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MIRAMAR MINING CORP
Form 40-F
April 03, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

(Check one)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13(A) OR 15 (D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2005 Commission file number 001-34436

MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not applicable ----- (Translation of Registrant's name into English (if applicable))	British Columbia, Canada ----- (Province of other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	Not Applicable ----- (I.R.S. employer Identification Number (if applicable))
--	--	---

1040

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))

Suite 300 - 899 Harbourside Drive, North Vancouver,
British Columbia, Canada V7P 3S1
(604) 985-2572

(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

CT Corporation System, 111 Eighth Avenue, 13th Floor, New York, New York 10011
(212) 894-8940

Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number
(including area code) of agent for service in the United States

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class Common shares	Name of each exchange on which registered American Stock Exchange
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Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

None

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

None

(Title of Class)

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

Annual information form Audited annual financial statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

As at December 31, 2005, 186,301,430 Common Shares without par value were issued and outstanding. As at March 25, 2006 there were 187,404,627 Common Shares without par value issued and outstanding.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant by filing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). If "Yes" is marked, indicate the filing number assigned to the Registrant in connection with such Rule.

Yes:82-_____ No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Explanatory Note: Miramar Mining Corporation (the "Company" or the "Registrant") is a Canadian issuer eligible to file its annual report pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act") on Form 40-F. The Company is a "foreign private issuer" as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the 1934 Act and in Rule 405 under the Securities Act of 1933. Equity securities of the Company are accordingly exempt from Sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(c), 14(f) and 16 of the 1934 Act pursuant to Rule 3a12-3.

NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 concerning the Company's plans at the Hope Bay Project, its plans related to the closed Con Mine and other matters. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management.

Statements concerning reserves and mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed, and in the case of mineral reserves, such statements reflect the conclusion based on certain assumptions that the mineral deposit can be economically exploited. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "plans", "estimates", "intends" "strategy", "goals", "objectives" or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be "forward-looking statements." Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- o risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits;
- o results of initial feasibility, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, and the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations;
- o mining and development risks, including risks related to accidents, equipment breakdowns, labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in production;
- o the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies;
- o risks related to the inherent uncertainty of production and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses;
- o risks related to commodity price fluctuations;
- o the uncertainty of profitability based upon the Company's history of losses;
- o risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms for the Company's planned exploration and development projects;
- o risks related to environmental regulation and liability including mine permitting;

- o risks related to the closure of the Con Mine, including risks that the costs related to environmental compliance, reclamation, post-closure

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control measures, monitoring and on-going maintenance will exceed the funds held in trust for such costs;

- o risks related to tax assessments;
- o political and regulatory risks associated with mining development and exploration; and
- o and other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements. These and other factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements.

Forward looking statements are made based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change. Further information regarding these and other factors is included in the filings by the Company with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission ("SEC") and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities.

Currency

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts in this report are Canadian dollars. The exchange rate of Canadian dollars into United States dollars, on December 30, 2005, based upon the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers payable in Canadian dollars as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was U.S.\$1.00 = CDN \$1.1656.

RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

All resource estimates incorporated by reference in this Registration Statement have been prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("CIM") Classification System. These standards differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the definitions of proven and probable reserves used in NI 43-101 differ from the definitions in the SEC Industry Guide 7. Under SEC Guide 7 standards, a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three year history average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority. In addition, the terms "mineral resource," "measured resources," "indicated resources," and "inferred resources" are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under standards in the United States. As such, information regarding mineralization and resources contained or incorporated by reference in this annual report may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies.

"Indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and a great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "indicated mineral resource" or "inferred mineral resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher category of resource. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

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For definitions of the terms mineral reserve, proven mineral reserve, probable mineral reserve, mineral resource, measured mineral resource, indicated mineral resource and inferred mineral resource under CIM standards, and a summary of the differences between CIM and U.S. standards, see the sections entitled "Information Concerning Preparation of Resource Estimates" and "Glossary and Defined Terms" included in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2005, attached hereto as Document 1 to this Annual Report.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

The Company's Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, is included in this Annual Report as Document 1.

AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Audited Annual Financial Statements

The audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, including the report of the independent auditors with respect thereto, included herein as Document 2.

For a reconciliation of measurement differences between Canadian and United States generally accepted accounting principles, see the Supplementary Information Reconciliation with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles included herein as Document 3 to this Annual Report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Company's management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") included herein as Document 4 to this Annual Report.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15d of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"). Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

During the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 40-F, no changes occurred in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the

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objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance

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that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

CODE OF ETHICS FOR CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER AND CONTROLLER

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Controller. A copy of the Company's Code of Ethics for Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Controller was previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as Exhibit 99.1 on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2003, and available in print to any shareholder who requests it.

All amendments to the code, and all waivers of the code with respect to any of the officers covered by it, will be posted on the Company's web site, submitted on Form 6-K and provided in print to any shareholder who requests them. The Company's website is located at www.miramarmining.com.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

The Company's corporate governance practices are set forth on page 10 of the Company's Management Information Circular to be filed in Canada on April 7, 2006 (submitted to the SEC on Form 6-K on April 7, 2006) prepared in compliance with the rules of The Toronto Stock Exchange and available in print to any shareholder who requests them.

The terms of reference of each of the Audit and Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the Human Resources Committee of the Company are described in the Company's Management Information Circular to be filed in Canada on April 7, 2006, and available in print to any shareholder who provides the Company with a written request.

AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Company's Board of Directors has a separately-designated standing Audit and Risk Management Committee for the purpose of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and audits of the Company's annual financial statements. As at the review of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2005 and as at the date of this Annual Report, the following individuals comprise the entire membership of the Company's Audit and Risk Management Committee, which have been established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act:

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Lawrence Bell
Peter Nixon
Christopher J. Pollard
William E. Stanley

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Independence

The Company has adopted the criteria for director independence and unrelatedness for members of public company audit committees that are consistent with the criteria prescribed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 10A(m)(3) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10A-3(b)(1) promulgated thereunder. Each member of the Company's Audit and Risk Management Committee satisfies the criteria for director independence.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Company's Board of Directors has been determined that Lawrence Bell satisfies the requirements of an audit committee financial expert criteria prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission and has designated him as an audit committee financial expert for the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The aforementioned director has also been determined by the Company's Board of Directors to be independent within the criteria referred to above under the subheading "Audit and Risk Management Committee - Independence".

AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CHARTER

The Company's revised Audit and Risk Management Committee Charter is filed as Exhibit 99.2 on this Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2005 and available in print to any shareholder who requests it.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES - INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The table setting forth the Company's fees paid to its independent auditor, KPMG LLP for the years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2005 are set forth below:

	Years ended December 31	
	2005	2004
Audit:	\$ 139,000	\$ 144,150
Audit Related:	79,950	\$ 78,175
Tax	82,430	\$ 69,250
All Other Fees	-	\$ -
Total	301,380	\$ 291,575

"Audit Fees" are the aggregate fees billed by KPMG LLP for the audit of the Company's consolidated annual financial statements, reviews of interim financial statements and attestation services that are provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

"Audit-Related Fees" are fees charged by KPMG LLP for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review

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of the Company's financial statements and are not reported under "Audit Fees." This category comprises fees billed for consultations on proposed transactions and internal control reviews.

"Tax Fees" are fees for professional services rendered by KPMG LLP for tax compliance, tax advice on actual or contemplated transactions.

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PRE-APPROVAL OF AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES PROVIDED BY INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Audit and Risk Management Committee pre-approves all audit services to be provided to the Company by its independent auditors. The Audit and Risk Management Committee's policy regarding the pre-approval of non-audit services to be provided to the Company by its independent auditors is that all such services shall be pre-approved by the Audit and Risk Management Committee. Non-audit services that are prohibited to be provided to the Company by its independent auditors may not be pre-approved. In addition, prior to the granting of any pre-approval, the Audit and Risk Management Committee must be satisfied that the performance of the services in question will not compromise the independence of the independent auditors.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off balance sheet arrangements other than the pension obligations which are described in 13 of the consolidated financial statements

TABLE OF CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The following table lists as of December 31, 2005 information with respect to the Company's known contractual obligations.

	Payments due by period (in thousands)				
Contractual Obligations	2006	2007	2008	2009	Thereafter
Oxygen Plant	\$ 822	\$ 612	\$ 316	\$ 316	\$ 1,110
Office lease costs	306	316	316	316	1,110
Exploration Equipment	293	30			
Site reclamation	\$6,240	\$3,059			\$ 15,635

The Company is obligated to fund reclamation and closure costs for its mining and exploration operations as a condition of associated water licenses, however the timing of those specific payments has not been determined and as such only a portion of the obligation has been shown in the table above. The remaining costs are expected to be largely incurred over a five year period following the approval of the final Abandonment and Reclamation plan. The Company is in the process of finalizing its Abandonment and Reclamation plan with regulatory agencies for the Con Mine which will establish the extent and timing of reclamation activities. Additionally, to the extent that the Company continues to be engaged in active exploration activities, reclamation of exploration sites will be deferred.

For additional information related to the Company's obligations and commitments

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see note 15 in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements (Document 2).

AMEX CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's common shares are listed on The American Stock Exchange ("AMEX"). Section 110 of the AMEX company guide permits AMEX to consider the laws, customs and practices of foreign issuers in relaxing certain AMEX listing criteria, and to grant exemptions from AMEX listing criteria based on these considerations. A company seeking relief under these provisions is required to provide written certification from independent local counsel that the non-complying practice is not prohibited by home country law. A description of the significant ways in

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which the Company's governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies pursuant to AMEX standards is as follows:

Shareholder Meeting Quorum Requirement: The AMEX minimum quorum requirement for a shareholder meeting is one-third of the outstanding shares of common stock. In addition, a company listed on AMEX is required to state its quorum requirement in its bylaws. The Company's quorum requirement is set forth in its Memorandum and Articles. A quorum for a meeting of members of the Company is two persons present and being, or representing by proxy, members holding not less than 5% of the issued shares entitled to be voted at such meeting.

Proxy Delivery Requirement: AMEX requires the solicitation of proxies and delivery of proxy statements for all shareholder meetings, and requires that these proxies shall be solicited pursuant to a proxy statement that conforms to SEC proxy rules. The Company is a "foreign private issuer" as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the 1934 Act, and the equity securities of the Company are accordingly exempt from the proxy rules set forth in Sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(c) and 14(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company solicits proxies in accordance with applicable rules and regulations in Canada.

The foregoing is consistent with the laws, customs and practices in Canada. In addition, the Company may from time-to-time seek relief under from AMEX requirements on specific transactions under Section 110 of the AMEX Company Guide by providing written certification from independent local counsel that the non-complying practice is not prohibited by the Company's home country law, in which case, the Company shall make the disclosure of such transactions available on the Company's website at www.miramarmining.com. Information contained on the Company's website is not part of this annual report.

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

Undertaking

The Registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the SEC staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

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Consent to Service of Process

The Company filed an Appointment of Agent for Service of Process and Undertaking on Form F-X signed by the Company and its agent for service of process on May 20, 2003 with respect to the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this annual report arises, which Form F-X is incorporated herein by reference.

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DOCUMENTS FILED AS PART OF THIS REPORT

1. Annual Information Form of the Registrant for the year ended December 31, 2005
2. The following audited consolidated financial statements of the Registrant, are exhibits to and form a part of this Annual Report:
 - Auditors' Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements
 - Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2005 and 2004
 - Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004
 - Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004
 - Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
3. Supplementary Information, Reconciliation with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
4. Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations

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1. ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM OF MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION
Suite 300 - 889 Harbourside Drive
North Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V7P 3S1
Website Address: www.miramarmining.com

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
"AIF"

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

March 25, 2006

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PRELIMINARY NOTES

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The Corporation's consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") have been filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and are available electronically on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. All financial information in this AIF is prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

Date of Information

All information in this AIF is as of March 25, 2006 unless otherwise indicated.

Forward Looking Statements

This AIF contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 concerning the Corporation's plans at the Hope Bay Project, its plans related to the closed Con Mine and other matters. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management.

Statements concerning reserves and mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if a property is developed and, in the case of mineral reserves, such statements reflect the conclusion based on certain assumptions that a mineral deposit can be economically exploited. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "plans", "estimates", "intends" "strategy", "goals", "objectives" or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- o risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits;
- o results of initial feasibility, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, and the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations;
- o mining and development risks, including risks related to accidents, equipment breakdowns, labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in production;
- o the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies;
- o risks related to the inherent uncertainty of production and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses;
- o risks related to gold and other commodity price fluctuations;
- o the uncertainty of profitability based upon the Company's history of losses;
- o risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms for the Company's planned exploration and development projects;

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- o risks related to environmental regulation and liability;
- o risks related to the closure of the Con Mine, including risks that the costs related to environmental compliance, reclamation, post-closure control measures, monitoring and ongoing maintenance will exceed the funds held in trust for such costs;
- o risks related to tax assessments;
- o political and regulatory risks associated with mining development and exploration including mine permitting risks; and
- o other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements. These and other factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements.

Forward looking statements are made based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change. Specific reference is made to "Risk Factors" for a discussion of the source of the factors underlying forward-looking statements.

Resource and Reserve Estimates

All resource and reserve estimates contained in this AIF are calculated in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") of the Canadian Securities Administrators and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council on August 20, 2000. These standards differ from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the definitions of proven and probable reserves used in NI 43-101 differ from the definitions in SEC Industry Guide 7. Under SEC Guide 7 standards, a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three year history average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority. In addition, although the terms "mineral resource," "measured resources," "indicated resources," and "inferred resources" are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under standards in the United States. Accordingly, resource and reserve information in this AIF may not be comparable to similar information reported by United States companies.

The terms "resource(s)" do not equate to "reserves" and normally may not be included in documents filed with the SEC.

Technical Information

The technical information in this AIF has been prepared in accordance with Canadian regulatory requirements set out in NI 43-101 and reviewed by John Wakeford, P. Geo. Vice President, Exploration for Miramar Mining Corporation, the Qualified Person for the Corporation.

Currency and Exchange Rates

All dollar amounts in this AIF are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Some of the revenue of the Corporation is derived from the sale of gold, which is denominated in U.S. dollars. The noon rate of exchange on March 16, 2006 as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of Canadian

dollars into U.S. dollars was CDN\$1.1537 = US\$1.00; (Cdn.\$1.00 = US\$0.8668). The following table sets forth (i) the rate of exchange for the Canadian dollar, expressed in US. dollars, in effect at the end of the periods indicated, (ii) the average exchange rates on the last day of each month during such periods, and (iii) the high and low exchange rates during such periods, each based on the noon rate of exchange as reported by the Bank of Canada for conversion of Canadian dollars into U.S. dollars.

	Year ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Rate at end of period	\$0.8598	\$0.7683	\$0.7713
Average rate for last day	\$0.8581	\$0.8319	\$0.7749
High for period	\$0.8682	\$0.8469	\$0.7789
Low for period	\$0.8524	\$0.7141	\$0.7710

Metric Equivalents

The following table sets forth the factors for converting imperial measurements into metric equivalents:

To convert from Imperial	To Metric	Multiply by:
Acres	Hectares	0.404686
Feet	Meters	0.304800
Miles	Kilometres	1.609344
Tons	Tonnes	0.907185
Ounces (troy)/Ton	Grams/Tonne	34.285700

Glossary of Terms

The following is a glossary of technical terms that appear in this AIF:

Au Gold

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Autoclave	A high pressure and temperature vessel for oxidizing refractory ore. Ore or concentrate is fed into the strong vessel and placed under high pressure and temperature conditions with elevated oxygen levels to liberate the gold or base metals.
Cyanidation	The process of extracting gold or silver through dissolution in a weak solution of sodium cyanide.
Corporation	Miramar Mining Corporation.
Diamond drill	A type of rotary drill in which the cutting is done by abrasion rather than percussion. The cutting bit is set with diamonds and is attached to the end of long hollow rods through which water is pumped to the cutting face. The drill cuts a core of rock which is recovered in long cylindrical sections, an inch or more in diameter.
Dilution	Waste material not separated from ore mined which was below the calculated economic cut-off grade of the deposit. Dilution results in increased tonnage mined and reduced overall grade of the ore.
Dip	The angle which a geological structure forms with a horizontal surface, measured perpendicular to the strike of the structure.
Dore	Unrefined gold and silver in bullion form.
Feasibility study	A comprehensive study of a deposit in which all geological, engineering, operating, economic and other relevant factors are considered in sufficient detail that it could reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a financial institution to finance the development of the deposit for mineral production.
Flotation	A milling process by which mineral particles of value attach to bubbles and float, separating them from the worthless portion of ore.
Grade	The weight of precious metals in each tonne of ore.
g/t; g Au/t	Grams per metric tonne; grams of gold per metric tonne.
Indicated Mineral Resource	That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information

gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade

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continuity to be reasonably assumed.

Inferred Mineral Resource	That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.
Measured Mineral Resource	That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.
Mill	A plant where ore is crushed and ground to expose metals or minerals of economic value, which then undergo physical and/or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals or minerals.
Mineral reserve	The economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study .
Mineral resource	A concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.
Mineralization, mineralized material, mineralized deposit or deposit	A mineralized body which has been intersected by sufficient closely spaced drill holes and/or sampling to support sufficient tonnage and average grade of metal(s) to warrant further exploration/development work. A deposit does not qualify as a commercially mineable ore body until a feasibility study is concluded and supports Proven/Probable Mineral Reserves.
Net profits royalty	A royalty payment made by a producer of metals based on a percentage of revenue from production, less deduction of the costs of production, including exploration, capital and operating costs.
Net smelter return royalty/NSR royalty	A royalty payment made by a producer of metals based on gross metal production from the property, less deduction of certain costs, usually including smelting, refining, transportation and insurance costs.

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Ore	A metal or mineral or a combination of these of sufficient value as to quality and quantity to enable it to be legally mined at a profit.
Ounces/oz	Troy ounces.
Oz/ton	Troy ounces per short ton.
Preliminary Feasibility Study	A comprehensive study of the viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where the mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, has been established, and which, if an effective method of mineral processing has been determined, includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions of technical, engineering, operating, economic factors and the evaluation of other relevant factors which are sufficient for a qualified person, acting reasonably, to determine if all or part of the mineral resource may be classified as a mineral reserve;Each
Probable Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. The Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.
Proven Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study.
Refractory	Ore that resists the action of chemical reagents in the normal treatment processes and which may require pressure leaching or other means to effect the full recovery of the valuable minerals.
Tailings	The material that remains after all metals or minerals of economic interest have been removed from ore during milling.
Ton	Short ton (2,000 pounds).
Tonne	Metric tonne (1,000 kilograms/2204.6 pounds).

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Miramar Mining Corporation was incorporated with the name Miramar Energy Corporation under the Company Act (British Columbia) by memorandum and articles of incorporation dated January 11, 1983. The memorandum of the Corporation was amended on July 17, 1989 to change the Corporation's name to Miramar Mining Corporation, on May 24, 1991 to increase the authorized capital from 20,000,000 to 100,000,000 shares without par value and on August 4, 1994 to increase the

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authorized capital from 100,000,000 to 500,000,000 shares without par value ("Common Shares"). By Notice of Articles dated March 17, 2005 the Corporation continued under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia).

The registered office of the Corporation is at 2300 - 1055 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V7X 1J1 and its principal executive office is located at 300 - 889 Harbourside Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia V7P 3S1.

The following table sets forth the name of each material subsidiary of the Corporation, the jurisdiction of its incorporation and the direct or indirect percentage ownership by the Corporation in such subsidiary.

NAME OF SUBSIDIARY	JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION	PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP
Miramar Hope Bay Ltd.	Northwest Territories	100%
Miramar Con Mine Ltd.	Ontario	100%

Where the context requires, the term "Corporation" includes the subsidiaries of the Corporation.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The Corporation, together with its subsidiaries, is engaged in the exploration and development of gold bearing mineral properties. The Corporation's business is presently focused in northern Canada in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories.

Miramar Hope Bay Ltd. ("MHL") owns 100% of the Hope Bay Project, a gold exploration project located in Nunavut, Canada. The Corporation acquired a 50% interest in the Hope Bay Project in December 1999 from Hope Bay Gold Corporation Inc. ("Hope Bay Gold"). In May 2002, Hope Bay Gold became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation. In December 2003, ownership of the Hope Bay Project was consolidated into MHL. The Hope Bay Project is an 85 km long greenstone belt on which three significant deposits have been discovered to date: Doris, Boston and Madrid. On March 6, 2006 the Nunavut Impact Review Board recommended to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada that the Corporation's proposed development plan for the Doris North project should proceed. The project is now before the Minister for decision on whether the Doris North project should proceed.

Miramar Con Mine Ltd. ("Con Ltd.") owns the Con Mine, a former producing underground gold mine located near Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. Underground mining operations at the Con Mine ceased in November 2003. The Con Mine generated 3,155 ounces of gold in 2004 from reprocessing mining residues, and 62,166 ounces of gold in 2003 from mining operations.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

HOPE BAY PROJECT

On December 17, 1999 MHL acquired from Hope Bay Gold Corporation Inc. ("Hope Bay Gold") for US\$13,346,100 a 50% interest in a group of concession agreements (the "NTI Concessions") and Federal mineral claims and mining leases located in

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Nunavut and known as the Hope Bay Project. The NTI Concessions were granted by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated ("NTI"), a corporation representing the Inuit people of Nunavut which owns subsurface mineral rights in Nunavut. The acquisition occurred concurrently with Hope Bay Gold's acquisition of 100% of the Hope Bay Project from BHP Diamonds Inc. for US\$18,492,340.

In 2000, MHL and Hope Bay Gold entered into a joint venture agreement (the "Hope Bay JVA") to govern all work on the Hope Bay Project. The Hope Bay JVA created the Hope Bay Joint Venture which provided that MHL and Hope Bay Gold would fund exploration work in differing proportions until each participant had incurred the same aggregate amount of purchase price and exploration costs, after which each participant would fund exploration work equally.

In 2002, MHL and Hope Bay Gold completed a business combination pursuant to which Hope Bay Gold became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation. The Corporation issued to the shareholders of Hope Bay Gold 0.263 of a Common Share for each Hope Bay Gold common share held. In total the Corporation issued approximately 39.5 million Common Shares to Hope Bay Gold shareholders which represented approximately 38% of the 102.7 million Common Shares then outstanding. Total consideration for the acquisition, including share consideration and acquisition costs was \$51.7 million. In 2003, the ownership of all of the Hope Bay properties was consolidated into MHL.

Location and Access

The Hope Bay Project is located in Nunavut, 65km east of Bathurst Inlet and 685km northeast of Yellowknife. The centre of the area lies approximately 160km above the Arctic Circle at latitude 67(0) 30' N and longitude 107(0) W. The nearest communities are Umingmaktok, located 65km to the west on the east coast of Bathurst Inlet and Cambridge Bay, located 170 kilometres to the northeast on southern Victoria Island. The area is approximately 380km northeast of the Ekati diamond mine and has tidewater access. Personnel, supplies and equipment are flown into the site, generally from Yellowknife using aircraft. In the winter, air strips on frozen lakes are able to accommodate wheeled aircraft as large as Hercules to bring in equipment and supplies. A permanent airstrip that can take Twin Otter sized aircraft has been built at the Boston deposit. Except for the Boston strip, float equipped aircraft must be used in the summer months. The Hope Bay Project area is also accessible by barge or ship to Hope Bay and Roberts Bay on the Arctic Ocean from mid-July to the end of September.

The Hope Bay Project has two camps, the Boston camp at Spyder Lake for the Boston deposit and the Windy Lake camp for the Doris and Madrid deposits. The Windy Lake camp is about 10km from Hope Bay on the Arctic Ocean.

Title

The Hope Bay project area comprises 25 Crown mineral claims, 24 Crown mining leases, 29 Crown mining leases pending approval and 7 Inuit Owned Lands Exploration Agreements (which replaced the NTI Concessions). The Hope Bay

property comprises an area of 1,094km² and forms one continuous block that is approximately 80km long north to south by between 7 and 24km wide east to west.

Exploration History

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Exploration for gold and base metal deposits in the Hope Bay Greenstone Belt was started in 1965 by Roberts Mining Company. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, Noranda Exploration Company explored the area for volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits. In 1988, Abermin Corporation explored the area and detected gold mineralization, which later became the Boston deposit.

In 1991, BHP Minerals Canada Ltd. ("BHP") assembled a contiguous block of claims covering approximately 1,016km² and over the next several years carried out systematic exploration airborne and ground geophysical surveys, geological mapping and prospecting, overburden drilling and more than 177,000 m of diamond drilling. BHP's work resulted in the discovery of the Boston, Doris and Madrid deposits. BHP also carried out underground exploration and bulk sampling of the Boston deposit in 1996 and 1997. From 1991 to 1998, BHP spent approximately \$73.5 million in exploring the entire Hope Bay Greenstone Belt. From 2000 to December 31, 2005 an aggregate of \$105.5 million was spent by the Corporation on exploration and supplies at the Hope Bay Project. During this period a further 195,000 m of core drilling was completed.

The 2005 program totalled 33,176 m of core drilling, mapping, prospecting and sampling on selected portions of the Hope Bay belt.

Geology and Mineralization

Hope Bay is a typical Archean greenstone belt comparable to the Yellowknife, Kirkland Lake and other such belts. The belt is comprised of mafic meta-volcanic (mainly meta-basalts) and meta-sedimentary rocks that are bound by Archean granite intrusives and gneisses. The greenstone package has been affected by multiple deformation events and is transected by major north-south trending shear zones that appear to exert significant control on the occurrence of mineralization, particularly where major flexures are apparent and coincident with antiforms. Similar features are the locus for major gold deposits in other Archean greenstone gold camps (e.g. Kirkland-Larder Lake).

Three gold systems or districts have been defined on the belt to date, which are known as Boston, Doris and Madrid. Each of the three systems is centered around a key deposit which may have multiple zones of mineralization.

Boston System

The Boston system is located in the southern end of the Hope Bay belt. Gold mineralization at the Boston deposit is present in multiple zones of extensive hydrothermal alteration within a large iron-rich carbonate altered shear zone. Gold occurs within and around structurally controlled quartz-carbonate veins. Gold is associated with sulphide mineralization as clusters of pyrite within the vein, as well as in the wall rocks.

Two major horizons, the B-2 and B-3 zones, and one weaker horizon, the B4 zone of gold mineralization have been identified at the Boston deposit. Each zone extends to over 1km in length and is composed of numerous quartz-carbonate veins commonly with pyrite. The veins are 5cm to 3m in width and at variable lengths, within a 1 m to 40m wide mineralized zone. Gold occurs in the quartz veins as well as in the surrounding sheared and altered volcanic rocks. The B-2 zone has been drill tested down to approximately 1,000m below the surface and contains

the majority of the total resources at Boston. It is characterized by a series

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of parallel, en-echelon quartz-carbonate veins along the contact between basaltic and sedimentary rocks.

Much past exploration has been concentrated along the 1km stretch of the Boston deposit area which contains the currently known resources. On the basis of the 16 deep holes completed at Boston in 2003-2004, MHBL believes that it has demonstrated that the Boston-style alteration and gold mineralization continues to depths of up to 1,000 m below surface and can be traced over a strike length of more than 750m. MHBL believes the geology indicates that the alteration zone continues to depth and that it contains quartz veining and gold mineralization analogous to that seen in the B2, B3 and B4 zones in the upper parts of the Boston system. Surface mapping and the 2003-4 deep drilling at Boston has led to a re-interpretation of the geology in the Boston area, defining a near vertical overturned fold with a steep south plunging fold axis. This interpretation is supported by a number of features observed in surface and underground mapping and more recently by the deep drilling. Mineralization remains open along strike to the south and at depth.

Doris System

The Doris system at the north end of the belt is localized in the core of a regional fold axis and consists of an extensive, deeply dipping quartz vein system hosted in folded and metamorphosed pillow basalts and is situated at an inferred inflexion of a subsidiary shear to the regional Hope Bay break. The veins occupy the contact between different volcanic suites within a narrow envelope of intense dolomite-sericite alteration. The Doris vein system likely formed in a saddle reef setting with dilational sites localized at lithologic contacts during synfolding deformation.

The Central and Lakeshore veins at Doris North are the most important of the veins, and represent the limbs of a shallow northerly plunging anticline. The Lakeshore vein is the most continuous and robust structure in the Doris system and is in excess of 2,200m long, and varies in thickness from 2 to 20m. The Central vein is less extensive and narrower but locally very high grade.

These two veins occur at the contact between the high iron and high magnesium tholeiites, within a narrow envelope of intense dolomite-sericite alteration. Although they appear as separate veins along most of their strike length, at their northern end they are one continuous vein, folded around an anticline with high magnesium tholeiites at its core. The Doris Hinge mineralization which contains most of the Doris North resources is very high grade. The strongest gold grades occur within the Central vein and Hinge zone at the crest of the anticline. Detailed in fill drilling in 2002 confirmed the continuity of high grade mineralization along a 300m strike extent of the Hinge zone. A feasibility study was completed on the Hinge zone in January 2003.

Doris Central lies 1.2 km to the south of the Doris Hinge, in an area where the Lakeshore vein is well mineralized and forms a shallow southerly plunging structure. At Doris Central the Lakeshore vein is similar in character to the veining at Doris North. The current geological interpretation at Doris central defines the intersection of a cross cutting structure with the Lakeshore vein and subsequent increases in gold mineralization.

The Doris Connector zone lies between Doris North and Doris Central and spans approximately 500m in strike extent. The 2001 drill results confirmed the presence of a shallow, sub-horizontal high grade shoot within the C2 vein in the Connector area that runs parallel to and approximately 30m east of the Lakeshore vein. Mineralization at Doris Connector appears to be localized in the vicinity of the intersection of the C2 vein with a steep westerly dipping shear zone, as well as in proximity to a sub-horizontal, post veining, altered mafic dyke.

Alteration is defined by carbonate, paragonite, pyrite and sericite. Gold is found primarily at contacts between quartz vein and wall rock contacts and is associated with dark-coloured tourmaline-pyrite septa or ribbons.

MHBL proposes to develop the Doris North deposit as described below under the subheading "Doris North Development Plan". The majority of the mineralization in the Doris Connector zone and a small portion of the Doris Central zone lies within 100 m of the bottom of Doris Lake and cannot be mined under current mining regulations without a specific authorization from the Nunavut Mines Inspection Service.

Madrid System

The Madrid system is the largest deposit on the Hope Bay belt and is located 6 km south of Doris. The majority of the currently defined resources appear to be bound by the Deformation Zone, a zone of localized strain and alteration that is traceable over 11 km of strike. Substantial gold resources have been identified near a flexure in the Deformation Zone over a strike length of approximately 2 km and to depths of approximately 700 m.

The Deformation Zone is a regionally significant corridor of high strain and hydrothermal alteration adjacent to and locally transecting prospective iron-rich rock units. This structural and stratigraphic corridor is the locus of a significant mineralized trend with a number of mineralized occurrences identified through drilling over an approximately 11km strike length. Drilling to date has defined a number of zones along this strike length, with the best-defined areas to date lying within the northernmost 2,000m. These include the Naartok West Zone, Naartok East Zone and Suluk Zone. Additional zones within this corridor include the Marianas, South of Suluk, Rand Spur, P112, Patch 14, Patch 7 and Perrin Bulge areas.

Naartok

The Naartok discovery is the westernmost deposit in the Madrid system to date, where one drill hole in 2000 encountered 6.9 g/t gold over 51.8m (including 21.4 g/t gold over 11.4m). Drilling at Naartok in 2001 defined a broad zone of gold mineralization with a strike length of about 300m and a thickness of 10-30m. This zone is located in the hanging wall of the Deformation Zone and is characterized by a broad zone of >1g/t gold assays containing shoots of higher grade mineralization. Deeper testing of the Naartok West and East zones in 2004 identified an additional higher grade area in Naartok West, expanded the Naartok East lens to more than double its previous extent and located a number of higher grade shoots within the main lens. Recent infill and expansion drilling on the Naartok East lens has increased the extent of the lens by an additional 200m.

Mineralization at Naartok occurs in zones of multi-phase brecciation, quartz stock working/silicification, albitization and pyritization in the hanging wall of the Deformation Zone. Gold mineralization appears to be controlled by a combination of structures and favourable volcanic rocks that are preferentially altered and mineralized. Drilling to date has defined a steeply plunging zone of intense silicification/albitization and higher-grade gold values (15-25 g Au/t) extending 75-150m along strike, plunging +200m and averaging 5-25m thick in Naartok West and has defined a shallower plunging zone of intense albitization and pyritization (+5 g Au/t) extending +200m along strike, plunging +200m and averaging +30m thick in Naartok East.

Suluk Zone

Drilling in 2002-2003 tested an area approximately 600m southeast of Naartok along the Deformation Zone under Patch Lake where previous drilling by BHP intersected 15.5 g/t gold over 2.0 m in one hole in a setting broadly similar to that of Naartok. At Suluk sub-parallel and variably altered and mineralized horizons which dip at -80 degrees to the west have been traced for 500m along strike and to depths of more than 500 m below surface. The mineralization at Suluk is similar to Naartok, with silicification quartz stock works and pyrite within a broader sericite-dolomite alteration halo.

Mineralization is situated 15 to 60m east of the Deformation Zone, not adjacent to it as at Naartok. The steeply west-dipping zones of mineralization at Suluk are included within an intercalated basalt/argillite unit. The ductility/rheology contrast between basalt and argillite, causing brittle failure of basalt in the vicinity of argillite layers is thought to locally control emplacement of mineralization. This mechanism would explain why a majority of high grade basalt samples (15g/t) occur near the contacts with graphitic argillite units or in brecciated basalt with a graphitic argillite matrix. The better gold values seem to be associated with higher percentages (5%) of fine-grained disseminated pyrite within the quartz carbonate-sericite altered horizons, mostly within brecciated, silicified and sulphidized, mafic, volcanic rocks. Lesser amounts of gold mineralization occur in the intercalated, cherty, graphitic argillite. Preliminary metallurgical testing of a sample of strongly graphitic sediment from the Suluk deposit identified active carbon that could potentially adversely affect the recovery of gold in a conventional cyanidation recovery circuit, however, 2004 work established that this only applies to a portion of the Suluk resources.

Other Zones

Significant gold mineralization is found along the trend of the Deformation Zone outside of Naartok and Suluk zones, each of which differs somewhat in the style of mineralization but lies in close proximity to the Deformation Zone or, in the case of South Patch 14, within it. These and other less explored areas associated with the Deformation Zone, remain important targets for future exploration activities in the Madrid area.

Exploration and Development Plans

The Corporation's objective is to become an intermediate gold producer through the sequential development of the Hope Bay Project by first developing the high grade Doris North deposit to generate cash flow to pay for the mining infrastructure and fund the subsequent development of a bulk tonnage operation at Madrid and a satellite mining operation at Boston. The Corporation's strategy is to have Doris North as the infrastructure centre for the entire Hope Bay belt, minimizing the capital requirements and optimizing the return on future development areas. In parallel with these development activities, the Corporation plans to increase the overall gold resources on the belt through the expansion of the known deposits and discoveries for new ones. The targets for the phased approach are:

Phase 1: Short Term: Develop a small-scale, high-grade, low-cost, high-return gold mine at Doris North with the objective of generating significant cash flow, after capital payback, which would be used to

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advance the subsequent phases while minimizing equity dilution. Doris North is projected to produce 155,000 oz of gold per year for two years.

Phase 2: Medium Term: To extend and expand production levels by developing the higher grade, more accessible areas of the Boston, Doris and Madrid deposits, with a target production level of approximately 250,000 to 300,000 oz of gold per annum, generating cash flow anticipated to proceed with Phase 3.

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Phase 3: Longer Term: To further expand gold production by maximizing the potential of the Madrid deposit and the remainder of the Boston and Doris deposits, to generate sustained production estimated to be in the range of 350,000 to 400,000 oz of gold per annum.

However, internal studies have indicated that there may be opportunities for larger scale production at the Hope Bay Project and work in 2006 will include examining the viability of larger scale operations.

Production from Doris North is subject to successful completion of permitting procedures and any options for production from Doris Central, Madrid or Boston will be subject to the successful completion of additional drilling, economic studies and permitting procedures, as well as availability of financing among other conditions. The production levels of Phases 2 and 3 are only conceptual and may increase or decrease once further technical work is completed.

Prior to 2004, exploration tended to target outcropping shear and quartz vein hosted Archean lode gold deposits, such as those discovered at Boston and Doris. However, with the discovery of the larger mineralized Naartok and Suluk zones in the Madrid system in 2001 combined with a better understanding of the exploration potential for these large systems, exploration shifted toward discovery and delineation of mineralized zones at Madrid resulting in the majority of resource additions on the Hope Bay Project in 2003- 2005.

The goals and objectives in 2005 at Hope Bay were to upgrade sufficient resources within the Boston, Doris Central and Naartok deposits to an indicated confidence level which would support a feasibility study for phase 2 development on the belt with emphasis on the Madrid deposits. The results are summarized below.

Madrid. In 2005, the Corporation targeted potential extensions of the existing Naartok East resource to both the north and northwest based on geologic modeling which suggested the favourable volcanic strata that hosts the Naartok East resource was open in these directions. A total of 26,310 meters of core drilling were completed in 2005. Drilling at Naartok East confirmed the presence of wide, higher-grade mineralization including one drill hole which intercepted 11.5g/t gold over 66.5m at a depth of approximately 275m below surface.

Drilling at depth has extended the current limits of mineralization a further 200 meters north of that hole, a vertical depth of approximately 300 m. Drilling also extended mineralization a further 100 m north in the area of another hole at a vertical depth of 200 m.

These results demonstrate the continuity of the Naartok mineralization, especially of the higher grade, thicker areas discovered at depth in 2004

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and 2005 and illustrate significant potential to expand the known mineralization based on an improved understanding of the geologic controls on mineralization. Boston. Resource calculations and internal studies are ongoing and will be completed in April 2006. Compilation has identified new targets in the shallow portions of the B4 zone which is scheduled to be drilled in 2006. There was no drilling on the Boston deposit in 2005.

Doris Central. In 2005, drilling at Doris central was successful in defining additional mineralization which will be incorporated into Phase 2 development studies.

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Assessment Exploration. In 2005, a regional exploration program was completed to meet or exceed assessment requirements. No significant new discoveries were made. Data collected will be used to design the 2006 exploration program.

The Corporation has established the following goals for its activities at Hope Bay during 2006:

1. Advance Doris North through the permitting process towards a development decision - discussed under "Doris North Development Plan" below.
2. Complete required resource definition, resource calculations and geotechnical field work to support the Phase 2 development plan.
3. Complete required resource definition, resource calculations and geotechnical field work to provide sufficient background information to determine the potential to accelerate the current Phase2 / Phase 3 development plans and/or the potential for a larger scale development plan.
4. Complete both regional and perimeter exploration programs to identify new resources on the belt and maintain the current land package.

The Corporation plans to spend at least \$15.5 million on exploration at Hope Bay in 2006. This work commenced in March and will continue through to late September. The bulk of the exploration will focus on resource in-fill and expansion drilling at Madrid, with smaller resource programs at Boston and Doris Connector.

Doris North Development Plan

In 2002, Steffen Robertson and Kirsten Consulting ("SRK") was engaged to prepare a feasibility study with respect to the economic potential of a stand alone development of the high grade, near surface Doris North zone. The feasibility study prepared by SRK (the "SRK Feasibility Study") was delivered to the Corporation in January 2003.

The following table sets forth certain information contained in the Feasibility Study relating to the base case for bringing the Doris North Project into production.

Assumptions		Base Case	
-----		----	
Gold price (US\$/oz)	\$305	\$325	\$345

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Exchange Rate (C\$/US\$)	1.575	1.575	1.575
Gold Price (C\$/oz)	\$480	\$512	\$543

Production

Ore Milled (tonnes)	467,157
Daily Throughput (tonnes/day)	668
Operating Life (years)	2
Diluted Grade (g/t gold)	21.9
Metallurgical Recovery (%)	94.9%
Total Gold Recovered in 2 years (oz)	311,693
Cash Operating Cost (US\$/oz)	\$109
Total Cost (US\$/oz)	\$190

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Capital Costs (C\$ millions) 39.3

The SRK Feasibility Study assumes a two year operation focused solely on the mining of the Doris North Project by underground methods and with ramp access. Underground mining would be carried out by a combination of mechanized cut and fill and open stoping, assuming a minimum mining width of 2.5m and external dilution averaging 17% at zero grade. Mine engineering has been advanced to a point well beyond that which is considered normal for a feasibility study. The entire deposit has been planned and scheduled, all required waste and on-ore development has been laid out and individual stopes engineered with ore and grade release schedules. Costs and productivity estimates utilize experience from the Corporation's Yellowknife operations, adjusted to site specific conditions.

The SRK Feasibility Study contemplates that ore would be hauled from underground by truck to a crusher located adjacent to the portal that would feed a semi-modular mill most of which will be pre-constructed off site. Due to the modular nature of a significant portion of the mill it would require very few foundations and would be set on bedrock and compacted fill. The ore would undergo conventional crushing and grinding with an integrated gravity gold recovery circuit followed by flotation and cyanidation of flotation concentrates, with gold dore produced on site.

The Doris North Project will be subject to a 12% net profits royalty with an 85% limit on deductions which has the effect of establishing a minimum 1.8% net smelter return royalty payable to NTI. The actual royalty that will be payable has not yet been determined and will depend upon the deduction of historical and current explorations costs, capital and operating costs.

Rock recovered from onsite quarries would be used for civil construction projects, such as a 4.8km permanent access road to a barge off-loading area on the coast 3.7 km to the north, a barge landing site, an airstrip, and a tailings dam. Tailings are proposed to be deposited sub-aqueously in a small lake to the east of the millsite locally known as Tail Lake.

As contemplated in the SRK Feasibility Study, all equipment, bulk supplies and materials would be moved to site by barge from Hay River, although alternatives are being investigated. Other supplies and personnel will be transported to and from site by aircraft. Camp facilities for up to 175 personnel (sufficient for operating and exploration activities) would be constructed, with employees

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retained on a fly-in, fly-out basis, with hiring from southern Canadian communities and from the local communities in the West Kitikmeot region. Total employment at the Doris North Project is estimated to be 150 persons.

Estimated Capital and Operating Costs

The following table sets forth the capital costs to bring Doris North into production as estimated by the SRK Feasibility Study.

	(C\$ Millions)
Process Plant & Buildings	\$17.75
Site Preparation	\$13.58
Power Plant	\$ 3.80
Underground Equipment	\$ 2.46
Miscellaneous	\$ 1.67
Total	\$39.26m

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The estimated capital cost of \$39.26 million represents the total capital required over the life of the Doris North Project. This includes all anticipated lease/purchase costs for both the mill buildings and the power plant for a 36 month term.

Additional work completed by MHLB staff since the SRK Feasibility Study suggests a number of opportunities to optimize the Doris North Project and to take into account the potential for longer term production from other deposits. The prices of fuel, steel and other commodities have increased since the SRK Feasibility Study; however, the price of gold has increased during the same period so that increased revenue will likely offset any increase in capital or operating costs. The Doris North Project development is affected less than other proposed mining projects by recent increases in commodity prices because it is a relatively small scale high grade underground mining operation, with minimal development required to access very high grade reserves. Future fluctuations in commodity prices could affect the economics of the Doris North Project.

The following table sets forth the operating costs of the Doris North Project, as estimated by the SRK Feasibility Study, over the full project life.

	(C\$ Millions)	(C\$ per tonne milled)
Mining	\$20.88m	\$44.71/t
Milling	\$18.88m	\$40.42/t
General & administration	\$13.92m	\$29.81/t
Total	\$53.68m	\$114.94/t

Development Schedule

On March 6, 2006 the Nunavut Impact Review Board recommended to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada that the Doris North Project should proceed to obtain permits. Subject to the Minister accepting the Board's recommendation, the Corporation is targeting having all required permits for production at Doris North by the end of 2006. This would permit shipping of construction materials to site in the summer of 2007, construction in the winter of 2007 and production commencing in 2008.

2004 Year End Resource Estimate

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors concerning estimates of Measured and Indicated Resources. This section uses the terms "measured" and "indicated resources." U.S. investors are advised that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize them. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors concerning estimates of Inferred Resources. This section uses the term "inferred resources." U.S. investors are advised that while this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize it. "Inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

The following table sets forth the mineral resources at the Hope Bay Project as at December 31, 2004 including the 310,000 ounces set out as reserves in the Doris North Feasibility Study. NOTE: These resources are as of December 31, 2004 and do not include work done in 2005. The December 31, 2005 resource estimate will be announced once it is finalized in the second quarter of 2006. This new resource estimate will be available for review on the Corporations website at www.miramarmining.com.

Category/Deposit	Tonnes (000s)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (000s oz)

Measured & Indicated			

Boston	1,387	15.4	687
Doris	763	23.9	586
Madrid	4,708	5.5	837

Total Measured & Indicated Resources	6,853	9.6	2,111

Inferred			

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Boston	2,574	10.9	901
Doris	1,675	14.7	795
Madrid	14,959	5.4	2,602
Total Inferred Resources*	19,208	7.0	4,298

*Inferred resources are in addition to measured and indicated resources.

1. All resource and reserve estimates were prepared by the MHLB staff in accordance with NI 43-101 and reviewed by John Wakeford, P. Geo., Vice-President, Exploration for the Corporation and the Qualified Person in accordance with NI 43-101. Resource estimation models for Boston and Doris (excluding the Doris Hinge and Doris Central zones) have not changed since 2002 and used a two dimensional polygonal approach. The Doris Hinge, Doris Central, Naartok and Suluk deposits were block modelled using ordinary kriging methods, whereas other zones applied inverse distance methods, also the same as 2002. Resource estimation models for the Madrid area used three dimensional block model methods, except for the South Suluk and South Patch 14 areas, which used a two dimensional polygonal approach. Capping and cut off grades were applied. Measured resources were estimated only in the Boston B2 Zone where the resource blocks have been undercut. Indicated resources for all the deposits generally lie within 25 m of a drill hole within detail drilled areas and inferred resources generally lie no more than 50 m from a drill hole. The estimates for the Madrid area (except South Patch 14) were reviewed by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. in 2003-5, while those for Doris Central and Boston were audited by an independent resource consultant in 2001. The resource estimates for Doris Hinge, Doris North and South Patch were audited by, SRK in 2002.
2. The mineral resources were determined by the use of mapping, drilling, sampling, assaying and evaluation methods generally applied in the mining industry. Inferred and indicated resource estimates were made using different cut-off grades depending on the characteristics of each deposit. The term "cut-off grade" means the lowest grade of mineralized rock that can be included in the resource estimate in a given deposit. Cut-off grades vary between deposits depending upon prevailing economic conditions, mineability of the deposit, amenability of the ore to gold extraction, and milling or leaching facilities available.
3. The mineral resource estimates presented herein are estimates, and do not constitute reserves. There is no assurance that a commercially viable ore deposit exists on the Boston or Madrid properties.
4. 300,000 ounces of inferred resources lie within 30m of lake bottoms (pillars) and are considered unsafe to be mined due to the proximity of the resources to the lake bottom. They are considered unlikely to be mined without significant economic and permitting challenges. The regulations for mining pillars under lakes in Nunavut require a variance from the Mines Inspection Service for mining within 100m of a

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lake bottom.

5. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resource estimates do not account for mineability, selectivity, mining loss and dilution. These mineral resource estimates include inferred mineral resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that could enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is also no certainty that these inferred resources will be converted to measured or indicated resources.

The mineral resources at the Hope Bay Project are being recalculated at December 31, 2005 using work completed in 2005 and the updated resources will be released by the Corporation when available.

Regulatory Requirements

There are a number of federal and territorial regulatory authorities that have jurisdiction in Nunavut, including four resource management boards: the Nunavut Water Board ("NWB"), the Nunavut Impact Review Board ("NIRB"), the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board ("NWMB") and the Nunavut Planning Commission ("NPC").

Overall project approval and operating permits will be dependent upon an environmental assessment process together with community consultation and an acceptable Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement ("IIBA") made under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement ("NLCA").

Any use of Inuit surface land requires a land use permit, licence or lease. Such permits are issued and administered by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association ("KIA"). Applications are reviewed by the KIA, NIRB and local communities. Land-use licences are valid for up to three years. Amendments describing proposed work must be submitted on an annual basis and are subject to local community review.

Any water use on Inuit lands requires a licence. The NWB issues all water licences and permits within Nunavut subject to a review by NIRB, which can make recommendations to the NWB respecting permit issuances.

Doris North Permitting Progress

Most of the activities contemplated on the Doris North Project will be located on land on which the Inuit retain both surface and mineral rights. NIRB is the principal permitting regulatory agency for the Doris North Project under the NLCA.

MHBL filed a preliminary project description with the NWB and KIA which was referred to NIRB in 2002 and a draft EIS with NIRB in January 2003, which detailed the Doris North Project and included the project description, environmental baseline studies, impact assessments, socio-economic considerations, environmental management plans and reclamation and closure plans.

NIRB held public hearings to review the Doris North Project in four local communities in July 2004. On August 16, 2004, NIRB recommended to the Minister of INAC that the Doris North Project should not proceed on the basis of the then

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existing application, and identified five areas where additional information was required. The Minister of INAC accepted the NIRB recommendations in December 2004.

MHBL filed an updated preliminary project description with NIRB in 2005 to commence a new application for the environmental assessment of the Doris North Project and filed a Final Environmental Impact Statement ("FEIS") with NIRB on October 31, 2005. NIRB held public hearings in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut from January 31 to February 3, 2006. On March 6, 2006 the NIRB issued its report recommending to the Minister of INAC that the Doris North Project should proceed to obtain permits. The Minister will issue a decision either supporting the NIRB decision or not. If the NIRB decision is supported by the Minister, NIRB would then issue a project certificate which would allow the NWB to schedule and hold hearings into the granting of a water licence for the project following which the NWB would decide whether to recommend to the Minister that a water licence should be granted for the project. Assuming a positive NWB decision, the Minister would decide whether to approve the water licence and would set the bonding amounts. The project will also need a number of other permits, such as an authorization from the Department of Fisheries to deposit tailings into Tail Lake, a federal lease of a portion of Robert's Bay to allow construction of an offloading jetty and an amendment to the Metal Mining Effluent Regulations ("MMER") to add Tail Lake to schedule 2 of the MMER. MHBL has taken steps towards obtaining all required permits. MHBL will also require a production lease from NTI allowing the removal of minerals, various surface leases from the KIA and an IIBA. MHBL has settled an agreement in principle for an IIBA and is currently negotiating the terms of the other agreements.

Windy Camp

On June 16, 2004, an estimated 19,000 litres of fuel spilled from a storage tank at the Windy Lake Camp at Hope Bay. Immediate and effective cleanup was initiated and the appropriate authorities notified. The major proportion of the spill was contained and recovered. The incident has been investigated by the relevant authorities. It is unknown whether charges will be laid and may not be known until up to two years after the incident.

BACK RIVER PROJECTS (GEORGE LAKE AND GOOSE LAKE)

Pursuant to an agreement (the "Kinross Option Agreement") dated February 25, 2004 between Kinross Gold Corporation ("Kinross"), Miramar Bathurst Resources Ltd. ("MBRL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation, and the Corporation, Kinross granted to MBRL the option (the "Back River Option") to earn a 60% joint venture interest in the Back River Project. The Back River Project encompasses a number of land packages, including the George Lake and Goose Lake projects in Nunavut. Pursuant to an assignment of the Option Agreement dated February 3, 2005 (the "DPM Assignment Agreement") between the Corporation on behalf of itself and 688282 British Columbia Ltd. (the indirect assignee of MBRL) and Dundee Precious Metals Inc, ("DPM") the Kinross Option Agreement including the Back River Option was assigned to DPM for:

1. Reimbursement of the Corporation's aggregate costs incurred in acquiring and exploring the Back River Properties, plus 5%, being approximately \$10 million;
2. 150,000 common shares of DPM, or the then cash equivalent, if either (i)

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the total mineral resources on the Goose Lake property are not less than 1,500,000 ounces of gold or (ii) a decision is made to place a mine into commercial production on any part of the Back River Project; and

3. 187,500 common shares of DPM, or the then cash equivalent thereof, if DPM exercises the Back River Option.

DPM agreed to reimburse certain general and administrative costs associated with the Back River project and the Corporation agreed to provide office space for a period of 12 months. In March 2006, DPM announced that they had entered into a Letter of Intent with Kinross to purchase the whole of the Back River Project for US\$6 m. DPM expects this transaction to close during the first quarter of 2006.

CON MINE

The Con Mine is owned by Con Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation. The Con Mine operated from 1938 until November 2003 when mining operations ceased. During that time, it was on care and maintenance from 1941 to 1945 and was closed during most of 1998 and part of 1999 as a result of a strike by the hourly workers. The Con Mine was operated from 1986 to 2003 by Con Ltd. The Corporation acquired all of the outstanding shares of Con Ltd. together with the outstanding indebtedness of Con Ltd. to NERCO Minerals Company ("NERCO Minerals"), its former parent, for a purchase price of approximately US\$25,000,000 and 3,900,000 Common Shares valued at \$4,875,000 on October 14, 1993.

On August 8, 2000, Con Ltd. received a renewal of the water licence (the "Con Water Licence") for the Con Mine under the Northwest Territories Waters Act. The Con Water Licence expires on July 29, 2006. Con Ltd. requested an extension to this licence in July 2005. This request is being considered by the MVLWB and the Minister. As a condition of the Con Water Licence, Con Ltd. must maintain a security deposit for the cost of future reclamation of the Con Mine as required by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board ("MVLWB") and in a form acceptable to Indian and Northern Affairs Canada ("INAC"). The Con Water Licence required initial security in 2000 of \$1.5 million which was to increase by \$1.5 million per year to a total of \$9 million. The balance of the security requirements have been satisfied through the transaction described below.

Pursuant to an agreement dated September 18, 2002 between Con Ltd. and Northwest Territories Power Corporation ("NTPC") (the "Bluefish Sale Agreement"), on April 4, 2003 Con Ltd. sold the Bluefish Power Plant ("Bluefish") to NTPC for a purchase price of \$10 million which was paid on December 30, 2004 (the "Bluefish Proceeds").

On December 31, 2004, \$9 million of the Bluefish Proceeds was deposited into a reclamation security trust (the "First Con Mine Trust") to fund the reclamation of the Con Mine if Con Ltd. does not meet its reclamation obligations with respect to environmental compliance, reclamation, post-closure control measures, monitoring and ongoing maintenance and adaptive management programs for environmental impacts in connection with the operation of and closure of operations at the Con Mine under the Northwest Territories Waters Act and the Con Water Licence. The deposit into the First Con Mine Trust satisfied the security deposit obligations of Con Ltd. under the Con Water Licence.

In connection with the Bluefish sale, the Corporation and Con Ltd. granted to NERCO Minerals an indemnity ("NERCO Indemnity") with respect to any costs related to the potential environmental liabilities associated with the operation of the Con Mine. As security for its obligations under the NERCO Indemnity, Con Ltd. granted to Nerco Minerals a general security agreement over all of the

assets of Con Ltd.. In addition, Con Ltd. established a second reclamation security trust (the "Second Con Mine Trust") to fund any reclamation of the Con Mine site not funded by the First Con Mine Trust. On December 31, 2004, the remainder of the Bluefish Proceeds (\$1 million) was deposited into the Second Con Mine Trust. All proceeds of sale of the assets of the Con Mine (net of Con Ltd.'s reasonable costs of sale) will also be deposited into the Second Con Mine Trust. The second Con Mine Trust currently has approximately \$1.5 million committed to it.

Part of the Con Mine property has shown elevated arsenic levels and, according to mine management, a maximum of 30 hectares may need some form of remediation. Ore from the Con Mine contains gold naturally associated with arsenic bearing minerals. Until 1970 gold was extracted from refractory ore, where the gold is intimately associated with arsenic, and recovered through roasting the arsenical sulphides. While some of the elevated arsenic levels around the mine are likely due to mining operations, it is also likely that the naturally occurring background arsenic level is elevated due to the arsenic minerals in the extensive mineralized shear zones. Remediation of arsenic contamination is part of the long-term reclamation of the mine.

An autoclave facility was constructed and commenced operation during late 1992 to process refractory ores and gold-bearing arsenic sludge from historic roasting operations. Operation of the autoclave to process the arsenical sludge eliminates a potential environmental liability at the site by rendering the toxic chemical arsenic trioxide as a stable and environmentally benign chemical, ferric arsenate. The autoclave has been processing arsenical sludges from the Con Mine property since March 2000 and will continue to do so until completed and it moves into other reclamation activities. The main thrust of arsenical sludge treatment was completed in 2005 with final wash down and treatment scheduled for the summer of 2007.

As required under the Con Water Licence, Con Ltd. filed a draft abandonment and restoration plan in 2001 and a revised abandonment and restoration plan (the "A & R Plan") with the MVLWB in March 2003. The MVLWB established a working group with representatives from Environment Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, INAC, Resources, Wildlife & Economic Development of the Government of the Northwest Territories, Stanton Territorial Health Authority, Ministry of Municipal and Community Affairs, City of Yellowknife, Dene Nation, North Slave Metis Alliance, Dogrib Treaty II Council and Northwest Territories Chamber of Mines and a schedule for reviewing each of the sections of the A&R Plan. Meetings continue with the working group to finalize the plan.

As all mining and processing activities have terminated at the site, all other reclamation will be carried out as part of the current closure plan, with physical site remediation anticipated to be completed over a three to four year period. It has been estimated that ongoing water treatment and monitoring of the site by Con Ltd. could continue for up to 25 years.

Reclamation activities at the Con Mine commenced in 2005. The Corporation has

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recorded an asset retirement obligation ("ARO") of \$19.2 million, which includes an increase recorded in the fourth quarter of 2005 of \$8.1 million for the expected closure costs to be incurred from 2006 to 2033. The increase results from a revised estimate of closure costs to incorporate water treatment and monitoring for 25 years, the addition of rock cover to the tailings ponds, and processing costs of additional mill roaster tailings excavated in 2005. Details of the calculation of the ARO are provided in the Management Discussion and Analysis of the Corporation's consolidated audited financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2005. The majority of the expenditures will likely be made in the next five years. A portion of the funding for the reclamation activities will be provided by the \$10.5 million plus accrued interest, in the First Con Mine Trust and Second Con Mine Trust.

The goal of Con Ltd. is to be in full compliance with all environmental laws applicable in the Northwest Territories. However, this is not always possible and charges were laid against Con Ltd. under the Northwest Territories Waters Act in connection with the discharge of effluent above permitted levels over a weekend in 2002 and failing to immediately pump out seepage pits adjacent to a tailings dam. Con Ltd. pled guilty to certain of the charges, paid a fine of \$10,000 and contributed \$80,000 to a fund established by Environment Canada.

EQUITY INVESTMENTS

Sherwood Mining Corporation

The Corporation owns 2,282,143 common shares of Sherwood Mining Corporation ("Sherwood"), representing an 7.6% interest. Sherwood is a publicly-traded Company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange.

Pursuant to an option and joint venture agreement dated March 19, 2004 (the "Sherwood Option Agreement"), the Corporation granted to Sherwood the option (the "Sherwood Option") to earn a 60% interest in the Chicago area of the Hope Bay belt, encompassing the Chicago/Kell trend and the Heku trend (the "Chicago Area"). Sherwood conducted exploration work in the Chicago Area but in 2005 determined not to proceed with the Sherwood Option.

In 2005 Sherwood completed a takeover bid for Minto Exploration Ltd. ("Minto"). In consideration of Quest Capital Corp. ("Quest") providing a financing facility to Sherwood to facilitate the Minto takeover, on March 23, 2005 the Corporation granted to Quest an option to purchase 1.0 million Sherwood shares at \$0.25 per share for 18 months, and 1.5 million Sherwood shares at \$0.35 per share for 18 months from the date that Sherwood completed the Minto takeover. The Corporation also agreed not to sell any shares of Sherwood while the Quest finance facility is outstanding. Sherwood issued to the Corporation 428,571 shares and 428,571 warrants exercisable at \$0.35 per share. These warrants were exercised and sold by the Corporation in 2006. The Corporation purchased 1.2 million Sherwood shares at \$0.25 per share by private placement. After these transactions the shares of Sherwood were consolidated at the rate of one new share for four old shares.

In 2006 the Corporation exercised its warrants and sold 107,143 shares of Sherwood (428,571 pre consolidation shares). Quest has also exercised both options granted to it by the Corporation. The 2,282,143 Sherwood shares held by the Corporation are after giving effect to the share consolidation.

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Northern Orion Explorations Ltd.

The Corporation holds a net smelter proceeds agreement (the "Proceeds Agreement") which requires Northern Orion Explorations Ltd. ("Northern Orion") to pay to the Corporation an amount equal to 2.5% of the net smelter returns from all products sold from the Agua Rica property. The Proceeds Agreement also requires Northern Orion to pay to the Corporation 50% of the net proceeds of sale of any interest in the Agua Rica property. The maximum amount payable under the Proceeds Agreement is \$15 million. The Agua Rica copper/gold property is a large copper porphyry deposit located on a group of exploitation concessions and mining claims located in Catamarca Province, Argentina.

Maximus Ventures Ltd.

In September 2004, the Corporation and Maximus Ventures Ltd. ("Maximus") entered into an option agreement, (the "Maximus Option Agreement") pursuant to which the Corporation granted to Maximus an option (the "Maximus Option") to earn a 75% interest in the Eastern Contact and Twin Peaks areas of Hope Bay (the "Maximus Option Property") by spending \$7.5 million on exploration over a three year period. In consideration for entering into the Maximus Option Agreement, Maximus issued 1.5 million shares to the Corporation and to maintain the Maximus Option must issue an additional 3.5 million shares to the Corporation over time. Up to an additional 16.5 million Maximus shares could also be issued to the Corporation upon specific resource milestones being reached at the Maximus Option Property. By the end of the first Quarter 2006, the Corporation will own 3,000,000 common shares of Maximus representing 8.4% of the issued and outstanding shares.

During the 2005 field season, a program of surface exploration and diamond drilling was conducted, funded by Maximus in the Eastern Contact area of the Maximus Option Property and carried out by staff of the Corporation. The results of this work have been publicly reported by Maximus.

The Maximus Option Agreement has been amended to (i) extend the period during which Maximus may exercise the Maximus Option to April 30, 2009, and (ii) drop the Eastern Contact area from the Maximus Option and substitute the Chicago Area.

RISK FACTORS

Gold Price Volatility

The economics of developing gold and other metal properties are affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of ore mined and the price of gold or other metals. Depending on the price of gold or other metals, the Corporation may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue exploration of its properties or development efforts if any. The prices of gold and other metals continually fluctuate. During the year ended December 31, 2005, the market price for gold ranged from US\$411.10 (low) to US\$536.50 (high) per ounce and averaged approximately US\$444.74 per ounce. Sources: Metals Week, Kitco, Reuters and Bloomberg. There can be no assurance that the price of gold will remain at these levels.

The potential of the Corporation's properties is significantly affected by changes in the gold price. The gold price can fluctuate widely and is affected

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by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control, including industrial and jewellery demand, inflation and expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the strength of the U.S. dollar and other currencies, interest rates, gold sales by central banks, forward sales by producers, global or regional political or economical events, and production and cost levels in major gold producing regions. In addition, the gold price is sometimes subject to rapid short term changes because of speculative activities. The supply of gold consists of a combination of new production from mining and existing stocks of bullion and fabricated gold held by governments, public and private financial institutions, industrial organizations and private individuals. As the amounts produced in any single year constitute a small portion of the total potential supply of gold, annual variations in production do not necessarily have a significant impact on the supply of gold or its price

Environmental

Con Ltd. and MHL have, respectively, been granted various licences and permits relating to Con mine and the Hope Bay Project. As a condition of these licences and permits, each company has an obligation to reclaim and restore areas of operation and disturbance to acceptable standards as established by the responsible government agencies. Under the terms its water licence and other agreements, Con Ltd. has deposited into two reclamation security trusts \$10.5 million for reclamation of the Con Mine. The final Closure and Reclamation Plan for the Con Mine has not yet been approved and changes to the plan could require Con Ltd. to contribute more funds to secure the abandonment and reclamation of the Con Mine site. The actual reclamation costs are currently estimated to exceed the amount deposited in the trusts. Reclamation may take several years and standards could change, increasing costs. MHL could be subject to proceedings relating to a fuel spill from a storage tank in 2004 described under "Windy Camp". Con Ltd. pled guilty to certain charges relating to the discharge of effluent beyond permitted levels in 2002 described under "Con Mine".

Permitting

Production from any deposit at the Hope Bay Project, including the Doris North Project, will be subject to permitting requirements. There can be no assurance that any required permits will be obtained in a timely manner, or at all or that they will be obtained without conditions which would prohibit development.

Competition

The Corporation competes with other mining companies for the acquisition of mineral claims, permits, concessions and other mineral concessions as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees. There is significant competition for the limited number of gold acquisition opportunities and, as a result, the Corporation may be unable to acquire attractive gold mining properties on terms it considers acceptable. The Corporation competes against larger mining companies with greater resources.

Speculative Nature of Gold Exploration and Uncertainty of Development Projects

Gold exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is not productive. There can be no assurance that the Corporation's gold exploration efforts will be successful. Success in increasing reserves is the result of a number of factors, including the quality of a Company's management, its level of geological and technical expertise, the quality of land available for exploration and other factors. Once gold mineralization is discovered, it may take several years in the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves through drilling, to determine the optimal metallurgical

process to extract the metals from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and processing facilities. As a result of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that the Corporation's exploration programs will result in the expansion or replacement of current reserves with new reserves.

Development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash operating costs. Particularly for development projects, estimates of proven and probable reserves and cash operating costs are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geologic data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques, and feasibility studies which derive estimates of cash operating costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates of gold from the ore, estimated operating costs, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors. As a result, it is possible that actual cash operating costs and economic returns will differ significantly from those currently estimated for a project prior to production. It is not unusual in new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase, and delays often can occur in the commencement of production. Currently, the Corporation has no properties in development or production and it has no revenues from operations.

Mining/Operations Risks

The business of gold mining is subject to a number of risks and hazards including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, labour disputes, encountering unusual or unexpected geologic formation or other geological or grade problems, unanticipated changes in metallurgical characteristics and gold recovery, encountering unanticipated ground or water conditions, cave-ins, pit wall failures, flooding, rock bursts, periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions, and other acts of God or unfavourable operating conditions and bullion losses. Such risks could result in damage to, or destruction of mineral properties or processing facilities, personal injury or death, loss of key employees, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Risks of Non-Availability of Insurance

Where considered practical to do so, the Corporation maintains insurance against risks in the operation of its business in amounts which it believes to be reasonable. Such insurance, however, contains exclusions and limitations on coverage. There can be no assurance that such insurance will continue to be available, will be available at economically acceptable premiums or will be adequate to cover any resulting liability. In some cases, coverage is not available or considered too expensive relative to the perceived risk.

Additional Funding Requirements

As of December 31, 2005, the Corporation had cash and cash equivalents of approximately C\$70 million and working capital of approximately C\$61.2 million. The Corporation estimates that it will spend approximately C\$15 million on exploration programs and permitting expenditures related to its properties, plant and equipment during the next twelve months. Although the Corporation currently believes it has sufficient financial resources to undertake its presently planned exploration and development program, further exploration on the Corporation's mineral resource properties in Nunavut will require additional

capital. In addition, a positive production decision on the Doris North Project would require capital for project engineering and construction. Accordingly, the continuing development of the Doris North Project will depend upon the Corporation's ability to obtain financing on reasonable terms. There is no assurance the Corporation will be successful in obtaining the required financing.

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Title Matters

While the Corporation has investigated title to all of its mineral claims and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all such properties is in good standing, the properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Dilution

There are a number of outstanding securities and agreements pursuant to which Common Shares of the Corporation may be issued in the future. This would result in further dilution to the Corporation's shareholders.

Losses

The Corporation has incurred losses and may continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future. The Corporation incurred losses during each of the following periods:

- o \$11 million for the year ended December 31, 2005
- o \$32.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004

As of December 31, 2005, the Corporation had an accumulated deficit of \$212.5 million.

The Corporation currently has no properties in production or under development. It may be several years before the Corporation will generate any revenues from operation if at all. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will realize revenue or achieve profitability.

Reserves and Resources

The reserve and resource figures set forth in this AIF are estimates and there is no certainty that the indicated quantities and grades of gold will be realized. Reserve estimates may require revision based on various factors such as actual production experience, market price fluctuation of gold, production costs or recovery rates. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. All reserve and resource estimates included herein are in accordance with NI 43-101. Disclosure standards in the United States differ from those of NI 43-101.

Note to U.S. Readers: The terms "Mineral Reserve," "Proven Mineral Reserve" and "Probable Mineral Reserve" used in this AIF are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Definitions and guidelines adopted by the CIM Council on August 20, 2000.

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Under standards set forth by the SEC,, a mineral reserve is defined as a part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time the mineral reserve determination is made. Under SEC standards the term "reserve" means that part of a mineral deposit which can be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. The term "economically," as used in the foregoing definition implies that profitable extraction or production has been established or analytically demonstrated to be viable and justifiable under reasonable investment and market assumptions; and the term "legally," as used in such definition, does not imply that all permits needed for mining and processing have been obtained or that other legal issues have been completely resolved. However, for a reserve to exist, there should be

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a reasonable certainty based on applicable laws and regulations that issuance of permits or resolution of legal issues can be accomplished in a timely manner.

Under NI 43-101, Mineral Reserves are divided into two categories, "Proven Mineral Reserves" and "Probable Mineral Reserves" on the basis of the degree of confidence in the estimate of the quantity and grade of the deposit.

Under NI 43-101, "Proven Mineral Reserve" means, in accordance with CIM Standards, for the part of a deposit which is being mined, or which is being developed and for which there is a detailed mining plan, the estimated quantity and grade or quality of that part of a measured mineral resource for which the size, configuration and grade or quality and distribution of values are so well established, and for which economic viability has been demonstrated by adequate information on engineering, operating, economic and other relevant factors, so that there is the highest degree of confidence in the estimate. This definition differs from the standards in the United States, where proven or measured reserves are defined as reserves which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; (b) grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling and (c) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geographic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well established.

Under NI 43-101, "Probable Mineral Reserve": means, in accordance with CIM Standards, the estimated quantity and grade or quality of that part of an indicated mineral resource for which economic viability has been demonstrated by adequate information on engineering, operating, economic and other relevant factors, at a confidence level which would serve as a basis for decisions on major expenditures. This definition differs from the standards in the United States, where probable mineral reserves are defined as reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that of proven reserves (under United States standards), but the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are further apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced, and the degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven mineral reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven mineral reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

Note to U.S. Readers: The terms "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource" and "Inferred Mineral Resource" used in this AIF are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 under the guidelines set out in

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the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserve Definitions and guidelines adopted by the CIM council on August 20, 2000.

Under NI 43-101, Mineral Resources are divided into three categories, "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource" and "Inferred Mineral Resource" which are defined in accordance with NI 43-101 under the guidelines set out in the CIM Standards as follows.

Under NI 43-101, "Measured Mineral Resource" in accordance with CIM standards is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

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Under NI 43-101, "Indicated Mineral Resource" in accordance with CIM Standards, an Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

Under NI 43-101, "Inferred Mineral Resource" in accordance with CIM Standards is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

While the terms "mineral reserve", "proven mineral reserve", "probable mineral reserve", "mineral resource," "measured mineral resource," "indicated mineral resource," and "inferred mineral resource" are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under standards in the United States. As such, information contained in this AIF concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the SEC. "Indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and a great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "indicated mineral resource" or "inferred mineral resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher category of resource. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

DIVIDENDS

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The Corporation has not paid dividends on the Common Shares since its incorporation. The Corporation does not have any present intention of paying dividends, as it anticipates that the cash resources of the Corporation will be used to undertake exploration and development programs on its mineral properties as well as the acquisition of additional mineral resource properties.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Corporation's authorized share capital consists of 500,000,000 common shares without par value of which as at March 20, 2006 there were 187,404,627 Common Shares issued and outstanding. Each Common Share entitles the holder to one vote on all matters voted on a poll at meetings of shareholders, to receive dividends if, as and when declared by the board of directors and to share in the remaining property of the Corporation on a dissolution or winding-up

The Corporation had 664 registered shareholders of record as at March 14, 2006. The Articles and by-laws of the Corporation contain no restrictions on the right to hold or vote the Corporation's Common Shares.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Common Shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange under the trading symbols "MAE" and "MNG", respectively. The tables below present the high and low sale prices for the Common Shares and the

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volume, on a monthly basis for the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange for 2005.

Toronto Stock Exchange (Canadian Dollars)

Month	High	Low	Volume
January	1.49	1.28	3,067,746
February	1.53	1.20	2,823,301
March	1.64	1.23	4,193,144
April	1.36	1.08	6,236,783
May	1.14	.87	5,146,632
June	1.43	1.00	9,867,298
July	1.59	1.32	2,730,578
August	1.56	1.38	3,595,634
September	1.99	1.43	9,374,536
October	2.01	1.43	2,856,981

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November	2.52	1.46	9,410,685
December	2.99	2.00	9,667,957

American Stock Exchange (US Dollars)

Month	High	Low	Volume
January	1.18	1.08	3,847,200
February	1.21	1.00	4,899,600
March	1.30	1.03	5,287,800
April	1.06	.87	5,060,900
May	.90	.69	6,525,800
June	1.16	.82	5,376,700
July	1.22	1.09	3,334,800
August	1.28	1.11	4,472,100
September	1.64	1.22	8,898,900
October	1.66	1.24	8,409,000
November	2.02	1.27	13,870,000
December	2.51	1.79	14,046,000

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the names and municipalities of residence of the directors and officers of the Corporation, their position(s) held with the Corporation and their principal occupations.

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Name and Municipality of Residence	Position(s) Held	Principal Occupation
Lawrence Bell (1) (4) (5) West Vancouver, B.C.	Director	Corporate Director, electrical utility

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David Fennell(2) (4) Nassau, Bahamas	Executive Vice-Chairman and Director	Mining Executive
Catherine McLeod-Seltzer(3) (5) West Vancouver, B.C.	Director	Chairperson, Pacific Corporation, mining
Peter Nixon(1) (5) Keswick, Ontario	Director	Corporate Director
Anthony J. Petrina(2) (3) (4) (5) Vancouver, B.C.	Chairman of the Board and Director	Mining Engineer, Corp
Christopher J. Pollard(1) (4) Vancouver, B.C.	Director	Retired lawyer, Corp
William E. Stanley(1) (2) (3) West Vancouver, B.C.	Director	Mining Engineer, Ind
Anthony P. Walsh(2) West Vancouver, B.C.	Officer and Director	President and Chief Officer of the Corpo
Elaine Bennett, North Vancouver, B.C.	Officer	Vice-President and C Corporation
Heather Duggan North Vancouver, BC	Officer	Vice-President, Huma the Corporation
Brian Labadie Maple Ridge, B.C.	Officer	Executive Vice-Presi Operating Officer of
A. David Long, West Vancouver, B.C.	Officer	Vice President Legal Corporation
John Wakeford North Vancouver, B.C.	Officer	Vice President Explo Corporation

- (1) Member of the Audit & Risk Management Committee
- (2) Member of the Executive committee
- (3) Member of Human Resources Committee
- (4) Member of the Safety & Environmental committee
- (5) Member of the Corporate Governance, Nominating Committee

Each of the foregoing individuals has been engaged in the principal occupation set forth opposite his or her name during the past five years except for Elaine Bennett who, prior to 2002, was the Corporate Controller of the Corporation; Heather Duggan who, prior to 2004, was the Director of Human Resources & Workforce Development at Diavik Diamond Mines and prior to 2002, was the Principle Consultant, Mountain Consulting International, a human resources and change management consulting Company; David Fennell who, prior to 2002 was the President and Chairman of Hope Bay Gold Corporation Inc.; and Catherine McLeod-Seltzer, who prior to 2006 was President of Pacific Rim Mining Corporation.

Directors are elected at each annual meeting of shareholders and serve until the next annual meeting or until their successors are elected or appointed.

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To the best of the Corporation's knowledge, having made due inquiry, no director or executive officer of the Corporation is or has been in the last 10 years, a director or executive officer of another issuer that, while that person was acting in that capacity (a) was the subject of a cease trade or similar order, or an order that denied the other issuer access to any exemptions under Canadian securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, or (b) was subject to an event that resulted, after that person ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the issuer being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemption under Canadian securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, or (c) within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

To the knowledge of the Corporation, the number of Common Shares of the Corporation which were beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction was exercised by all directors and executive officers of the Corporation as a group as at March 25, 2006, was 2,670,000 shares representing 1.4% of the then outstanding Common Shares.

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director or officer of the Corporation has an existing or potential conflict of interest with the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The following is a description of the legal proceedings to which the Corporation is party or to which any of its property is subject and which involves a claim for damages, excluding interests and costs, exceeding 10% of the Corporation's current assets or which may otherwise be material to the Corporation as at December 31, 2005.

In 1995, the Corporation entered into a joint exploration transaction with an investor that resulted in the sale of an interest in the assets comprising the Con Mine. The transaction was based upon an independent valuation prepared for the Corporation. In 2000, Canada Revenue Agency (the "CRA") issued a re-assessment notice challenging the valuation that formed the basis for the transaction. This re-assessment does not give rise to any taxes payable by the Corporation. However, as part of the transaction in 1995, the Corporation agreed to compensate the investor for any shortfall in the value of the assets transferred, to a maximum of \$2.7 million, plus accrued interest of approximately \$2.4 million at December 31, 2005, such amounts to be payable should a ruling be made against the Corporation denying the transfer of certain tax pools. In January 2005, the CRA issued a Notice of Confirmation of the tax reassessment which challenges the fair value of the property and the allocation of the fair value to assets and associated tax pools. The fair value established by the Corporation in 1995 was supported by an independent valuation that the Corporation intends to strenuously defend. The Corporation has filed a Notice of Appeal with the Tax Court of Canada and expects the matter to be heard in late 2006; however, the outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No director, executive officer of the Corporation, person or company that is the direct or indirect beneficial owner of, or who exercises control or direction over, more than 10% of the outstanding Common Shares or associates or affiliates of the foregoing has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any

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transaction since January 2002 that has materially affected or will materially affect the Corporation other than as described in the following paragraph.

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DPM owns or exercises control or direction over an aggregate of 18,917,000 Common Shares, representing approximately 10.8% of the total number outstanding. In 2003, 2004 and 2005, Dundee Securities Corporation, an affiliate of DPM, acted as an underwriter or agent in respect of one public and several private placements of securities of the Corporation. In consideration for its services, Dundee Securities Corporation and the other underwriters and agents collectively received cash commissions equal to between 5% and 6% of the gross proceeds of the offerings and, in some cases, compensation options exercisable to purchase between 5% and 6% of the number of securities sold.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The registrar and transfer agent for the Common Shares is Pacific Corporate Trust Company, 2nd Floor, 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver B.C. V6C 3B9 and Suite 1101, 4 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following is a list of agreements (other than those made in the ordinary course of business) that are material to the Corporation and that were entered into (i) since January 1, 2005, or (ii) since January 1, 2002 and are still in effect:

1. The Bluefish Sale Agreement referred to under "Con Mine".
2. The First Con Mine Trust referred to under "Con Mine".
3. The NERCO Indemnity referred to under "Con Mine".
4. The Second Con Mine Trust referred to under "Con Mine".
5. The DPM Assignment Agreement referred to under "Back River Projects" (i.e. George and Goose Lake)
6. On June 30, 2005 the Corporation transferred all of its shares of Miramar Giant Mine Ltd. ("MGM"), the company which held the Giant Mine located in Yellowknife, NT, to a reclamation security trust established by MGM and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada ("INAC"). INAC assumed control over the Giant Mine and the Corporation has no further involvement or liability in relation to the Giant Mine.
7. Pursuant to a subscription agreement dated November 17, 2005, on November 22, 2005 the Corporation completed the sale to Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada ltmed ("Newmont Canada") an affiliate of Newmont Capital Corporation by private placement of 18.5 million units at \$2.35 per unit for gross proceeds of \$43.5 million to Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited, an affiliate of Newmont Capital Corporation. Each unit consisted of one Common Share and one warrant exercisable to purchase one Common Share for \$2.75 for a period of 48 months. The Common Shares included in the units represented approximately 9.9% of the Corporation's issued and outstanding Common

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Shares.

The Subscription Agreement also provides, among other things:

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- a) so long as Newmont Canada holds at least 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares (calculated after giving effect to the exercise of the warrants), it will have the right to participate in the Corporation's financings up to 19.9%;
- b) for four years Newmont Canada's ownership of the Corporation will not exceed 19.99% unless there is a public bid for over 50% of the Corporation or Newmont Canada proposes a take-over bid or other business combination whereby Newmont Canada would acquire 100% of the Corporation; and
- c) for four years Newmont Canada may only sell its Common Shares, warrants and Common Shares acquired upon the exercise of warrants via a broad distribution, bought deal or institutional private placement, and if Newmont Canada elects to sell its Common Shares, the Corporation will have the right to acquire the Common Shares or designate the purchasers of the Common Shares for a period of 10 business days.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The Corporation's auditor is KPMG, LLP, independent chartered accountants, which has audited the Corporation's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 and expressed their opinion on the Corporation's year end financial statements.

The estimates for the Madrid area (except South Patch 14) resources were reviewed by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("RPA") an independent engineering firm, in 2003-5. The resource estimates for Doris Hinge, Doris North and South Patch were audited by independent resource consultant SRK Engineering ("SRK") of Toronto in 2002. All work reviewed was in accordance with NI 43-101.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

All information incorporated by reference in this document is available on the Corporations website at www.miramarmining.com and on the System for Electronic Disclosure and Retrieval ("SEDAR") at www.sedar.com.

Additional financial information is contained in the Corporation's financial statements and MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2005 and may be retrieved from the Corporation's website at www.miramarmining.com or from SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of securities of the Corporation, options to purchase securities and interests of insiders in material transactions, where applicable, is contained in the management information circular of the Corporation for its most recent annual meeting of shareholders that involved the election of directors to be mailed to shareholders and filed on SEDAR on or around April 7, 2006.

AUDIT & RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MANDATE

Purpose

The purpose of the Audit and Risk Management Committee (the "Committee") is to provide assistance to the Board of Directors of the Corporation in fulfilling its responsibility to the shareholders, potential shareholders and the investment community relating to corporate accounting, the reporting practices of the Corporation, the quality and the integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting practices, and the audit process. In so doing, it is the responsibility of the Committee to ensure free and open communication between the directors of the Corporation, the independent auditors and the financial management of the Corporation.

Management is responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the Corporation's financial statements and for the appropriateness of the accounting principles and reporting policies that are used by the Corporation. The independent auditors are responsible for auditing the Corporation's annual financial statements and for reviewing the Corporation's interim financial statements.

Organization

The Committee is to be composed of Directors who are independent of the management of the Corporation and are free of any relationship that, in the opinion of The Board of Directors, would interfere with their exercise of independent judgment as committee members. The Committee will ensure that it's Chairperson and members be financially literate and that at least one member have expertise in financial reporting. The Committee will meet at least four times a year, with the authority to convene additional meetings as circumstances require.

Responsibilities

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Committee believes its policies and procedures should remain flexible, in order to best react to changing conditions and to ensure to the directors and shareholders that the accounting and reporting practices of the Corporation are in accordance with all requirements and are of the highest quality.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Committee will:

- o Be responsible for reviewing and recommending for approval to the Board the annual and quarterly financial statements of the Corporation. Included in this review is assessing the use of management estimates in the preparation of the financial statements. The Committee is responsible for ensuring that systems are in place to limit the potential for material misstatement in the financial statements and that the financial statements are complete and consistent with information known to the Committee;
- o Review and recommend to the Directors the independent auditors to be selected to audit the financial statements of the Corporation;

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- o Meet with the independent auditors and financial management of the Corporation to review the scope of the proposed audit for the current year and the audit procedures to be utilized, and at the conclusion

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thereof review such audit, including any comments or recommendations of the independent auditors;

- o Review with the independent auditors, the Corporation's financial and accounting personnel, the adequacy and effectiveness of the accounting and financial controls and systems of the Corporation, and elicit any recommendations for the improvement of such internal controls procedures and systems or particular areas where new or more detailed controls or procedures are desirable. Particular emphasis should be given to the adequacy of such internal controls to expose any payments, transactions or procedures that might be deemed illegal or otherwise improper. Further, the Committee periodically should review the Corporation's policy statements to determine their appropriateness;
- o Review the Corporation's hedging and risk management systems and policies;
- o Review the financial statements contained in the annual report to shareholders with management and the independent auditors to determine that the independent auditors are satisfied with the disclosure and content of the financial statements to be presented to the shareholders. Any changes in accounting policy should be reviewed;
- o Review the interim and annual financial statements and disclosures under management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of Operations with both management and external auditors prior to the release of all such reports;
- o Provide sufficient opportunity for the independent auditors to meet with the members of the Committee without members of management present. Among the items to be discussed in these meetings are the independent auditors' evaluation of the Corporation's financial, accounting personnel, and the cooperation that the independent auditors received during the course of the audit;
- o Review accounting and financial human resources succession planning within the Corporation;
- o Submit the minutes of all meetings of the Committee to, or discuss the matters discussed at each Committee meeting with, the Board of Directors;
- o Investigate any matter brought to its attention within the scope of its duties, with the power to retain outside advisors, including legal counsel for this purpose if, in its judgment, that is appropriate, after providing notice to either the Chairman of the Board or the Chairman of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee;
- o The Committee will review their own performance on a continual basis and make recommendations to the Board for changes to this Audit and

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Risk Management Committee Mandate and the composition of the Committee;

- o Have the right for the purpose of performing its duties to inspect all the books and records and any matters relating to the financial position of the Corporation with the officers, employers or external parties, including the external auditor, all of whom are expected to cooperate.
- o Receive and handle complaints under the Corporation's Whistleblower Policy.
- o Review and pre-approve amounts paid to the Corporation's auditors for non-audit work.

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Audit and Risk Management Committee composition

The Audit and Risk Management Committee consists of four outside and unrelated directors: Lawrence Bell (Audit Committee Expert and Chair), Peter Nixon, Christopher Pollard and William Stanley. Each of these members has the following experience relevant to his responsibilities as a member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee:

Lawrence Bell, Chairman - Mr. Bell is the Chair of BC Hydro & Power Authority. Mr. Bell has extensive experience dealing with financial matters, including serving in the British Columbia province's public sector as Deputy Minister of Finance; Secretary to the Treasury Board; Deputy Minister of Housing, Lands and Parks; and Deputy Minister responsible for Transit. Mr. Bell serves and has served on the board of many private and public companies and charitable organizations, including public mining companies and financial organizations such as currently serving at the Chair of the University of British Columbia Investment Management Trust and formerly serving as the Chief Executive Officer of Vancouver City Savings Credit Union.

Peter Nixon - Mr. Nixon has over 30 years experience in the investment business relating to selling securities and raising capital for issuers. Mr. Nixon has experience working in the research department of a brokerage firm, has taken a one year accounting course at McGill University and a course on financial reporting with the Canadian Securities Institute.

Christopher Pollard - Mr. Pollard has obtained experience dealing with financial statement issues as a member of the Corporation's Audit and Risk Management Committee for nine years and a director and member of the audit committees of other public companies. Mr. Pollard has also served as the managing partner of a mid-sized Vancouver law firm.

William Stanley - Mr. Stanley worked for 25 years with Coopers & Lybrand, now PriceWaterhouseCoopers, as a partner in charge of management consulting services for the Canadian and international mining industry. Mr. Stanley served as Chairman of the Audit Committee of Luscar Coal Ltd. for five years, has taken courses on finance and financial statements, has served as Chairman and a director for a number of charitable organizations and has served on the Corporation's Audit and Risk Management Committee for nine years.

All of the members of the Audit and Risk Management Committee are independent of the Corporation and accordingly the Corporation has not relied on any

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independence exemption provided in Multilateral Instrument 52-110 adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators.

At no time in the Corporation's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit and Risk Management Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by Board of Directors of the Corporation.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The policy of the Audit and Risk Management Committee is that the Corporation may not retain the Corporation's Auditors to conduct non audit services without the prior approval of the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Audit and Risk Management Committee procedure for granting such approval is to review with management the proposed services and estimated budget and, where the Audit and Risk Management Committee is satisfied that to permit the Auditor to perform the specified non audit services would not prejudice the Auditor's independence, to permit the Corporation to have the Auditor perform the non audit services with a

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maximum permitted fee. During the past two financial years the Audit and Risk Management Committee has approved the Corporation retaining the Auditor to perform non audit services relating to: providing guidance with respect to documentation and testing of internal controls; reviewing quarterly unaudited financial statements; consulting as to accounting or disclosure treatment of transactions; performing due diligence assistance on potential acquisitions; reviewing disclosure in public offering documents; providing information risk management services associated with the implementation of computer system software; providing Canadian tax compliance services and tax planning and advisory services.

External Auditor Service Fees

During the past two financial years the Corporation paid fees to the Corporation's auditors as set out below.

	2005	2004
Audit Fees	\$139,000	\$ 144,150
Audit Related Fees	\$ 79,950	78,175
Tax Fees	\$ 82,430	69,250
All Other Fees	\$ -	-

Audit related fees included principally fees for consulting in relation to compliance with Sarbanes Oxley requirements and financial statement translation. Tax fees included principally fees for flow-through and income tax return filings.

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2. AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

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Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Miramar Mining Corporation as at December 31, 2005 and 2004 and the consolidated statements of operations and deficit and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2005 and 2004 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

(signed) KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

March 1, 2006

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION
 Consolidated Balance Sheets
 (Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

December 31, 2005 and 2004

	2005	2004
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,723	\$ 30,2
Short term investments	20,000	
Accounts receivables	1,135	2,3
Inventory (note 5)	4,782	7,1
Prepaid expenses	355	2
	74,995	40,0
Power credits receivable	1,557	1,9
Property, plant and equipment (note 6)	5,569	5,7
Mineral properties (note 7)	170,817	160,0
Cash collateral deposits (note 8)	14,980	14,6
Investment in Northern Orion Explorations Ltd. (note 3)	8,505	9,1
Other assets (note 9)	1,574	7
	\$ 277,997	\$ 232,2
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 4,748	\$ 7,1
Current portion of site reclamation and closure costs (note 10)	5,947	7,4
	10,695	14,6
Deferred gain (note 2(p))	1,557	1,9
Provision for site reclamation and closure costs (note 10)	14,536	12,2
Future income tax liability (note 12)	22,801	19,1
	49,589	47,9
Shareholders' deficiency:		
Share capital (note 11)	433,990	380,7
Contributed surplus	6,846	5,0
Deficit	(212,428)	(201,4

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	228,408	184,3
	\$ 277,997	\$ 232,2

Nature of operations (note 1)
 Commitments and contingencies (notes 11 and 15)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

/s/ Anthony Walsh Director /s/ David Fennell Director

MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION
 Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit
 (Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

	2005	2004
Revenue:		
Sales	\$ 407	\$ 7,567
Interest	1,156	1,562
Other income	1,003	3,136
	2,566	12,265
Expenses:		
Cost of sales	535	22,872
Depreciation, depletion and accretion	1,088	1,979
General and administration	1,520	1,748
Salaries	1,217	1,486
Professional services	592	707
Investor relations	119	171
Interest	241	133
Stock-based compensation	985	2,250
Foreign exchange	2	39
Severances and closure	264	1,583
Write-down of assets	108	4,515
Write-down of capitalized value assigned by asset retirement obligation (note 10)	8,085	10,508

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	14,756	47,991
Loss from operations before undernoted	(12,190)	(35,726)
Equity loss	(227)	(294)
Loss before income taxes	(12,417)	(36,020)
Income tax recovery (expense) (note 12):		
Current	(34)	(298)
Future	1,460	3,859
	1,426	3,561
Loss for the year	(10,991)	(32,459)
Deficit, beginning of year	(201,437)	(168,978)
Deficit, end of year	\$ (212,428)	\$ (201,437)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.21)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	163,744,437	153,524,708

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

	2005	2004
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Loss for the year	\$ (10,991)	\$ (32,459)
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation, depletion and accretion	1,088	1,979
Stock-based compensation	985	2,250
Write-down of assets	8,193	15,023
Equity loss	227	294
Future income taxes	(1,460)	(3,859)
Other	18	(408)

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Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	1,205	(763)
Inventory	595	(2,225)
Prepaid expenses	(88)	287
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,165)	(3,063)
Payments made on site reclamation (note 10)	(8,138)	-
	-----	-----
	(11,531)	(22,944)
Investments:		
Expenditures on plant, equipment and deferred exploration, net	(18,413)	(34,295)
Purchase of securities	(300)	-
Proceeds on sale of assets (notes 3 and 7)	10,769	900
Purchase of collateral deposits, net	(306)	(8,400)
Purchase of short-term investments	(20,000)	-
	-----	-----
	(28,250)	(41,795)
Financing:		
Issue of common shares for cash	58,289	15,033
Proceeds from note receivable (note 2(p))	-	10,000
	-----	-----
	58,289	25,033

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	18,508	(39,706)

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	30,215	69,921

Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 48,723	\$ 30,215

Supplementary information:		
Income taxes paid	\$ 34	\$ 431
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Fair value of stock options allocated to shares issued on exercise	107	89
Stock-based compensation included in deferred exploration	944	1,087
Asset retirement obligations capitalized to property, plant and equipment and subsequently written off	8,085	10,508

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

1. Nature of operations:

Miramar Mining Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. In December 2004, the Company made the decisions to terminate all mining activities at its Con Mine and Giant mine

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operations and to commence planned reclamation activities. At December 31, 2005 the Company's principal business activity is the exploration and development of mineral property interests. The Company's principal mineral property interest is the Hope Bay Project located in Nunavut, Canada.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral property interest and has not yet determined whether its mineral property interest contains economically recoverable mineral reserves. The underlying value and the recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral property is entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of the mineral property, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral property interest.

2. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include investments with terms to maturity of 90 days or less when purchased.

(c) Short-term investments:

Short-term investments with terms to maturity of greater than 90 days but not more than one year are recorded at the lower of cost and market determined on an aggregate portfolio basis.

(d) Revenue recognition and inventory:

Revenue from sale of the Company's product is recorded when pervasive evidence of an arrangement exists, title and risk passes to the buyer and the sales price is fixed and determinable. Gold and silver inventory are valued at the lower of net realizable value and cost. Materials and supplies inventory are valued at average cost less appropriate allowances for obsolescence.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

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(e) Property, plant and equipment and mineral properties:

Property, plant and equipment, which includes mine plant and equipment and mineral properties, is recorded at the lower of cost and estimated net recoverable amount. Buildings and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, not to exceed the period of anticipated recovery of estimated proven and probable ore reserves. Mining equipment and vehicles are depreciated on a straight line basis over estimated useful lives of two to 15 years. Office furniture and computer equipment are depreciated using the declining balance method at 20% and 30%, respectively. Leasehold improvements are amortized straight-line over their estimated useful life.

The cost of mineral properties and related exploration and development costs are deferred until the properties are placed into production, sold or abandoned. Capitalized costs are amortized over the estimated useful life of the properties following the commencement of production or written off if the properties are sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned.

(f) Impairment of long-lived assets:

Long-lived assets, which consist primarily of property, plant and equipment and mineral properties, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used are measured by a comparison of the carrying value of the asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the amount of the impairment is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value.

(g) Provision for site reclamation and closure costs:

The Company recognizes the fair value of a future asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that results from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the assets. The Company concurrently recognizes a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset and is amortized over the life of the asset. The fair value of the asset retirement obligation is estimated using the expected cash flow approach that reflects a range of possible outcomes discounted at a credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the asset retirement obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. Changes in the obligation due to the passage of time are recognized in income as an operating expense using the interest method. Changes in the obligation due to changes in estimated cash flows are recognized as an adjustment of the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset and is amortized over the remaining life of the asset.

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(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Pension expenses and obligation:

The Company maintains defined benefit pension plans and provides certain non-pension post-retirement benefits consisting of extended health and other benefits. The cost of providing pension and other post-retirement benefits is actuarially determined and charged to operations using the projected unit credit actuarial method based upon management's best estimate assumptions. Pension fund assets are valued at fair value. The pension expense for the year includes adjustments for plan amendments, curtailments, experience gains and losses, and changes in assumptions that are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected average remaining service lives of the plan members. Any differences between the cumulative amounts expensed and the funding contributions are reflected as either an asset or a liability.

(i) Stock-based compensation:

The Company has a stock option plan which is described in note 11(c). The Company records all stock-based payments using the fair value method.

Under the fair value method, stock-based payments are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred, whichever is more reliably measurable, and are charged to operations over the vesting period. The offset is credited to contributed surplus. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related contributed surplus is transferred to share capital.

(j) Translation of foreign currency:

The accounts of foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

- o monetary assets and liabilities at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date
- o other assets and liabilities at applicable historical exchange rates
- o revenue and expenses at the average rate of exchange for the period covering the statement of operations except for expenses related to non-monetary assets which are at the rates used for the translation of the related assets

Translation gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Derivative financial instruments:

The Company has used forward sales agreements and options for the purpose of managing price and currency exposures on its anticipated gold sales. The Company assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective. Gains and losses relating to hedging instruments are recorded in income the same period as gold is produced to meet the hedged commitment. Realized and accumulated unrealized gains or losses associated with derivative instruments which have been terminated or cease to be effective prior to maturity, are deferred under other current, or non-current, assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and recognized in income in the period in which the underlying transaction is recognized. In the event a designated hedged item is sold, extinguished or matures prior to the termination of the related derivative instrument, any realized or unrealized gain or loss on such derivative instrument is recognized in income at that time. The fair value changes in ineffective hedges are recognized in the statement of operations.

(l) Income taxes:

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for future income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial statement carrying values of existing assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases (temporary differences) and loss carry forwards. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted or enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are likely to reverse. The effect on future income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is included in the results of operations in the period in which the change is substantively enacted. Future income tax assets also result from unused loss carry forwards, resource related pools and other deductions. The amount of future tax assets recognized is limited to the amount that management considers more likely than not to be realized.

(m) Loss per share:

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented loss available to common shareholders equals the reported loss. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options are applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period.

For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, diluted loss per share

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is the same as basic loss per share as the affect of all outstanding options and warrants would be anti-dilutive.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(n) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates that affect the reported values of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the determination of impairment of assets, site reclamation and closure obligations, assumptions used in determining stock-based compensation, future income taxes and rates for amortization of property, plant and equipment. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(o) Variable interest entities:

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Accounting Guideline 15, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("AcG-15") on a prospective basis. AcG-15 prescribes the application of consolidation principles for entities that meet the definition of a variable interest entity ("VIE"). An enterprise holding other than a voting interest in a VIE could, subject to certain conditions, be required to consolidate the VIE if it is considered its primary beneficiary whereby it would absorb the majority of the VIE's expected losses, receive the majority of its expected residual returns, or both. The adoption of this new standard had no effect on the consolidated financial statements as management has determined the Company does not have variable interests in any VIE's.

(p) Power credits and deferred gain:

On April 4, 2003, the Company completed the sale of the Bluefish hydroelectric power plant ("Bluefish") to Northwest Territories Power Corporation. Bluefish is a 7.0 mega volt-ampere hydroelectric power generating facility, located 25 miles of Yellowknife, which supplies power to the Company's Con Mine. Sale consideration included a non-interest bearing note for \$10 million which was paid on December 31, 2004, the supply of power to the Con Mine, free of charge, equal to the historic generation profile of Bluefish until December 31, 2004 and the supply of power to the Con Mine, free of charge, at an annual rate of 5 million kilowatts and 18,000 kilo volt-ampere of demand for a five year period from 2005 to 2009, (the "Power Credits"). The Company recorded a deferred gain of \$7.0 million relating to the fair

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value consideration of the Power Credits. As the Power Credits are consumed, the Company recognizes a corresponding gain in the statement of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2005, approximately \$0.4 million (2004 - \$2.4 million) of the fair value of the Power Credits were consumed and has been recorded in site closure and reclamation costs incurred in 2005. In 2004, the fair value of the Power Credits consumed were recorded in cost of sales with a corresponding gain in other income.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004
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3. Investment in Northern Orion Explorations Ltd.:

At January 1, 2005, the Company had 200,247 shares of Northern Orion Explorations Ltd. ("Northern Orion") and a net proceeds interest royalty ("NPI") in certain Northern Orion mineral properties which it acquired pursuant to a restructuring agreement with Northern Orion. The NPI entitles the Company to receive the economic equivalent of a 2.5% net smelter return on certain of Northern Orion's mineral properties as well as 50% of the proceeds from the disposition of certain Northern Orion mineral properties, all to a maximum of \$15 million. During 2005, the Company sold all remaining shares of Northern Orion and recorded the proceeds as a reduction of the carrying value. Recovery of the remaining carrying value of \$8.5 million is dependant upon the receipt of net proceeds from eventual production from the properties or their sale by Northern Orion.

4. Related parties:

The Company holds 7.2% of Maximus Ventures Ltd ("Maximus"), a company related by virtue of common directors. The Company supplied services on a cost recovery basis to Maximus totalling \$1,188,680 (2004 - \$516,123) during the year ended December 31, 2005.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company's investment in Sherwood Copper Corporation ("Sherwood") was reduced from 38.3% to 13.3% as a result of Sherwood issuing shares to outside interests. During the period in 2005 the Company had significant influence over Sherwood, the Company supplied services on a cost recovery basis to Sherwood totaling \$122,344 (2004 - \$366,769).

These transactions are recorded at their exchange amount in these consolidated financial statements which is the amount of consideration received as established and agreed to by the Company and, as appropriate, Maximus or Sherwood.

5. Inventory:

	2005	2004
--	------	------

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Gold and silver	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,570
Materials and supplies	3,620	5,608
	-----	-----
	\$ 4,782	\$ 7,178
	-----	-----

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

6. Property, plant and equipment:

			2005	2004
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and depletion and write-downs	Net book value	Net book value
Mine plant and equipment	\$ 118,008	\$ 115,903	\$ 2,105	\$ 2,261
Exploration equipment	2,060	446	1,614	1,506
Construction in progress	1,217	-	1,217	1,216
Computer equipment	1,366	861	505	566
Leasehold and office	534	406	128	123
Other	94	94	-	94
Total	\$ 123,279	\$ 117,710	\$ 5,569	\$ 5,766

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company returned the Giant Mine property back to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

7. Mineral properties:

The following is a summary of exploration and development costs incurred to December 31, 2005:

	Back River	Hope Bay	Total
Balance, December 31, 2004	\$ 8,292	\$ 151,711	\$ 160,003
Additions:			

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Drilling	-	3,997	3,997
Sample analysis	-	532	532
Personnel and contracts	-	3,336	3,336
Stock-based compensation	-	944	944
Supplies and equipment	132	799	931
Other exploration costs	-	627	627
Title and claim management	-	317	317
Transportation and freight	-	2,908	2,908
Camp and infrastructure	-	1,531	1,531
Environmental and permitting	-	3,157	3,157
Feasibility and studies	-	958	958
		-----	-----
	132	19,106	19,238
Disposition of mineral property	(8,424)	-	(8,424)
	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2005	\$ -	\$ 170,817	\$ 170,817
	-----	-----	-----

On February 18, 2005, the Company assigned to Dundee Precious Metals Inc. its option to purchase from Kinross Gold Corporation 60% of the Back River project, including the Goose and George Lakes deposits. The Company received proceeds of approximately \$10 million for the reimbursement of past exploration costs and inventory acquisition incurred by the Company on the Back River Project plus 5%.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

8. Cash collateral deposits:

The Company has established the following cash deposits with chartered banks to serve as collateral for letters of credit pledged in favour of various governmental agencies and others under several water licenses and mineral exploration and mining agreements. The Company has also established two reclamation security trusts for the reclamation of the Con Mine (note 15(c)). The deposits are invested in guaranteed investment certificates and bear interest at market rates. These funds will be returned to the Company upon completion of reclamation of the property to which they relate.

	2005	2004
Con Mine reclamation security trust	\$ 10,506	\$ 10,000
Giant Mine water license	-	200
Con Mine road permit	50	50
Golden Eagle reclamation	341	341
Talapoosa reclamation	233	233
Hope Bay water licenses and land permits	3,850	3,850

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\$ 14,980 \$ 14,674

9. Other assets:

	2005	2004
Investments	\$ 134	\$ 134
Investment in Sherwood	180	-
Pension asset (note 13)	1,260	573
	\$ 1,574	\$ 707

10. Site reclamation and closure:

The Company has recorded provisions for site reclamation and closure costs for the estimated cost of site closure and reclamation relating to past mining activities at the Con Mine. The following is a reconciliation of the changes in the provision for site reclamation and closure during the year:

	2005	2004
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 19,759	\$ 8,528
Change in estimate for site closure and reclamation costs	8,085	10,508
Site closure and reclamation costs incurred	(8,138)	-
Accretion expense	777	723
Balance, end of year	\$ 20,483	\$ 19,759
Allocated between:		
Current portion	\$ 5,947	\$ 7,485
Non-current portion	14,536	12,274
	\$ 20,483	\$ 19,759

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

10. Site reclamation and closure (continued):

The Company's operations are affected by federal and local laws and regulations concerning environmental protection. Under current regulations, the Company is required to meet performance standards to minimize environmental impact and to perform site restoration and other closure

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activities. The Company's provisions for future site closure and reclamation costs are based on known requirements. It is not currently possible to estimate the impact on financial results, if any, of future legislative or regulatory developments.

In the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company recorded an adjustment to the liability for asset retirement obligation by \$8.1 million. This adjustment is a result of management's re-assessment of cost estimates and is comprised of three components: (a) the impact of additional mill roaster tailings which were excavated in 2005 and will be treated before they are placed in the tailings ponds, which adjustment represents the majority of the adjustment as it extends the arsenic processing phase of reclamation to 2007 rather than completion in 2006; (b) changes in site closure activities, including the impact of a lengthened period of post-closure water treatment and monitoring, now assumed to be 25 years rather than 12 years, and the addition of rock cover to the tailings ponds rather than vegetation alone; and (c) the impact of an estimated one year delay in receiving approval of the final remediation plan, which results in the Company incurring certain holding costs to maintain personnel required for closure activities and additional monitoring and environmental studies. The Company has \$10.5 million on deposit in Con Mine reclamation security trusts that will be applied, in part, to offset the reclamation costs as they are incurred. The Company is required by regulatory agencies to post security for the site closure and reclamation activities, excluding the arsenic processing activities, and, based on the Company's estimate for these costs, the Company does not currently anticipate that the regulatory agencies will require additional funds to be contributed to the reclamation security trusts.

Although the ultimate amount to be incurred is uncertain, the liability for site closure and reclamation for the Con Mine and the Hope Bay exploration camps has been estimated to be \$24.9 million on an undiscounted basis (\$20.5 million discounted) and is to be expended from 2006 to 2033. For purposes of determining the fair value of the obligation, a discount rate of 9.8%, an inflation factor of 2.0% and a market risk premium of 8% have been applied. As required by regulatory agencies and GAAP, cost estimates include contractor markups, provision for administration and engineering and a provision for unforeseeable circumstances. However, the Company expects to use its employees wherever possible to complete the reclamation activities, which could reduce actual costs below the accrued liability.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

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11. Share capital:

(a) Authorized:

500,000,000 common shares without par value

(b) Issued:

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	Common shares	
	Number of shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2003:	151,634,893	\$ 371,309
Issued:		
Common shares for cash, net of issue costs	7,600,000	14,271
Future income tax effect of flow-through shares	-	(5,696)
On exercise of warrants	211,437	412
On exercise of stock options	328,500	438
Balance, December 31, 2004	159,774,830	380,734
Issued:		
Common shares for cash, net of issue costs	26,070,000	57,679
Future income tax effect of flow-through shares	-	(5,140)
On exercise of stock options	456,600	717
Balance, December 31, 2005	186,301,430	\$ 433,990

On October 18, 2004, the Company completed a private placement of 7,600,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$2.00 per common share for gross proceeds of \$15.2 million. In consideration for their services, the underwriters received commissions of \$0.8 million and brokers' warrants exercisable to purchase 375,000 common shares at \$2.00 per common share until October 18, 2005. The fair value of these warrants at the grant date was \$0.1 million and has been shown on a net basis in share capital. Pursuant to the financing agreement, the Company must incur Canadian exploration expenditures as defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada) in the amount of \$15.2 million by December 31, 2005, which amount has been incurred.

On September 30, 2005, the Company completed a private placement of 7,320,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$2.05 per common share for gross proceeds of approximately \$15 million. In consideration for their services, the underwriters received commissions of \$0.8 million and brokers' warrants exercisable to purchase 366,000 common shares at \$2.05 per common share until September 30, 2006. The fair value of these warrants at the grant date was \$0.1 million and has been shown on a net basis in share capital. Pursuant to the financing agreement, the Company must incur Canadian exploration expenditures as defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada) in the amount of \$15.0 million by December 31, 2006.

On October 14, 2005, the Company completed a private placement of 250,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$2.05 per common share for gross proceeds of \$512,500. Pursuant to the financing agreement, the Company must incur Canadian exploration expenditures as defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada) in the amount of \$512,000 by December 31, 2006.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

11. Share capital (continued):

(b) Issued (continued):

On November 22, 2005, the Company completed a private placement to Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited of 18.5 million common shares at a price of \$2.35 per unit for gross proceeds of approximately \$43.5 million. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant to purchase an additional common share at \$2.75 per common share until November 22, 2009.

(c) Stock options:

Stock options are granted at the closing market price of the common shares on the last trading day before the date of grant. Options have a maximum term of ten years and usually terminate 30 days following the termination of the optionee's employment. The vesting periods of stock options granted vary with terms determined by the Board of Directors. At December 31, the Company had stock options outstanding as follows:

	2005		2004	
	Share options	Average exercise price	Share options	Av exe p
Outstanding, beginning of year	6,263,578	\$ 2.18	4,107,339	\$
Granted	3,054,706	1.32	3,273,060	
Exercised	(456,600)	1.33	(328,500)	
Forfeited or expired	(1,412,000)	2.24	(788,321)	
Outstanding, end of year	7,449,684	\$ 1.87	6,263,578	\$
Exercisable	6,921,684	\$ 1.83	5,483,578	\$

The stock-based compensation costs reflected in the consolidated financial statements were estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions: a risk-free interest rate of 3.61% (2004 - 3.4%), a dividend yield of 0% (2004 - 0%), an expected volatility of 60% (2004 - 55%) and expected lives of stock options of 4.85 years (2003 - 4.3 years). The weighted average fair value of options granted in 2005 was \$1.38 (2004 - \$1.55).

As at December 31, 2005, 6,921,684 options were fully vested and

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expire as follows:

Year	Number	Exercise price
2006	1,087,421	\$ 1.19
2007	430,000	1.22
2008	1,063,997	1.96
2009	2,007,560	2.86
2010	2,332,706	1.29

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

11. Share capital (continued):

(d) Warrants and brokers compensation options:

At December 31, the Company had warrants and brokers' compensation options outstanding and exercisable as follows:

	2005		2004
	Warrants and options	Average exercise price	Warrants and options
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,316,267	\$ 2.26	1,361,204
Granted	18,866,000	2.74	375,000
Exercised	-		(211,437)
Forfeited or expired	(1,316,267)	2.26	(208,500)
Outstanding, end of year	18,866,000	\$ 2.74	1,316,267

12. Income and resource taxes:

At December 31, 2005, the Company has unused tax loss carry forwards in Canada of \$46.2 million (2004 - \$42.5 million) expiring between the years 2006 and 2015 which are available to reduce taxable income and capital losses of \$68.2 million (2004 - \$55.6 million) which are available indefinitely, but can only be utilized against capital gains. The Company has investment tax credits totaling approximately \$1.8 million (2004 - \$1.5 million) The tax effect of the significant components within the Company's future tax asset (liability) at December 31 was as follows:

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	2005	2004
Loss carry forwards	\$ 14,509	\$ 15,284
Capital losses	12,752	9,896
Property, plant and equipment	19,561	16,081
Canadian resource deductions	3,745	4,458
Reclamation liabilities	7,368	6,664
Other	1,517	4,535
	59,452	56,918
Valuation allowance	(54,508)	(54,875)
Net future tax asset	4,944	2,043
Future income tax liability of Hope Bay Gold	(8,382)	(8,382)
Future income tax liability on flow-through shares	(19,363)	(12,781)
Net future income tax liability	\$ (22,801)	\$ (19,120)

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

12. Income and resource taxes (continued):

The income tax expense differs from the amounts computed by applying the combined federal and provincial income tax rate of 34.1% (2004 - 34.1%) to pre-tax losses as a result of the following:

	2005	2004
Earnings (losses) before equity loss and income taxes	\$ (12,190)	\$ (35,726)
Computed "expected" tax expense (recovery)	\$ (4,157)	\$ (12,183)
Adjustment to income taxes resulting from change in valuation allowance	(367)	7,514
Adjustment to future tax assets and liabilities for enacted changes in tax rates	1,200	-
Permanent differences	1,158	767
Share issue costs	(453)	(331)
Capital taxes	34	298
Other	1,159	374
Income taxes (recovery)	\$ (1,426)	\$ (3,561)

13. Pension plan and other post-retirement benefits:

The Company has four defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of the employees at the Con Mine and the Giant Mine. These plans are funded on an ongoing basis, based on periodic actuarial valuations and statutory requirements. In addition, the Company, by practice, provides for other post-retirement benefits. The ultimate liability for these benefits is estimated for accounting purposes on an ongoing basis using periodic actuarial calculations.

Summary information related to the defined benefit pension plans and other benefits are as follows:

	Pension benefit plans		Other benefit plans	
	2005	2004	2005	
Accrued benefit obligation	\$ 18,880	\$ 17,182	\$ 176	\$
Fair value of plan assets	15,790	16,282	-	
Funded status - plan deficit	(3,090)	(900)	(176)	
Unamortized actuarial loss (gain)	4,350	1,681	20	
Unamortized experience loss	-	88	-	
Accrued benefit asset (liability)	\$ 1,260	\$ 869	\$ (156)	\$

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

13. Pension plan and other post-retirement benefits (continued):

Reconciliation of accrued benefit obligation:

	Pension benefit plans		Other benefit plans	
	2005	2004	2005	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 17,182	\$ 16,621	\$ 158	\$
Current service cost	230	275	-	

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Interest cost	998	1,024	7
Benefits paid	(3,023)	(1,243)	(78)
Actuarial losses	3,425	981	89
Loss (gain) due to curtailment	68	(476)	-

Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 18,880	\$ 17,182	\$ 176

Reconciliation of plan assets:

	Pension benefit plans		Other benefit plans	
	2005	2004	2005	
Fair value, beginning of year	\$ 16,282	\$ 14,927	\$ -	\$
Expected return on plan assets	1,063	1,109	-	
Employer contributions	847	952	-	
Benefits paid	(3,023)	(1,243)	-	
Actuarial gains	621	537	-	

Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$ 15,790	\$ 16,282	\$ -	\$

Pension expense during the year for the pension plans is \$458,000 (2004 - \$469,000). Other benefit plans recovery for the year is \$61,800 (2004 - \$101,300). Pension expense for the year was comprised of the following:

	2005	2004
Current service cost	\$ 230	\$ 275
Interest cost	998	1,024
Expected return on plan assets	(1,063)	(1,109)
Amortization of experience gains	136	165
Amortization of past service costs	89	89
Loss due to curtailment	68	26

	\$ 458	\$ 470

The measurement date for the plan assets and the benefit obligation was December 31, 2005. Payments are being made to fund the excess of the accrued benefit obligation over the fair value of plan assets in accordance with applicable legislation. For purposes of measuring other benefits, benefits are assumed to be terminated in two years due to mine closure. In two of the plans, the effective date of the last actuarial valuation was January 1, 2005 and the next valuation will be January 1, 2006. In one plan the effective date of the last actuarial valuation was June 30, 2005, and this plan was terminated on June 30, 2005.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

13. Pension plan and other post-retirement benefits (continued):

The significant actuarial assumptions used in 2005 and 2004 in the measurement of the Company's benefit obligation are shown in the following table:

	Pension benefits	Other benefits
Discount rate used for accrued benefit obligation	6.00%	6.00%
Discount rate used for benefit costs	5.00%	5.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	7.00%	N/A
Weighted average rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A

The actual allocation of plan assets is shown in the following table:

	2005	2004
Cash and short-term	\$ 139	\$ 129
Bonds	5,879	5,980
Canadian Equity Pension Trust	2,478	2,967
Dividend Income Fund	7,082	6,942
Overseas equities	212	262
	\$ 15,790	\$ 16,280

14. Financial instruments:

Fair value estimates are made at the balance sheet date, based upon relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are, in part, subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment. Changes in assumptions and market conditions could significantly affect these estimates. The carrying values of all financial instruments approximate fair values, except for investments presented in other assets. In addition, the fair value of the investment in Northern Orion is not determinable due to the inherent difficulty in the determination of the fair value of such an instrument.

The fair value of other assets and the fair value based on the quoted market value of the investment in Sherwood, Maximus and other at December 31 are as follows:

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	2005		2004	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Investment in Sherwood	\$ 180	\$ 3,634	\$ -	\$ 2
Other investments	134	974	134	1

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

15. Commitments and contingencies:

- (a) Miramar Con Mine Ltd. ("MCML") is committed to the purchase of \$780,000 of liquid oxygen per annum through 2007 subject to an ongoing purchase option in the Company's favour at the discounted value of the remaining payments.
- (b) As part of the arrangement to sell a previously owned hydro electric asset, the Company entered into an indemnity agreement with NERCO Minerals Company ("NERCO"), the previous owner of the Con Mine, in which the Company agreed to hold NERCO harmless against any future third party claims that relate to environmental conditions of the Con Mine. The terms of the indemnity agreement provide for no limitation to the maximum potential future payments under the guarantee. The Company has not provided for any current carrying amount of the liability, contingent or otherwise, for the obligations under the guarantee. The Company granted the indemnification in order to allow NERCO to release a similar guarantee provided by Red Lion Management Ltd. ("Red Lion") in connection with the acquisition of the Con Mine. Red Lion held a security interest in all the assets of the Con Mine, including the hydro electric asset, as collateral for the indemnity against environmental liability given to NERCO. As security for the indemnification given to NERCO, the Company granted a security interest on the Con Mine assets to NERCO and agreed that the net proceeds from the sale of these assets will be placed in a reclamation security trust, to be used to pay for the reclamation of the mine.
- (c) On August 8, 2000, MCML received a renewal water licence for the Con Mine issued under the Northwest Territories Waters Act. This licence expires on July 29, 2006. As a condition of a water license held by the MCML, the Company maintains security deposits for the cost of future reclamation. In 2004, the Company completed an agreement with DIAND to fund security deposits by depositing \$10 million into two reclamation security trusts established by the Company. The reclamation security trusts will be used to fund the reclamation of

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the site on completion of operations.

- (d) In 1995, the Company entered into a joint exploration transaction with an investor that resulted in the sale of an interest in the assets comprising the Con Mine. The transaction was based upon an independent valuation prepared for the Company. In 2000, Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") issued a re-assessment notice challenging the valuation that formed the basis for this transaction. This re-assessment does not give rise to any taxes payable by the Company. However, as part of the transaction in 1995, the Company agreed to compensate the investor for any shortfall in the value of the assets transferred to a maximum of \$2.7 million plus accrued interest, which amounts to approximately \$2.3 million at December 31, 2005, such amounts to be payable should a ruling denying the transfer of certain tax pools be made against the Company. In 2004, the Company received notification that CRA had recently reviewed the re-assessment and re-confirmed the original re-assessment. The Company filed a notice of appeal in March 2005. The Company subsequently received notification from the Tax Court of Canada that this case should proceed and the discovery process is scheduled to commence in April 2006. While management intends to strenuously defend the independent valuation, the outcome of this issue is not yet determinable. No provision for these costs has been recorded at December 31, 2005.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

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15. Commitments and contingencies (continued):

- (e) The Company has a long-term lease for office space for its corporate and exploration office. The Company has minimum commitments under operating leases for its premises totalling approximately \$305,000 per annum until 2012. The Company has a number of operating leases for mobile and other equipment used at its exploration properties, which in aggregate result in commitments of \$293,000 per annum and lease terms ranging from one to two years.

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3. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RECONCILIATION WITH UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

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[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

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Chartered Accountants	Fax	(604) 691-3031
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Vancouver BC V7Y 1K3		
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KPMG LLP, a Canadian limited liability partnership is the Canadian member firm of KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON RECONCILIATION TO UNITED STATES GAAP

To the Board of Directors of
Miramar Mining Corporation

On March 1, 2006, we reported on the consolidated balance sheets of Miramar Mining Corporation (the "Company") as at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated statements of operations and deficit and cash flows for the years then ended, which are included in the annual report on Form 40-F. In connection with our audits of the aforementioned consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the related supplemental information entitled "Reconciliation with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". This supplemental information is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this supplemental information based on our audits.

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In our opinion, such supplemental information, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

(signed) KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

March 1, 2006

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Supplementary Information, Page 1

Reconciliation with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

Miramar Mining Corporation (the "Company") follows generally accepted accounting principles in Canada ("Canadian GAAP") which are different in certain respects from those applicable in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") and from practices prescribed by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The material measurement differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP with respect to the Company's consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) Mining and mineral property assets:

U.S. GAAP requires that the carrying value of long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. In performing the review for recoverability, the Company is to estimate the future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized. SEC staff have interpreted U.S. GAAP to require that mineral property exploration and land use costs must be expensed as incurred, until commercially mineable deposits are determined to exist within a particular property, as cash flows cannot be reasonably estimated prior to such determination. Accordingly, for U.S. GAAP purposes, for all periods presented, the Company has expensed all land use costs for mineral properties and deferred exploration costs, that have been incurred by the Company or its equity investees, for which commercially mineable revenues, as defined, do not exist. For Canadian GAAP, cash flows relating to mineral property exploration and land use costs are reported as investing activities. For U.S. GAAP, these costs would be characterized as operating activities.

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As a result of expensing exploration costs, the related future income tax liability recorded under Canadian GAAP is reversed by crediting share capital. As such, total liabilities would be decreased by \$19,363 (2004 - \$12,781) and shareholders' equity would increase by \$19,363 (2004 - \$12,781).

(b) Derivative financial instruments:

For periods prior to 2004, the Company accounted for written call hedges sold as hedges of future sales. During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company settled all written call options held. Pursuant to U.S. GAAP, \$854 of the loss recorded on the settlement of the written calls for the year ended December 31, 2004 would have been recognized in prior periods.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Supplementary Information, Page 2

Reconciliation with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

(c) Flow-through equity financing:

Under Canadian income tax legislation, a company is permitted to issue shares whereby the company agrees to incur qualifying expenditures and renounce the related income tax deductions to the investors. The Company has accounted for the issue of flow-through shares by crediting share capital for the amount of the proceeds received, in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

For U.S. GAAP, the amount received by the Company on the issuance of flow-through shares in excess of the fair value of common shares is required to be credited to liabilities and included in operations over the period in which the Company incurs the qualified expenditures. During 2005, total flow-through share premiums received were \$1,776 (2004 - \$3,496), of which \$50 relates to qualified expenditures made in 2005 (2004 - \$204) and, therefore, would have been credited to earnings under U.S. GAAP as a deferred tax benefit, and \$1,726 would remain in liabilities at December 31, 2005 (2004 - \$3,292) under U.S. GAAP. In addition, the \$3,292 premium liability at December 31, 2004 would be credited to earnings in 2005 as the qualified expenditures were made in 2005.

Also, notwithstanding there is no specific contractual restrictions or requirements to segregate the funds received for the flow-through shares, funds that are unexpended at the consolidated balance sheet dates are considered to be restricted funds and are not considered to be cash or cash equivalents under the SEC staff interpretation of U.S. GAAP. Such amounts would be required to be disclosed separately in a consolidated balance sheet prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. As at December 31, 2005, unexpended flow-through funds were \$15,079 (2004 - \$14,313).

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(d) Investments:

Under Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" ("FAS 115"), the Company's portfolio investments and marketable securities would be classified as available-for-sale securities and carried at fair value. Unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings under U.S. GAAP and reported in a separate component of shareholders' equity until realized net of the related tax effect.

For Canadian GAAP purposes, proceeds received related to mineral interests that are in the exploration or development stages are credited to the capitalized costs incurred. For U.S. GAAP purposes, such proceeds, attributable to the sale of available for sale securities, are recognized in the determination of income. In prior years, the securities were recorded at market value in the consolidated balance sheet and the unrealized gain on such securities was included in accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. As a result, the sale of the securities results in a release of the accumulated unrealized gain from accumulated other comprehensive income. During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company sold a mineral property that was in the exploration stage. As a result, amounts previously written-off for U.S. GAAP purposes would be recorded as income in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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MIRAMAR MINING CORPORATION

Supplementary Information, Page 3

Reconciliation with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

(e) Development stage company:

Pursuant to U.S. GAAP, the Company would be considered a development stage company as the Company is devoting efforts to establishing or developing commercially viable mineral properties. However, the identification of the Company as such for accounting purposes does not impact the measurement principles applied in these consolidated financial statements.

(f) Impact of recent United States accounting pronouncements:

(i) In 2004, FASB issued revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123R ("FAS 123R") "Share-Based Payment". This statement clarifies and expands existing guidance in several areas, including measuring fair value, classifying an award as equity or as a liability, and attributing compensation cost to reporting periods. This amended statement is effective for the Company on January 1, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the implications of the ado