



## **Intex Resources**



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**Intex Resources Phils., Inc.  
2009 Asia Mining Congress Sustainability Awards  
Nomination Entry for Community Development Initiative Category**

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**A background of our company**

Intex Resources ASA is a dynamic emerging Norwegian mining company focused on non-precious metal and mineral projects.

The company's vision is to be a responsible international mining company with an innovative exploration and development focus.

The company seeks to achieve its vision by building sustainable communities, focusing on the environment and encouraging innovation.

The company's values are guided by Scandinavian ethical, social and environmental norms specifically:

- Integrity – acting in a trustworthy, responsible way and being accountable for our actions
- Compassion – recognizing local stakeholder values and improving conditions in the communities in which we operate
- Dedication – using our experience and commitment to serve as innovative problem solvers

Among its various worldwide activities, its banner project is the Mindoro Nickel Project located in the Philippines.

The project proponent for the Mindoro Nickel Project is Intex Resources Philippines, Inc. in partnership with two Philippine companies, namely, Aglubang Mining Corporation and Alag-ag Mining, Inc. Intex Philippines is a subsidiary of the similarly-named Norwegian company.

The Mindoro Nickel Project is located in the island of Mindoro in the Philippines. Project work is currently in the exploration stage and initial findings from the recently-conducted Pre-Feasibility Study indicate its potential to be one of the world's major nickel discoveries and its potential to provide an unexpected opportunity for development.



The island of Mindoro is politically divided into two provinces, namely, Oriental Mindoro and Occidental Mindoro. The Mindoro Nickel Project straddles the mountain ranges of both provinces.

The island of Mindoro is among the Philippines' poorer provinces that have lagged behind in many critical economic indicators: per capita income, employment, health, infrastructure, availability of social services, educational opportunities.

The island of Mindoro is one of the major rice-producing provinces of the Philippines. Unfortunately, agriculture in Mindoro is a boom-or-bust affair, as the island is largely vulnerable to tropical storms and typhoons that spell the difference between a bountiful harvest and a wasted season.

### **A background of Mindoro and our local stakeholders**

The island of Mindoro presents an intriguing paradox.

On the one hand, perennial and destructive floods – engendered by year-round tropical typhoons – guarantee that many municipalities, towns and villages would be under water for days and weeks on end throughout the course of a year.

On the other hand and notwithstanding the presence of wide swathes of surface water, potable water is a natural resource unavailable to many Mindoreños, as the islanders are known.

In many of the provinces' remote towns and villages, infrastructure for water facilities is either unavailable or inadequate. The situation is direr for the Mangyans, a tribe of indigenous people found in Mindoro and who mostly reside in the island's mountain ranges.

For their water needs, Mindoreños have had to rely on surface water, which – with its impurities and bacterial content – has been the primary cause of intestinal diseases and bacterial infection.

For those with access to nearby spring water, this has meant tedious daily treks for their daily water needs.



## **Our Community Relations Strategy**

Among various industry categories, perhaps mining companies stand out as having the most impactful presence in the communities where they are located. They are generally located in rural areas, which are by and large mainly impoverished and with little of the amenities generally associated with development.

This was the milieu that Intex Resources found itself in Mindoro.

Guided by its corporate values of integrity, compassion and dedication, Intex Resources evaluated the universe of potential community relations projects from which there was a wide available array in the fields of education, health care, employment, agriculture and other similar endeavors.

A set of criteria was formulated in the search of a meaningful community relations project. In essence, the selected community relations project should aim to meet the following objectives:

- The project should be community-focused, creating a meaningful impact on as many members of the local community as possible.
- The project should have a fundamental, tangible and enduring impact in the daily lives of the community.
- The project should be a joint partnership between Intex and the local community and stakeholders.
- The project should be an exercise in capacity-building and empowerment.
- Upon completion, the project should be sustainable on its own without further need of resource contributions from Intex.
- The local communities will be better off, regardless of the eventual outcome of the definitive feasibility study (DFS), which would determine the future development of the Mindoro Nickel Project.

Given these parameters, Intex Resources zeroed in on a water supply project that could address the immediate needs of local communities.

The target communities were limited to those within the direct impact areas of Intex Resources tenement area. These communities were the Municipality of Victoria in Oriental Mindoro Province, two villages in the Municipality of Sablayan in Occidental Mindoro Province (Barangay Pag-asa and Barangay Agustin) and the upland areas of both Victoria and Sablayan where the Mangyan indigenous people reside.

## **Designing and Planning the Project**

### **1. Baseline study**

#### **1.1. Water supply assessment**

Access to safe, adequate and sustainable water supply is a major priority for residents of the municipalities of Victoria in Oriental Mindoro Province and Sablayan in Occidental Mindoro Province. The need is most acute particularly in the remote upland barangays.

Both municipalities of Victoria and Sablayan were selected as the ComRel project areas as they are within the immediate direct impact areas of Intex Resources' mining tenement.

Together with its local partners Aglubang Mining and Alag-ag Mining, Intex Philippines initiated the project with a baseline study on local municipal water supply systems and an assessment of groundwater availability. The study also took a look at local capabilities with particular reference to technical competence in conducting geological mapping, water point/spring inventory, water quality testing and groundwater assessment.

One of the findings of the baseline study showed that the Victoria Municipal Engineering Office (MEO) and the Municipal Health Sanitary Office (MHSO) was hampered by a severe lack of capacity and equipment to accurately pinpoint locations of groundwater sources, their supply capacity and their quality.

Moreover, the municipality of Victoria had no local water supply system provider for many years. And like similar second class municipalities throughout the Philippines, local government financial revenues were inadequate to equip the MEO and MHSO with the necessary infrastructure and human resources to provide and manage a local water supply system.

In the case of the municipality of Sablayan in Occidental Mindoro Province, two of its villages – which are the closest to the mining tenement area – had the same social infrastructure profile. These two villages – Barangay Pag-asa and Barangay San Agustin – suffer from inadequate government support for social services even as they are separated by about 35 kilometers of rough roads from the main municipality of Sablayan. This situation was a natural consequence of low priority assigned to public projects such as health, water and sanitation.

The circumstances of the Mangyan indigenous people in the upland areas of Victoria and Sablayan were even direr: the Mangyans were – and still are – alienated from most of the social services provided by the two municipalities.

These set of unfortunate circumstances in many impoverished towns and villages have forced local communities, local government units and residents to fend for themselves and to take their own initiative and resources to set up their own water supply facilities.

Some communities have been successful in constructing water reservoirs funded through a cost-sharing scheme with their own local municipal or provincial treasury. However, the capacity of community water reservoirs is often limited – mainly serving residents who happen to be living within distance of barangay centers (or public village halls).

Moreover, the sustainability of these small initiatives is often dependent on a number of factors that include effective establishment, operation, management, regulation and maintenance of such water supply systems. In many cases, the onus for maintaining and sustaining community reservoirs lands by default on the laps of Barangay Councils (town councils), whose technical competence in managing water supply systems need to be enhanced.

In April 2007, Intex Philippines undertook a study to determine the capacity level of barangay-level stakeholders to sustain proposed water supply systems – given the complexities involved.

Intex Philippines made an assessment of seven (7) existing water supply systems then, all of which were being managed by their respective Barangay Councils. Findings of the study noted several gaps in their institutional set-ups, particularly in relation to their management structure, maintenance, cost recovery and internal control systems.

The study also revealed that there were no capacity-building and skills training modules – either before or during the project's operation – to ensure proper management of the local water supply system, the financial recording and maintenance.

Below is a table summarizing the findings of the water supply assessment study.

**Table 1.0 Water Supply Assessment**

<b>Location (Barangay, Municipality)</b>	<b>Management</b>	<b>System / Reservoir (ltr)</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>No. of HH</b>	<b>Status</b>
Villa Cerveza, Victoria	Barangay Council	4,000	Surface water – Open spring	248	Inadequate supply, unsafe, with silt & sediment
Sampaguita, Victoria	Barangay Council	20,000	Surface water – Open spring	169	Lack of pipe distribution, leaking pipes & damaged intake box. Other houses located in higher elevation
San Antonio, Victoria	Barangay Council	Damage tank, leaking	Surface water Open spring	209	Source located at low ground. Water operation is scheduled
Ordovilla, Victoria	Barangay Council	Elevated steel tank	Ground water	285	Not functional, people fetch water in nearby water pumps
Conception, Victoria	Barangay Council	Tank at lower ground	Creek, Surface water	113	Inadequate supply, unsafe
Pag-Asa, Sablayan	Barangay Council	No reservoir, direct flow to household	Surface water, open impounding dam	812	In adequate supply, schedule service. No. HH excludes IPs population
San Agustin, Sablayan	Barangay Council	Gravity flow	Surface water	243	Not functional, damaged intake box, worn out pipes. No. HH excludes IPs population

## 1.2. Recommendations

The study of the seven local water supply systems concluded with a strong recommendation for the design of an appropriate capacity-building project that would enable town councils or Barangay Councils to:

- Provide adequate support to Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples (IP) Associations and Barangay Councils (BCs) which are expected to operate, maintain and sustain water service delivery

- Undertake a Skills and Technology Transfer program on the planning, resource accessing and management of sustainable project activities.

The expectation was that enhanced capacity and support would, in turn, allow effective replication, scaling up and sustainability of the expected larger number of water supply expansion projects within the barangay or town service area.

By way of technical assistance, Intex Philippines would detail water technicians, water engineers and community organizers to the project. The technical staff would bring both regional and local experience in community water management.

## 2. Assessment of Capacity Building Requirements Needs of LGUs and Barangay Water Supply Association (BaWaSA)

An assessment was also undertaken of local stakeholders with respect to their roles in sustainable service delivery in the water supply sector: The assessment covered:

- Barangay local government units (LGUs) – in the provision of support to community water user groups, and
- Barangay Water Supply Associations or Community Water User Groups – in the operation and maintenance of water supply systems.

The assessment was conducted through consultation meetings with barangay councils, on-site meetings with officers and members of selected Community Water User Groups, and coordination with municipal administrators, municipal engineers and municipal health/sanitary offices.

The results of the assessment indicated the following principal capacity-building needs of the local stakeholders:

**Table 2.0 Identified Capacity Building Needs at Barangay and BaWaSA Levels**

Subject / Priority	Barangay Level		Community Water User Group Level	
	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Water Supply Assessment & Planning		X		X
Project Feasibility Study Preparation		X		X
Project Proposal Preparation		X		X
Water Supply System Design		X		X
Construction Management		X		X
Water Resource Inventory		X		X
Operations and Maintenance		X		X
Community Mobilisation and Preparation		X		X

As can be inferred from Table 2.0, the local officials perceived that their support to community water user groups could be improved if their water supply technical capabilities were enhanced.

### **Project Implementation**

With the completion of the baseline study and specific recommendations to address inadequacies, Intex Philippines proceeded with the project implementation by engaging local communities in joint partnerships.

Memoranda of Agreement were reached with local communities that defined accountabilities and responsibilities.

In summary, the agreements provided the following:

- Project cost would be shared under a 70:30 ratio with Intex providing 70% of the funding requirements.
- Included in Intex Philippines' 70% share was funding for technical and material support. In addition to its 70% share, Intex also provided continued training support.



- On the other hand, the 30% counterpart funding of local communities covered the cost of available local materials and local labor.

For project cost efficiency, use was made of a highly-successful low-cost ferro-cement technology that was developed by the Philippine Center for Water and Sanitation, a Philippine NGO whose mission and vision is the improvement of the water supply and sanitation of the poorest households and communities in the Philippines.

Project implementation covered the construction of 12 water supply systems with the following components:

- Intake box to source water from natural springs
- Pipeline system for a water reservoir system
- Water storage tanks with capacities ranging from 10,000-30,000 liters
- Distribution pipes with tap stands in publicly accessible sites at municipal barangay or town centers

The unique feature of all 12 water supply systems is its total non-reliance on electric power or fuel in the storage & distribution of water. This was made possible by capitalizing on the power of natural gravity in channeling water resources from upland springs down into storage tanks and to the distribution points. In a literal sense, the 12 water supply systems are sustainable projects even as they utilize “green technology”.

Total project cost for all 12 water systems came to Php3,581,700, of which Php2,525,300 was shouldered by Intex Philippines and the balance of Php1,056,400.00 by the local communities.

Construction of the first water supply system – with two storage tanks with a capacity of 11,000 liters each – was undertaken in July 5, 2007 in Viakalan, Barangay Alcate in the municipality of Victoria in Oriental Mindoro Province. The twelfth water supply system (also in Barangay Alcate) was completed in October 25, 2008 and was formally turned over to the local community water user group in November 24, 2008.

All twelve projects – with a combined storage capacity of 163,000 liters – are now managed and maintained by local government units, community-based water user organizations or indigenous peoples’ associations.

## **Project Assessment of Economic Value and Benefits**

Standards on daily minimum water requirements vary. The range can be as low as 20 liters per day per person to 80 liters.

Mr. Peter Gleick, president of the Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment and Security, recommends an overall basic water requirement of 50 liters per person per day. Although this volume is generally considered to be the necessary minimum to meet needs for drinking and sanitation alone, this has also been considered sufficient to meet the four basic water needs – namely, drinking sanitation, bathing and cooking.

Based on this benchmark, the 12 water supply systems in Mindoro generate a cumulative water flow of 59 liters per second. This translates to a potential daily available supply of over 5 million liters per day – a volume that can provide as much as 480 liters per capita per day, or six times more than the minimum daily recommendation of 80 liters.

As of today, there are some 1,921 households (with an estimated headcount of 10,605 individuals) that are direct beneficiaries of the twelve water supply systems in their respective towns and municipalities. The number does not include local residents from nearby villages who rely on these water supply systems.

With a surplus on hand, local residents have been afforded the luxury of channeling the excess for agriculture, backyard home gardening, livestock and even inland fresh water fish ponds.

In terms of the company's funding investment of Php2,572,000, the per capita expenditure translates to one-time set up cost of only Php242.00 per person.

A most tangible impact of the project has manifested itself into the more productive use of time by women and children. In traditional Philippine agricultural settings, the task of tending to backyard economic pursuits such as poultry/livestock raising is generally delegated to women and children; this task is in addition to their daily chore of fetching water from wherever this would be available. (As an aside, school children are normally obliged to fetch water before going to school and resume the same task after school.)

Subject to a more in-depth validation and survey over a longer time frame, initial assessment of project success has indicated a palpable decline in reports of amoeba and diarrhea cases in Sitio Viakalan and Poblacion – two villages in the town of Villa Cerveza. These health-related issues have been previously attributed

to the less than desirable quality of traditional water sources and the reservoir that was constructed in the 1970s.

With the improvement in their lives, local community water user groups have undertaken proactive steps to ensure the long-term sustainability of their water supply. These have taken form by way of activities to protect micro-watershed areas through regular community-organized tree-planting and forest rehabilitation projects.

**Table 5.0 - Water Systems Project**

#	Project	LEVEL 1,2,3	Location	Management	No of Households	Users Individual	Volume lit/sec	System		Intex Cost	Counterpart
								Reservoir Capacity (ltr)	Communal Faucets		
								1	Villa Cervesa Water system		
2	Villa Cervesa Water system	2	VC Riverside	Brgy LGU	-		8	10,000	6		
3	Alcate Water system	2	Brgy Alcate	Brgy LGU	900	4,500	10	30,000	23	501,000	321,000
4	Alcate Water system	2	VMC, Brgy. Alcate	VMC BAWASA	52	260	2	10,000	10	279,000	100,400
5	Minas ES Water service area	2	Minas, Alcate	PTCA		400	2		2		
6	Malangis/Candido Water system	2	Sitio Malangis, V C	I.P. Council	21	105	1.0	11,000	5	180,000	-
7	Sampaguita WS repair	2,3	Brgy Sampaguita	Brgy LGU	200	1,000	20	30,000	21	401,000	359,000
8	Sitio Viakalan (potable)	2	Brgy. V.Cerveza	I.P. Council	28	140	1	11,000	5	220,000	-
9	Sitio Viakalan (domestic use)	2	Brgy. V.Cerveza	I.P. Council			2	11,000	7	216,000	-
10	Amnay, Pag-Asa	2	Brgy. Pag-Asa	I.P. Council	15	75	2	10,000	4	112,000	20,000
11	Pag-asa Nursery & Community	2	Brgy. Pag-Asa	I.P. Council	5	25	2	10,000	4	42,000	8,000
12	Jet Matic Pump	1	Ordovilla Elem Schl	PTCA		600	1.0			1,300	15,000
	Total				1,921	10,605	59	163,000	124	2,525,300	1,056,400

Legend: Level 1 = stand-alone water points; Level 2 = piped water with a communal water point; Level 3 = piped water supply with a private water point

## Testimonies from Beneficiaries

Hereunder are testimonies from four (4) beneficiaries. The testimonies of Messrs. Rizaldy Gonzales, Rufino Baldo and Ramil Baldo are based on a translation from Tagalog and transcript of a videotaped interview with them.

(A copy of the videotape is available on an FTP address we will be providing.)



RIZALDY GONZALES  
President of the Barangay Water Supply Association  
Sitio Morangan, Barangay Alcate  
Municipality of Victoria, Oriental Mindoro

*“Before INTEX came, our source of water was from the school annex. It’s more or less 50 meters away from our place. There was a fixed schedule for getting water. When INTEX came, I was so grateful when our endorsement was accepted. I was then thankful to the company even from the very start, and even every day, I would sincerely say thank you for providing us safe source of water.”*



RUFINO BALDO  
Mangyan (Indigenous People) – Elder & Leader  
Sito Viakalan, Villa Cerveza  
Municipality of Victoria, Oriental Mindoro

*“When the water tank was constructed, Mangyan children were healed from their sickness, I would say thank you because our children are now strong and healthy.”*



**RAMIL BALDO**

Mangyan (Indigenous People) - Leader  
Chairman of Samahan Apo-Dia Alangan ng Kisloyan, Inc.  
(a Mangyan organization)  
Sitio Candido, Villa Cerveza  
Municipality of Victoria, Oriental Mindoro

*“Before Intex came, we have difficulty in searching for a water source. It’s hard for us to find the source, especially during dry season. We fetched anywhere where water is available. Our body is tired for a whole day work. But we have to find water because we need it, and we are not sure if it is safe. During rainy season, surface water flows to our source and we have no choice but to use it.*

*According to experts, mosquitoes hatched into the water and we acquired the water borne diseases from contaminated water which we are not aware of. And now, in God’s mercy we have now the source of safe and the feeling is good. For long hours of working, our body are exhausted but still we need to find the source of water. Even we knew that water is unsafe we are forced to used that because we have no alternative source.*

*We are now thankful to INTEX and to the Lord for providing us the potable water source.*

*On our part, we will take care of it for the benefits of all the villagers.”*



**JOHN MENGRY F. VALENZUELA**

Former Municipal Administrator of Victoria, 2006-2008  
Babangonan, Municipality of Victoria  
Oriental Mindoro

*“For more than a year of being the Municipal Administrator, I knew that there are only few barangays who have sufficient supply of water. However, their source of water is coming from shallow groundwater that is free-flowing. Only private residents who can afford to pay for the construction have access to these facilities. They are commonly observed in the Urban Area or Barangay center. There was limited water source and supply in interior Barangays. The Municipal Local Government lacks the technical, human skills and no fund allocation for the construction of water supply system.*



*Until such time when INTEX Resources came to Victoria, they introduced a project that provide capacity for local communities with low-cost water system technology. I understand this is as part of the company's corporate social responsibility. Now, communities who participated in the project are: Barangays of Alcate and Villa Cerveza, including Barangay Sampaguita, all in the Municipality of Victoria, Oriental Mindoro. Also included are two Mangyan Villages in Barangay Villa Cerveza.*

*Now, the people who are benefited by this water supply project can testify how they enjoy the convenience of having a regular supply of potable water. I would like to extend my appreciation to INTEX Resources for their valuable support."*

**Contact Details of Employee**

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**Notes**

Barangay	- Smallest unit of a local government (equivalent to a town)
BaWaSA	- Barangay Water Supply Association – a community-based water user organization
BC	- Barangay Council
B/M/LGU	- Barangay/Municipal Local Government Unit
CBO	- Community-based Organization
CREDO	- Community Relations & Development Office
DFS	- Definitive Feasibility Study
HH	- Household
IP	- Indigenous People
IRPI-MNP	- Intex Resources (Phils.), Inc. – Mindoro Nickel Project
KMI	- Kabilogang ng Mangyan, Inc.
LGU	- Local Government Unit
Level 1	- stand-alone water points; e.g., handpump, shallow well, rain water collectors
Level 2	- piped water with a communal water point; e.g., borewell, spring system
Level 3	- piped water supply with a private water point e.g., house connection
Mangyan	- Indigenous Peoples or ethnic group of Mindoro
Mindoreños	- People of Mindoro
MOA	- Memorandum of Agreement
NGO	- Non-Government Organization
SADAKI	- Samahan Apo Dia Alangan ng Kisloyan, Inc.
Sitio	- Village within a Barangay

**Eleanor Uy**

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**From:** Joel P. Ompoc [jpo@intexresources.com.ph]  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 29, 2009 3:51 PM  
**To:** eleanor.uy@terrapinn.com  
**Cc:** Leo Cleto A. Gamolo; Erlend T. Grimstad; Jon Steen Petersen; Jake G. Foronda  
**Subject:** Nomination for 2009 Asia Mining Congress Sustainability Award

Dear Ms. Eleanor Uy:

On behalf of Intex Resources Philippines, Inc., I am pleased to nominate our company's Water Supply Project as our entry to the 2009 Asia Mining Congress Sustainability Award.

Please find attached herewith our nomination entry.

For the testimonies of beneficiaries, we also have a videotaped recording. Unfortunately, the file is too large to attach to this email. If you wish to view the videotape, you can access it with your Windows Explorer using this address: <ftp://116.50.170.5> You will be asked for a User Name and a Password. For User Name, you can temporarily use "visitor" (all lower case and without the quotation marks) and for Password, use "visitor" (all lower case, also without the quotation marks).

We have also taken the liberty of uploading some photos of the water storage tanks and related activities at the above-stated address.

Should you have any questions or seek further clarifications, please do not hesitate to communicate with us.

Our designated contact resource is Mr. Andy Pestaño, Manager of our Community Relations and Development Office. He can be reached at [aop@intexresources.com.ph](mailto:aop@intexresources.com.ph) and at mobile number +63 918 9049983.

I can be reached at this email address and at mobile number +63 917 7482686.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

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