The following is the text of a letter and report on estimation of reserves by UKM Pakarunding Sdn. Bhd., an independent qualified technical adviser, prepared for the purpose of incorporation in this prospectus.

UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA
National University of Malaysia

UKM Pakarunding Sdn. Bhd / UKM Consultancy Sdn. Bhd.

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
43600 Bangi
Selangor Darul Ehsan
Malaysia

21st November, 2008

Board of Directors
CVM Minerals Limited 南亞礦業有限公司
8th Floor, Gloucester Tower
The Landmark, 15 Queen's Road
Central, Hong Kong

Anglo Chinese Corporate Finance, Limited
40th Floor, Two Exchange Square
8 Connaught Place
Central, Hong Kong

Dear Sirs,

REPORT FROM INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL ADVISER ON ESTIMATION OF RESERVES

UKM Pakarunding Sdn. Bhd. ("UKM") has been appointed by CVM Minerals Limited 南亞礦業有限公司 ("CVM" or the "Company" and together with its subsidiaries, the "Group") to estimate the dolomite reserves on two dolomitic limestone hills located on two pieces of land (the "Mining Land") held under the issue document of title of HS(D) 13756, PT13404 of Mukim Sungai Siput, District of Kuala Kangsar, State of Perak, Malaysia (the "North Hill") and HS(D) 13757, PT13405 of Mukim Sungai Siput, District of Kuala Kangsar, State of Perak, Malaysia (the "South Hill") (together, the "Dolomite Hills"). The North Hill is located about 1 km away from the South Hill.

UKM was incorporated as a private limited company in Malaysia in October 2001 and started its operation in January 2002. Its predecessor, Bureau of Consultancy & Innovation, was established in 1979 under the Chancellery of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (the "University") to provide consultancy services. UKM offers a wide range of services, including but not limited to Environmental Impact Assessment services, social studies, business and management, project management and consultation, information technology and communication and consultation works in the field of geology and environment.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules"), in particular, Chapter 18, with the exception of the requirements set out in Rule 18.09(8) of the Listing Rules, which relates to the provision of a two-year working capital statement.

The following report has been prepared to the standard of, and is considered by UKM to be under the guidelines of the Valmin Code incorporating the JORC Code for mineral resources and reserves classification, which is the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia ("JORC").

This report is an independent estimation of the reserve in the Dolomite Hills for inclusion in the prospectus of the Company dated 21st November, 2008 (the "Prospectus") as part of its proposed initial public offer and listing of the shares of the Company on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

Overview of International Classification of Mineral Reserves

There are many international standards and codes in classification of mineral reserves, and some of the more prominent ones are the UK Code, US Code, Canada Code, JORC Code, and UNFC.

JORC Code is adopted for reporting of mineral resource and mineral reserve in Australia and is also adopted by the listing rules of Australian Securities Exchange for reporting of mineral reserves. US Code is also partly considered under the US Securities and Exchange Commission's guidelines for reporting of mineral reserve.

Although Rule 18.09(6) of the Listing Rules adopts the wordings of "probable, possible and proven reserves", we are of the opinion that this does not automatically infers that only JORC Code is to be adopted, as JORC Code uses only the wordings of "probable and proven reserve" while the wordings of "probable and possible reserves" are found under UNFC in the discussion of petroleum reserve. Apart from JORC Code, the other codes such as the US Code, Canada Code and UK Code also do not use the word of "possible reserve".

In addition, modifying factors such as weather and local conditions should be taken into account, which are very important in adjusting, categorising and differentiating the mineral reserves from mineral resources. Otherwise, without taking into account of the modifying factors, the classification of minerals under the abovementioned codes should be “mineral resources” instead of “mineral reserves”. The wording mineral reserves (as opposed to mineral resources) generally have taken into account relevant modifying factors. We consider that these modifying factors are not material risks in our assessment of the dolomitic limestone reserves of the Company and in the context that it will be mined and transported, or delivered.

As discussed in the various Codes (e.g. JORC Code, US Code, UK Code, Canada Code) and as further elaborated under the CIM Best Practice Guidelines — Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (“Canada Code — Limestone”), limestone is categorised as industrial minerals. Factors to be taken into account in estimation of industrial minerals may differ from other minerals such as gold, coal, and other heavy metals. Some of these factors such as consistency in grades, size of mining area and cut-off grade may be more relevant to other non-industrial mineral resources as compared to industrial mineral resources.

Industrial Minerals

Special sections or further elaborations have been adopted in categorising minerals such as uranium, petroleum and solid minerals (e.g. coal, diamonds and other gemstones) due to the specific factors associated with these minerals including grading, pricing and inherent difficulties and uncertainties in estimation of these minerals resources and reserves. However, minerals such as limestone and other commodities such kaolin, phosphate, talc and stones, which fall under the category of industrial minerals under the various international codes, are generally sold on the basis of their product specifications and market acceptance.

Pursuant to JORC Code, in reporting information and estimation of industrial minerals, key principles including transparency, materiality and competence should be considered and are applicable. Assays may not always be relevant, and other qualitative criteria may be more applicable. If criteria such as deleterious minerals or physical properties are more relevant than the composition of the bulk mineral itself, they should be reported accordingly.

The Canada Code — Limestone defines an “industrial mineral” as any rock, mineral or other naturally occurring substance of economic value, exclusive of metallic ores, mineral fuels and gemstones; that is, one of the non-metallic minerals. In estimating industrial mineral, the Competent Person should give priority to: (i) the value of the intended mineral product; (ii) market factors; and (iii) applicability of the market criteria to the mineral deposit being assessed. The classification of the mineral deposit as inferred, indicated or measured mineral resources, or Probable/Proven Mineral Reserves should always reflect the level of understanding of the project, which is a function of the stage of exploration/development. Industrial mineral deposits differ significantly from other, more typical metallic mineral deposits and even amongst themselves. These differences may be reflected in the data density required for certain confidence intervals. For example, the sampling points (e.g. drill holes) required for an industrial mineral deposit that exhibits strong structural and grade continuity (e.g. a bed of homogeneous limestone) may be more widely spaced than they would be for a typical volcanogenic massive sulfide (“VMS”) deposit where either structure and/or grade are less uniform.

The Competent Person shall use reasonable judgment in the context of the deposit type, style and formation of the particular mineral deposit being assessed, and the objective of the estimation process (i.e. inferred, indicated or measured mineral resources or Probable or Proven Mineral Reserves). Sample testing should include those tests that will provide the physical characteristics and chemical analyses that relate to the specifications of the end product. Some industrial mineral ventures are relatively simple operations with low levels of investment and risk, where the operating entity has determined that a formal pre-feasibility or feasibility study is not required for a production decision.

Mineral reserves can be categorised as solely under one or a combination of Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves pursuant to the various codes such as JORC Code, UK Code, US Code and Canada Code. A Probable Mineral Reserve has a lower level of geological knowledge and confidence compared to Proven Mineral Reserve.

For the purpose of the report on estimation of reserves, UKM's main focus is on the estimation of the Proven Mineral Reserve of dolomitic limestone. Thus, after applying various international standards and taking into account of the local modifying factors in the context of the Dolomite Hills, the geo-physical nature of the minerals especially strong structural and grade continuity, and the samples which were taken from all parts of the Dolomite Hills and not just a portion of the Dolomite Hills, UKM is of the opinion that the estimation of reserves can be categorised solely as a proven dolomitic limestone reserve estimation under the US Code, UK Code, JORC Code and Canada Code — Limestone.

Probable Reserve (Rule 18.09(6)(d) of the Listing Rules)

In view of the above and high and consistent level of confidence for all the Company's mining assets, no "probable reserve" has been categorised. This is also due to the fact that UKM has adopted a consistent technique in conducting sampling on all parts, and not part of the Dolomite Hills. UKM also used the same methodology for laboratory testing of mining assets for different part of the land.

Therefore, it is our opinion that the mining assets of the Company pursuant to the agreement for the exclusive right to mine and extract dated on 15th June, 2006 entered into between Commerce Venture Magnesium Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Commerce Venture Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd.) and Harta Perak Corporation Sdn. Bhd. does not include a "probable reserve", but a "proven reserve".

Other specific standards such as JCPDS for x-ray diffraction and Sibley and Gregg (1987) classification of dolomite were also used.

Independence

UKM has no prior association with the Company and has no beneficial interest in the outcome of the technical assessment being capable of affecting its independence. Neither UKM nor any of the members of the project team has any material present or contingent interest in the outcome of this report, nor do they have any pecuniary or other interest that could be reasonably regarded as being capable of affecting their independence or that of UKM. Neither UKM nor any of the project team members holds any share in the Company.

Furthermore, UKM or any of the persons involved in the project has no interest, direct or indirect, in the promotion of, or in any assets, which have been within the two years immediately preceding the issue of the listing document or circular acquired or disposed of by or leased to, the Company, or any of its subsidiaries pursuant to Rule 18.09(9) of the Listing Rules.

Methodology

For the purpose of rendering this report, our methodologies included:

- Site investigation involving field and geological studies, surface sampling, drilling and sub-surface sampling, and geophysical survey.

- Correlation of results of geophysical surveys with geological information on the sub-surface conditions from other sources such as borehole data.

- Estimation of cavities.

- Mineralogical and chemical composition analyses including petrographic techniques supplemented by X-ray diffraction technique ("XRD") and atomic absorption technique ("AAS").

- Literature review of distribution of dolomitic limestone in Peninsular Malaysia.

Summary Findings of Reserve

Our summarised conclusion of the findings of the proven reserve of dolomite are set out below:

	Above ground	**Below ground (30 metres depth)**	**TOTAL**
South Hill:			
Tonnage of Dolomites:	9,694,488	4,769,336	14,463,824
Average % of Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	19.17%	18.59%	
Average % of Magnesium (Mg)	11.50%	11.15%	
North Hill:			
Tonnage of Dolomites:	3,293,925	2,247,731	5,541,656
Average % of Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	20.06%	19.10%	
Average % of Magnesium (Mg)	12.04%	11.46%	
TOTAL TONNAGE OF DOLOMITES (South and North Hills)			20,005,480

Evidence on which estimated reserves are based on

We are fully confident in our estimation of the reserves of the Company due to the following reasons, the evidence on which our estimation of the reserves of the Company was based:

1. *Nature of Limestone Formation on the Mining Land*

Limestone is a general term for sedimentary carbonate rock containing calcite, $CaCO_3$, as the main component. Limestone is chemically deposited in aqua medium within a deposit basin or sea through natural settling by gravity, resulting in the formation of beds ranging in thickness from several centimetre to several feet. Depending on the supply to the depositional basin or sea, Mg-rich solution may be deposited in dolomite, $(Ca, Mg) (CO_3)_2$, either wholly to form dolostone or in a substantial amount to form dolomitic limestone. Dolomite can also be originated by converting calcite minerals, which have undergone a reaction with hipersaline water during or after the deposition. It is possible to have limestone-dolomite interbeds, however in most cases the limestone formation is either almost pure limestone with minor amount of dolomite, or dolomite-rich body.

On the basis of the geological observation and high homogeneity shown by the chemical analyses on large number of samples, we are of the view that the Dolomite Hills are a dolomite-rich formation.

2. *Geological Setting of the Dolomite Formation*

Geological investigation has shown that the dolomitic limestone formation of the studied area showed a low angle of inclination of approximately 20°. This setting will make possible the surface sampling across bedding rather than parallel to bedding. Accordingly, we have greater chances of sampling all possible layers, rather than sampling laterally along a particular bed.

We are confident that the 40 samples collected from the South Hill and the North Hill, respectively are representative of their above-ground composition of the formation.

We found the same degree of confidence for the 60 borehole samples, being 30 samples from each hill, due to the drilling conducted almost across all the bedding.

3. *Number of Samples*

We believe that the best approach in avoiding bias in sampling is by taking samples from the borehole core samples at a constant interval.

For the six 30 meters boreholes, we conducted sampling at every 3 meters. If cavities are present, the sampling interval is even closer than 3 meters. We also believe that the average of 30 borehole samples for each hill are sufficient to describe their compositions with a high degree of confidence.

4. *Consistency of our findings with those of the previous studies conducted by the Geological Survey Department of Malaysia*

The presence of dolomitic limestone formations at the vicinity of the north of Sg. Siput in state of Perak, Malaysia has been documented in the preliminary study known as "Dolomitic resource investigation in the vicinity of Sungai Siput (Utara) Perak" (edited by Ong, Y.H. in 1981 and published by the Geological Survey Department of Malaysia). Although the study is preliminary in nature and involved surface sampling only, it is significant in showing that the occurrence of dolomitic formations is not uncommon for the said area.

In summary, in assessing the estimated reserves, our evidence are based on our findings and understanding of the nature of limestone formation on the Mining Land, the geological setting of the dolomite formation, previous studies conducted by government authority in the area, and our own collation of samples of which we opine is of a high degree of confidence, representing the above-ground and below-ground composition of the formation, coupled with our detailed methodology for calculation of reserve explained below.

Detailed methodology for calculation of reserve

The methodology employed in estimating the reserve are summarised below, of which the estimated reserve is based on.

- Determination of gross volume
  - Gross volume (m^3) = Area (m^2) * Height (m)
  - Average height is used due to rugged top surface of the hills
  - Area is derived from the mapping technique for the whole hill
  - More details are explained in the report
- Determination of net volume
  - Net Volume = Gross Volume - [Gross Volume * ((100 - %Cavities)/100)]
- Determination of Cavities are done through:
  - Field observation — Above ground
  - Bore hole & Geophysical survey — Under ground
  - More details are explained in the report

- Determination of net weight reserve (in tones)

  — Net Weight (tones) = Net Volume * Specific Gravity (SG)

  — SG is determined in laboratory tests

- Determination of net weight of MgO

  — Net Weight of MgO = Net Weight of Reserve * %MgO

  — %MgO values are determined by Atomic Absorption Technique (AAS) using the samples from above surface and underground, for both the South Hill and North Hill and reported separately.

  — Collation of samples, drillings, and laboratory tests are explained in more details in the report.

- Determination of Net Weight of Mg

  — Net Weight of Mg = Net Weight of MgO * 0.60

  — 0.60 is the theoretical proportion of atomic weight of Mg to molecular weight of MgO which are 24/(24+16)

- Error

  — Percentage error is estimated to be plus/minus 5% due to factors such as plan area, average height, % cavity, specific gravity and %MgO.

The scope of work conducted by UKM include:

(i) A literature review on the commercial use of chemical magnesium, distribution of dolomitic limestone in Peninsular Malaysia and Kinta Valley of the State of Perak.

(ii) Feasibility study, comprising suitability of sources in terms of magnesium concentration, land ownership, surrounding area and environmental aspects.

(iii) Estimation of above-surface and underground (up to approximately 30m deep) sources of rock reserve and magnesium reserve (in tonnes).

(iv) Estimation of possible location of subsurface cavities within the limestone.

(v) Suggestion on suitable quarrying techniques

Other works performed included:

(i) Site-visits to review all the mining assets or properties:

Our fieldwork at the Mining Land was performed during a period of 14 days and in the span four separate visits: (i) from 17th August, 2007 to 25th August, 2007 (9 days); (ii) from 29th August, 2007 to 30th August, 2007 (2 days); (iii) from 8th September, 2007 to 10th September, 2007 (3 days); and (iv) 8th October, 2008 (1 day).

(ii) Interview with the management of the Company:

We had lengthy discussion and interviews with the directors and senior management of the Company.

(iii) Technical analysis of the project geology, mineral reserve, mining, processing, production, operating costs and capital costs, environment, occupational health and safety:

We conducted the above technical analysis using the same approach adopted and completed by us in other previous projects such as for gold exploration.

We determined the mineral reserve, and provided suggestion on suitable type of mining and processing techniques. In the project developed by the Group for mining and extraction of dolomite and manufacturing of magnesium ingots ("CVM Project"), we understood that a suitable quarry operator has been appointed, which will bear the operating costs and capital costs. The environmental protection and occupational health and safety are regulated activities for quarrying and governed under the relevant Malaysian laws, of which we opine that they provide sufficient and adequate measures on environmental, occupational health and safety protection.

(iv) Analysis of drilling and sampling database, procedures and parameters used for the estimates, and compared with past production:

As clearly stated above, we planned the sampling, selected and calculated the parameters such as volume and tonnage of the Dolomite Hills, MgO and CaO percentages of the Dolomite Hills, MgO and CaO tonnage of the Dolomite Hills, and Mg tonnage of the Dolomite Hills, performed the surface sampling, drilling and the chemical analysis of selected samples, etc., to arrive at the final reserve estimate. The procedures for calculation to arrive at the final reserve estimate are further explained under "Detailed methodology for calculation of reserve" above.

Comparison with past production was not applicable in this case as only small-scale mining activities on the Mining Land have commenced.

The work has been completed on 8th October, 2008.

The number of boreholes to collate underground samples, and total number of samples collated are summarised below:

- Six boreholes (underground up to 30 metres) for 60 samples
- Forty samples taken from 40 points of surface for aboveground samples.
- South Hill:
  - — Above surface 20 samples
  - — Underground 30 samples
- North Hill:
  - — Above surface 20 samples
  - — Underground 30 samples

Geological characteristics of the occurrence

The dolomite was formed under diagenetic conditions by the action of sea water on calcareous mud or by organogenetic formation. At the Sg. Siput area including the Dolomite Hills, the dolomite is considered as a primary dolomite. It was formed by direct precipitation from sea water and chemical reaction; mostly due to metasomatic substitution during the diagenesis of aragonite (limestone) by magnesium in sea water.

Type of deposit

The dolomite is classified as the chemical sedimentary rock. The deposit is widespread in the Sg. Siput area. Based on our study, the deposit of dolomite at the Dolomite Hills is homogenous and is presumably to have been deposited at the same area and environment. Therefore, the magnesium content is also almost homogenous inside the dolomite, supported by the consistent result gained from our analyses.

Dimensions

Being different from the occurrence of gold or tin, the dolomite is a homogenous rock. The magnesium constituent inside the dolomite is widespread and homogenous. It is not comparable or following certain structure such as quartz vein or fracture.

Grade of minerals

The grade of dolomite is based on chemical content, especially magnesium oxide (MgO). Please refer to our findings of MgO content in the Dolomite Hills. They have been sub-categorised according to the hilly area, area above ground and area below-ground to provide for a more accurate information to the readers of this report.

Progress of Actual Working

The Company's mining assets are dolomitic limestone reserves.

We understand that the Company is desirous to extract the dolomitic limestone through quarry methods and the dolomite stones extracted which will be crushed into the size in the range of approximately 10-30mm in height, length and width will be transported to the smelting plant to be constructed by the Group on the land held under HS(D) 24477, PT19594, Mukim Asam Kumbang, District of Larut and Matang in the State of Perak, Malaysia and situated in the Kamunting Raya III Industrial Estate, Taiping Perak, Malaysia (the "Perak Magnesium Smelter"). The quarrying method is further elaborated in Section 7 on Recommendation on Quarrying Techniques of this report.

As at the date of this report, the Group has commenced small-scale quarrying activities on the south hill of the Dolomite Hills to stock-pile sufficient dolomite for the Perak Magnesium Smelter. We are agreeable to the Company's strategy to start large scale quarrying only when the Perak Magnesium Smelter is ready.

Follow-Up Site Inspection

On 8th October, 2008, we conducted another site inspection on the Dolomite Hills.

We confirmed that there is no necessity to conduct any new samples because the formation of the Dolomite Hills takes a long time, the degree of consistency of minerals is high and the grade of dolomite does not change in a short period of time. In addition, we have adopted a consistent technique in conducting sampling on all parts, and not just part of the Dolomite Hills, and that the samples obtained in earlier visits are representative of the above-ground and under-ground composition of the formation.

We also confirmed that from our follow-up site inspection, as at the date of this report, small-scale quarrying activities on the south hill has commenced.

Consent

UKM consents to this report being included, in full, in the Prospectus and in the form and context in which the technical assessment is provided.

Description of UKM and the background of personnel involved in this project are further detailed in appendix 1 to this report.

Yours faithfully,
for and on behalf of
UKM Pakarunding Sdn. Bhd.
Professor Dr. Hamzah Mohamad
Project Team Leader

CONTENT

Page Number

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE PURPOSE

This report attempts to provide a clear insight to the management of CVM into the results of the study conducted by UKM on items stated in the terms of reference as set out in paragraph 1.2 of this report.

Apart from fulfilling the terms of reference of the project, this report focuses on the following matters which are considered material for the management of CVM to make decision: (1) the quality of the dolomitic limestone; (2) the recoverable quantity (reserve) of the dolomitic limestone; and (3) the recoverable quantity (reserve) of magnesium.

1.2 THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the project include the works that will be provided by UKM as follows:

1.2.1 A literature review on the commercial use of chemical magnesium, distribution of dolomitic limestone in Peninsular Malaysia and Kinta Valley of the State of Perak.

1.2.2 Feasibility study, comprising suitability of sources in terms of magnesium concentration, land ownership, surrounding area and environmental aspects.

1.2.3 Estimation of above-surface and underground (up to approximately 30 m deep) sources of rock reserve and magnesium reserve (in tonnes).

1.2.4 Estimation of possible location of subsurface cavities within the limestone.

1.2.5 Recommendation on suitable quarrying techniques.

1.3 DISTRIBUTION OF DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE

1.3.1 Distribution in Peninsular Malaysia

There are large reserves of limestone resources with potential for development in Perak, Kedah, Kelantan, Pahang and Perlis (Fig. 1). Nearly all limestone in Peninsular Malaysia is of high purity carbonate (> 97% combined $CaCO_3$ and $MgCO_3$). Large reserves of high-calcium limestone (> 95% $CaCO_3$) have been delineated in Perak and Kelantan. High-calcium limestone has numerous uses as a raw material in industries. Deposits of high-magnesium dolomite which contains more than 40% $MgCO_3$ have been found in Perak and Kedah. This can be used for high-magnesium lime, magnesium compounds, refractories and dead-burned dolomite.

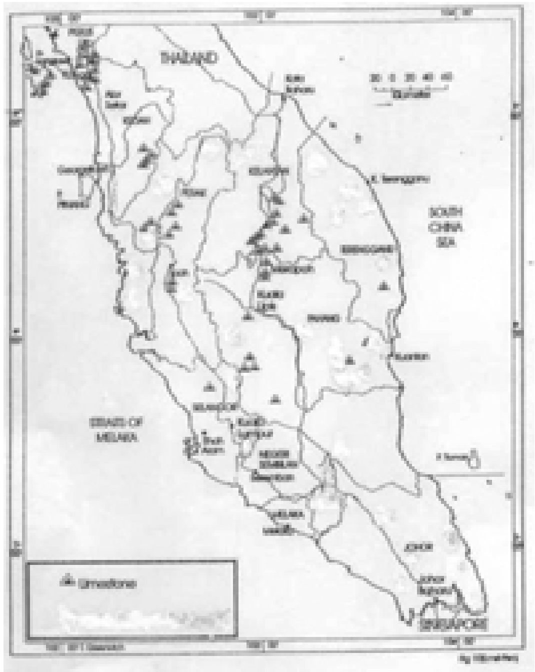

Fig. 1: Distribution of limestone in Peninsular Malaysia

1.3.2 Distribution in the State of Perak

The limestone hills in the Kinta Valley, Perak extend from Gunung Temelang near Tanjung Rambutan in the north to Gunung Gajah, near Kuala Dipang to the south, a distance of about 30 km (Fig. 2). Available data showed that nearly all the limestone hills in the Kinta Valley are made up of high-purity carbonate (> 97% combined $CaCO_3$ and $MgCO_3$) rock. Deposits of dolomite (high-magnesium dolomite) are found in Gunung Keroh, Gunung Karang Besar, Gunung Layang-Layang, Gunung Tambun, Gunung Bercham and Gunung Ginting.

Fig. 2: Distribution of limestone in Kinta Valley, State of Perak, Malaysia

1.4 AREA INVESTIGATED AND TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

1.4.1 The Area

The investigated area is located about 30 km to the north of Ipoh, the capital city of the State of Perak. The closest town is Sungai Siput (U), which is located about 12 km to the southwest of the said area (Fig. 3). The area is accessible by the Sungai Siput (U) — Lasah road (A155); the location itself, however, can only be reached by using 2 km of lateral road from the main road. The investigated hills are located at HS(D)13756, PT13404 and HS(D)13757, PT13405, Mukim of Sungai Siput, District of Kuala Kangsar, State of Perak, Malaysia.

1.4.2 Subdivision of the Investigated Area

Due to the fact that almost all limestone hills in the studied area and its vicinity are unnamed, the investigated area is subdivided into two hills, and designated as follows (Fig. 4):

1.4.2a *The South Hill*

The South Hill is a continuous north-south hilly area, about 750 m in length, and ranging from 20 m to 50 m in height.

1.4.2b *The North Hill*

The North Hill is an isolated hill, situated at about 450 m to the north of the South Hill. The height ranges from 20 m to almost 80 m.

1.4.3 **Type of Investigation**

For both hills, investigation involved field and geological studies, surface sampling, drilling and sub-surface sampling, and geophysical survey.

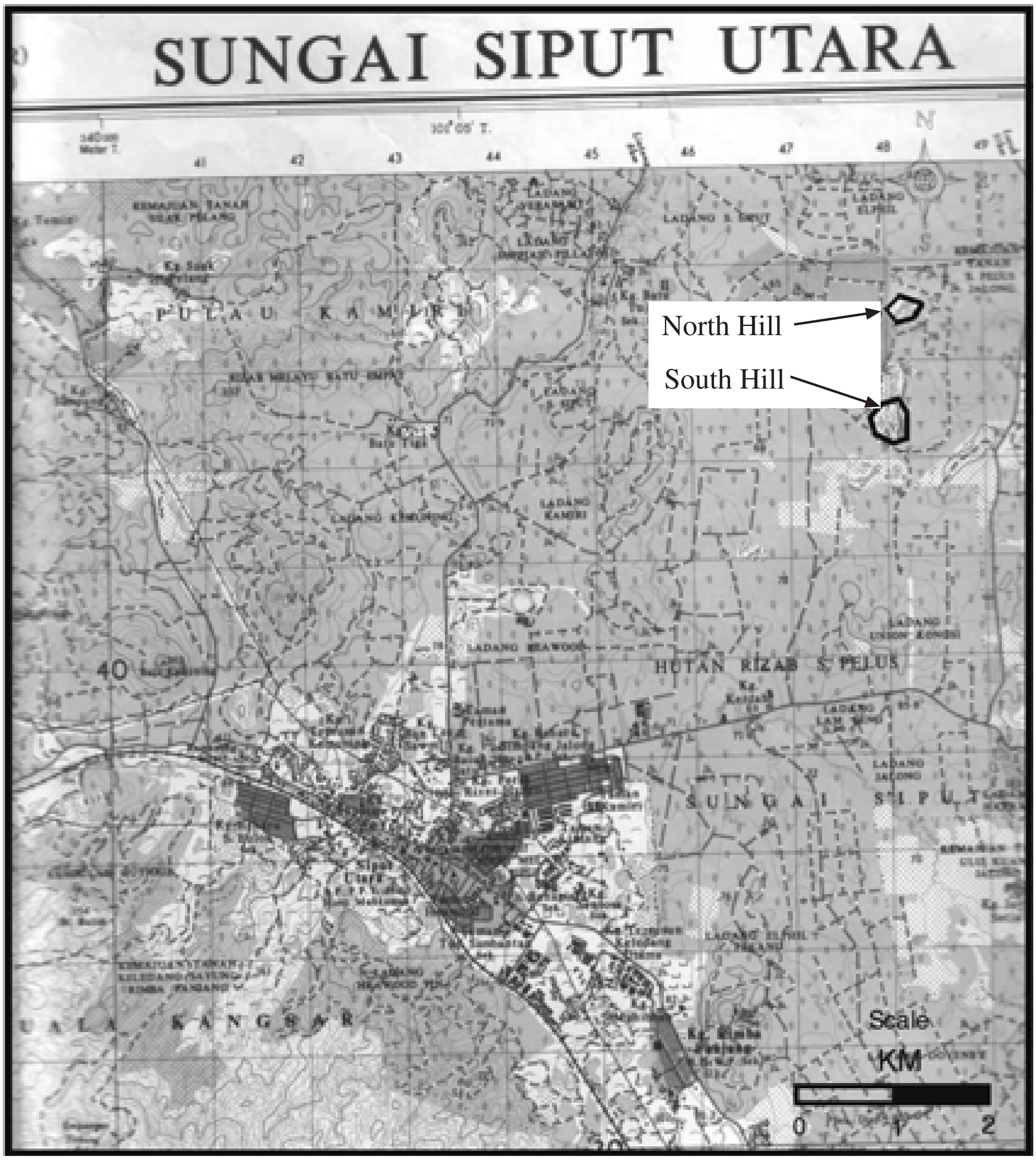

Fig. 3: The locations of the Dolomite Hills

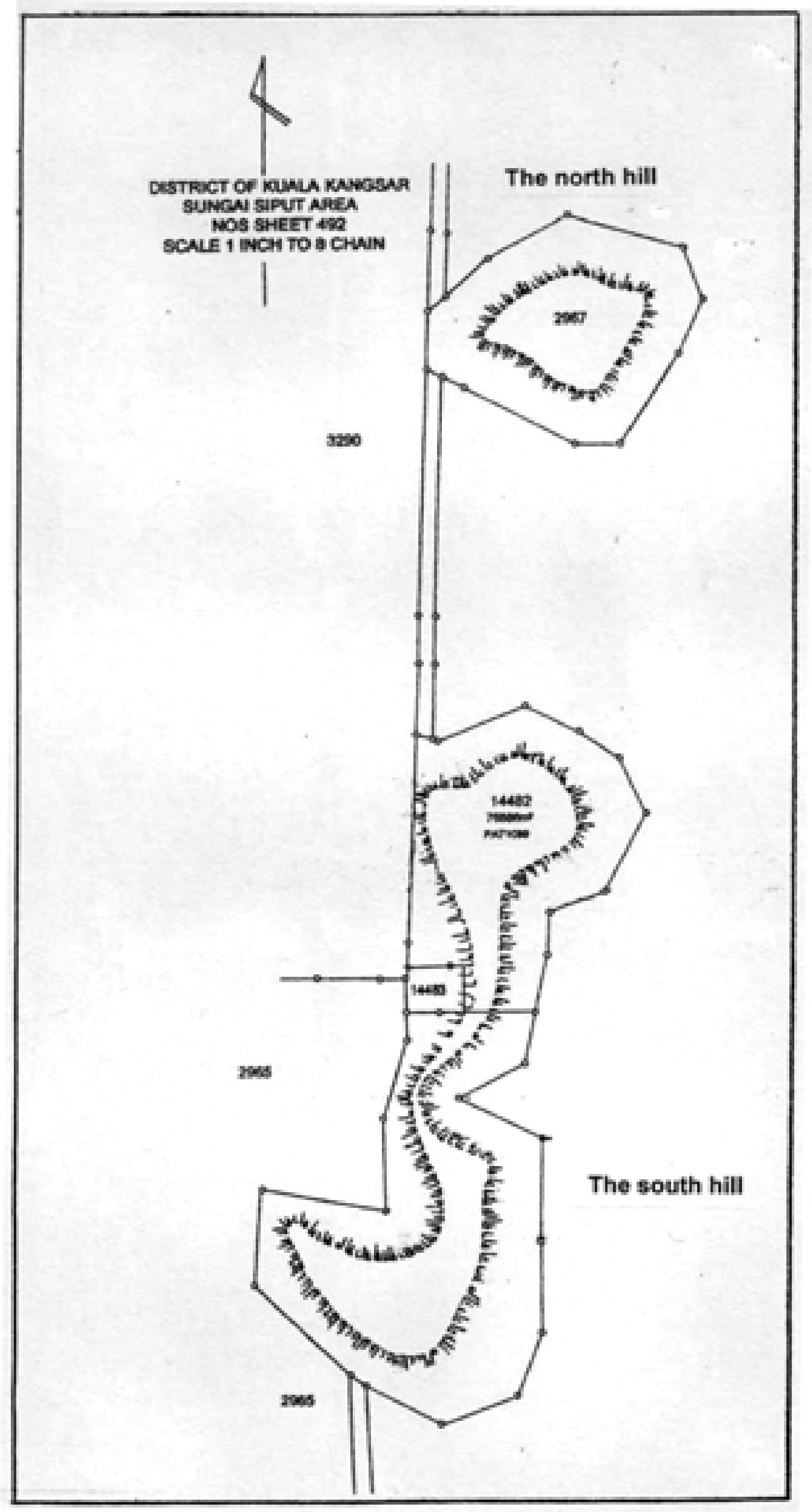

Fig. 4: Subdivision of the investigated areas into North Hill and South Hill