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SHAREHOLDER UPDATE

Dear Namex and OT Shareholders,

I believe that you will find the following article, "Battle for the Basin", to be of considerable interest.

The Basin is the Sudbury Mining Camp, one of the most exciting and the largest mining camp in the world. Your company holds over 14,000 acres of strategically located mineral properties with proven mineralization in this camp.

(1) Post Creek: nickel, PGM's (platinum group metals), copper, gold and zinc.

(2) Golden Pine: high grade gold, copper, nickel and PGM's

(3) Woods Creek: nickel, copper and PGM's

The article gives a brief history of the camp and emphasizes its importance as the world's largest nickel producer.

Two of Namex's three properties abut major discoveries made since Namex acquired them in 2003:

1) Namex's Post Creek property abuts FNX Mining's Podensky North high grade nickel, copper, PGM's and gold discovery that Namex has proven extends across its property. Namex is in final preparation for a diamond drill program on the FNX discovery extension.

2) Namex's Woods Creek property abuts Ursa Major's property on which drilling is taking place to establish additional economically minable reserves of nickel, copper and PGM's. Namex's preliminary diamond drill assay results confirm the direction/trend of Ursa's discovery onto Woods Creek where assay grades came in higher than those with which Ursa is beginning production.

All three of Namex's projects are surrounded by active exploration and drilling programs.

The O.T. Mining Corporation is Namex's largest shareholder.

Please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

James W. Hess

Disclaimer: This news release contains certain "Forward-Looking Statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Battle for the Basin

National Post Saturday, July 22, 2006
Page: FP3 Section: Financial Post
Byline: Drew Hasselback
Source: Financial Post

The silent partner in the heated battle for control of the Canadian metals business is not a person or a company, but rather a place. It's Ontario's Sudbury Basin, one of the world's richest collections of minerals.

Some estimates peg the current value of the nickel, copper and platinum contained within the Basin at more than US\$600-billion. It's no wonder the Basin is the centrepiece in the battle for financial control of the Canadian base-metals industry.

"This is the largest mining camp in the world," said geologist Bruce Jago, vice-president with mining junior Wallbridge Mining Co. Ltd.

Takeover targets Inco Ltd. and Falconbridge Ltd. are both headquartered in Toronto. Both have assets around the world. But it is the attractive economics of the Sudbury Basin that are driving bidding wars for Falconbridge and Inco. The market value of Falconbridge has soared 160% from a year ago, while Inco has appreciated 45%.

The nickel business came to Sudbury with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Although rocks containing nickel had been discovered at Sudbury in 1853, no one paid much attention to the mineral deposit's potential until the early 1880s.

While clearing some land to make way for the railway, a man named Tom Flanagan discovered the "Gossen," a mineral-rich deposit that would give rise to one of Sudbury's first nickel operations, the Murray Mine. More than 15 million tonnes of nickel have been produced in the Basin since that first mine entered production. Over the past century, the Basin has generated an estimated US\$250-billion worth of minerals, employment and services.

There's more to come, with published estimates predicting the Basin should be producing nickel for at least 25 more years. That doesn't include the exploration work by such junior mining companies as Wallbridge, which aims to locate minerals in several portions of the Basin overlooked by the major producers.

"It's 65 kilometres end to end and about 35 kilometres wide," Mr. Jago said. "There are deposits sprinkled around the entire margin."

Sudbury owes its good fortune to one of the most catastrophic events in the natural history of the planet. About 1.85 billion years ago, an asteroid 10 kilometres in diameter smashed into the Earth.

Even before the impact, the region around modern-day Sudbury was already peppered with tiny deposits of nickel, copper and platinum. The impact changed things, slicing a gash in the Earth 10 kilometres deep. The intense heat and energy released during the explosion set in motion a natural process that took a dispersed mix of tiny mineral deposits and concentrated them into a fixed, easily mineable location.

"The impact was such that it melted all the rock," explained Mia Boiridy, executive director of Dynamic Earth, the mining and geology attraction at Science North in Sudbury. "It was like a soup with the metals as the ingredients. As the soup started to cool off, the ingredients started sinking to the bottom."

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A key ingredient, sulphide ore, helped with the process, said Michael Lesher, a professor of mineral exploration at Laurentian University in Sudbury. Tiny clumps of sulphide formed in the metallic stew as it cooled. The nickel, copper and platinum swirling about in the soup gravitated toward those sulphide clumps.

"The sulphide droplets are collector mechanisms," Mr. Lesher said. "Nickel, copper and platinum group metals prefer the sulphides many, many more times than they prefer normal magma." The presence of the sulphides is immensely important to the Sudbury story.

Nickel is found in two types of ore. One form is in the sulphide ore that is present at Sudbury. The other is called laterite, and it tends to be found in warmer parts of the world.

It took until the later part of the 20th century for nickel producers to figure out how to extract nickel from laterite rocks. For a long time, sulphide ores were the only known commercial source of nickel. That's why Sudbury is particularly valuable. The Basin is home to roughly 30% of the world's known supply of nickel-bearing sulphide ores and is the reason two of Canada's largest miners, Inco and Falconbridge, have been operating in Sudbury for decades.

Inco started mining at Sudbury in 1902. Falconbridge went into business in 1928. Operating in close proximity, analysts had long wondered why the two Canadian giants had never discussed a formal consolidation. Inco finally announced a friendly offer to buy Falconbridge last October, but that deal may not close because of a competing bid for Falconbridge announced by Switzerland-based Xstrata PLC.

The merger between Inco and Falconbridge was justified by the economics of combining their Sudbury operations. The companies argue that combining their Sudbury facilities would save up to US\$550-million a year.

"I think it's been ready for 75 years," said Derek Pannell, chief executive of Falconbridge. "I mean, there's two roads that go up, one to a head frame from one company and one to an operation for another company. And you end up snow plowing two roads. I mean that's absolutely nuts."

Inco's offer for Falconbridge remains open until July 27. Xstrata's bid closes on Aug. 14.

Whatever happens, Sudbury is the one character in the story that isn't going anywhere.

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