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News Release

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Common shares outstanding 71.1 million

Updated Feasibility Study for Kinsevere Stage II SX-EW Project following a 34% increase in Measured and Indicated Resources and Updated Mineral Resource at Dikulushi and Kulu Operations.

Montréal, Canada: Anvil Mining Limited (TSX, ASX: AVM), (“Anvil” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce the completion of an updated Feasibility Study (the “Feasibility Study”) for the Stage II Solvent Extraction and Electrowinning (“SX-EW”) development at its Kinsevere Copper Project as a result of completion of a 45,370 metre drilling program during 2007. Completion of this drilling program has allowed for an increase of 34% in Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources and a subsequent 32% increase in the Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves.

The Feasibility Study follows a preliminary study prepared by the Company in April 2007 on the establishment of a 60,000 tonnes per annum capacity SX-EW processing plant and includes several enhancements to the Stage II processing flow-sheet and adjustments to the overall Project capital costs.

The updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Kinsevere Copper Project focuses on the Tshifufia, Tshifufiamashi and Kinsevere Hill deposits, with subsequent completion of revised mine planning and new Mineral Reserve estimates. Exploration at the nearby Kinsevere north-west extension is ongoing and it is now expected that a Mineral Resource estimate for these deposits will be completed during the second quarter of 2008.

The Feasibility Study was undertaken on the basis that the existing Stage I Heavy Media Separation (“HMS”) plant will close once the Stage II plant is commissioned in 2009. The Feasibility Study further envisages that the associated Electric-Arc Furnace (“EAF”) will be converted to treat sulphide concentrates from the Company’s Dikulushi mine.

Against this background, the Feasibility Study reported a combined Stage I and Stage II life of operations of 16.5 years, producing a total of 882,500 tonnes of copper metal as “black copper” ingots assaying 90% to 93% Cu and LME grade A quality cathode copper, respectively. The average total operating costs are expected to be \$0.99/lb Cu produced, including depreciation and royalties (\$0.24/lb Cu). Using a longer term copper price of \$1.43/lb Cu and a discount rate of

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10%, the economic analysis yielded a Net Present Value (“NPV”) of \$281 million, an internal rate of return (“IRR”) of 39% and a payback period of 5.2 years.

Bill Turner, President and CEO of the Company said: “The results of the economic analysis of the Kinsevere Project are very robust with an internal rate of return of nearly 40%, reflecting the exceptional quality of these deposits. Not only have we increased our Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve thanks to the excellent exploration results, but we have also been able to reclassify some of the Mineral Resource into higher categories. We will continue drilling on the lateral extensions and at depth in the sulphide zone and plan to complete more than 25,000 metres of drilling during 2008 to further define and expand these resources. Kinsevere will continue as our flagship operation and will become our most important asset and cash-flow generator for the foreseeable future”.

An update on the Mineral Resources at the Company’s other two operating mines in the DRC, at Dikulushi and Kulu, is also included in this news release.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates have been classified and reported using the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2004). These guidelines are generally consistent with those of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”), 2000.

Mineral Resource estimates have been prepared for the Tshifufia and Tshifufiamashi deposits as at the date of this news release, plus the resource estimate for the Kinsevere Hill deposit previously reported in December 2005. All estimates have been prepared by CSA Australia Pty Ltd (“CSA”), (formerly FinOre Pty Ltd of Perth), under the supervision of Mr. Gerry Fahey (CSA) and Mr. Ivor Jones (Anvil’s Group Resource Geologist) and total 33 million tonnes of oxide resource at 3.7% Cu, at a 0.5% Cu cut-off grade. There is also an additional 15.3 million tonnes of sulphide resource at 2.9% Cu. The updated Kinsevere Mineral Resource and comparison with the previous Kinsevere Mineral Resource of December 31, 2006 is shown in Table 1. The Mineral Resource has been reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.

Table 1. Kinsevere Mineral Resource Summary, at December 31, 2007

Classification	Tonnes (M Tonnes)		Total Copper Grade (%)		Contained Copper (K Tonnes)	
	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2007
Measured	6.01	18.50	4.4	3.9	267	718
Indicated	14.07	14.79	4.3	3.4	598	504
Total Measured & Indicated	20.08	33.26	4.3	3.7	865	1,222
Inferred – oxide	5.58	2.60	5.0	3.3	280	86
Inferred - sulphide	15.34	15.34	2.9	2.9	444	444

A Mineral Reserve has been estimated for the Project deposits based on the CSA Mineral Resource estimates for Tshifufia and Tshifufiamashi (2007) and Kinsevere Hill (2005). The estimate was prepared from pit optimisations completed by DumpSolver Pty Ltd and from detailed staged pit designs and production schedules prepared by A & J Cameron & Associates Pty Ltd, both under the

supervision of Mr. Michael Lawlor (Anvil’s Group Mining Engineer). The estimated total Mineral Reserve is 25.0 million tonnes at 4.08% Cu, allowing for mining depletion since completion of the Feasibility Study, as shown below in Table 2.

Table 2. Kinsevere Mineral Reserve Summary, at December 31, 2007

Classification	Tonnes (M Tonnes)		Total Copper Grade (%)		Contained Copper (K Tonnes)	
	April 30, 2007	December 31, 2007	April 30, 2007	December 31, 2007	April 30, 2007	December 31, 2007
Proven	6.04	15.71	4.4	4.10	266	644
Probable	11.77	9.30	4.4	4.05	519	377
Total Proven and Probable	17.81	25.01	4.4	4.08	785	1,021

As at December 31, 2007, an additional 0.9 million tonnes of Proven ore grading 2.6% Cu, currently on three Run of Mine (“ROM”) pad stockpiles has been included in the Ore Reserve summary.

The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve grades have been reported as Total Copper (“Cu”) and not as Acid Soluble Copper (“ASCu”). The reported Ore Reserve is based on an economic cut-off grade which accounts for a longer-term copper metal price projection of \$1.43/lb (\$3,153/t).

Phase 3 exploration at Kinsevere Hill has been completed and a final oxide resource estimate which includes the Kinsevere extension is expected by the end of the second quarter 2008. A Phase 4 exploration program at Kinsevere has commenced to further evaluate the sulphide zone at the three main deposits.

A new NI-43-101 Technical Report will be lodged on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com within the prescribed timeframe.

Feasibility Study

The Kinsevere Copper Project (95% Anvil) is located in Katanga Copperbelt, 27 km north of Lubumbashi, the provincial capital of the Katanga Province in the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”). Together with the Zambian Copperbelt to the south, this celebrated metallogenic province contains some of the world’s richest copper and cobalt deposits. The mineral rights at Kinsevere cover an area of approximately 16.1 square kilometres and are held by *La Générale des Carrières et des Mines* (“Gécamines”). AMCK Mining s.p.r.l. (“AMCK”) a special purpose joint venture company between Anvil Mining Limited (95%) and Mining Company Katanga s.p.r.l. (5%) have a “*Contrat d’Amodiation*” (Lease Agreement) with Gécamines to allow AMCK to mine and process ore from the Kinsevere Project for a period of 25 years.

Following the April 2007 study, several enhancements have been made to the Stage II SX-EW processing flow-sheet to include ‘milling in raffinate¹’ and ‘direct tailings disposal’. While their combined effects result in an increase in the SX-EW capital costs to \$298 million, overall processing costs are reduced by \$0.04/lb Cu, which improves the IRR of the project. These enhancements, capital cost increases and operating cost reductions have now been included in the Feasibility Study.

¹ In solvent extraction, a raffinate is a liquid stream that remains after the extraction with the immiscible liquid to remove solutes from the original liquor.

Both flow-sheets have been designed for the processing of oxide and mixed (i.e. transitional, weathered) ores. However no allowance for recovery of the cobalt present in the deposits has been made yet, and as a result no value is assigned to cobalt in this new study. Furthermore, processing of cobalt and recovery of sulphide copper mineralisation will be considered in future Project studies.

The underlying assumptions applied to key aspects of the project, based solely on the Proven and Probable Ore Reserves are as follows:

Capital Costs

The capital cost of the Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management (“EPCM”) works was revised during the Feasibility Study to include escalation calculated at 10%, and milling in raffinate modifications which increased the EPCM portion of the capital cost by \$16.6 million. The decision to move from neutralised tailings disposal to direct tailings disposal added a further \$28.6 million to the capital estimate of the Project, plus \$2.8 million to the closure costs (all before contingencies), but has contributed to a significant reduction in operating cost over the life of the operation.

In addition to these increases, owner’s costs before contingencies were revised upwards by \$8.4 million, inclusive of \$6.0 million for further mobile equipment purchases. These revisions have increased the overall capital estimate of the Project, inclusive of contingencies, sustaining capital allowances and import charges, from the \$238 million reported in April 2007 to \$298 million as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Capital Estimate Kinsevere Stage II

Description	\$ million including contingency (April 2007)	\$ million including contingency (January 2008)
EPCM Cost	166.8	182.9
Infrastructure	19.1	18.9
Tailing Storage Facility	4.6	39.8
Mobile Equipment	1.0	8.1
Owner’s Cost	39.4	36.1
Closure Costs	4.0	8.2
Import Charges	3.0	4.1
Total	237.9	298.2

Operating Cost Estimate

The capital cost increases have been justified by a reduction in the processing costs of \$0.04/lb Cu produced. The estimated operating costs for Stage I and Stage II, as summarised in the Feasibility Study and presented in Table 4, are based on actual operating costs for the commissioned sections of the Stage I development together with reductions in the Stage II estimate. This results from the decision to undertake milling in raffinate and direct tailings disposal.

Table 4. Operating Cost Estimate Kinsevere Stage I and Stage II

Description	Stage I: \$/lb of Cu Produced	Stage II: \$/lb of Cu Produced	Stage I and II: \$/lb of Cu Produced
Site Administration	0.18	0.07	0.08
Technical Services	0.03	0.02	0.02
Mining	0.06	0.16	0.12
Processing	0.48	0.26	0.27
Maintenance	0.04	0.06	0.07
Product Transport and Marketing	0.38	0.16	0.19
Depreciation and Royalties	0.16 ¹	0.06 ¹	0.24 ²
Total	1.33	0.77	0.99

1. Excludes depreciation costs.
2. Includes depreciation costs.

Operations

The Feasibility Study is based on an operating life at Kinsevere of 16.5 years, during which time, approximately 25.7 million tonnes of ore will be mined and 882,500 tonnes of copper metal will be produced. A summary of the key operating parameters for Kinsevere Stage I and Stage II is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Summary of Operations Kinsevere Stage I and II

Description	Stage I	Stage II	Stage I + II
Ore mined (million tonnes)			25.7
Head grade			4.0% Cu
Waste mined (million tonnes)			43.7
Waste to ore ratio			1.70
Processing life (years)	1.5	15	16.5
Ore processed (million tonnes) ¹	1.0	26.2	27.2
Average processed grade	6.9% Cu	3.5% ASCu	4.0% Cu
Recovery (% Cu)	57.6	92.1	89.7
Cu metal produced (tonnes)	39,997	842,487	882,484

1. Total ore processed exceeds the total ore mined due to reclaim from existing Run-of-Mine (“ROM”) stocks, floats and effluent stockpiled from Stage I

Operating assumptions made in the Feasibility Study include:

- Mining by conventional truck and excavator methods;
- A significant proportion of material classified as “free-dig” in both oxide (75%) and transitional zones (50%);
- Perimeter dewatering and depressurisation of pit slopes will be required over the life of the mine;
- Part of the mined waste from the Tshifufia Pit is required for construction of downstream raised walls of the Tailings Storage Facility;

- The Stage I processing limit of 25,000 tpa delivered from the HMS plant, with 23,500 tpa recovered from the EAF;
- Feed into the 60,000 tpa tank-house limited Stage II processing plant including stockpiled Stage I floats and effluent; and
- Stage II production ramp-up period is 7 months.

Financial

Based on Proven and Probable Reserves, the assumptions presented above and forward copper prices of \$3.33/lb (2007), \$2.75/lb (2008), \$2.25/lb (2009), \$1.90/lb (2010) and \$1.43/lb thereafter, and allowing for corporate tax in the DRC of 30%, royalty payments to Gécamines² and the DRC government (2% Net Smelter Return), and applying a discount rate of 10%, the key financial results of the Feasibility Study are presented in Table 6. For comparative purposes, the financial results issued on May 10, 2007 and based on the April feasibility study are also included in the table.

Table 6. Summary of Financial Results

Description	Result (May 10, 2007)	Result (January 2008)
Net Present Value-Stage I and II	\$109.2 million	\$281.2 million
Internal Rate of Return	24%	39%
Payback period	5.40 years	5.16 years

Sensitivity to Movement in the Copper Price

The Feasibility Study has employed a longer term copper price of \$1.43/lb, consistent with market forecasts, as advised to the Company. However, the financial outcomes associated with Stage II are highly sensitive to variations in copper price, with every 10% change in the copper price resulting in a 36% change in the NPV. Accordingly, changing the operating costs by 10% will result in an impact on the NPV of 17%. By contrast, capital expenditures are the least sensitive of the three variables, with a 10% change to capital expenditures resulting only in an 8% change in the NPV.

Consultants Involved in the Feasibility Study

In preparing this Feasibility Study, Anvil engaged renowned international consultants, including:

ALS Chemex	Assaying
CSA (formerly FinOre Pty Ltd)	Mineral Resource estimates
Turner Mining and Geotechnical Pty Ltd	Open pit geotechnical engineering
Dumpsolver Pty Ltd	Pit optimization
A & J Cameron & Associates Pty Ltd	Pit designs and production schedules
Lycopodium Engineering Pty Ltd	Engineering Cost Study
Knight Piésold Consulting	Civil geotechnical engineering, hydrogeology and environment

² The royalty payment is calculated on both copper and cobalt mined and presented to the mill for processing, as copper equivalent tonnes (Cu_{eq}) and varies from a floor price of \$35 per tonne of Cu_{eq} at the LME copper price of \$2,200 per tonne to a ceiling price of US\$70 per tonne of Cu_{eq} at the LME price of \$4,000 per tonne. Note that no account has been made for potential cobalt revenue for either the Stage I or Stage II projects.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessments

In conjunction with the Feasibility Study, an Environment Impact Assessment was undertaken for the Stage II Project, with the following objectives:

- Determine baseline conditions for the Stage II Project;
- Identify potential impacts associated with Stage II; and
- Develop an Environmental Management Plan to prevent, reduce, mitigate and rehabilitate the impacts identified during this of the Stage II development.

A Social Impact Assessment was also undertaken to identify the social and economic conditions existing in the Project area. A survey of the local villages indicated that the community generally considers that the Project will be beneficial.

During the construction and development of Stage II, over a two-year period, the Company will employ a peak workforce of 1,500 people. When the SX-EW plant is operational in mid-2009, the Company will employ approximately 750 permanent employees, mainly from the surrounding villages and from the city of Lubumbashi.

Anvil's commitment to implementing sustainable community development at Kinsevere continues to be executed in conjunction with the Company's social development partner, Pact Inc., a Washington based International Development Agency. The Company's community development projects continue to address the local communities' needs for basic infrastructure and economic development, with clean water, health and education the primary components of the Company's community development program.

Following the successful commissioning of 13 water boreholes in surrounding villages, construction of two schools and a health facility are underway. Programs to increase food crop production, adult savings and literacy are also in place and the construction of a new market is scheduled for later this year. Looking forward, the Company's community development programs will continue to focus on building the capacity of local communities to benefit from the Company's current and future operations.

Mineral Resource Estimates at Dikulushi and Kulu

The Company is also pleased to provide an update to the status of Mineral Resources at its Dikulushi and Kulu mines, as of December 31, 2007 and as shown in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7. Mineral Resource Dikulushi Mine, at December 31, 2007¹

Classification	Resource (K Tonnes)	Copper Grade (%)	Copper Metal (K Tonnes)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Silver Metal (M Ounces)
Measured	194	9.64	18.7	289	1.8
Indicated	869	6.50	56.5	155	4.3
Indicated Stockpile	41	2.50	1.0		
Total Measured and Indicated	1,104	6.90	76.2	173	6.1
Inferred	336	4.30	14.5	112	1.2

1. Reported at a 1.5% Cu cut-off grade.

Table 8. Mineral Resource Kulu Mine, at December 31, 2007¹

Classification	Resource (K Tonnes)	Copper Grade (%)	Copper Metal (K Tonnes)	Cobalt Grade (%)	Cobalt Metal (K Tonnes)
Indicated (coarse tailings)	2,900	3.25	102.6	0.14	4.3
Indicated Stockpile (coarse tailings)	224	4.00	9.0	0.14	0.3
Total Indicated	3,124	3.57	111.6	0.14	4.6
Indicated (fine tailings)	4,900	0.89	44.0	0.09	4.4

1. Reported at a 1.5% Cu cut-off grade.

The above Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with both the JORC Code and the CIM guidelines and were prepared by Mr. Ivor Jones. Mr. Jones is a Qualified Person in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

Anvil Mining Limited is an unhedged copper and silver producer whose shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (as common shares) and the Australian Stock Exchange (as CDIs) under the symbol AVM. It has majority interests in and operates the Dikulushi copper-silver mine, the Kinsevere copper mine, and the Kulu copper tailings operation in the Katanga Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

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***Additional Notes:** The commentary in this news release that relates to in-situ Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Gerry Fahey of CSA (previously FinOre Pty Ltd) and Ivor Jones of Anvil. Similarly, the commentary in this news release that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mike Lawlor of Anvil. Gerry Fahey is a Chartered Professional, a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101. Ivor Jones is a Chartered Professional and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101. Mike Lawlor is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101. Information in this news release that relates to Ore Reserves has been reviewed by Tony Cameron of A & J Cameron and Associates Pty Ltd. who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Other technical information in this news release has been reviewed by the following Anvil personnel: Mike O’Sullivan, Anvil’s Senior Vice President Strategy and Business Development who is member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Malcolm Hillbeck, Anvil’s Senior Vice President Operations DRC, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Lee Nehring, Anvil’s Vice President Social Development and Roger Tyler, Anvil’s Exploration Manager DRC, all of whom have consented to the inclusion of such information in this news release in the form and context in which it appears.*

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements: The forward-looking statements made in this news release are based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding future events and results. Such forward-looking



statements, including but not limited to those with respect to the operations of the construction and development of a 60,000 tonnes per year SX-EW plant and Electric-Arc Furnace and power grid at Kinsevere and its capital expenditures and estimated future production and operating cash costs involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the actual market prices of copper, the actual results of current exploration, the actual results of future mining, processing and development activities, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's filed documents.