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GOOD RESULTS FROM KALKAROO FINAL FEASIBILITY DRILLING

Havilah Resources NL (Havilah – ASX:HAV) has now completed 183 drillholes as part of the Kalkaroo feasibility study drilling and is **pleased to report continued wide economic grade drill intersections from latest assay results** as follows :

Hole No	From	To	Interval m	Cu %	Au g/t	Comments
KKDD222	89	167	78	0.56	1.8	Kalkaroo West quartz breccia
KKDD246	90	176	86	0.64	1.4	Kalkaroo West quartz breccia
KKDD155A	165	229	64	0.51	0.43	Main zone sulphide ore
also	208	233	25			757 ppm Mo
KKDD168	116	189	73	0.85		Main zone oxide/sulphide ore
also	137	189	52		0.57	
also	149	174	25			683 ppm Mo
KKDD170	134	203	69	0.74		Main zone oxide/sulphide ore
KKDD182	120	186	66	0.97		Main zone
also	151	170	19			719 ppm Mo
KKDD186A	172	237	65	0.60	0.48	Main zone sulphide ore

The latest results highlight :

- A further 200 metre extension of mineralisation at Kalkaroo West. **Economic grade mineralisation has now been drilled continuously for over 3 kilometres at Kalkaroo**, which is about the full length of a large international airport runway.
- Economic gold and copper grades in the Main Zone continue to the nominal base of the planned open pit at depths of around 200-240 metres (see results for KKDD155A, 168, 170, 182 and 186A above).
- Many Main Zone drillholes contain intervals of elevated molybdenum mineralization (eg 16m of 1236 ppm Mo in KKDD200). At current molybdenum metal prices (>US\$50/kg), 1000 ppm of molybdenum is valued at over US\$50/ tonne.
- **Kalkaroo West continues to produce wide copper and gold intersections in most drillholes**, in highly broken rocks along a major fault zone. In general, gold values are typically in the 0.7 – 2 g/t range, or roughly 2-4 times higher than in the Main Zone (see results for KKDD222 and 246 above).

The three accompanying cross sections, identified as A-A', B-B' and C-C' on the plan, provide a representative view of the mineralization over the length of the orebody. They show that mineralisation has now been confirmed over at least 200 metres down dip on most drill sections. The plunge of the mineralization is steeper at Kalkaroo West (see cross section C-C') on account of the primary control being a sub-vertical fault zone, versus the shallowly dipping stratabound Main Zone mineralization (see cross sections A-A' and B-B').

All sections typically show an enriched oxidized upper part of the orebody (green) lying above the primary sulphide zone (red) that continues beyond the depth of current drilling. The oxidized ore contains dominantly native copper, chalcocite (a rich form of copper sulphide) and free gold and

will be the target of initial mining activity because of the relative simplicity of processing and its shallower depth.

The resource delineation drilling for the feasibility study is now largely complete and work has commenced on an updated JORC resource model, which will be progressively refined as additional assay results come to hand over the next few months. With ongoing support from its partner, Glencore International, Havilah remains on track to complete the Kalkaroo feasibility study by the end 2008.

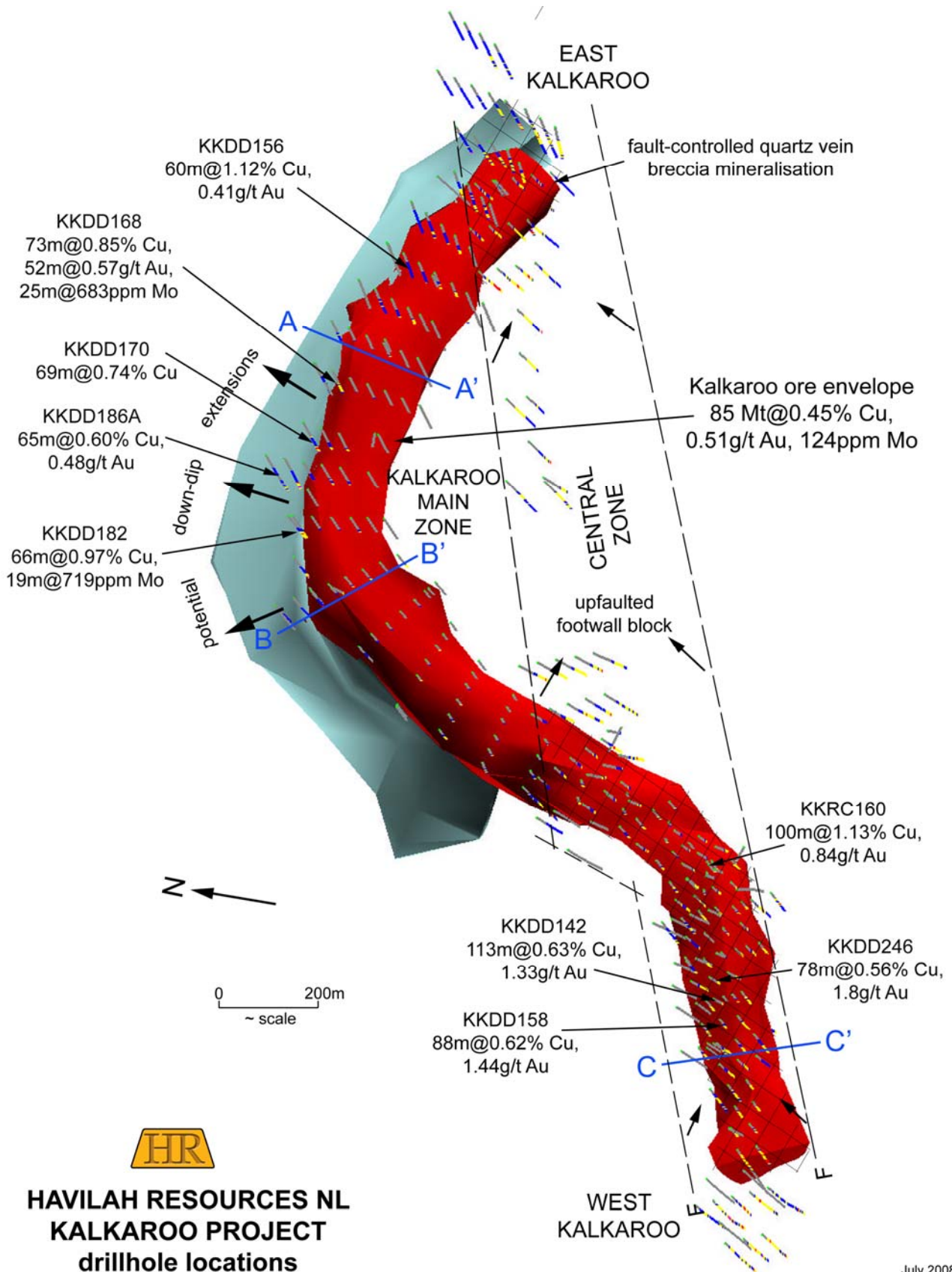
Commenting on progress, Havilah Chairman, Dr Bob Johnson, said that he was particularly encouraged by the good continuity of economic grade mineralization at depth and by the significantly higher gold grades encountered at Kalkaroo West, which was shaping up as a major fault-hosted gold deposit in its own right.

“What we have drilled over the past few months will add appreciably to the overall Kalkaroo metal inventory. This is extremely positive for our Copper Strategy, **as Havilah moves towards producing 55,000 tonnes of copper and 100,000 ounces of gold per annum over the next three years.**” he said.

Dr K R Johnson
CHAIRMAN

The information in this report has been prepared by Dr Bob Johnson who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Dr Chris Giles who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Drs Johnson and Giles are employed by the Company on consulting contracts. They have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code 2004. Drs Johnson and Giles consent to the release of the information compiled in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Enquiries should be directed to Dr Bob Johnson, Chairman, on (08) 83389292



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