine, we believe that we will have sufficient funds to meet our capital requirements to reactivate the Johnson Camp Mine.

In order for us to resume full mining operations, we will have to complete the mine development schedule contained in an updated feasibility study prepared by Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates, Inc. The feasibility study forms part of a technical report dated September 2007 that was completed by Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates, Inc. in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators (as required for us to comply with provincial securities laws in Canada that are applicable to our company) and SEC Industry Guide No. 7. The feasibility study includes an economic analysis of the Johnson Camp Mine based on the mine plan, capital and operating cost estimates current as of the second quarter of 2007, and a three-year trailing average copper price of \$2.45 per pound over the life of the mine. Bikerman

Engineering & Technology Associates concluded in the feasibility study that resumption of operations at the Johnson Camp Mine in accordance with the mine plan will generate positive discounted cash flows over a 16 year mine life at 8%, 15% and 20% discount rates.

We commenced further exploratory drilling on the Johnson Camp property in mid-July 2007. We have completed the first phase of preliminary exploratory drilling around the periphery of the existing boundaries of the Burro and Copper Chief pits. This program has increased the drill hole density within the Copper Chief pit. Preliminary analysis of the drill results indicates the continuation of mineralization from the current south edge of the Burro pit and additional copper mineralization to the northwest and southwest of the planned Copper Chief pit boundaries.

We commenced copper cathode production from leaching existing old dumps in January 2008 and completed the first copper cathode sale from these operations in February 2008. Commercial production from existing heaps is defined by the Company as either operating at a minimum of 75% of designed capacity or generating positive cash flows from operations for a period of seven days. Commercial production from residual leaching was achieved effective February 1, 2008. Operating costs incurred prior to achieving commercial production, net of related revenues, are capitalized as mine development.

Corporate Strategy and Strengths

Our corporate strategy is to begin mining and resume leaching operations at the Johnson Camp Mine with a view to producing approximately 25,000,000 pounds of copper per year.

We believe that we have the following business strengths that will enable us to achieve our objectives:

- the Johnson Camp Mine is expected to have a mine life of 16 years, and to be capable of producing approximately 25,000,000 pounds of copper per year;
- direct cathode production with no exposure to smelting and refining costs, and reduced transportation costs;
- our company has a strong, experienced and proven management team;
- a strong global copper market currently experiencing a deficit in domestic copper production;
- mining operations in the United States, and Arizona in particular, have a stable political base;
- sufficient financing to facilitate reactivation of our Johnson Camp Mine;
- achieved commercial production of copper cathode from residual leaching effective February 1, 2008; and
- resumption of open-pit mining activities planned for spring 2009.

Reserves *Johnson Camp Mine*

The following table summarizes the reserves for the Johnson Camp Mine. In the opinion of Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates, Inc., the reported reserves are reasonable based on the economics used. (See *Johnson Camp Property Reserves*).

Description	Reserves ⁽¹⁾	
	Tons (thousands)	Grade (% Cu)
Proven Reserves	54,977	0.338
Probable Reserves	18,410	0.327
Total	73,387	0.335

- (1) The ore reserves were estimated in accordance with Industry Guide 7 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and are also in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) guidelines.

Other Mineralized Material

In addition to the above mentioned reserves, mineralized material is contained in the Burro and Copper Chief deposits at the Johnson Camp property and was estimated using the guidelines established in, and is compliant with, Canadian NI 43-101 standards. In addition, there are numerous other prospects of mineralized material that remain to be

explored and tested.

Project Feasibility

We expect to commence mining new ore in the first quarter of 2009, and to reach our estimated full copper production rate of approximately 25 million pounds per year in spring 2009. The anticipated mine life of the Johnson Camp Mine is 16 years and our estimated initial capital expenditures are approximately \$34 million (formerly estimated at \$29 million), inclusive of approximately \$21.4 million in capital costs incurred by us through June 30, 2008, after our board of directors authorized our company to proceed with the reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine in late June 2007. The figures and tables below are derived from the feasibility study and technical report. For a description of the facts, assumptions and other information incorporated in the model used to produce these results, see Johnson Camp Property Economic Analysis.

The table below indicates the net present value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR), of the Johnson Camp Mine at various copper prices using reserve estimates included in this prospectus. The calculations are on an after tax basis, and include the discounted sums of the positive cash flows from production at the Johnson Camp Mine and the negative cash flows for the initial project-development capital expenditure, ongoing capital expenditures during the life of the mine, reclamation and closure costs. The calculations are on an unleveraged basis, without provision for debt financing.

Table 1: NPV and IRR at Various Copper Prices⁽¹⁾

Copper Price/lb	\$2.13	\$2.45	\$2.82	\$3.19	\$3.55
NPV @ 8% ⁽²⁾	\$118	\$176	\$243	\$310	\$377
IRR	60%	77%	93%	108%	122%

(1) The economic analysis does not reflect the impact, if any, of the company's federal and state net operating loss carryforwards.

(2) \$ in millions

Incorporation and Principal Business Offices

We were formed under the laws of the State of Delaware on January 18, 1971. Our principal business offices are located at 1 West Wetmore Road, Suite 203, Tucson, Arizona 85705, and our telephone number is (520) 292-0266.

The Offering

The Issuer: Nord Resources Corporation

The Selling Stockholders: The selling stockholders (each a Selling Stockholder) include: (a) the holders of the common stock and common stock purchase warrants which were issued upon conversion of the special warrants that were offered and sold pursuant to our unregistered private placement of special warrants that closed on June 5, 2007; (b) holders of certain stock options issued in partial consideration of services rendered in connection with the private placement of special warrants; (c) certain holders of outstanding common stock purchase warrants; and (d) certain holders of issued and outstanding common stock. The Selling Stockholders are named in this prospectus under Selling Stockholders .

Shares Offered by the Selling Stockholders: The Selling Stockholders are offering up to an aggregate of 54,889,705 shares of our common stock comprised of:

- Up to 30,666,700 shares of common stock issued without the payment of any additional consideration upon the conversion of 30,666,700 special warrants of our company that were offered and sold in an unregistered private placement which closed on June 5, 2007;
- Up to 15,333,350 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of common stock purchase warrants which were issued without the payment of any additional consideration upon the conversion of the special warrants that were offered and sold in the unregistered private placement which closed on June 5, 2007;
- Up to 1,840,002 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options issued in partial consideration of services rendered in connection with the unregistered private placement of special warrants which closed on June 5, 2007;
- Up to 843,590 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding common stock purchase warrants; and
- Up to 6,206,063 outstanding shares of common stock held by certain Selling Stockholders.

See Selling Stockholders .

Offering Price: The Selling Stockholders may sell all or a portion of the shares of common stock beneficially owned by them and offered hereby from time to time directly or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. If the shares of common stock are sold through underwriters or broker-dealers, the Selling Stockholders will be responsible for underwriting discounts or commissions or agent s commissions. The shares of common stock may be sold on the Toronto Stock Exchange, any national securities exchange or quotation service on which the securities may be listed or quoted at the time of sale, in the over-the-counter market or in transactions otherwise than on these exchanges or systems or in the over-the-counter market and in one or more transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions. See Plan of Distribution .

Use of Proceeds: We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares by the Selling Stockholders. However, some of the shares that may be offered for sale by certain Selling Stockholders under this prospectus are issuable upon exercise of options and warrants. If all of these options and warrants are exercised, which cannot be assured, we will receive total proceeds of \$19,001,046. The proceeds, if any, would be used for general corporate purposes and potentially the repayment of debt. We will, however, incur all costs associated with this registration statement and prospectus.

Market for our Common Stock:

Our common stock is listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol “NRD”, and is also quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “NRDS”. On October 8, 2008 the high bid and low ask prices for one share of our common stock on the TSX were CDN\$0.54 and CDN\$0.35, respectively; the closing price for one share of our common stock on the TSX on that date was \$0.54. On October 6, 2008, the high and low prices for one share of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board were \$0.50 and \$0.41, respectively; the closing price for one share of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board on that date was \$0.45.

Outstanding Shares of Common Stock:

There were 69,033,635 shares of common stock outstanding as of October 6, 2008. If all of the shares offered hereby which are issuable upon exercise of options or warrants are issued, then there would be 87,510,577 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding. (The form of this prospectus included in the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 24, 2008 contained a typographical error whereby it was mistakenly disclosed that if all of the shares offered hereby which are issuable upon exercise of options or warrants are issued, then there would be 57,510,577 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding.)

Risk Factors:

See Risk Factors and the other information in this prospectus for a discussion of the factors you should consider before deciding to invest in our securities.

Summary of Financial Data

The summary consolidated data set forth below are derived from our consolidated financial statements. The selected consolidated statement of operating data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the summary consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2007 are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. The consolidated statements of operations data for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 and the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2008 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The unaudited consolidated financial statements include, in the opinion of management, all adjustments that management considers necessary for the fair presentation of the financial information set forth in those statements. The following data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Operating Data			
	Six months ended June 30,		Year ended December 31,	
	2008	2007	2007	2006
	(Unaudited)			
Revenue	\$ 4,655,546	\$	\$	\$
Net loss	(565,031)	(2,472,287)	(2,512,181)	(6,283,878)
Net loss per basic and diluted common share	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.19)
Weighted average number of basic and diluted shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾	66,871,932	34,323,544	36,172,142	33,643,738

- (1) As of June 30, 2008, we had 68,083,635 shares of common stock outstanding. Such number does not include shares underlying options, warrants or other rights to acquire our shares.

	Balance Sheet Data	
	June 30,	December
	2008	31,
	2007	
	(Unaudited)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 545,832	\$ 3,368,910
Working capital surplus (deficiency)	(4,231,482) ⁽¹⁾	710,914 ⁽²⁾
Total assets	29,920,212	21,881,304
Total current liabilities	8,671,018	2,870,020
Total long-term liabilities	25,764,471	14,063,932
Total liabilities	34,435,489	16,933,952
Stockholders' equity (deficit)	(4,515,277)	4,947,352

- (1) Includes \$1,664,051 in current portion of long-term debt, capital lease obligations and accrued interest and \$4,233,783 in current portion of derivative contracts.
- (2) Includes \$321,875 in current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations.
- Investing in our securities involves risks more specifically described under Risk Factors .

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a number of very significant risks. You should carefully consider the following risks and uncertainties in addition to other information in this prospectus in evaluating our company and its business before purchasing shares of our common stock. Our business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed due to any of the following risks. The risks described below may not be all of the risks facing our company. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also impair our business operations. You could lose all or part of your investment due to any of these risks.

Risks Related to Our Company

We have a history of losses, and our future profitability will depend on the successful reactivation and operation of the Johnson Camp Mine, which cannot be assured.

We have a history of losses, and expect to incur losses in the future until we have reached full mining operations at the Johnson Camp Mine.

We have a history of losses and expect to incur losses in the future. We had no revenues and net losses of \$2,512,181 for the year ended December 31, 2007, and additional net losses of \$565,031 during the six months ended June 30, 2008. As of June 30, 2008, we had a working capital deficiency of \$4,231,482 (including \$1,664,051 representing the current portions of our long-term debt and capitalized leases, and \$4,233,783 representing the current portion of the derivative cash flow hedge contracts).

We have commenced work on reactivating the Johnson Camp Mine, and we are dependent upon the success of the Johnson Camp Mine as a source of future revenue and profits, if any. While we have commenced the production of copper from residual leaching, we cannot provide any assurance that we will successfully commence mining operations on the Johnson Camp property.

Even if we should be successful in achieving production, an interruption in operations of the Johnson Camp Mine may have a material adverse effect on our business.

The reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine will require the commitment of substantial resources, and will involve various concentrated activities that must be advanced concurrently. Any delay in the restart process may cause an increase in costs for us and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

The reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine and the development of new mining operations on the Johnson Camp property require the commitment of substantial resources for operating expenses and capital expenditures. We expect to incur approximately \$34,000,000 (formerly estimated at \$29,000,000) in initial capital costs within the first two years of start up of the mine, and an additional \$3,000,000 in capital costs in two years following the commencement of mining. Our estimated expenses may increase in subsequent years as consultants, personnel and equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial production are added. The amounts and timing of expenditures will depend in part on the progress of ongoing exploration and development, the results of consultants analysis and recommendations, the rate at which operating losses are incurred, the execution of any joint venture agreements or similar arrangements with strategic partners, our acquisition of additional properties, and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

There are numerous activities that need to be completed to facilitate reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine, including, without limitation, optimizing the mine plan, negotiating contracts for the supply of power, for equipment, for earthwork, for construction, for installation, handling and any other infrastructure and other issues. At the same time, we must recruit and train personnel, and hire and mobilize a mining contractor who will purchase all of the

required large scale mining equipment which we do not already own. There is no certainty that we will be

able to retain appropriate personnel or a suitable mining contractor on a timely basis, if at all, or that we will be able to negotiate supply agreements on terms acceptable to us.

Most of these activities require significant lead times and must be advanced concurrently. We will be required to manage all of these matters using our existing resources while, at the same time, expanding our permanent staff and using outside consultants to assist in these matters. Because all of these matters must be completed before any production begins, a failure or delay in the completion of any one of these matters may delay production, possibly indefinitely, at the Johnson Camp Mine. Any delay in the restart process may cause an increase in costs for us and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Unforeseen conditions may affect our mining and processing efficiency, and we may not be able to execute the leaching operation as planned if we do not maintain proper control of ore grade.

The parameters used in estimating mining and processing efficiency are typically based on testing and experience with previous operations. Various unforeseen conditions can occur that may materially affect the estimates. In particular, unless proper care is taken to ensure that proper ore grade control is employed and that other necessary steps are taken, we may not be able to achieve production forecasts as planned. In addition, our projected production is based on anticipated copper recoveries at the Johnson Camp Mine that are in excess of historical experience, which may result in an overestimation of our mining and processing efficiency if our actual production does not meet our projected production.

We may never achieve our production estimates since they are dependent on a number of assumptions and factors beyond our control.

We have prepared estimates of future copper production. We cannot be certain that we will ever achieve our production estimates. Our production estimates depend on, among other things: the accuracy of our reserve estimates; the accuracy of assumptions regarding ore grades and recovery rates; ground conditions and physical characteristics of the mineralization, such as hardness and the presence or absence of particular metallurgical characteristics; the accuracy of estimated rates and costs of mining and processing; and our ability to obtain all necessary permits to proceed with the reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine. We plan on continuing to process the copper mineralization using SX-EW technology. These techniques may not be as efficient or economical as we project. Our actual production may vary from our estimates if any of these assumptions prove to be incorrect and we may never achieve profitability.

A major increase in our input costs, such as those related to sulfuric acid, electricity, fuel and supplies, may have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

Our operations are affected by the cost of commodities and goods such as electrical power, sulfuric acid, fuel and supplies, and the technical report prepared by Birkman Engineering & Technology Associates, Inc. includes an economic analysis of the Johnson Camp Mine based on the mine plan, capital and operating cost estimates current as of the second quarter of 2007. A major increase in any of these costs may have an adverse impact on our financial condition. For example, during the past several months, SX-EW projects in the southwestern United States have experienced significant price increases for sulfuric acid. According to published industry information the price of sulfuric acid, South US spot price, increased from \$120 per ton to \$310 per ton between December 2007 and June 2008. At our planned full production rate of cathode of 25,000,000 pounds of copper per year, each \$50 per ton increase in sulfuric acid prices is anticipated to result in an increase in the projected cost of cathode at Johnson Camp of approximately \$0.07 per pound over the production cost estimates contained in the technical report.

Similarly, we expect that energy, including electricity and diesel fuel, will represent significant portion of production costs at our operations. Because energy is a significant portion of our production costs, we could be negatively affected by future increases in energy costs.

Shortages of sulfuric acid, electricity and fuel, may have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

Sulfuric acid supply for SX-EW projects in the southwestern U.S. is produced primarily as a smelter by-product at smelters in the southwest U.S. and in Mexico. During the past several months, SX-EW projects in the southwestern United States have experienced significant shortages of sulfuric acid. We have an agreement in place for a broker of acid to supply us with sulfuric acid through the end of 2009. Therefore, we do not anticipate any sulfuric acid supply interruptions in the near future, although we continue to remain subject to market fluctuations in the price and supply of sulfuric acid.

Because our existing and planned operations will be highly dependent on the availability of electricity and diesel fuel, we could be negatively affected by future shortages of these commodities.

Our operations at the Johnson Camp Mine are dependent on certain equipment that may not be available.

We intend to use equipment we already own for operations at the Johnson Camp Mine. However, our mine plan calls for the acquisition or installation of certain additional equipment, including the installation of two secondary stage crushers and an overland conveyor system, and the purchase and installation of certain equipment needed to rehabilitate and upgrade the existing SX-EW plant at the Johnson Camp Mine. There can be no assurance that the installation of equipment to be installed at the Johnson Camp Mine will not be higher than anticipated by us or that such equipment will arrive in good working condition.

Our estimates of reserves are inherently subject to error, particularly since we have no recent operating history on which to base such estimates. Our actual results may differ due to unforeseen events and uncontrollable factors that can have significant adverse impacts.

The Johnson Camp Mine has no recent operating history upon which to base estimates of proven and probable ore reserves and estimates of future cash operating costs. Estimates are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques performed by third parties, the methodologies and results of which we have assumed are reasonable and accurate, which results form the basis for, and constitute a fundamental variable in, the feasibility study and technical report completed by Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates, Inc. Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates derived its estimates of cash operating costs at the Johnson Camp Mine from information provided by our company and certain other information, including anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates of the mineral from the ore, comparable facility and equipment operating costs current as of the second quarter of 2007, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors.

As a result, actual cash operating costs and economic returns based upon development of proven and probable ore reserves may differ significantly from those originally estimated. Until reserves are actually mined and processed, the quantity of reserves must be considered as estimates only.

Our estimates of reserves are based in large part on sampling data produced by third parties and on amounts of metallurgical testing that are less extensive than normal. In addition, our expected copper recovery rates at the Johnson Camp Mine significantly exceed historical experience at the property. There is no assurance that we will be able to meet these expectations and projections at an operational level.

Our expectations with respect to copper recovery rates significantly exceed historical experience at the Johnson Camp Mine since we plan to crush the ore to a smaller size with the view to increasing leaching efficiency. In addition, our projections of copper recovery are based on amounts of metallurgical testing that are less extensive than are commonly used in the industry for evaluating copper oxide deposits. Furthermore, our estimates of ore reserves reflect consumption projections for sulfuric acid and other consumable items that were developed using a limited number of samples taken by the former operators of the mine on the Johnson Camp property that may not be representative of the

characteristics of the copper deposits. There is no assurance that we will be able to meet these expectations and projections at an operational level.

Copper recovery rates for approximately 15% of our estimated total reserves may be less than optimal due to the presence of copper sulfide mineralization below the elevation of 4,560 feet.

Copper sulfide minerals are not as amenable to heap leach recovery techniques as are copper oxides. Since copper sulfide mineralization is evident below an elevation of 4,560 feet in both the Burro and Copper Chief pits of the Johnson Camp Mine, we caution that copper recovery rates for ore anticipated to be mined below that elevation (approximately 15% of estimated total ore reserves) may be inhibited. In addition, although the column test on the sample of Abrigo ore (a type of copper bearing host rock at the Johnson Camp Mine) taken from an elevation of 4,620 feet that contained 4.49% sulfides exhibiting good copper recoveries, the leaching of copper from ore mined at this depth may be less than optimal.

We have evaluated the commercial viability of the Johnson Camp Mine based on an estimate of ore reserves that is premised on a geologic resource model and estimate previously prepared that was based largely on drilling, sampling and assay data that had been developed by Cyprus Mines Corporation, Arimetco Inc. and Summo U.S.A. Corporation, the accuracy of which cannot be assured.

We have evaluated the commercial viability of the Johnson Camp Mine based on an estimate of ore reserves contained in the feasibility study. The resource model and estimate previously prepared and used as the basis for the feasibility study is based largely on drilling, sampling and assay data that had been developed by the previous operators of the Johnson Camp Mine, Cyprus and Arimetco, and by Summo. The validity of the estimates assumes the accuracy of the underlying drill hole electronic database.

We and Bikeran Engineering & Technology Associates have conducted limited additional due diligence, such as reviews of historical project geological drill logs and assay certificates that have recently been located, but no additional drilling. Complete accuracy of the drill hole electronic database cannot be assured.

Cyprus, Arimetco and Summo used different approaches to drilling, sampling and assay analysis, with the result that their respective results may not be comparable and thereby increase the risk of an overestimation of ore reserves.

Cyprus Mines Corporation (which owned the Johnson Camp property until 1989, operating under the name Cyprus Johnson Copper Company), Arimetco and Summo used different approaches to drilling, sampling and assay analysis that may not be comparable to each other. In particular, the soluble copper assay techniques used by Arimetco for ore grade estimation are not directly comparable to the soluble copper assay techniques used by Cyprus. The use of two incomparable approaches by Cyprus and Arimetco may have led to inconsistencies in or the skewing of the data underlying our estimates, thereby increasing the risk of an overestimation of ore reserves at the Johnson Camp Mine, as well as increasing the risk of a material inaccuracy in the feasibility study.

Limited sampling work has been performed at the Johnson Camp Mine, and Bikeran Engineering & Technology Associates concluded that it is therefore not possible at this time to verify the entire drill hole electronic database used for the current resource model and ore reserve estimates. Bikeran Engineering & Technology Associates has largely assumed the reasonableness and accuracy of the drilling, sampling and assay methodologies and data which constitute a fundamental variable input in the feasibility study.

Bikeran Engineering & Technology Associates reviewed the results of limited sampling work undertaken at the Johnson Camp Mine in 2006 by another engineering company. Bikeran Engineering & Technology Associates has concluded that it is not possible for it to verify the entire original drill hole electronic database used for the current mineral resource model and ore reserve estimates. Consequently, Bikeran Engineering & Technology Associates and we have largely assumed the reasonableness and accuracy of the drilling, sampling and assay methodologies and data. Accordingly, there is a risk that results may vary if additional sampling work were undertaken. This, in turn, could adversely impact the current mineral resource model and ore reserve estimates, as well as increase the risk of a

material inaccuracy in the feasibility study.

Our estimate of ore reserves at the Johnson Camp Mine is based on total copper assays rather than on soluble copper assays and our expectations with respect to copper recovery are based on results of metallurgical testing that may not be duplicated in larger scale tests under onsite conditions or during production. As a result, there is a risk that we may have over-estimated the amount of recoverable copper.

Our estimate of ore reserves at the Johnson Camp Mine is based on total copper assays rather than soluble copper assays. A reserve estimate based on total copper is an indirect measurement of the amount of copper that is metallurgically available for recovery. There can be no assurance that metallurgical recoveries in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger scale tests under onsite conditions or during production. Accordingly, there is a risk that we may have over-estimated the amount of recoverable copper.

We will require additional permits and renewals of permits to reactivate the Johnson Camp Mine, the availability of which cannot be assured.

Although we have secured a number of permits for the restart and operation of the Johnson Camp Mine, we still need to obtain certain additional permits, including a ground water protection permit and an aquifer protection permit. In addition, certain permits will require applications for renewal from time to time during the life of the project and certain permits may be suspended or require additional applications in the event of a significant or substantial change to the Johnson Camp Mine operations or prolonged inactivity. To the extent other approvals are required and not obtained, we may: (i) be prohibited from commencing or continuing mining and or processing operations; (ii) forced to reduce the scale of or all of our mining operations; or (iii) be prohibited or restricted from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties. For example, we are currently producing copper from our residual leaching operations under an ADEQ Compliance Order. However, we anticipate that we will be required to immediately halt all of our operations at the Johnson Camp Mine if our application for a groundwater protection permit or our application for an aquifer protection permit is denied.

We will incur substantial debt and have granted a security interest in our assets. If we are unable to repay our loans when they become due, the lenders would be entitled to realize upon their security by taking control of all or a portion of our assets.

We are a party to an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of June 30, 2008 with Nedbank Limited, the administrative agent and lead arranger, which provides for a \$25,000,000 secured term loan credit facility that is being used by our company to assist in financing the construction, start-up and operation of mining and metal operations at the Johnson Camp Mine. The Credit Agreement contemplates a series of term loans to be funded from time to time by a syndicate of lenders in response to draw-down requests by our company, with the aggregate amount of all term loans being \$25,000,000. The term loans will be available until the earlier of: (i) the date of termination of the lender commitments; (ii) the first principal repayment date; and (iii) December 31, 2008. The loans bear interest, payable in arrears, at an annual rate equal to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for the interest period in effect plus a margin of 3.0% (3.5% during the initial reactivation period). If we were to default under the Credit Agreement, an additional 3.0% interest would be payable in addition to such annual rate and all interest would be payable on demand. As of August 31, 2008, we had \$13,000,000 available under this credit facility.

The Credit Agreement must be repaid in 15 equal quarterly instalments beginning March 31, 2009 subject to certain prepayment provisions set forth in the Credit Agreement. We have delivered a deed of trust, a collateral account agreement and certain other security agreements that grant to the lenders a first priority lien encumbering all of the real and personal property associated with the Johnson Camp property, including all patented mining claims, fee lands and unpatented mining claims in which we have an interest. The lenders would be entitled to realize upon their security interests and seize our assets if we were to be unable to repay or refinance the loans as they become due. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Credit Agreement, we are required to meet specified financial tests any time that any loan proceeds remain outstanding under the Credit Agreement. We are also restricted from incurring exploration expenses on the Coyote Springs property in excess of \$1,500,000, during the period that the term loans are available.

Any failure to comply with the restrictions of the Credit Agreement, or under any other credit facilities or agreements governing our indebtedness, may result in an event of default. Such default may allow our creditors to accelerate the related debt. Our assets and cash flow may not be sufficient to fully repay borrowings under our debt instruments that are accelerated upon an event of default.

If we are unable to repay, refinance or restructure our indebtedness under, or amend the covenants contained in our Credit Agreement at maturity or in the event of a default, the lenders under our agreement could terminate their commitments thereunder, cease making further loans, declare all borrowings outstanding (together with accrued interest and other fees) immediately due and payable and institute foreclosure proceedings against the security. Any such actions could force us into bankruptcy or liquidation.

We may require additional financing to complete the development and reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine, the availability of which cannot be assured.

We expect that the initial capital costs within the first two years of start-up of the Johnson Camp Mine will be approximately \$34,000,000 (formerly estimated at \$29,000,000). Our estimated capital costs, and our estimated operating expenses, may change with our actual experience as our mine plan is implemented. If the change is substantial, we may still require additional financing to carry out our mine plan. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain any additional financing on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we fail to obtain the necessary financing when needed, we may not be able to execute our mine plan and we may again be forced to place the Johnson Camp Mine on care and maintenance status.

Title to the Johnson Camp property may be subject to other claims.

Although we believe we have exercised commercially reasonable due diligence with respect to determining title to the properties that we own or in which we hold an interest, we cannot guarantee that title to these properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Johnson Camp property may be subject to prior unrecorded agreements or transfers or to native land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. There may be valid challenges to the title of the Johnson Camp property which, if successful, could impair development and/or operations.

The Johnson Camp property consists of 59 patented lode mining claims, 102 unpatented lode mining claims and 617 acres of fee simple lands. The copper processing facilities and the Copper Chief and Burro bulk mining pits that serve as focal points for our mine plan are located on the patented mining claims or fee simple parcels. However, we may in the future mine areas that are on unpatented mining claims. Unpatented mining claims are unique property interests, and are generally considered to be subject to greater title risk than other real property interests because the validity of unpatented mining claims is often uncertain. This uncertainty arises, in part, out of the complex federal and state laws and regulations under the United States General Mining Law, including the requirement of a proper physical discovery of a valuable lode mineral within the boundaries of each claim and proper compliance with physical staking requirements. Also, unpatented mining claims are always subject to possible challenges by third parties or validity contests by the federal government. The validity of an unpatented mining or mill site claim, in terms of both its location and its maintenance, is dependent on strict compliance with a complex body of United States federal and state statutory and decisional law. In addition, there are few public records that definitively determine the issues of validity and ownership of unpatented mining claims.

We do not insure against all risks, and we may be unable to obtain or maintain insurance to cover the risks associated with our operations at economically feasible premiums. Losses from an uninsured event may cause us to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition.

Our insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with the operations of a mining company. We may also be unable to obtain or maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, we expect that

insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production may be prohibitively expensive to obtain for a company of our size and financial means. We might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards for which insurance may not be available or for which we may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause us

to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition and results of operations.

We compete with larger, better capitalized competitors in the mining industry. This may impair our ability to maintain or acquire attractive mining properties, and thereby adversely affect our financial condition.

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases. We face strong competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, base and precious metals. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than us. As a result of this competition, we may be unable to maintain or acquire attractive mining properties on terms we consider acceptable or at all. Consequently, our revenues, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

We are dependent on our key personnel, and the loss of any such personnel could adversely affect our company.

Our success depends on our key executives and on certain operating personnel at the Johnson Camp Mine. We face intense competition for qualified personnel, and the loss of the services of one or more of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business or operations. Our ability to manage exploration and development activities, and hence our success, will depend in large part on the efforts of these individuals. We cannot be certain that we will be able to retain such personnel or attract a high caliber of personnel in the future.

If we succeed in reactivating the Johnson Camp Mine, we will have to significantly expand our workforce. We may not be successful in recruiting the necessary personnel, or in managing the new challenges that we will face with any significant growth.

In executing our plan to reactivate the Johnson Camp Mine, we plan to expand our workforce at the Johnson Camp Mine to approximately 70 employees and to hire various contractors. This growth will place substantial demands on our company and our management. Our ability to assimilate new personnel will be critical to our performance. We will be required to recruit additional personnel and to train, motivate and manage employees. We will also have to adopt and implement new systems in all aspects of our operations. We have no assurance that we will be able to recruit the personnel required to execute our programs or to manage these changes successfully.

The actual costs of reclamation are uncertain, and any additional amounts that we are required to spend on reclamation may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

The costs of reclamation included in the feasibility study are estimates only and may not represent the actual amounts which will be required to complete all reclamation activity. It is not possible to determine the exact amount that will be required, and the amount that we will be required to spend could be materially different than current estimates. Reclamation bonds or other forms of financial assurance represent only a portion of the total amount of money that will be spent on reclamation over the life of the Johnson Camp Mine operation. Any additional amounts required to be spent on reclamation may have a material adverse affect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our directors and officers may have conflicts of interest.

Some of our directors and officers serve currently, and have served in the past, as officers and directors for other companies engaged in natural resource exploration and development (see Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons), and may also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development in the future. We do not believe that any of our directors and officers currently has any conflicts of interest of this nature.

New legislation, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, may make it difficult for us to retain or attract officers and directors.

We may be unable to attract and retain qualified officers, directors and members of committees of the board of directors required to provide for our effective management as a result of the recent and currently proposed changes in the rules and regulations that govern publicly-held companies. The *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* has resulted in a series of rules and regulations by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, that increase responsibilities and liabilities of directors and executive officers. The perceived increased personal risk associated with these recent changes, together with the risks associated with our business, may deter qualified individuals from accepting these roles.

There are inherent limitations in all control systems, and misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

We are now subject to the ongoing internal control provisions of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. These provisions provide for the identification of material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting, which is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our internal controls and disclosure controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. In addition, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefit of controls must be relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, in our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Further, controls can be circumvented by individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more persons, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, a control may be inadequate because of changes in conditions, such as growth of the company or increased transaction volume, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

In addition, discovery and disclosure of a material weakness, by definition, could have a material adverse impact on our financial statements. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective (or if our auditors are unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls beginning with the year ending December 31, 2009), this could discourage certain customers or suppliers from doing business with us, cause downgrades in our debt ratings leading to higher borrowing costs and affect how our stock trades. This could in turn negatively affect our ability to access public debt or equity markets for capital. Further, such an occurrence could make it more difficult for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage and/or to incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. It could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified personnel to serve on our board of directors, on committees of our board of directors, or as executive officers.

Risks Related to Our Industry

The feasibility of our mine plan is based on certain assumptions about the sustainability of the current price of copper. We may be adversely affected by fluctuations in copper prices.

Copper prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control such as interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand (including that related to housing), and the political and economic conditions of copper producing countries throughout the world. The aggregate effect of these factors on copper price is impossible to predict. Because mining operations are conducted over a number of years, it may be prudent to continue mining for

some periods during which cash flows are temporarily negative for a variety of reasons, including a belief that the low price is temporary and/or the greater expense incurred in closing an operation

permanently. The value and price of our common shares, our financial results, and our exploration, development and mining activities may be significantly adversely affected by declines in the price of copper and other metals.

In addition to adversely affecting our share price, financial condition and exploration, development and mining activities, declining metal prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of reserve estimates and the commercial feasibility of a particular project. Significant decreases in actual or expected copper prices may mean that a mineral resource which was previously classified as a reserve will be uneconomical to produce and may have to be restated as a resource. Even if the project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays in development or may interrupt operations, if any, until the reassessment can be completed.

Our operations will involve the exploration, development and production of copper and other metals, with the attendant risks of damage to or loss of life or property and legal liability.

Our operations will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of copper and other base or precious metals, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, pit-wall failures, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and legal liability.

Government regulation impacting the mining industry, may adversely affect our business and planned operations.

Our mining, processing, development and mineral exploration activities, if any, are subject to various laws governing prospecting, mining, development, production, taxes, labor standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people and other matters. New rules and regulations may be enacted or existing rules and regulations may be applied in such a manner as to limit or curtail our exploration, production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration, development mining and milling or more stringent implementation of these laws could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production (assuming we achieve production) or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Certain groups opposed to mining may interfere with our efforts to reactive the Johnson Camp Mine.

In North America there are organizations opposed to mining, particularly to open pit mines such as the Johnson Camp Mine. We anticipate that there may be opposition to the restart of operations at the Johnson Camp Mine. We believe our company has the support of representatives from the communities in the immediate vicinity of Johnson Camp Mine including the cities of Benson and Wilcox and the community of Dragoon, and from various levels of government in the State of Arizona having jurisdiction over the Johnson Camp Mine. Although we intend to comply with all environmental laws and permitting obligations in conducting our business, there is still the possibility that those opposed to the operation of the Johnson Camp Mine will attempt to interfere with the reactivation and operation of the Johnson Camp Mine, whether by legal process, regulatory process or otherwise. Such interference could have an impact on our ability to restart and operate the Johnson Camp Mine in the manner that is most efficient or appropriate, or at all, and any such impact would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations are subject to environmental risks and environmental regulation. Our failure to manage such risks or comply with such regulation will potentially expose us to significant liability.

All phases of our operations including, among other things, the assembly and installation of our planned crushing and conveying systems, will be subject to federal, state and local environmental regulation. These regulations mandate,

among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that we anticipate will require stricter standards and enforcement,

increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Future changes in environmental regulation may adversely affect our operations, if any. Environmental hazards may exist on the Johnson Camp property or on properties that we hold or may acquire in the future that are unknown to us at present and that have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Our failure to contain or adequately deal with hazardous materials may expose us to significant liability for which we are not insured.

Production, if any, at the Johnson Camp Mine will involve the use of hazardous materials. Should these materials leak or otherwise be discharged from their containment systems, we may become subject to liability for hazards or clean up work that we are not insured against.

Risks Related to this Offering

You may lose your entire investment in our securities.

An investment in our common stock is highly speculative and may result in the loss of your entire investment. Only potential investors who are experienced investors in high risk investments and who can afford to lose their entire investment should consider an investment in our company.

Our officers and directors, and three shareholders holding 10% or more of our common stock, hold a significant amount of our issued and outstanding stock which may limit non-affiliated stockholders to influence corporate matters.

Our officers and directors as a group beneficially own approximately 24.3% of our issued and outstanding common stock (assuming non-exercise of certain outstanding options, warrants and other rights to acquire shares of our common stock). In addition, we have three shareholder who, according to reports filed by it under the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended, beneficially own 15.5%, 12.4% and 11.4%, respectively, of our issued and outstanding common stock (assuming non-exercise of certain outstanding options, warrants and other rights to acquire shares of our common stock held by persons other than the relevant officer, director or 10% shareholder). This may limit the ability of our non-affiliated stockholders to influence corporate matters.

Future sales of our common stock may depress our stock price thereby decreasing the value of your investment.

The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur. In addition, these factors could make it more difficult for us to raise funds through future offerings of common stock. All of the shares of common stock resold by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus will be freely transferable without restriction or further registration under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

If we fail to obtain a listing on an established stock exchange, you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the disposition of your securities.

We believe that we currently are a United States real property holding corporation under Section 897(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to as a USRPHC, and that there is a substantial likelihood that we will continue to be a USRPHC. Generally, gain recognized by a Non-U.S. Holder on the sale or other taxable disposition of common stock should be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis at normal graduated U.S. federal

income tax rates if we qualify as a USRPHC at any time during the 5-year period ending on the date of the sale or other taxable disposition of the common stock (or the Non-US. Holder's holding period for the common stock, if shorter). Under an exception to these rules, if the common stock is regularly traded on an established securities market, the common stock should be treated as stock of a USRPHC only with respect to a Non-U.S. Holder that held (directly or under certain constructive ownership rules) more than 5% of the common stock during the 5-year period ending on the date of the sale or other taxable disposition of the common stock (or the Non-US. Holder's holding period for the common stock, if shorter). There can be no assurances that the common stock will be regularly traded on an established securities market.

We have not obtained a tax opinion to the effect that there has not been a change of control either during the time preceding the completion of our unregistered special warrant offering in June 2007, or immediately following conversion of the special warrants into the underlying shares of common stock and warrants. If a change in control is deemed to have occurred, our company may not be able to fully utilize our net operating loss carry forwards.

At December 31, 2007, our company had federal and state net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$89,900,000 and \$16,800,000, respectively. We have not obtained a tax opinion to the effect that there has not been a change of control either during the time preceding the completion of our unregistered special warrant offering in June 2007, or immediately following conversion of the special warrants into the underlying shares of common stock and warrants, for the purposes of section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. If any such change of control is deemed to have occurred, or occurs at any time in the future, our company's ability to fully utilize its net operating loss carry forwards in computing its taxable income will be limited to an annual maximum of the value of the company just prior to the change in control multiplied by the long term tax exempt rate.

Broker-dealers may be discouraged from effecting transactions in our common shares because they are considered a penny stock and are subject to the penny stock rules. This could severely limit the market liquidity of the shares.

Our common stock currently constitutes penny stock. Subject to certain exceptions, for the purposes relevant to us, penny stock includes any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share. Rules 15c-1 through 15c-9 promulgated under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, impose sales practice and disclosure requirements on certain brokers-dealers who engage in certain transactions involving a penny stock. In particular, a broker-dealer selling penny stock to anyone other than an established customer or accredited investor (generally, an individual with net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or an annual income exceeding \$200,000, or \$300,000 together with his or her spouse), must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and must receive the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale, unless the broker-dealer or the transaction is otherwise exempt. A broker-dealer is also required to disclose commissions payable to the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Finally, a broker-dealer is required to send monthly statements disclosing recent price information with respect to the penny stock held in a customer's account and information with respect to the limited market in penny stocks.

The additional sales practice and disclosure requirements imposed upon broker-dealers may discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in our shares, which could severely limit the market liquidity of the shares and impede the sale of our shares in the secondary market.

In the event that an investment in our shares is for the purpose of deriving dividend income or in expectation of an increase in market price of our shares from the declaration and payment of dividends, the investment will be compromised because we do not intend to pay dividends.

We have never paid a dividend to our shareholders and we intend to retain our cash for the continued development of our business. In addition, pursuant to the terms of our Credit Agreement with Nedbank, we are restricted from paying dividends or making distributions on shares of our common stock. Accordingly, we do not intend to pay cash

dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. As a result, a return on investment will be solely determined by the ability to sell the shares in the secondary market.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information in this prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including statements regarding our capital needs, business plans and expectations. Such forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties regarding the market price of copper, availability of funds, government regulations, common share prices, operating costs, capital costs, outcomes of ore reserve development and other factors. Forward-looking statements are made, without limitation, in relation to operating plans, property exploration and development, availability of funds, environmental reclamation, operating costs and permit acquisition. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may , will , should , expect , plan , intend , anticipate , believe , estimate , predict , potential of such terms or other comparable terminology.

Forward-looking statements in this prospectus include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the following:

- the timing and possible outcome of pending regulatory and permitting matters;
- the parameters and design of our planned mining facilities on the Johnson Camp Mine;
- our future financial or operating performances and our projects;
- the estimation of mineral reserves and mineralized material;
- the timing of exploration, development and production activities and estimated future production, if any;
- estimates related to costs of production, capital, operating and exploration expenditures;
- requirements for additional capital;
- government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, reclamation and rehabilitation expenses;
- title disputes or claims;
- limitations of insurance coverage; and
- the future price of copper or other metals.

These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, the risks and uncertainties outlined under the sections titled Risk Factors , and Management 's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations . If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or our underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements anticipated, believed, estimated or expected.

We note, in particular, that the Johnson Camp Mine has no recent operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flows and operating costs. These and other estimates or projections (including our expectations with respect to annual copper production from our planned operations at the Johnson Camp Mine) are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques performed in accordance with industry standards by third parties, the methodologies and results of which we have assumed are reasonable and accurate, which results form the basis for, and constitute a fundamental variable in, the feasibility study and technical report completed by Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates. The sampling data produced by third parties and amounts of metallurgical testing are less extensive than normal and our expected copper recovery rates at the Johnson Camp Mine significantly exceed historical experience at the property. There is no assurance that we will be able to meet these expectations and projections at an operational level. **For further information, you should carefully read and consider the section of this prospectus entitled Risk Factors beginning on page 7 before buying any shares of our common stock.**

We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only to a state of affairs as of the date made. We disclaim any obligation subsequently to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or

unanticipated events. We qualify all the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus by the foregoing cautionary statements.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The shares of our common stock offered hereby are being registered for the account of the Selling Stockholders identified in this prospectus under the heading "Selling Stockholders". As a result, all proceeds from the sales of shares of our common stock will go to the Selling Stockholders. We will not receive any proceeds from the resale of shares of our common stock by the Selling Stockholders. We will, however, incur all costs associated with this registration statement and prospectus. Of the 54,889,705 shares of common stock covered by this prospectus, 18,296,942 shares are shares of common stock underlying warrants and options issued by us to certain of the Selling Stockholders.

The special warrant financing, which closed on June 5, 2007, raised gross proceeds of \$23 million. See "Plan of Distribution". We are also a party to an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of June 30, 2008 with Nedbank Limited, the administrative agent and lead arranger, which provides for a \$25 million secured term loan credit facility that we are using to assist in financing the construction, start-up and operation of the Johnson Camp Mine. As of August 31, 2008, we had drawn down \$12 million under this facility. Proceeds from the loan have been used to fund a debt service reserve obligation and for the purchase and installation of equipment associated with the reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine. See "Management's Discussion And Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Financial Resources."

We anticipate that the gross proceeds of the special warrant financing and the principal amount available to us under the secured term loan facility, such amount totalling \$48 million, will be allocated as follows (in millions \$):

Capital expenditures for reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine	34 ⁽¹⁾
Agents' commissions paid in connection with the special warrant financing	1 ⁽²⁾
Debt repayment	5 ⁽³⁾
Debt repayment to Directors and Officers	3 ⁽⁴⁾
Working capital	5
Total	\$ 48

Notes:

- (1) Includes working capital expected to be spent on reactivation activities.
- (2) This amount was paid upon completion of the special warrant financing.
- (3) A portion of the proceeds from our special warrant financing was applied to fully repay an existing \$5,000,000 secured bridge loan from Nedbank Limited. The proceeds of the bridge loan were used to repay a loan from Regiment Capital III, L.P. in the amount of \$2,750,000 and the remainder for general corporate purposes and care and maintenance of the Johnson Camp Mine. The proceeds were also used to repay a revolving line of credit in the amount of \$564,812, which was used for general corporate purposes and care and maintenance of the Johnson Camp Mine (this amount is accounted for under Note 4 below under the Hirsch/Seymour revolving line of credit).
- (4) We also paid a total of \$3,036,080 to certain officers and directors in satisfaction of various accrued and outstanding amounts payable to them:

TMD Acquisition	\$ 315,000
Hirsch consulting	145,000

Hirsch salary	654,167
Hirsch bonus	300,000
Anderson payroll	393,465
Anderson bonus	300,000
Perry bonus	150,000
Hirsch convertible notes	90,197
Seymour convertible notes	42,439
Hirsh/Seymour revolving line of credit	564,812
John Cook - Directors Fees	30,000
Doug Hamilton - Directors Fees	40,500
Stephen Seymour - Directors Fees	10,500
Total	\$ 3,036,080

With respect to the amounts above:

(i) Ron Hirsch \$106,000 convertible note dated October 4, 2004 - principal amount of \$53,000 and interest of \$14,447 were repaid from the proceeds. The remaining \$53,000 in principal and \$14,447 in interest were converted to common shares at \$0.20 per share;

(ii) Ron Hirsch \$35,000 convertible note dated June 29, 2004 - principal amount of \$17,500 and interest of \$5,250 were repaid from the proceeds. The remaining \$17,500 in principal and \$5,250 in interest was converted to common shares at \$0.175 per share; and

(iii) Stephen Seymour \$66,000 convertible note dated June 29, 2004 - principal amount of \$33,000 and interest of \$9,439 were repaid from the proceeds. The remaining \$33,000 in principal and \$9,439 in interest were converted to shares at \$0.20 per share.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The selling stockholders named in this prospectus are offering 54,889,705 shares of our common stock through this prospectus.

The following table provides, as of October 6, 2008, information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock by each of the selling stockholders, including:

1. the number of shares of our common stock owned by each selling stockholder prior to this offering;
2. the total number of shares of our common stock that are to be offered by each selling stockholder;
3. the total number of shares of our common stock that will be owned by each selling stockholder upon completion of the offering; and
4. the percentage of shares of our common stock that will be owned by each selling stockholder immediately upon completion of this offering.

Information with respect to beneficial ownership is based upon information obtained from the selling stockholder. Information with respect to Shares Beneficially Owned After the Offering assumes the sale of all of the shares offered by this prospectus and no other purchases or sales of our common shares by the selling stockholder. The selling stockholder may offer and sell, from time to time, any or all of the common stock issued to them upon conversion of the special warrants, or upon exercise of the share purchase warrants. Except as described below and to our knowledge, the named selling stockholder beneficially owns and has sole voting and investment power over all shares or rights to these shares. Other than the relationships described below, none of the selling stockholders had or has, as

the case may be, any material relationship with us.

Name of selling stockholder and position, office or material relationship to Nord Resources Corporation	Shares owned prior to this offering⁽¹⁾	Total number of shares to be offered for selling stockholder's account	Total shares to be owned upon completion of this offering	Percent owned upon completion of this offering⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Mr. Michael Sereny and/or Mr. David Sereny	210,000 ⁽³⁾	210,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Greenforco Holding Corporation ⁽⁵⁾	202,500 ⁽³⁾	202,500 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Mr. Michael Sereny	225,000 ⁽³⁾	225,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Ken Bereskin and/or Tracey Lewin	60,000 ⁽³⁾	60,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Daniel Bereskin	52,500 ⁽³⁾	52,500 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Gordon Chow	18,000 ⁽³⁾	18,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Arm Investments Ltd. ⁽⁶⁾	180,000 ⁽³⁾	180,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
D&R Management Services Limited ⁽⁷⁾	117,000 ⁽³⁾	117,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Shepherd Trubkin	180,000 ⁽³⁾	180,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Arjune Persaud or Fazia Persaud	45,000 ⁽³⁾	45,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Darrell Shulman	45,000 ⁽³⁾	45,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Michel Mayer	75,000 ⁽³⁾	75,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Jeff Ross	45,000 ⁽³⁾	45,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
George Benbassat	45,000 ⁽³⁾	45,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Anthony R. Guglielmin	45,000 ⁽³⁾	45,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Stewart Reid	45,000 ⁽³⁾	45,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Dr. P.J. Murphy	37,500 ⁽³⁾	37,500 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Don Poirier	52,500 ⁽³⁾	52,500 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Tangocorp Inc. ⁽⁸⁾	37,500 ⁽³⁾	37,500 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Mr. Rolf Jacobsen	30,000 ⁽³⁾	30,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
David and Mary Anne MacDonald	60,000 ⁽³⁾	60,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
1239480 Ontario Inc. ⁽⁹⁾	45,000 ⁽³⁾	45,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Randy Ernst and Roxanne Yong	45,000 ⁽³⁾	45,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
2014498 Ontario Ltd. ⁽¹⁰⁾	60,000 ⁽³⁾	60,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
1056855 Ontario Ltd. ⁽¹¹⁾	60,000 ⁽³⁾	60,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0

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Allan Ringler Services ⁽¹²⁾	60,000 ⁽³⁾	60,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Morrison Family Trust ⁽¹³⁾	45,000 ⁽³⁾	45,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Sprott Asset Management ⁽¹⁴⁾ as Portfolio Manager for Sprott Bull/Bear RSP Fund	187,350 ⁽³⁾	187,350 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Sprott Asset Management ⁽¹⁵⁾ as Portfolio Manager for Carleton	209,550 ⁽³⁾	209,550 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0

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Name of selling stockholder and position, office or material relationship to Nord Resources Corporation	Shares owned prior to this offering⁽¹⁾	Total number of shares to be offered for selling stockholder's account	Total shares to be owned upon completion of this offering	Percent owned upon completion of this offering⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Sprott Asset Management ⁽¹⁶⁾ as Portfolio Manager for Sprott Canadian Equity Fund	4,569,450 ⁽³⁾	4,569,450 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Sprott Asset Management ⁽¹⁷⁾ as Portfolio Manager for Sprott Hedge, Hedge II, Offshore Fund	2,894,250 ⁽³⁾	2,894,250 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Sprott Asset Management ⁽¹⁸⁾ as Portfolio Manager for Sprott Opportunities Hedge Fund	2,544,300 ⁽³⁾	2,544,300 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Sprott Asset Management ⁽¹⁹⁾ as Portfolio Manager for Sprott Opportunities Master Fund	653,700 ⁽³⁾	653,700 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Sprott Asset Management ⁽²⁰⁾ as Portfolio Manager for SAL	38,550 ⁽³⁾	38,550 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Sprott Asset Management ⁽²¹⁾ as Portfolio Manager for Templeton	95,850 ⁽³⁾	95,850 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Mavrix A/C 501 ⁽²²⁾	359,250 ⁽³⁾	359,250 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Mavrix A/C 500 ⁽²³⁾	215,550 ⁽³⁾	215,550 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Foxby Corp. ⁽²⁴⁾	657,000 ⁽³⁾	657,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
T. Sean Harvey Director, Nord Resources Corporation	381,250 ⁽²⁵⁾	281,250 ⁽⁴⁾	250,000 ⁽²⁶⁾	0.4%
RBC Global Resources Fund ⁽²⁷⁾	5,400,000 ⁽³⁾	5,400,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Wexford Spectrum Trading Limited ⁽²⁸⁾	3,449,250 ⁽³⁾	3,449,250 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Wexford Catalyst Trading Limited ⁽²⁹⁾	1,478,250 ⁽³⁾	1,478,250 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Asset Logics Special Situations Fund ⁽³⁰⁾	495,000 ⁽³⁾	495,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Lionhart Investments Ltd. ⁽³¹⁾	772,500 ⁽³⁾	772,500 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Adaly Opportunity Fund ⁽³²⁾	722,700 ⁽³⁾	722,700 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0

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2035718 Ontario Inc. ⁽³³⁾	165,000 ⁽³⁾	165,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
The Strategic Opportunities Master Fund L.P. ⁽³⁴⁾	919,800 ⁽³⁾	919,800 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Libra Fund LP ⁽³⁵⁾	5,266,200 ⁽³⁾	5,266,200 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Libra Offshore Ltd. ⁽³⁶⁾	1,316,550 ⁽³⁾	1,316,550 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Sentry Select Precious Metals & Mining Trust ⁽³⁷⁾	3,118,200 ⁽³⁾	3,118,200 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0

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Name of selling stockholder and position, office or material relationship to Nord Resources Corporation	Shares owned prior to this offering⁽¹⁾	Total number of shares to be offered for selling stockholder's account	Total shares to be owned upon completion of this offering	Percent owned upon completion of this offering⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Sentry Select Mining Opportunity Trust ⁽³⁸⁾	1,500,000 ⁽³⁾	1,500,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
John Brian Thomas	1,642,050 ⁽³⁾	1,642,050 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
GF Aurum Offshore Partners Ltd. ⁽³⁹⁾	48,447 ⁽³⁾	48,447 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	0
Drawbridge Global Macro Master Fund Ltd. ⁽⁴⁰⁾	242,234 ⁽³⁾	242,234 ⁽³⁾	Nil	0
Geologic Resource Fund LP ⁽⁴¹⁾	556,552 ⁽³⁾	556,552 ⁽³⁾	Nil	0
Geologic Resource Fund Ltd. ⁽⁴²⁾	1,634,982 ⁽³⁾	1,634,982 ⁽³⁾	Nil	0
GF Aurum Partners Ltd. ⁽⁴³⁾	193,785 ⁽³⁾	193,785 ⁽³⁾	Nil	0
RBC Global Resources Fund ⁽⁴⁴⁾	1,500,000 ⁽³⁾	1,500,000 ⁽³⁾	Nil	0
JMM Trading LL ⁽⁴⁵⁾	750,000 ⁽³⁾	750,000 ⁽³⁾	Nil	0
Blackmont Capital Inc. ⁽⁴⁶⁾	1,196,001 ⁽⁴⁷⁾	1,196,001 ⁽⁴⁷⁾	Nil	0
Salman Partners Inc. ⁽⁴⁸⁾	644,001 ⁽⁴⁹⁾	644,001 ⁽⁴⁹⁾	Nil	0
Auramet Trading, LLC ⁽⁵⁰⁾	2,106,410	506,410	1,600,000	2.3%
N.B.S.A. Limited ⁽⁵¹⁾	818,590 ⁽⁵²⁾	818,590 ⁽⁵²⁾	Nil	0
Pierce Carson	500,000 ⁽⁵³⁾	500,000 ⁽⁵³⁾	Nil	0
Ronald Hirsch Chairman of the Board Nord Resources Corporation	7,407,191 ⁽⁵⁴⁾	2,727,458 ⁽⁵⁵⁾	4,689,733 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	6.8%
Stephen Seymour Director Nord Resources Corporation	5,063,185 ⁽⁵⁷⁾	2,472,195 ⁽⁵⁸⁾	2,659,990 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	3.8%

- (1) Beneficial ownership calculation under Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Under Rule 13d-3, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares; and (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the

amount of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights. We regard the offering to have commenced on December 18, 2007, being the date on which the registration statement first became effective. With the exception of selling stockholders who are directors of our company, this table does not reflect any shares of our common stock that may have been acquired by the selling stockholders subsequent to the commencement of this offering.

- (2) Based on 69,033,635 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of October 6, 2008. It is assumed that: (a) the selling stockholder for whom the percent of shares beneficially owned is calculated fully exercises all of the common stock purchase warrants and stock options that are exercisable within 60 days, of which there is no assurance; and (b) all of the shares offered hereby are sold, of which there is no assurance.
- (3) The selling stockholder formerly held special warrants, which have all been converted into the underlying units (each of which consisted of one share of common stock and one-half of one common stock purchase warrant). The special warrants were governed by a special warrant indenture dated June 5, 2007.
- (4) Represents shares of common stock issued by our company upon conversion of special warrants held by the selling stockholder, and shares of common stock that may be purchased by the selling stockholder upon exercise of the common stock purchase warrants issued upon conversion of such special warrants. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one

share of our common stock until 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on June 5, 2012 at a price of \$1.10 per share. The warrants are governed by a warrant indenture between the company and Computershare Trust Company of Canada dated June 5, 2007.

- (5) The selling stockholder has identified Michael Severy, President of Greenforco Holding Corporation as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (6) The selling stockholder has identified Dr. Milton Cohen, President of Arm Investments Ltd. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (7) The selling stockholder has identified Eileen Cohen, Executive Assistant of D&R Management Services as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (8) The selling stockholder has identified John Derby, President of Tangocorp Inc. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (9) The selling stockholder has identified Jeff Sackman, President of 1239480 Ontario Inc. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (10) The selling stockholder has identified Ted Manzians, President of 2014498 Ontario Ltd. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (11) The selling stockholder has identified John Pontanni, President of 1056855 Ontario Ltd. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (12) The selling stockholder has identified Allan Ringler, President of Allan Ringler Services as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (13) The selling stockholder has identified Jim Morrison, Trustee of Morrison Family Trust as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (14) The selling stockholder has identified Kirstin McTaggart, Chief Compliance Officer of Sprott Asset Management as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (15) The selling stockholder has identified Kirstin McTaggart, Chief Compliance Officer of Sprott Asset Management as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (16) The selling stockholder has identified Kirstin McTaggart, Chief Compliance Officer of Sprott Asset Management as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (17) The selling stockholder has identified Kirstin McTaggart, Chief Compliance Officer of Sprott Asset Management as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (18) The selling stockholder has identified Kirstin McTaggart, Chief Compliance Officer of Sprott Asset Management as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (19) The selling stockholder has identified Kirstin McTaggart, Chief Compliance Officer of Sprott Asset Management as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (20) The selling stockholder has identified Kirstin McTaggart, Chief Compliance Officer of Sprott Asset Management as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (21) The selling stockholder has identified Kirstin McTaggart, Chief Compliance Officer of Sprott Asset Management as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (22) The selling stockholder has identified Malvin Spooner, Portfolio Manager of Mavrix as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (23) The selling stockholder has identified Malvin Spooner, Portfolio Manager of Mavrix as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (24) The selling stockholder has identified Thomas B. Winmill, President of Foxby Corp. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (25) Mr. Harvey formerly held 187,500 special warrants, which have all been converted into the underlying units (each of which consisted of one share of common stock and one-half of one common stock purchase warrant). The amount of securities disclosed as being owned prior to this offering consists of 187,500 shares issued to Mr. Harvey upon conversion of the special warrants, the 93,750 shares issuable upon exercise of the related warrants issued upon conversion of the special warrants, and 100,000 shares issuable upon exercise of stock options issued to Mr. Harvey in his capacity as a director.
- (26)

Includes an additional 150,000 shares purchased by Mr. Harvey on September 19, 2008 over the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

- (27) The selling stockholder has identified Christopher Beer, Vice President of RBC Global Resources Fund as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares. Representatives of this security holder have advised us that this security holder is an affiliate of a U.S. registered broker-dealer; however, this security holder acquired the securities in the ordinary course of business and, at the time of the acquisition, had no agreements or understandings, directly or indirectly, with any party to distribute the securities.
- (28) The selling stockholder has identified Dante Domenichelli of Wexford Capital LLC as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (29) The selling stockholder has identified Dante Domenichelli of Wexford Capital LLC as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (30) The selling stockholder has identified Ryan Sharif, Portfolio Manager of Asset Logics Special Situations Fund as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (31) The selling stockholder has identified Terrence P. Duffy, Portfolio Manager of Lionhart Investments Ltd. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (32) The selling stockholder has identified Martin Braun, Portfolio Manager of Adaly Opportunity Fund as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (33) The selling stockholder has identified Rick Kung, President of 2035718 Ontario Inc. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (34) The selling stockholder has identified Martin Braun, Portfolio Manager of The Stratic Opportunities Master Fund L.P. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (35) The selling stockholder has identified Jean Blanchette, Portfolio Manager of Libra Fund L.P. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (36) The selling stockholder has identified Jean Blanchette, Portfolio Manager of Libra Fund L.P. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.

- (37) The selling stockholder has identified Glenn Macneil, Vice President of Sentry Select Precious Metals & Mining Trust as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (38) The selling stockholder has identified Glenn Macneil, Vice President of Sentry Select Precious Metals & Mining Trust as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (39) The purchaser has identified George Ireland, Chief Investment Officer of GF Aurum Offshore Partners Ltd., as the individual who has voting and investment power over the underlying shares.
- (40) The purchaser has identified George Ireland, Chief Investment Officer of Drawbridge Global Macro Master Fund Ltd., as the individual who has voting and investment power over the underlying shares.
- (41) The purchaser has identified George Ireland, Chief Investment Officer of Geologic Resource Fund LP, as the individual who has voting and investment power over the underlying shares.
- (42) The purchaser has identified George Ireland, Chief Investment Officer of Geologic Resource Fund Ltd., as the individual who has voting and investment power over the underlying shares.
- (43) The purchaser has identified George Ireland, Chief Investment Officer of GF Aurum Partners Ltd., as the individual who has voting and investment power over the underlying shares.
- (44) The purchaser has identified Brahm Spilfogel, VP, Portfolio Manager of RBC Global Resources Fund, as the individual who has voting and investment power over the underlying shares.
- (45) The purchaser has identified Glenn Hunt, Partner of JMM Trading LP, as the individual who has voting and investment power over the underlying shares.
- (46) The selling stockholder has identified Charles Pennock, Director of Blackmont Capital Inc. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares. Blackmont Capital acquired the securities as compensation for investment banking services and is affiliated with a U.S. registered broker-dealer. In connection with the investment banking services rendered, Blackmont Capital only conducted underwriting activities outside of the United States. Underwriting activities in the United States were conducted by registered broker-dealers. In connection with our unregistered private placement of special warrants in June 2007, we entered into an agency agreement with Blackmont Capital and Salman Partners pursuant to which we paid a cash commission of 6% of the gross proceeds realized from the sale of the special warrants and issued an aggregate of 1,840,002 stock options to the Blackmont Capital and Salman Partners. Blackmont Capital and Salman Partners are at arm's length to each other.
- (47) Represents shares of common stock issuable by our company upon exercise of the agent's compensation options issued as partial consideration for services rendered by the placement agents in connection with the unregistered private placement of special warrants. Each agent's compensation option entitles the holder to purchase one share of our common stock until 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on June 5, 2009 at a price of \$0.75 per share.
- (48) The selling stockholder has identified Terry Salman, Director of Salman Partners Inc. as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares. Salman Partners acquired the securities as compensation for investment banking services and is affiliated with a U.S. registered broker-dealer. In connection with the investment banking services rendered, Salman Partners only conducted underwriting activities outside of the United States. Underwriting activities in the United States were conducted by registered broker-dealers. As indicated in note (45), Salman Partners is a party to the agency agreement entered into by our company in connection with the unregistered private placement of special warrants.
- (49) Represents shares of common stock issuable by our company upon exercise of the agent's compensation options issued as partial consideration for services rendered by the placement agents in connection with the unregistered private placement of special warrants. Each agent's compensation option entitles the holder to purchase one share of our common stock until 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on June 5, 2009 at a price of \$0.75 per share.
- (50) The selling stockholder has identified Justin Sullivan, Chief Operating Officer of Aurmet Trading, LLC as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (51) The selling stockholder has identified Clive Stewart, Head of Corporate Banking, London, of N.B.S.A Limited as the individual who has voting and investment power over these shares.
- (52) Represents shares of common stock issuable by our company upon exercise of the following common stock purchase warrants: (a) 743,590 common stock purchase warrants issued in connection with a secured bridge loan by Nedbank Limited in the principal amount of \$3,900,000 dated November 8, 2005, with each warrant

entitling the holder to purchase one share of our common stock until 5:00 p.m. (Central time) on November 8, 2008, at an exercise price of \$0.88 per share; and (b) 75,000 common stock purchase warrants issued in connection with the extension of the maturity date of the secured bridge loan by Nedbank Limited, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one share of our common stock until 5:00 p.m. (Central

time) on November 15, 2008, at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share; N.B.S.A Limited acquired the stock purchase warrants from Nedbank Limited in connection with a private transfer effected pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

- (53) Includes 250,000 shares of common stock purchased by the selling stockholder upon exercise of warrants issued pursuant to the settlement agreement. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase one share of our common stock until April 22, 2008, at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share.
- (54) Includes options to acquire up to 283,333 shares of common stock exercisable within 60 days.
- (55) Represents: (a) 130,000 outstanding shares of common stock issued to Mr. Hirsch on June 29, 2007 upon conversion of 50 percent of the outstanding principal and interest under a \$35,000 convertible promissory note dated June 29, 2004, as amended, at a conversion price of \$0.175 per share; (b) 337,458 outstanding shares of common stock issued to Mr. Hirsch on June 29, 2007 upon conversion of 50 percent of the outstanding principal and interest under a \$106,000 convertible promissory note dated October 4, 2004, as amended, at a conversion price of \$0.20 per share; (c) 1,130,000 outstanding shares of common stock issued pursuant to our secured \$600,000 revolving line of credit agreement with Mr. Hirsch and Stephen Seymour; and (d) 1,130,000 shares issued upon exercise of warrants issued to Mr. Hirsch in connection with the \$600,000 revolving line of credit, which otherwise would have expired on June 21, 2008 (as to 50,000 warrants), June 29, 2008 (as to 50,000 warrants), July 8, 2008 (as to 450,000 warrants), August 1, 2008 (as to 200,000 warrants), September 22, 2008 (as to 100,000 warrants), October 5, 2008 (as to 30,000 warrants), October 11, 2008 (as to 20,000 warrants) and October 20, 2008 (as to 230,000 warrants).
- (56) Includes 10,000 shares of common stock purchased by Mr. Hirsch on September 22, 2008, over the facilities of the OTC Bulletin Board.
- (57) Includes options to acquire up to 383,333 shares of common stock exercisable within 60 days, 1,575,000 outstanding shares of common stock held by Mr. Seymour as a co-trustee of a trust, 320,757 outstanding shares of common stock held jointly with his spouse, and 36,300 outstanding shares of common stock owned by his spouse. Mr. Seymour disclaims beneficial ownership of the 36,300 shares of common stock owned by his spouse.
- (58) Represents: (a) 212,195 outstanding shares of common stock issued to Mr. Seymour on June 29, 2007 upon conversion of 50 percent of the outstanding principal and interest under a \$66,000 convertible promissory note dated August 19, 2004, as amended, at a conversion price of \$0.20 per share; (b) 1,130,000 outstanding shares of common stock issued pursuant to our secured \$600,000 revolving line of credit agreement with Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Seymour; and (c) 1,130,000 shares issued upon exercise of warrants issued to Mr. Seymour in connection with the \$600,000 revolving line of credit, which otherwise would have expired on June 21, 2008 (as to 50,000 warrants), June 29, 2008 (as to 50,000 warrants), July 8, 2008 (as to 450,000 warrants), August 1, 2008 (as to 200,000 warrants), September 22, 2008 (as to 100,000 warrants), October 5, 2008 (as to 30,000 warrants), October 11, 2008 (as to 20,000 warrants) and October 20, 2008 (as to 230,000 warrants).
- (59) Includes 44,000 shares of common stock purchased by Mr. Seymour on September 8, 2008, and 25,000 shares of common stock purchased by Mr. Seymour on September 9, 2008. These purchases were effected over the facilities of the OTC Bulletin Board.

Because a selling stockholder may offer by this prospectus all or some part of the common shares which it holds, no estimate can be given as of the date hereof as to the number of common shares actually to be offered for sale by a selling stockholder or as to the number of common shares that will be held by a selling stockholder upon the termination of such offering.

A selling stockholder and any broker-dealers or agents that participate with that selling stockholder in the sale of the shares of common stock may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with these sales. In that event, any commissions received by the broker-dealers or agents and any profit on the resale of the shares of common stock purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders may, from time to time, sell all or a portion of the shares of common stock on any market upon which the common stock may be quoted, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Our common stock is listed for trading on the TSX under the symbol "NRD", and is also quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "NRDS". On October 8, 2008 the high bid and low ask prices for one share of our common stock on the TSX were CDN\$0.54 and CDN\$0.35, respectively; the closing price for one share of our common stock on the TSX on that date was \$0.54. On October 6, 2008, the high and low prices for one share of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board were \$0.50 and \$0.41, respectively; the closing price for one share of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board on that date was \$0.45. We do not have any securities that are currently traded on any other exchange or quotation system.

It is anticipated that the selling stockholders will offer to sell the shares of common stock being offered in this prospectus at prevailing market prices of our common stock on the TSX or the OTC Bulletin Board. There is no relationship whatsoever between the offering price and our assets, earnings, book value or any other objective criteria of value. We will not receive any proceeds from the resale of shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders. We may receive proceeds from the exercise of warrants, if exercised, and will use such proceeds for general corporate purposes and potentially to repay corporate debt.

The shares of common stock being offered by this prospectus may be sold by the selling stockholders by one or more of the following methods, without limitation:

- (a) block trades in which the broker or dealer so engaged will attempt to sell the shares of common stock as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- (b) purchases by broker or dealer as principal and resale by the broker or dealer for its account pursuant to this prospectus;
- (c) an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- (d) ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker solicits purchasers;
- (e) privately negotiated transactions;
- (f) market sales (both long and short to the extent permitted under the federal securities laws);
- (g) at the market to or through market makers or into an existing market for the shares;
- (h) through transactions in options, swaps or other derivatives (whether exchange listed or otherwise); and
- (i) a combination of any of the aforementioned methods of sale.

In the event of the transfer by the selling stockholder of its shares to any pledgee, donee or other transferee, we will amend this prospectus and the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part by the filing of a post-effective amendment in order to have the pledgee, donee or other transferee in place of the selling stockholder who has transferred his or her shares.

In effecting sales, brokers and dealers engaged by a selling stockholder may arrange for other brokers or dealers to participate. Brokers or dealers may receive commissions or discounts from the selling stockholder or, if any of the broker-dealers act as an agent for the purchaser of such shares, from the purchaser in amounts to be negotiated which are not expected to exceed those customary in the types of transactions involved. Broker-dealers may agree with a selling stockholder to sell a specified number of the shares of common stock at a stipulated price per share. Such an agreement may also require the broker-dealer to purchase as principal any unsold shares of common stock at the price required to fulfil the broker-dealer commitment to the selling stockholder if such broker-dealer is unable to sell the shares on behalf of the selling stockholder. Broker-dealers who acquire shares of common stock as principal may thereafter resell the shares of common stock from time to time in transactions which may involve block transactions and sales to and through other broker-dealers, including transactions of the nature described above. Such sales by a broker-dealer could be at prices and on terms then prevailing at the time of sale, at prices

related to the then-current market price or in negotiated transactions. In connection with such resales, the broker-dealer may pay to or receive from the purchasers of the shares commissions as described above.

A selling stockholder and any broker-dealers or agents that participate with that selling stockholder in the sale of the shares of common stock may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with these sales. In that event, any commissions received by the broker-dealers or agents and any profit on the resale of the shares of common stock purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

From time to time, a selling stockholder may pledge its shares of common stock pursuant to the margin provisions of its customer agreements with its brokers. Upon a default by a selling stockholder, the broker may offer and sell the pledged shares of common stock from time to time. Upon a sale of the shares of common stock, the selling stockholders intend to comply with the prospectus delivery requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, by delivering a prospectus to each purchaser in the transaction. We intend to file any amendments or other necessary documents in compliance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, which may be required in the event a selling stockholder defaults under any customer agreement with brokers.

To the extent required under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, a post effective amendment to this registration statement will be filed, disclosing the name of any broker-dealers, the number of shares of common stock involved, the price at which the common stock is to be sold, the commissions paid or discounts or concessions allowed to such broker-dealers, where applicable, that such broker-dealers did not conduct any investigation to verify the information set out or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and other facts material to the transaction.

We and the selling stockholders will be subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations under it, including, without limitation, Rule 10b-5 and, insofar as a selling stockholder is a distribution participant and we, under certain circumstances, may be a distribution participant, under Regulation M. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the common stock.

All expenses of the registration statement including, but not limited to, legal, accounting, printing and mailing fees are and will be borne by us. Any commissions, discounts or other fees payable to brokers or dealers in connection with any sale of the shares of common stock will be borne by the selling stockholder, the purchasers participating in such transaction, or both.

Any shares of common stock covered by this prospectus which qualify for sale pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, may be sold under Rule 144 rather than pursuant to this prospectus.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

Our authorized capital stock consists of 100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. No other class or series of capital stock is currently authorized under our articles of incorporation.

We had 69,033,635 shares of common stock outstanding on October 6, 2008.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of our company held on October 24, 2007, our shareholders adopted a resolution authorizing an amendment to our certificate of incorporation, increasing our authorized capital to 200,000,000 shares of common stock. The increase in our authorized capital will become effective upon the filing with the Secretary of the State of Delaware of a certificate of amendment effecting the increase, which filing will be made if and as authorized in the discretion of the Board of Directors. As of the date hereof, the Board of Directors has not authorized the filing of the certificate of amendment effecting the increase to our authorized capital.

Common Stock

Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters subject to stockholder vote. The common stock has no pre-emptive or other subscription rights. All of the presently outstanding shares of common stock are

fully paid and non-assessable. If the corporation is liquidated or dissolved, holders of shares of common stock will be entitled to share ratably in assets remaining after satisfaction of liabilities.

The holders of the common stock are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by the board of directors, out of funds legally available therefore for the foreseeable future. Our company does not anticipate paying any cash dividends with respect to its common stock. No share of common stock of our company which is fully paid is liable to calls or assessment by us.

Common Stock Purchase Warrants Issued Upon Conversion of Special Warrants

We completed an unregistered offering of 30,666,700 special warrants on June 5, 2007. The special warrants were offered and sold at a price of \$0.75 per special warrant, for aggregate gross proceeds to us of approximately \$23,000,000. The offering was effected on a best efforts private placement basis using Blackmont Capital Inc. and Salman Partners Inc. (collectively, the Agents) as Canadian investment dealers. Each special warrant was subsequently converted into one fully-paid and non-assessable share of our common stock and one-half of one common share purchase warrant for no additional consideration. In the result, a total of 30,666,700 shares of common stock and 15,333,350 warrants were issued to certain selling stockholders upon conversion of the special warrants.

Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of our common stock until 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on June 5, 2012, at a price of \$1.10 per share. The warrants are governed by the terms of a warrant indenture we have entered into with Computershare Trust Company of Canada, as the warrant agent, dated June 5, 2007. This exercise price will be adjusted upon the occurrence of certain events, described below. A warrant holder will not be deemed a shareholder of our underlying common stock until the warrant is exercised.

To exercise a warrant, a warrant holder must deliver to the warrant agent on or before the warrant expiration date: (a) the warrant certificate; (b) a fully executed and completed exercise form annexed as Appendix A to the warrant certificate; and (c) payment of the full exercise price for the number of warrants being exercised. No fractional warrants may be issued under the warrant indenture, and any fractional warrants that would otherwise have been issuable will be rounded down to the nearest whole warrant.

The holder of a warrant does not have any right to vote at meetings of our company's stockholders. However, the warrant indenture contains provisions governing the convening of, and the procedure for voting at, meetings of warrant holders. Generally, a meeting of warrant holders may be convened by the warrant agent with at least 10 business days advance notice (a) on its own initiative or (b) upon the written request of (i) our company or (ii) one or more warrant holders who hold in the aggregate not less than 15% of the total number of outstanding warrants. A quorum for a meeting of warrant holders consists of warrant holders, present in person or represented by proxy, who hold in the aggregate not less than 25% of the total number of outstanding warrants. Voting is to be carried out by a show of hands unless a poll is demanded, and any matter that is presented for approval by the warrant holders generally may be approved by a majority of the votes cast. Certain matters require approval by not less than 66 2/3% of the votes cast, including any amendment, modification, abrogation, alteration, compromise or arrangement of any right of the warrant holders, or the waiver of any default by our company in complying with any provision of the warrant indenture.

The warrant indenture also contains certain anti-dilution provisions that will apply if we undertake certain corporate actions that broadly affect our common stock, such as: a stock split; a reverse stock split; a distribution to all or substantially all of our holders of common stock, or other securities convertible or exchangeable into common stock, by way of a stock dividend or other distribution; a distribution of rights, options or warrants to all or substantially all of the holders of our common stock that, upon exercise, entitle the holder of such rights, options or warrants to subscribe for or purchase common stock at a price per share that is less than 95% of the then current market price of our common stock as determined under the warrant indenture; a distribution to all or substantially all of our common stock holders of shares of any class other than common stock of our company or of another corporation; a

reclassification of our common stock; or any consolidation, amalgamation, arrangement or merger of other form of business combination of our company with or into another corporation, trust, partnership or other entity.

Agents Compensation Options

In connection with the private placement of special warrants completed on June 5, 2007, we issued a total of 1,840,002 compensation options to the Agents as partial consideration for services rendered by the Agents. Each compensation option entitles the holder to purchase one share of our common stock until 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on June 5, 2009, at a price of \$0.75.

Other Common Stock Purchase Warrants

A total of 843,590 shares being offered for resale under this prospectus have been reserved for issuance upon exercise of outstanding common stock purchase warrants held by Auramet Trading LLC, N.B.S.A. Limited, Ronald Hirsch and Stephen Seymour, as more particularly described in the table of selling stockholders set forth under the heading Selling Stockholders and in the notes accompanying the table.

A holder of a warrant will not be deemed a holder of our underlying common stock until the warrant is exercised, and as such will not have any voting rights until the warrants are exercised and the underlying common stock has been issued.

To exercise a warrant, a warrant holder must deliver to our company the certificate representing the warrant on or before the warrant expiry date, together with a duly completed warrant exercise form (which is attached as a schedule to the warrant certificate) and payment of the full exercise price for the number of warrants being exercised.

The warrants are subject to certain anti-dilution provisions that will apply if we undertake certain corporate actions that broadly affect our common stock, such as: a reorganization of our capital; a reclassification of our capital stock; a consolidation or merger of our company with or into another corporation in which the former holders of our common stock would hold at least a majority of the common stock of the surviving corporation immediately following the consolidation or merger; a sale, transfer or other disposition of all or substantially all of our property or business to another corporation; the declaration of a stock dividend or other distribution of common stock to our common stockholders; or a subdivision or consolidation of our outstanding shares of common stock into a greater or lesser number of shares.

INTERESTS OF NAMED EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

No expert or counsel named in this prospectus as having prepared or certified any part of this prospectus or having given an opinion upon the validity of the securities being registered or upon other legal matters in connection with the registration or offering of the common stock offered hereby was employed on a contingency basis, or had, or is to receive, in connection with such offering, a substantial interest, direct or indirect, in our company, nor was any such person connected with our company as a promoter, managing or principal underwriter, voting trustee, director, officer, or employee.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

Corporate Organization

Nord Resources Corporation was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on January 18, 1971. Our principal business office is located at 1 West Wetmore Road, Suite 203, Tucson, Arizona, 85705. Our common stock is listed for trading on the TSX under the symbol NRD, and is also quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol NRDS.

We own 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Cochise Aggregates and Materials, Inc., which was formed under the laws of the State of Nevada on December 9, 2003. We have no other subsidiaries.

In this prospectus, references to the Johnson Camp property refer to the entire property we own, while the previously mined area of the Johnson Camp property and the area proposed for further development under the mine

plan contained in the feasibility study, together with the facilities and equipment on the Johnson Camp property, are collectively referred to as the Johnson Camp Mine .

General

We are a copper mining company. Our principal asset is the Johnson Camp property located in Arizona. The Johnson Camp property includes the Johnson Camp Mine and a production facility that uses the solvent extraction, electrowinning (SX-EW) process. The Johnson Camp Mine is an existing open pit copper mine; it includes two existing open pits, namely the Burro and the Copper Chief bulk mining pits. The Johnson Camp property also includes a decorative and structural stone operation, which produces landscape and aggregate rock from the overburden piles at the Johnson Camp Mine. We currently lease this landscape and aggregate rock operation to JC Rock, LLC in exchange for a sliding scale royalty.

We acquired the Johnson Camp Mine from Arimetco, Inc. pursuant to a Sales and Purchase Agreement that had been assigned to us in June 1999 by Summo USA Corporation, the original purchaser, following the completion of certain due diligence work by Summo. Although Arimetco had ceased mining on the property in 1997, we, like Arimetco before us, continued production of copper from ore that had been mined and placed on leach pads until August 2003 when we placed the Johnson Camp Mine on a care and maintenance program due to weak market conditions for copper at that time. Approximately 6.7 million pounds of copper cathode were produced from residual copper in the heaps over the period 1998 to 2003.

On June 28, 2007, our board of directors adopted a resolution authorizing our company to proceed with the reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine. We believe that the current world market demand for copper, which has resulted in relatively strong market prices for copper since 2003, has created an opportunity for us to reactivate the Johnson Camp Mine, despite the anticipated high costs that this will involve.

On June 5, 2007, we completed an unregistered private placement offering of 30,666,700 special warrants for aggregate proceeds of approximately \$23 million (net proceeds of approximately \$21.3 million). In addition, we have entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of June 30, 2008 with Nedbank Limited, as administrative agent and lead arranger, which provides for a \$25 million secured term loan credit facility. All or a portion of the funds available under such facility will be used by us to finance the construction, start-up and operation of mining and metal operations at the Johnson Camp Mine. As of August 31, 2008, we had drawn down \$12 million of the credit facility and had \$13 million remaining available.

Based upon our company's current forecast for the reactivation of the Johnson Camp Mine, we believe that we have access to sufficient funds to meet our capital requirements to reactivate the Johnson Camp Mine.

In order for us to resume full mining operations, we will have to complete the mine development schedule contained in an updated feasibility study prepared by Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates, Inc. The feasibility study forms part of a technical report dated September 2007 that was completed by Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates, Inc. in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators (as required for us to comply with provincial securities laws in Canada that are applicable to our company) and SEC Industry Guide No. 7. The feasibility study includes an economic analysis of the Johnson Camp Mine based on the mine plan, capital and operating cost estimates current as of the second quarter of 2007, and a three-year trailing average copper price of \$2.45 per pound over the life of the mine. Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates concluded in the feasibility study that resumption of operations at the Johnson Camp Mine in accordance with the mine plan will generate positive discounted cash flows over a 16 year mine life at 8%, 15% and 20% discount rates.

We commenced further exploratory drilling on the Johnson Camp property in mid-July 2007. We have completed the first phase of preliminary exploratory drilling around the periphery of the existing boundaries of the Burro and Copper

Chief pits. The drill results indicate the continuation of mineralization from the current south edge of the Burro pit, increase the drill hole density within the Copper Chief pit and expand copper mineralization to the northwest and southwest of the planned Copper Chief pit boundaries.

We commenced copper cathode production from leaching existing old dumps in January 2008 and completed the first copper cathode sale from these operations in February 2008. Commercial production from existing heaps is defined by the Company as either operating at a minimum of 75% of designed capacity or generating positive cash flows from operations for a period of seven days. Commercial production from residual leaching was achieved effective February 1, 2008. Operating costs incurred prior to achieving commercial production, net of related revenues, are capitalized as mine development.

COPPER INDUSTRY AND THE COPPER MARKET

Copper Overview

Copper occurs naturally in the environment in a variety of forms. It can be found in sulfide deposits (as chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, covellite), in carbonate deposits (as azurite and malachite), in silicate deposits (as chrysocolla and diopside) and as pure native copper.

Copper is widely used in a range of domestic, industrial and high technology applications. A ductile, corrosion resistant and malleable element, copper is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity. Copper's properties afford many benefits, including:

- high electrical and thermal conductivity;
- ease of drawing, working and forming;
- alloying ability;
- ease of joining by soldering and brazing;
- mechanical properties of high tensile strength, elongation and hardness; and
- high resistance to corrosive environments.

Copper is used globally in, among other things, building construction, electrical and electronic product manufacturing, transportation and industrial machinery and equipment.

Copper is mined from ore bodies that typically contain small traces of the metal in finely disseminated particles. Sulfide and oxide ores require different treatment processes, but in both cases the starting point is the same: the extraction of the material from an open-pit or underground mine that requires fragmentation and transportation of the material that has been previously identified by geological surveys. Fragmentation is accomplished by a blasting process using explosives in order to produce a fracturing of the rock. The mineral is then transported from the open pit to processing sites using trucks, trains and conveyor belts. The ore may then be processed as follows:

- *The Solvent Extraction/Electrowinning (SX-EW) Process:* The SX-EW process provides an economical way to treat low grade deposits. Ground ore is stacked together and acid is delivered to the top of the stack. As the acid percolates through the stack, the copper is dissolved and the solution is collected as runoff at the bottom of the stack. This solution is purified by solvent extraction that involves the selective transfer of the copper solution into an organic liquid. Electrolysis is then utilized to plate the high purity copper onto stainless steel, producing cathodes typically containing 99.99% copper.
- *The Flotation Process:* After being milled to the consistency of fine sand, sulfide ore is fed into tanks that are filled with a solution capable of forming a froth. Air is then pumped into each tank to bring this froth to the surface. The copper sulfide particles adhere to this froth, which is separated from the waste, the majority of which sinks to the bottom of the tank. The product of flotation is called concentrate. It usually has a copper grade that ranges between 20% and 45%, as well as some very low silver and gold values. Concentrate is then smelted to produce blister or anodes of copper which are further refined to produce cathodes containing 99.99% copper.

Following production of copper cathode by either of these processes, copper is then processed in various ways to produce a variety of end products.

Copper Usage

In August 2008, the International Copper Study Group (ICSG) reported that annual refined copper usage globally was approximately 18.1 million metric tons in 2007, an increase of approximately 1.08 million metric tons from 2006. Earlier, in April 2008, the ICSG attributed this increase to growth in apparent usage in China, noting that world usage outside of China decreased by around 1.5% .

In August 2008, the ICSG also reported that, based on preliminary data as of May 2008, world refined copper usage in the first five months of 2008 was essentially unchanged from usage in the same period of 2007, and that lower demand by the top four users of copper (China, EU-15 countries, United States and Japan, which together account for approximately 66 percent of world copper usage) offset a 3.3 percent increase in total usage in other parts of the world. The ICSG noted that usage in these regions decreased by 1.3 percent in the first five months of 2008 compared with usage in the same period of 2007, subject to the caveat that China's apparent usage was based only on reported data and did not reflect changes in unreported stocks. This is consistent with the ICSG's observation in April 2008 that significantly lower growth in apparent refined usage in China, together with a decrease in usage in the United States, could be expected to result in world usage growth of only 2 percent in 2008. However, the ICSG reported that copper usage was expected to increase by 5 percent to approximately 19.5 million metric tons in 2009.

Copper Production

According to preliminary statistics published by ICSG in July 2008, world inventories of refined copper decreased by approximately 100,000 metric tons during 2007 to close the year at approximately 993,000 metric tons.

In August 2008, the ICSG reported that world mine production of copper in the first five months of 2008 fell 3.1 percent below the mine production level for the same period in 2007, owing in large part to lower year-on-year output in Australia, Chile, Indonesia and Mexico due to operational problems, labor issues, and/or adverse weather.

The ICSG also reported that world refined copper production in the first five months of 2008 increased by 1.3 percent compared with production in the same period in 2007.

Copper Price

Copper prices have historically been both cyclical and volatile, trading within a range of \$0.50 -\$1.60 per pound throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Following the development of significant over-capacity during the early to mid-1990s, copper experienced a six year period of depressed prices, which resulted in reduced exploration and development activity. Since 2002, the growing demand for copper, particularly in China and India, coupled with the inability of the copper industry to immediately increase supply due to a lack of development projects, resulted in decreased inventories of copper. These low inventories, together with a weakening U.S. dollar, have led to a substantial increase in the market price of copper since 2003.

On July 3, 2008, the spot price of copper on the London Metal Exchange, or LME, rose to a record all-time high of \$4.08/lb. Since that time, the market price for copper has softened and, on September 5, 2008, the spot price of copper on the LME was \$3.21/lb.

The following table shows the variation in the average LME daily morning copper prices from 1995 to 2007 and the average for each quarter during 2008.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Copper Price</u> (\$/lb)
1995	1.33

1996	1.04
1997	1.03
1998	0.75
1999	0.71
2000	0.82

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Copper Price</u> (\$/lb)
2001	0.72
2002	0.71
2003	0.81
2004	1.30
2005	1.67
2006	3.05
2007	3.23
March 31, 2008	3.54
June 30, 2008	3.83

The reference price of copper metal is determined by trading on the LME, where the price is set in U.S. dollars at the end of each business day. Changes in the price of copper may therefore differ when expressed in other currencies as the result of a relative weakening of the U.S. dollar. While the average price of copper increased by approximately 354%, as expressed in U.S. dollars, between 2002 and 2007, the increase has been less than this in other major currencies. A component of the global copper price is the relative exchange rates of the major currencies.

Sale or Production from Our Operations

The Johnson Camp Mine contains deposits that will be mined by conventional open pit methods. The crushed ore will be heap leached and the solutions processed in a SX-EW plant to produce saleable copper metal in the form of cathode at the mine. This will eliminate exposure to fluctuating smelting and refining charges and reduce transportation costs. Due to strong demand and liquidity in the premium cathode market, management anticipates that the Johnson Camp Mine will find ready markets in North America for its copper cathode production, including selling to metal traders.

Despite lower demand for copper evident during the first five months of 2008, North America is expected to be a net importer of copper. Management anticipates that North American buyers will continue to pay a premium to the LME copper price for cathode copper produced in North America due to the freight differential that they would otherwise have to pay for imported material.

JOHNSON CAMP PROPERTY

Unless stated otherwise, information of a technical or scientific nature related to the Johnson Camp property is summarized or extracted from the Johnson Camp Mine Project, Feasibility Study, Cochise County, Arizona, USA, Technical Report , dated September, 2007, prepared by Messrs. David Bikerma, Dr. Michael Bikerma and Thomas McGrail of Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates, Inc., and Mr. Dale Deming, of Dale A. Deming P.E. (sole proprietorship) each a Qualified Person , as defined in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators. Messrs. Bikerma, Bikerma, McGrail and Deming are independent from us. The technical report was prepared in accordance with industry standard practices and in compliance with Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves and NI 43-101. Management 's plans, expectations and forecasts related to our Johnson Camp property are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are set out only in the full technical report.

We commissioned Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates to complete the technical report on the Johnson Camp Mine in 2007. In preparing the technical report, Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates:

- visited the Johnson Camp property and collected data;
- reviewed data verification activities;
- reviewed various metallurgical and other technical reports;

- reviewed copper recovery estimates;
- determined Lerchs-Grossman pit shell reserves;
- completed open pit mine scheduling of the Burro and Copper Chief deposits;

- determined reserve estimates for the Burro and Copper Chief deposits;
- reviewed the solvent extraction electrowinning (SX-EW) plant expansion plan;
- reviewed infrastructure and support facilities;
- reviewed the heap leach pad, pregnant leach solution, raffinate pond design and capital cost estimates; and
- reviewed operating, capital and general and administrative cost estimates.

A glossary of Technical Terms appears at page 103.

Description and Location

The Johnson Camp property is located in Cochise County, approximately 65 miles (105 kilometers) east of Tucson, in Cochise County, Arizona, one mile north of the Johnson Road exit off of Interstate Highway 10 between the towns of Benson and Willcox in all or parts of Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36, Township 15 South, Range 22 West. (See **Figure 1: Location Map**).

The Johnson Camp project currently includes two open pits, one waste dump, three heap leach pads, a SX-EW processing plant and ancillary facilities. The Burro Pit is larger than the Copper Chief Pit and contains 60% of the project reserves. The Burro Pit is located east of the SX-EW process plant. The Copper Chief Pit is located approximately 2,000 feet northwest of the Burro Pit.

The existing heap leach pads are located west of the open pits. The leach pads are divided into two major sections with solution collection facilities downstream of the first pad and downstream of pads two and three. A new leach pad is planned for future use and is anticipated to be located north of the Burro Pit and northeast of the Copper Chief Pit. The mine waste dump is located immediately to the east of the Burro Pit.

Figure 1: Location Map

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Titles

The Johnson Camp property consists of 59 patented lode mining claims, 102 unpatented lode mining claims and 617 acres of fee simple lands. (See Figure 2: Johnson Camp Land Status Map). The patented claims comprise approximately 871 acres and the unpatented claims comprise approximately 1,604 acres. Thus, the Johnson Camp property covers approximately 3,092 acres. All of the claims are contiguous, and some of the unpatented mining claims overlap. We keep the unpatented mining claims in good standing by paying fees of \$13,250 per year to the United States Federal Government. We keep the fee simple and patented claims in good standing by paying property taxes and claims filing fees of approximately \$35,000 per year. The copper processing facilities and the Copper Chief and Burro open pits that serve as focal points for our mine plan are located on the patented mining claims or the fee simple lands.

We are the owner of the Johnson Camp property and the owner or holder of the claims. We are allowed to mine, develop and explore the Johnson Camp property, subject to the required operating permits and approvals, and in compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and ordinances. We believe that all of our claims are in good standing.

Our patented mining claims give us title to the patented lands and no further assessment work must be done; however, taxes must be paid. We have full mineral rights and surface rights on the patented lands. Unpatented mining claims give us the exclusive right to possess the ground (surface rights) covered by the claim, as well as the right to develop and exploit valuable minerals contained within the claim, so long as the claim is properly located and validly maintained. (See Johnson Camp Property United States Mining and Environmental Laws Arizona State Mining Laws). Unpatented mining claims however, may be challenged by third parties and the United States government. (See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company).

Figure 2: Johnson Camp Land Status Map

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the Johnson Camp property is via Interstate Highway 10 and by gravel road. Due to its location just one mile north of Interstate Highway 10, the Johnson Camp property provides excellent access for transportation and delivery of bulk supplies and shipment of copper cathodes. The close proximity of the Johnson Camp to the Union Pacific Railway mainline through Dragoon, Arizona gives us the option of shipping cathode direct to customers by truck or rail.

The Johnson Camp Mine is located on the eastern slope of the Little Dragoon Mountains. The average elevation of the property is approximately 5,000 feet above sea level. The climate of the region is arid, with hot summers and cool winters. Freezing is rare at the site. Historically, the Johnson Camp Mine was operated throughout the year with only limited weather interruptions.

Vegetation on the property is typical of the upper Sonoran Desert and includes bunchgrasses and cacti. Higher elevations support live oak and juniper, with dense stands of pinyon pine common on north-facing slopes.

The existing facilities include the SX-EW processing plant, an administrative and engineering office and warehouse, laboratory, truck shop, core storage building, plant mechanical shop, and various used vehicles, pumps and other equipment. In addition, we own a large gyratory crusher which is being installed at Johnson Camp. We have also commenced installation of two secondary stage crushers and an overland conveyor system.

The SX-EW processing plant is comprised of a solvent extraction plant, an electrowinning tank house, a tank farm and four solution storage ponds. The solvent extraction plant consists of four extraction mixer-settlers operated in parallel and two strip mixer-settlers, and has a capacity of 4,000 gallons per minute. The electrowinning tank house consists of 74 electrowinning cells with a full complement of cathodes, and has a 20,000,000 pound-per-year capacity. The tank farm, located in front of the tank house, is used for intermediate storage of electrolyte. The four solution storage ponds have a total capacity of approximately 8,000,000 gallons.

The Johnson Camp Mine facilities and equipment were placed into care and maintenance in 2003. The existing SX-EW plant is being rehabilitated to meet our production goals. The rehabilitated SX-EW plant is of conventional design, and we have used as much of the existing equipment as possible.

In addition to the real property included in the Johnson Camp property, there are several access rights of way and three water wells which are located on the Johnson Camp property. We also have an agreement with a local rancher that allows us access to a fourth water well in which we hold water rights, located on private land just to the east of the Johnson Camp property. (See Johnson Camp Property Status of Permits - Summary). Production water for the Johnson Camp property is currently supplied from two of the three wells located on the Johnson Camp property and from the well located on the private land. We currently do not use the third well located on the Johnson Camp property. Additional water will be required to expand the leaching operation and for this reason we anticipate that it will be necessary to drill another well on our land near the Section 19 well. In addition, although three of the four wells have been upgraded since 1999, additional upgrades may have to be undertaken.

Commercial electrical power and telephone lines remain in place and operational at the Johnson Camp property. The Johnson Camp property receives electrical power from Sulphur Springs Valley Electric Cooperative (SSVEC). We will need to negotiate a new long term power contract with SSVEC as we currently have a general industrial power service rate contract. Power is received at a single substation owned by us, and our substation transformer must be upgraded for the expansion to 25,000,000 pounds of copper per year.

We plan to expand our workforce at the Johnson Camp Mine to approximately 70 employees, and to hire various contractors. As of August 31, 2008, we employed 54 individuals at the Johnson Camp Mine. We intend to utilize contractors under our supervision for mining, drilling and blasting and for hauling the mined material. We will

manage all other activities at the Johnson Camp Mine. We believe that there are sufficient skilled operating, maintenance, and technical personnel available that can be employed for the Johnson Camp Mine. We have hired several key operating and engineering staff.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Johnson Camp property is located along the east fold of the Little Dragoon Mountains in southeastern Arizona. The rocks exposed on the Johnson Camp property range from the pinal schist that is located at the western end of the Johnson Camp property to the escabrosa limestone that is located at the eastern end of the Johnson Camp property, all of which contain some quartz monzonite porphyry. Large disseminated copper deposits occur in several rock formations at the Johnson Camp Mine. In the region of the Burro and Copper Chief open pits, the copper-bearing rocks dip moderately to the northeast and consist of sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by two diabase dikes.

The main copper bearing host rock units at the Johnson Camp Mine are the Abrigo, Bolsa Quartzite, Pioneer Shale, and the Diabase formations. The Diabase formation is positioned at the base of the copper bearing rock units, overlain by the Bolsa Quartzite, and the lower and middle Abrigo formations. In the Burro pit, oxide copper is located primarily on bedding planes as veins and replacements and along various fractures. In the Copper Chief pit, located approximately 1,500 feet to the north of the Burro pit, oxide copper occurs as disseminations in the Diabase formation and along fractures within the Diabase and in the Bolsa Quartzite units. Other bulk-mineable copper exploration targets lie along trend from both the Copper Chief and Burro deposits.

The style of mineralization and the type of alteration recently mapped on the northern lower benches of the Burro pit suggest the possible presence beneath the property of a mineralized porphyry-type deposit. In addition to the alteration evidence, a prominent magnetic low anomaly is present between the Burro pit and Copper Chief deposit supporting the possible presence of a porphyry-type deposit at depth. Porphyry copper deposits are typically very large, low grade and require processing by recovery processes much different than those planned for the Johnson Camp Mine.

The following cross section diagram illustrates the relative positions, and the geologic and mineralized nature of the various formations in the Burro pit.

Figure 3: Burro Pit Area

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The following cross section diagram illustrates the relative positions, and the geologic and mineralized nature of the various formations in the Copper Chief pit.

Figure 4: Copper Chief Deposit

Reserves

Reserves are part of a mineral deposit which can be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination.

According to Industry Guide 7 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, proven reserves are reserves for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes, grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling, and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established. Probable reserves are defined as reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven (measured) reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven (measured) reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

Methodology

The proven and probable reserves reflect variations in the copper content and structural impacts on the Burro and Copper Chief deposits, and the reserve estimates give effect to these variations. For both proven and probable reserves, only total copper assay values were used, mainly because assay values measured in total copper were

available for both the Burro pit and Copper Chief pit, and in part because the soluble copper assay techniques used by Arimetco were not comparable to the soluble copper assay techniques used by Cyprus. (See Johnson Camp Property Historic Copper Production and Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company).

Statistical methodologies were used to classify mineralized material. Such methodologies involved, among other things, interpolation between, and projection beyond, sample points. Sample points consist of variably spaced drill hole intervals throughout a given deposit. The closer that mineralized material is situated to a drill hole composite, the more confidence exists in the accuracy of the estimation of the grades of mineral in that material. A drill hole composite is, generally speaking, an average of the sample assays taken from a 20-foot fixed length portion of the drill hole.

For proven reserves in the Burro deposit, a minimum of one drill hole composite within 160 feet is required. For probable reserves in the Burro deposit, a minimum of one drill hole composite within a range of 161 to 260 feet is required. For the Copper Chief deposit, the classification criteria for proven and probable reserves vary depending on rock type. For proven reserves a minimum of one drill hole composite within a distance ranging from 0 to between 88 to 150 feet is required, depending on rock type. For probable reserves a minimum of one drill hole composite within a range of between 89 to 245 feet is required, depending on rock type.

In preparing estimates of proven and probable reserves for the Johnson Camp property, Bikerman Engineering and Technology Associates, Inc. used the geologic resource model and resource estimates prepared by The Winters Company as reported in their feasibility study called Nord Copper Corporation Feasibility Study, Johnson Camp Copper Project, Cochise County, Arizona , dated March 2000. The Winters Company no longer exists, and was independent to Nord at the time the resource estimates were made. Bikerman Engineering and Technology Associates Inc. reviewed the resource model and estimates as prepared by The Winters Company, and have concluded that they are compliant with the Securities and Exchange Commission Guide 7 and Canadian National Instrument NI 43-101, and are reasonable to form the basis of Bikerman Engineering and Technology Associates, Inc.'s September 2007 feasibility study and technical report.

A summary of the Johnson Camp proven and probable reserves are presented in the table below.

Johnson Camp Mine						
<u>Summary of Proven and Probable Reserves</u>						
	Class	Total Ore Tons (000)	% Total Cu	Waste Tons (000)	Total Tons (000)	Strip Ratio Waste/Ore
Burro Pit	Proven	30,936	0.369			
	Probable	13,111	0.345			
Total Burro Pit		44,047	0.362	22,531	66,578	0.51
Copper Chief Pit	Proven	24,041	0.298			
	Probable	5,299	0.284			
Total Copper Chief Pit		29,340	0.291	26,225	55,565	0.89
Total	Proven	54,977	0.338			
	Probable	18,410	0.327			
Total		73,387	0.335	48,756	122,143	0.66

Notes:

- The ore reserves were estimated in accordance with Industry Guide 7 of the Securities and Exchange Commission (sometimes referred to in this prospectus as the SEC) and CIM Guidelines.

- The reserves as stated are an estimate of what can be economically and legally recovered from the mine and as such incorporate losses for dilution and mining recovery. In the opinion of Bikerman Engineering and Technology Associates Inc., the reserves are reasonable based on the economics used.
- The actual tonnage and grade of reserves are generally expected to be within 90-95% of the estimate for proven reserves, and 70-80% for probable reserves.

- Reserves are based on a copper price of \$1.50/lb and on total copper assays. Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates used a copper price of \$1.50/lb despite significantly higher recent copper prices, to ensure a conservative pit design and long term feasibility of the Johnson Camp Mine.
- Reserves are based on operating costs estimated as of the second quarter of 2007.
- The cutoff grade is the deemed grade of mineralization, established by reference to economic factors, above which material is included in mineral resource or reserve calculations and below which the material is considered waste. The cutoff grade may be either: (a) an external cutoff grade, which refers to the grade of mineralization used to control the external or design limits of an open pit based upon the expected economic parameters of the operation; or (b) an internal cutoff grade, which refers to the minimum grade required for blocks of mineralization present within the confines of a deposit to be included in resource or reserve estimates. In order for rock to be above the internal cutoff grade, the net revenue from processing the rock must exceed the sum of all cash operating costs, excluding mining costs. Measured and indicated resource blocks having values that exceed the internal cutoff grade were then classified as proven or probable ore blocks. All inferred resource blocks were treated as waste, regardless of their estimated copper grade.
- One of the reasons that cutoff grade is important is that it determines how the mined ore will be processed. High grade ore defined by Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates as mine blocks that grade at greater than 0.15% recoverable total copper will be crushed. Low grade ore defined by Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates as mine blocks that grade between 0.065% and 0.15% recoverable total copper will be truck-dumped directly on the existing leach pads. (See Johnson Camp Property - Processing).
- The following cutoff grades were used for the reserve estimates summarized in the foregoing table:

COPPER = \$1.50 /lb	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL
	CUTOFF GRADES	CUTOFF GRADES
	Burro Pit	Burro Pit
Rock Type	% Total Cu	% Total Cu
Upper Abrigo	0.065	0.146
Middle Abrigo	0.065	0.146
Lower Abrigo	0.065	0.146
Bolsa Quartzite	0.067	0.151
Upper Diabase	0.063	0.142
Upper Pioneer Shale	0.067	0.151
Lower Diabase	0.063	0.142
Lower Pioneer Shale	0.067	0.151

COPPER = \$1.50 /lb	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL
	CUTOFF GRADES	CUTOFF GRADES
	Copper Chief Pit	Copper Chief Pit
Rock Type	% Total Cu	% Total Cu
Upper Abrigo	0.065	0.146
Middle Abrigo	0.065	0.146
Lower Abrigo	0.065	0.146
Bolsa Quartzite	0.067	0.151
Upper Diabase	0.069	0.155
Upper Pioneer Shale	0.067	0.151
Lower Diabase	0.069	0.155
Lower Pioneer Shale	0.067	0.151

Bikerman Engineering and Technology Associates, Inc.'s September 2007 feasibility study and technical report was filed electronically with the Securities Commissions of British Columbia and Ontario on November 13, 2007, on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (commonly, known as SEDAR), and is publicly available on the Internet at www.sedar.com, under our company's profile.

Use of Total Copper Assays

For the reasons discussed below, our estimate of ore reserves at the Johnson Camp Mine is based on total copper assays and recoveries rather than soluble copper assays and recoveries.

Total copper values were available for both the Copper Chief and Burro deposits. However, only 39 percent of the Copper Chief assay intervals also had acid soluble copper values, and the available data on acid soluble copper was incomplete for all samples. In addition, the database of acid soluble copper values for the Burro deposit reflects two different analytical techniques: (a) a conventional acid soluble method used by Cyprus for 94 of the holes included in the drill hole database; and (b) a more aggressive methodology used by Arimetco for the other 48 drill holes included in the database for the purpose of estimating the ultimate recoveries that may be experienced in the heaps at the Johnson Camp Mine. In summary, total copper assays were the only common denominator for all drill hole assays included in the drill hole database. As a result, only a total copper grade resource model was constructed for both deposits.

Estimation of total copper recovery for each ore type involved:

- examination of Cyprus drill hole data that contained both acid soluble assays and total copper assays, with the view to determining a correlation (expressed as a percentage) between such acid soluble assays and total copper values for each ore type; and
- application of the correlation to the acid soluble copper recovery determined for the particular ore type based on column tests and certain other parameters. Four column tests were used to estimate recoveries, one for each of the following major rock types at the Johnson Camp Mine: Abrigo, Bolsa Quartzite, Pioneer Shale, and the Diabase formations. (See Johnson Camp Property Geological Setting and Mineralization).

Thus, expressed as a formula: $[(A \div B) \times C] = D$

Where:

A is the acid soluble assay;

B is total copper assay;

C is the acid soluble recovery for an ore type; and

D is the total copper recovery for that ore type.

A reserve estimate based on total copper is an indirect measurement of the amount of copper that is metallurgically available for recovery. Accordingly, there is a risk that we may have over-estimated the amount of recoverable copper. (See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company).

Historic Copper Production

From 1975 to 1986, Cyprus mined approximately 15,000,000 tons of ore grading approximately 0.6 percent total copper from the Burro pit. In addition, approximately 12,000,000 tons of waste rock was produced. All ore placed on the heaps was run-of-mine (that is, not crushed). In total, approximately 107,000,000 pounds of cathode copper were produced by SX-EW methods.

Cyprus used a variety of analytical techniques to determine acid soluble copper grades during its operation of the Johnson Camp property and the copper grades for ore placed for leach were reported as acid soluble copper. Recovery of copper by Cyprus totaled 80 percent of the acid soluble copper grade placed on the leach pads. After the closure, Cyprus dismantled the SX-EW plant and moved the plant to another mine. Cyprus continued to maintain ownership of the Johnson Camp property until 1989, when it sold its holdings in the district to Arimetco.

In mid-1990, Arimetco constructed a new SX-EW plant on the Johnson Camp property, and rehabilitated the leach systems on the existing Cyprus pads and the collection, raffinate, and plant feed ponds. Arimetco resumed mining in the Burro pit in 1991, and made further improvements to the facility between 1993 and 1996. Arimetco began limited open pit mining from the Copper Chief deposit in 1996, and continued mining in both the Burro and Copper Chief deposits until 1997 when production was terminated. Ore placed on the heaps from 1991 through 1995 was run-of-mine (not crushed).

In 1996, based on metallurgical testing it conducted, Arimetco added a crushing plant to reduce the particle size of ore placed on the heaps in an effort to improve recoveries. The metallurgical test work indicated improved recoveries from crushed ore. (See Johnson Camp Property Johnson Camp Property - Metallurgical Test Work). We believe that the initial results from leaching of crushed ore placed on a new liner system installed by Arimetco were an increase in leach solution copper grade and an improvement in recoveries to the point where they matched the metallurgical test work performed on certain ore at a similar crush size. However, crushed ore represented less than 25 percent of the total ore that Arimetco had under leach. In its technical report, Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates concluded that these operating results, along with the column leach test results, clearly support the need to crush the ore to obtain reasonable recoveries under heap leach conditions.

Production by Arimetco between 1991 and 1997 for the Burro and Copper Chief pits totaled approximately 16,000,000 tons of ore grading approximately 0.35 percent total copper and 12,000,000 tons of waste, primarily from the Burro pit, producing approximately 50,000,000 pounds of cathode copper. Arimetco achieved recoveries of approximately 43 percent of the total copper grade from mostly uncrushed ore placed on the heaps. Arimetco ceased mining operations in mid-1997.

The soluble copper assay techniques used by Arimetco for ore grade estimation are not directly comparable to the soluble copper assay techniques used by Cyprus. Arimetco recoveries were calculated based on total copper assays. The use of two different assay techniques by Cyprus and Arimetco could have led to inconsistencies in or the skewing of the data underlying our estimates, thereby increasing the risk of an overestimation of ore reserves at Johnson Camp Mine. (See Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Company).

The Johnson Camp Mine is not currently a producing mine. Historical data is presented for general information and is not indicative of existing grades or expected production. Reports on past production vary. The past production from pits on the Johnson Camp Mine, as reported by Cyprus and Arimetco, is tabulated below:

Historic Copper Production Statistics

Cyprus

Year	Tons Ore to Pad ⁽¹⁾	Soluble Copper Grade %	Contained Soluble Copper	Lbs. Copper Shipped
1975	2,132,260	0.496	21,152,019	6,143,024
1976	1,821,476	0.357	13,005,339	10,059,807
1977	1,563,030	0.399	12,472,979	10,327,424
1978	1,202,500	0.426	10,245,300	10,205,142
1979	1,588,400	0.522	16,582,896	10,032,003
1980	1,499,600	0.411	12,326,712	10,320,407
1981	1,551,500	0.470	14,584,100	10,693,485
1982	1,894,700	0.322	12,201,868	9,702,272
1983	1,962,600	0.504	19,783,008	9,717,616
1984	52,100	0.713	742,946	8,803,361
1985	0	0	0	6,200,836
1986	0	0	0	4,854,796
Total	15,268,166	0.436	133,097,167	107,060,173

(1) Ore production run-of-mine (not crushed).

Arimetco

Year	Tons Ore to Pad	Total Copper Grade %	Contained Total Copper	Lbs. Copper Shipped
1991 ⁽¹⁾	750,100	0.340	5,100,680	5,549,725

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Year	Tons Ore to Pad	Total Copper Grade %	Contained Total Copper	Lbs. Copper Shipped
1992 ⁽¹⁾	2,516,320	0.480	24,156,672	8,156,435
1993 ⁽¹⁾	3,259,320	0.340	22,163,376	7,386,504
1994 ⁽¹⁾	2,719,690	0.290	15,774,202	5,618,012
1995 ⁽¹⁾	2,995,592	0.290	17,374,434	6,345,518
1996 ⁽²⁾	3,084,254	0.350	21,589,778	9,921,576
1997 ⁽²⁾	1,254,971	0.370	9,286,785	4,747,995
1998	0	0	0	2,181,304
Total	16,580,247	0.348	115,445,927	49,907,069

- (1) Ore production run-of-mine (not crushed).
(2) Less than twenty-five percent of ore under leach was crushed to a nominal size of 3 inches.

The following table contains a breakdown of the actual copper cathode production for Johnson Camp Mine since we have owned the Johnson Camp property (the production was accomplished by our then subsidiary, Nord Copper Company):

Year	<u>Nord</u> Lbs. Copper Shipped ⁽¹⁾
1999	672,004
2000	1,632,245
2001	1,133,914
2002	495,494
2003	556,388
Total	4,490,045

- (1) All copper production derived from existing heaps by residual leaching. There was no new ore mined and placed on the heaps during 1999-2003.

The following table shows the total pounds of copper shipped from the Johnson Camp Mine:

Total Pounds Copper Shipped	
Cyprus	107,060,173
Arimetco	49,907,069
Nord	4,490,045
Total	161,457,287

Drilling

The initial drill hole database for the Johnson Camp Mine consists of a total of 293 drill holes totaling 90,418 feet. Of these, 142 drill holes are contained in the Burro pit area and 151 drill holes are contained within the Copper Chief pit area. This database includes 12 confirmation diamond drill holes in the Burro and Copper Chief pit areas totaling 5,793 feet that were completed by Summo in 1998.

From October 1999 to January 2000 we conducted four exploration drilling programs using reverse circulation drilling in areas of the Johnson Camp property other than the Burro and Copper Chief deposit areas. Forty-three holes were drilled in the North area (above the Copper Chief), 17 holes were drilled in the Keystone area about one-half mile south of the Burro pit, a deep hole was drilled in the area between the Burro pit and the Copper Chief pit, and three condemnation holes were drilled in the area of our planned future leach pad and plant. Although certain drill results

achieved in these four exploration drilling programs were encouraging, we found no copper mineralization that could be classified as reserves as a result of these programs.

We commenced further exploratory drilling on the Johnson Camp property in mid-July 2007. We have completed the first phase of preliminary exploratory drilling around the periphery of the existing boundaries of the Burro and

Copper Chief pits which indicate the continuation of mineralization from the current south edge of the Burro Pit approximately 1000 feet further to the south and to the northwest and southeast of the of the pit boundaries of the Copper Chief Pit.

Projected Copper Production from Existing Leach Pads

In 1999 we conducted a limited drilling program to evaluate actual copper content of the existing heaps. The drilling program was conducted to provide an estimate of the copper values in the heaps, but cannot be considered a definitive measure of copper in the heaps. Based on estimated heap tonnages, there are approximately 75,000,000 pounds of acid soluble copper remaining in the heaps, of which 11,300,000 pounds are projected to be produced over the initial six years of the project. The following chart contains the actual copper cathode production for Johnson Camp Mine during the years indicated:

Year	Production
2000	1,632,245 lbs
2001	1,133,914 lbs
2002	495,494 lbs
2003	556,388 lbs
Total	3,818,041 lbs

The above production was achieved by our company with a significant portion of the heap area not under leach and little or no sulphuric acid makeup to the available leach solution.

Using the time that each dump had been under leach, the estimated feed grade, the estimated recovery to date, and the limit of 80 percent maximum total copper recovery, a shrinking core leaching model was used to predict ongoing copper production as leaching of the existing, old dumps continues. The results of this modeling effort project that the residual copper production from the old heaps is as follows:

Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Lbs Copper (1,000)	2,275	2,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600

Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates has concluded that the shrinking core model projection provides a reasonable estimate of future production from the existing dumps at the Johnson Camp Mine.

Resource Model

In the opinion of Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates, the resource model and estimates used as the basis for the feasibility study contained in its technical report are appropriate and reasonable, and are in accordance with SEC Industry Guide 7 and CIM Guidelines.

The information required to construct and validate the resource model was initially provided by Summo in 1998 and 1999. The information including an electronic drill hole database that Summo had obtained from Arimetco, rock density data and various historical production data, along with supplemental information that facilitated the estimation of soluble copper values. The information also included copper assay values from the twelve confirmation drill holes that Summo drilled in the Copper Chief and Burro deposits as part of its due diligence efforts. (See Johnson Camp Property - Drilling). This data was compared to earlier adjacent drill hole results, and to validate locally the block model copper grade estimate.

In comparing the block model resource estimates to historic production at the Johnson Camp property, we note that the block model produced results that were comparable to historic mined tonnage and grade factors in areas of past mining. This close comparison suggests that the resource model is reasonable in the area of past mining.

Copper grade reconciliation proved to be more difficult to analyze since the reported Cyprus and Arimetco copper grades were stated in different units (acid soluble copper and total copper, respectively). However, it is possible to calculate total copper grade for the Cyprus mine production, and it can be observed that there is close agreement between the two data sets.

Data Verification

In May, 2006, we contracted an independent consulting firm to do a detailed review of the data verification procedures at the Johnson Camp Mine. Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates considered this review of data verification in the technical report and feasibility study and agreed with its conclusions.

Four different major categories or levels of data verification have been completed at Johnson Camp Mine by Cyprus Copper, Arimetco, Summo, and others in evaluating the geological, drill hole, and assay database. Each major category or level of data verification provides a measure of confidence in the database. Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates has concluded that taken in aggregate, all four categories provide corroboration and thus a higher degree of confidence in the data. The categories include: individual inter-company verifications; intra-company verifications; third party reviews; and reconciliations.

Inter-Company Verifications

Cyprus conducted drilling and assaying with both internal and external check assay procedures for data verification. Cyprus had samples assayed at more than one external lab for both total copper and acid-soluble copper. Those external labs were reputable commercial analytical labs commonly employed by the mining and exploration industry at the time. A quality assurance quality control, or QA/QC, procedure was also in place whereby Cyprus composited sample pulps and re-submitted the composite for assay as a comparison with the average of individual assays. In addition, Cyprus did bottle roll tests on core samples to provide an additional analysis for comparison. Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates has concluded that, while these procedures were not done for every hole and every sample, they were done in sufficient amount to detect either errors in the analytical process or high variability in assays as a result of the geology and no significant or consistent variances were noted.

The majority of the drill holes in the resource database are core holes drilled by Cyprus. Arimetco drilled with core and by reverse circulation methods. Although Arimetco did not have the same quantity of internal or external check assays as Cyprus, Arimetco made extensive use of an independent, reputable commercial lab that is still in business today. In addition, Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates has concluded that the Arimetco basic data, drill logs and assays sheets were done in sufficient quality typical of industry activity at the time (1990 s).

In summary, Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates has concluded that both Cyprus and Arimetco conducted standard documented copper analyses in-house and with external labs, had some degree of QA/QC procedures in place and detected no significant problems with repeatability or accuracy of copper assays.

Intra-Company Verifications

The Johnson Camp Mine was operated by Cyprus and Arimetco and evaluated by Summo prior to our company s ownership of the Johnson Camp property. Arimetco conducted drilling and assaying that confirmed the work of Cyprus, and Summo conducted mapping, drilling and assaying that confirmed the work of Cyprus and Arimetco. Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates has concluded that it is a very compelling verification procedure when a second and third company does confirmation drilling and assaying, with different drilling techniques and analytical labs, and the data is correlative.

Summo drilled four holes in the Burro pit and nine in the Copper Chief pit as reverse circulation drill holes. Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates examined the assay sheets and drill hole logs for a randomly selected Summo

drill hole in the Burro pit and for adjacent drill holes by Cyprus and determined that the assay values in all three holes had the same general range of copper values, in the same lithological units, and while not intended as true twin-holes, each drill hole generally verifies the others.

Third Party Reviews

Various third party independent reviews have been conducted on the Johnson Camp property. For example, in 1999, Summo commissioned an engineering firm to complete a feasibility study for the Johnson Camp property. In 2000 we commissioned an engineering firm to complete a feasibility study and in 2005 we requested an updated feasibility study and technical report for the Johnson Camp property. In the opinion of Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates, these firms are known as reputable consulting/engineering companies providing audits, resource/reserve estimations and feasibility level evaluations to the mining industry. Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates has reviewed these reports and concluded that there are no serious data verification issues and that these reports are reasonable. Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates found few database errors and omissions and acceptable limits of error.

The Summo commissioned feasibility study examined the drill hole database, geology, assays, bulk density measurements, QA/QC procedures and completed various block model-to-drill hole comparisons, and reconciliations of the model with historical productions. The Summo commissioned feasibility study verified the block model grades of their resource estimate against the Arimetco drill hole database. Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates has reviewed the Summo commissioned feasibility study and concluded that this work verifies that the constructed resource block model, is representative of the data base and that the examination by the engineering company and the prior operators verifies the database.

Independent sampling of remaining core to compare with historical assays was attempted, however a large portion of the split core from Cyrus drilling is no longer available and assays for samples that have been archived for over 20 years are not a good comparison with the originally fresh core samples. However, Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates has concluded that of the limited number of samples collected, individual sample variances occur, but globally the grades do not differ much.

Reconciliations

As the drill hole database is the foundation of the resource and reserve estimates, Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates has concluded that the most significant verification of the drill hole database is the comparison of its derived block model with the production of mined material. This is accomplished by a reconciliation of the drill hole determined block model tonnage and grade against the blast-hole determined tonnage and grade. The results of reconciliations indicate the model generally replicated or slightly underestimated grade for similar tonnages.

The feasibility study commissioned by Summo compared total historical production with the block model and found both tonnage and grade to be within 0.8% of the combined Cyprus and Arimetco production. Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates has concluded that this is a close correlation between the historical production and the database-derived block model.

Additional Third Party Review

A third party consulting firm observed, and Bikerma Engineering & Technology Associates concurred, that the basic information upon which verification relies is available for the Johnson Camp Property, including: pre-mine and post-mine mapping; drill hole geological logs; copies of daily drill reports; drill core sampling procedures (Cyprus); original or copies of original assay certificates from commercial analytical labs and the Cyprus Johnson Camp Mine lab; documented sample preparation and analytical procedures; standard analytical procedures used by laboratories, several vintages of geological maps, rock density procedures by an independent laboratory; blast hole pattern assay maps; production records as truck counts to leach dumps; actual production records (from blast holes) versus forecast production (from the deposit model); pre-feasibility and feasibility reports; current availability of geological personnel who actually performed some of the work; and a limited library of core samples and sample pulps.

In 2006 we commissioned a third party consultant to review the applicability of the drill hole data base. Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates reviewed the verification work done by the consultant and concurs with the

conclusions of the consultant. In April 2006, the consultant visited the Johnson Camp Mine and prepared a spreadsheet summary listing all available drill hole data. The consultant tabulated the rotary, reverse circulation and core drilling done on the Burro and Copper Chief deposits.

In May 2006, the consultant visited our company's offices in Tucson, Arizona for the purpose of completing an exhaustive audit of the Copper Chief and Burro Pit deposit electronic database. The consultant verified geologic drillhole logs for the model and verified assay certificates to the electronic database. Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates considers the results of the verification to be quite positive. For example, the consultant checked, and confirmed approximately 40% of the Copper Chief electronic database and found two typographical errors, and he checked approximately 20% of the Burro Pit electronic data base and found one omission.

With the exception of two shallow drilling programs by Cyprus and Arimetco all the assay certificates for all the data in the electronic database have been located. Additionally, geologic logs for over 95% of the drilling completed in the resource areas have been located and were reviewed by Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates.

In summary, all four levels of data verification have shown only minor database errors. Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates have concluded that the minor database errors are within acceptable levels and have no reason to believe that the Johnson Camp resource database does not accurately reflect the drill logs.

Metallurgical Test Work

Metallurgical testing was completed in two programs. The first was authorized by Arimetco in May 1995 and was completed at an independent laboratory. The two ore samples that were subjected to testing were collected at the Johnson Camp Mine by Arimetco personnel and consisted of, respectively, approximately 2,000 pounds of run-of-mine schist/shale ore and 8,500 pounds of run-of-mine diabase ore. Seven column tests were used to evaluate the influence of crush size on copper extraction and each ore was tested at a nominal crush size of three inches and a nominal crush size of one inch. The results of the tests showed that when leached for 60 days, crushing the ore significantly increased the copper extraction for both sizes of crushed ore. The ore was still leaching copper when the test program was stopped at 60 days.

The second test program was authorized by Summo in August 1998 and was completed at another independent laboratory. Summo personnel collected the bulk ore samples from the Burro and Copper Chief pits. The locations of the bulk samples were based on preliminary channel sampling. The rock types chosen for sampling from the Burro pit included Lower Abrigo Formation, Bolsa Quartzite and two types of diabase ore. Only a bulk sample of oxidized diabase was obtainable to represent the Copper Chief ore, but a study of polished mineralogical sections prepared from core and/or reverse circulation drill cuttings indicated that the diabase samples taken from the Burro pit were representative of the diabase material contained in the Copper Chief deposit.

Copper mineralogy varies within the deposits. In the Burro Pit, approximately 76% of the total estimated ore reserve tonnage is located above a depth of 4,560 feet in a zone dominated by the copper oxide minerals chrysocolla and malachite. Some native copper has been observed disseminated throughout this range. In addition to copper oxide mineralization, copper sulfide mineralization is evident below an elevation of 4,600 feet in a mixed zone. Sulfide minerals, which typically convert to oxides on exposure to oxygen, are not as amenable to heap leach copper recovery techniques as oxides. Accordingly, we believe that approximately 24% of the ore reserve in the Burro Pit could exhibit reduced copper recovery due to the presence of copper sulfide mineralization.

In the Copper Chief Pit, the oxide copper mineralization is similar to that of the Burro Pit. The entire Copper Chief Pit ore reserve is located above the 4,560 elevation in the zone dominated by the copper oxide minerals chrysocolla and malachite. We do not expect that the recovery of copper from this deposit will be materially affected by sulfide mineralization.

In summary, for the total project, approximately 85% of the ore reserves are located above the 4,560 elevation in the zone dominated by the copper oxide minerals chrysocolla and malachite. Approximately 15% of the total ore reserves could exhibit reduced copper recovery due to the presence of copper sulfide mineralization.

The bulk samples for the Summo metallurgical testing were taken from several areas of the Burro and Copper Chief Pits, with all sample locations above the 4,560 foot elevation in the zone dominated by the copper oxide minerals chrysocolla and malachite. The assay results for the Abrigo formation sample taken from an elevation of 4,620 feet, however, indicated a sulfide content of 4.49% . This suggests that the leaching of copper from ore mined at this elevation may be less than optimal.

The Summo test work initially consisted of five columns, each containing 135 kilograms (approximately 298 pounds) of ore, taken from five ore samples of approximately 1,000 pounds each. Some problems were encountered with the first five columns, however, so an additional six columns were prepared and tested. All column tests were conducted at a nominal crush size of one inch based on the results from the Arimetco program, except one which was done at a nominal crush size of ½ inch.

The forecasted recoveries of copper that were reviewed by Bikeran Engineering & Technology Associates in preparing their technical report are based on the column tests and are dependent on the crushing of the ore to a nominal size of one inch. The Arimetco test program indicated the importance of this parameter. Cyprus operated the Johnson Camp Mine for a run-of-mine operation whereby non-crushed ore was placed on the leach pads. Arimetco also ran the Johnson Camp Mine as a run-of-mine operation until late 1995 at which time it began crushing the ore to approximately 3 inches. Our current copper recovery estimates provide for extracting 74 to 81 percent of the total copper content of the ore mined, depending on ore type and with crushing to a nominal size of one inch.

According to Cyprus records, it achieved copper extraction of up to 80 percent of the acid soluble copper from uncrushed, run-of-mine material. However, the Arimetco operation, which leached new run-of-mine ore, old Cyprus run-of-mine ore, and 4,300,000 tons of ore reported to have been crushed to a nominal size of three inches, achieved copper recovery (from 1991 through 1998) of 43 percent of total copper. Arimetco s records do not distinguish between copper extracted from old Cyprus material, new run-of-mine ore, and new crushed ore.

In preparing its technical report, Bikeran Engineering & Technology Associates reviewed the metallurgical test work and concurred with the metallurgical recovery estimates. As indicated above, however, the increase in projected copper recovery rates over the historic copper recovery rates is premised on ensuring that the ore is crushed to a nominal size of one inch prior to being placed on the leach pads. This is consistent with Arimetco s initial results from leaching of crushed ore placed on a new liner system namely, an increase in leach solution copper grade and an improvement in recoveries to the point where they matched the metallurgical test work performed on certain ore at a similar crush size.

In summary, our expectations with respect to copper recovery rates significantly exceed historical experience at the Johnson Camp Mine, as we plan to crush the ore to a smaller size with the view to increasing leaching efficiency. We believe that our expectations are reasonable, given our view that Cyprus and Arimetco placed uncrushed or improperly crushed ore on the leach pads, which resulted in differing recovery projections and rates. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to meet these expectations and projections at an operational level. (See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company).

We caution that copper recovery rates for ore anticipated to be mined below the 4,560 foot elevation (approximately 15% of estimated total ore reserves) may be inhibited due to the presence of copper sulfide mineralization. In addition, although the column test on the sample of Abrigo ore which contained 4.49% sulfides exhibited good copper recoveries (as shown in the table below under the subheading Recovery Curves), the leaching of copper from ore mined below this elevation may be less than optimal.

Recovery Curves

A summary of the recovery curve projections for the Copper Chief and Burro deposits is shown below. A recovery curve is essentially the amount of the copper projected to be recovered over time, expressed as a percentage of the

total copper contained in a particular ore type.

The projected recoveries are based on column tests using best industry practices at the time of estimation and extrapolation. Four column tests were used to estimate recoveries, one for each major rock type. (See Johnson Camp Property Geological Setting and Mineralization). However, these projections have been prepared on the assumption, which cannot be assured, that the samples tested are representative of the entire deposit, not only with respect to ore grade and copper mineralogy, but also general leaching characteristics of the ores such as fines or clay content. The reliability of the recovery estimates is also limited by the small sample size that has been used to forecast the overall ore body recovery; the projected final copper recoveries for the deposit are merely extrapolations from the laboratory test program.

Month	Recovery (Cumulative Percent)			
	Rock Type			
	Burro Pit Diabase	Copper Chief Diabase	Shale and Bolsa	Abrigo
1	42.0	33.5	34.5	58.0
2	55.0	45.5	47.0	65.0
3	63.0	53.5	55.0	70.5
4	68.0	59.0	61.0	74.0
5	71.0	61.5	64.5	76.0
6	75.0	65.0	67.5	77.8
7	76.0	66.5	69.0	78.5
8	77.0	68.0	70.0	79.0
9	77.5	69.0	71.5	-
10	78.0	70.0	72.5	-
11	78.5	70.7	73.3	-
12	79.0	71.3	74.0	-
13	79.5	72.0	74.5	-
14	80.0	72.6	75.0	-
15	80.5	73.3	75.5	-
16	81.0	74.0	76.0	-

The projected recovery from run of mine leach ore is assumed to be 50% based on prior operating experience at the Johnson Camp Mine.

Mining

Mining of the Johnson Camp mine is by open-pit methods utilizing mid-size earth moving equipment. Feasible pit shapes, complete with haul-road designs, have been modeled based on: disposition of grade values in the resource model; economic parameters such as copper price, and mining and operating costs; and technical parameters such as pit slopes and copper recovery.

Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates designed the pits based upon the measured and indicated resources in the computerized 3-D block model. Movable pit shapes optimize the extraction of the mineral inventory given the economic and technical parameters delineated by Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates in preparing their technical report. The pit optimization procedures utilized in definition of the final pit design take the following factors and assumptions into consideration:

- a copper price of \$1.50 per pound is used;
- process recovery of contained copper values dependent on rock type;
- mining cost of \$1.51 per ton of ore moved;
- mining cost of \$1.61 per ton of waste moved;
- crushing cost of \$0.64 per ton of ore;
- processing and laboratory cost of \$0.29 per pound of copper produced;

- general and administrative expenses and labor costs of \$0.35 per ton of ore;
- environmental cost of \$0.03 per ton of ore;
- reserves are block diluted;

- overall pit slope of 45 degrees on footwall and 55 degrees on hanging wall;
- minimum pit bottom of 60 feet;
- twenty-foot bench mining heights;
- bench face slope of 63 degrees;
- ultimate haul road grade of no greater than 10%; and
- total haul road width of 80 feet.

A Lerchs-Grossman algorithm was utilized to optimize the pit. This algorithm provided a basic pit shape outline that served as the basis for final pit design. The routine essentially floats an economic cone over all blocks in the 3-D block model to determine what mineralized material can be mined and processed given the economic parameters input.

A two-phase mine design has been developed for the Burro and Copper Chief pits. The starter pits are intended to allow for the mining of higher grade ore during the first three years of mine production.

Processing

Copper production will originate from both an active leach program of newly mined ore and the residual leaching of the existing leach dumps. The newly mined ore will be divided into two sub-categories, dependent on total copper grade. High grade ore defined by Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates as mine blocks that grade at greater than 0.15% recoverable total copper will be crushed. Low grade ore defined by Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates as mine blocks that grade between 0.065% and 0.15% recoverable total copper will be truck-dumped directly on the existing leach pads.

It is expected that both crushed high grade ore and low grade ore will be placed on top of the existing heaps during start-up, although they will be stacked in separate areas of the leach pads. However, prior to placing the new ore on top of the existing heaps, one of the liners on a leach pad will be removed together with the ore atop the liner to ensure the lower ores can be leached. Other items that have changed from the earlier heap leach practice at the Johnson Camp Mine include: agglomeration of the high grade ore with acidified raffinate; placement of the highgrade ore with conveyors; solution application with emitters; solution collection with either rehabilitated or new ponds that meet the requirements of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality; and installation of new pump stations. Bikerman Engineering and Technology Associates has concluded that all of these factors will serve to improve operating efficiencies and performance at the Johnson Camp Mine.

We have commenced scheduling our ore deposition plan, which, upon completion, will define the timing of the construction of new a leach pad (see Solvent Extraction Electrowinning Plant Expansion below, where it is disclosed that the new leach pad will be constructed in year four) and its required size. We plan to stack the low grade ore exclusively on the existing pads, and to stack the majority of the high grade crushed ore on the new leach pad once it has been completed. It is anticipated that the existing leach pads, with the implementation of this stacking regime, will be continuously under leach. Leaching and subsequent rinsing of these existing leach pads will continue until the pregnant leach solution grade becomes too low for profitable processing.

The operating plan for the low grade ore is simply extraction and direct truck haulage from the mine for dumping on the existing leach pads. Recoveries from this low grade ore are projected to be approximately 50%.

The operating plan for the high grade ore includes mining, crushing the ore to minus one-inch, acidulating and drum agglomerating the crushed ore with sulphuric acid, and conveying the acidulated ore through a series of movable conveyors to the leach pads. That ore will be acid cured with a 144-gram-per-liter raffinate solution before conventional leaching commences. The ore will be stacked in 30-foot lifts on both the old heaps and, once it has been completed, the new pad. The new ore will be leached with a combination of low-grade leach solution (intermediate leach solution ILS) and raffinate. The highest grade pregnant leach solution from the new leach pad system will be

pipled to the solvent extraction plant. Raffinate from the solvent extraction plant will be applied to the existing leach dumps and low grade ore for both new and residual copper recovery. Copper will be recovered from the preganant leach solution utilizing the existing solvent extraction circuit and cathode copper will be

produced from the expanded electrowinning circuit using stainless steel blanks. In the past, the electrowinning plant has produced high quality copper (99.999 percent copper). Our planned operation will be at relatively low current densities (22 to 23 amps per square foot), and this should continue to ensure high cathode quality.

Solvent Extraction Electrowinning Plant Expansion

The existing electrowinning plant consists of an older section consisting of 56 cells, each containing 21 cathodes, and a newer section made up of 16 cells, each containing 36 cathodes. Our mine plan calls for the addition of a third set of cells (termed expansion) with 16 cells, as well as the addition of a new automated stripper to strip copper cathodes from the stainless cathodes. Other planned improvements included in the SX-EW modifications are a new cell house crane, a new boiler and associated heat exchanger, a new set of electrolyte filters, a clay filter press, and an upgrade to the transformer. In addition, new pumper-mixers, a crushing system, and a sulphuric acid storage tank, will be installed. These improvements will augment the many modifications that have already been made to the original plant. In addition, a new leach pad, a new combined PLS-intermediate leach solution pond (ILS) and a storm water pond are to be constructed in an area northeast of the existing plant facilities during year four.

Production Schedule

Bikerman Engineering & Technology Associates has developed yearly mine schedules by pit, by ore type, and by total copper grade, and the projected recovery curves for each ore type were applied to the appropriate ore type. (See Johnson Camp Property - Reserves - Recovery Curves). A monthly ore placement and copper recovery was developed from the yearly data by dividing yearly values by twelve. Overall copper production was estimated using monthly tons of ore placed, the ore type, the ore grade, and timed recovery curves. This data was also used to determine leach area available and to calculate required leach solution flow rates and resulting copper concentration of leach solution grades. The production schedule, set out below, assumes that ore placed one month would not be leached until the subsequent month and that copper cathode would not be produced from the resulting leach solution until the third month.

Our proposed operations at the Johnson Camp Mine will derive their economic value from the production and sale of copper. The study projects annual production volumes for the anticipated life of the mine are as follows:

Summary of Projected Production

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Years 6 to 16	Total
Ore mined	tons (000)	3,905	2,619	4,546	5,159	6,358	50,800	73,387
Ore grade	Total Cu (%)	0.379	0.559	0.334	0.292	0.242	0.336	0.335
Contained copper to heaps	lbs (000)	29,560	29,280	30,367	30,129	30,773	341,544	491,693
Annual recovery, ore mined ⁽¹⁾	Total Cu	54%	77%	77%	78%	76%	78%	76%
Cathode Production								
Recoverable copper to heaps	lbs (000)	22,725	22,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	258,817	374,142
Copper from residual leach	lbs (000)	2,275	2,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	11,275
Change in copper inventory	lbs (000)	(6,818)	-	-	-	-	6,818	-
Total	lbs (000)							