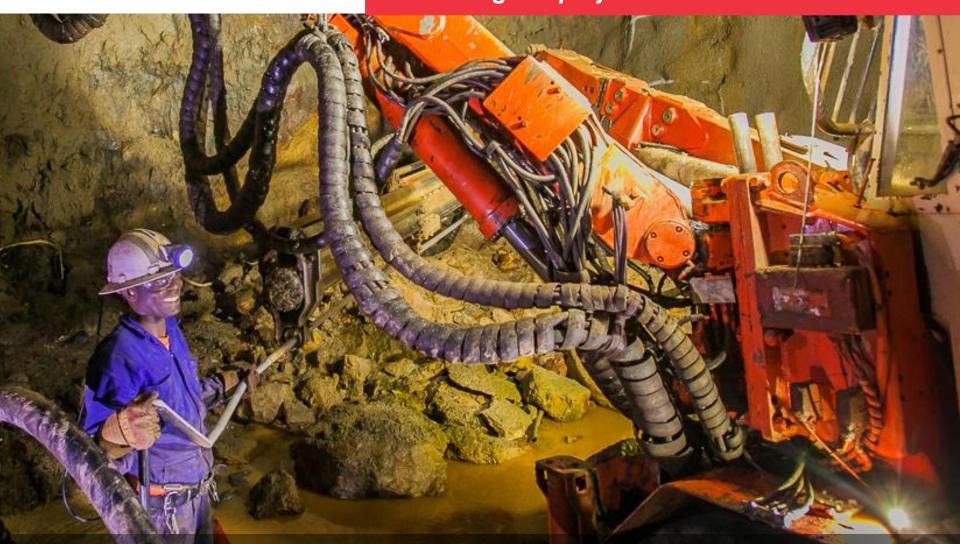


PROGRESS GALLERY Advancing our projects



Underground development at Kamoa's Kansoko Mine is expected to reach the high-grade copper mineralization within the next two months. Engineering of the planned twin declines at the adjacent Kakula Deposit also is well advanced.

Building futures for our stakeholders, today, in Sub-Saharan Africa's storied mineral fields

KAMOA-KAKULA

Copper

39.6%-owned

Democratic Republic of Congo's Central African Copperbelt

PLATREEF

Platinum-group elements
& gold-nickel-copper
64%-owned
South Africa's
Bushveld Complex

KIPUSHI

Zinc-copper 68%-owned D.R. Congo's Copperbelt



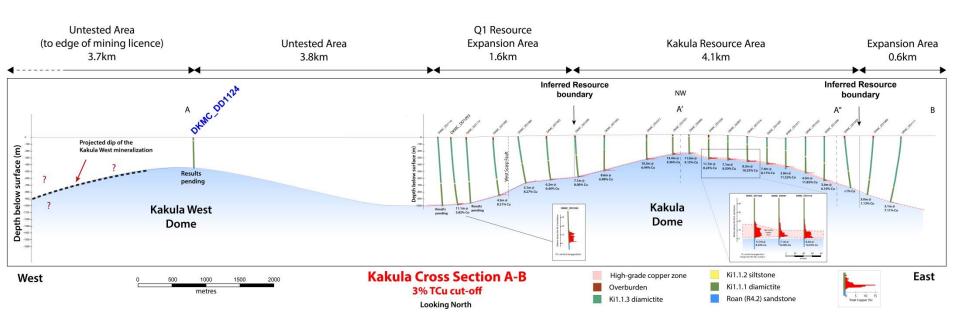
DD1124, a new 3.8-kilometre discovery hole, intersected a shallow, thick zone of copper-rich mineralization – now known as Kakula West – that has extended the length of the mineralized system at Kakula to more than 10 kilometres.

Three drilling rigs now are extending the Kakula West Discovery.

Click here to watch a short video of George Gilchrist, Kamoa-Kakula Resources Manager, explaining the significance of the remarkable Kakula West Discovery.

Kamoa-Kakula

Section along the axis on the Kakula Deposit, showing discovery hole DD1124 at Kakula West.





High-grade copper core sample from Kakula hole DD1124 showing disseminated chalcocite in diamictite.

Chalcocite is approximately 80% copper by weight.







Kamoa-Kakula

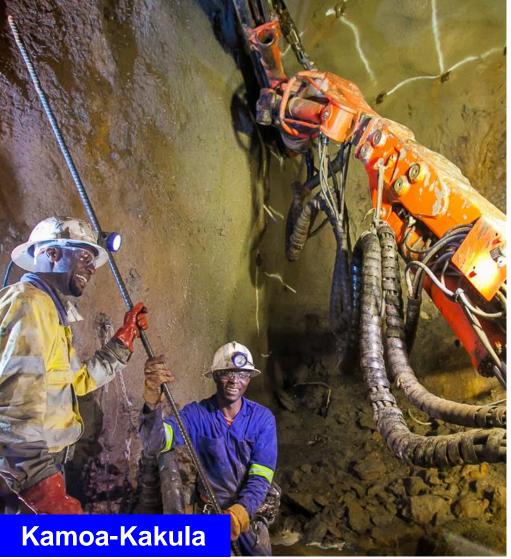
Kamoa-Kakula geology team members preparing chalcocite-rich Kakula drill core to be split and analyzed at the Kamoa core shed before it is sent for independent assaying.



Ongoing construction of access declines for the Kamoa-Kakula Copper Project's high-grade Kansoko Mine. Underground development has advanced the service and conveyor declines approximately 700 metres toward the mineralized area.



A Byrnecut contractor loading explosives in preparation for a blast at one of the Kansoko Mine's twin declines.





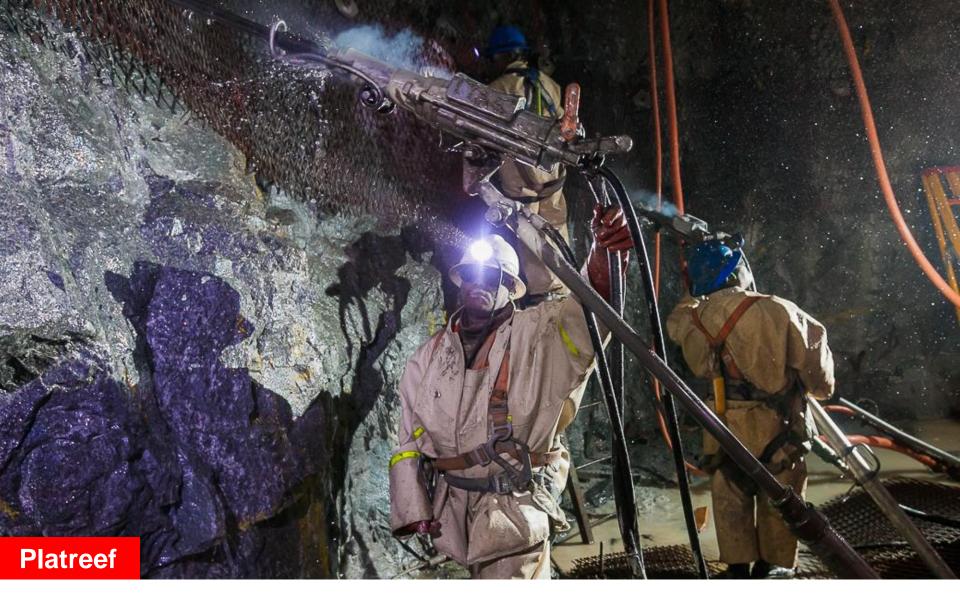
Drill rig in operation in one of the Kansoko Mine's declines.



Maintenance work at the Kamoa-Kakula Project's substation, which is connected to the DRC national electrical grid.



Members of the Platreef sinking team in Shaft 1, which now is at a depth of approximately 300 metres below surface. Sinking is continuing to a planned final depth of 980 metres. Shaft 1 will provide access into the Flatreef Deposit during the development of Shaft 2, the project's main production shaft.



Shaft-sinking crew drilling holes for installation of sidewall support units in Shaft 1.



Deki Readers, mobile smart devices used to provide diagnostic testing as part of the Know For Sure health initiative, helped establish that 63% of patients tested negative for malaria during the past year.

The Fionet program to improve malaria diagnostics and treatment expanded to 300 Deki Readers installed in 252 medical service providers in Haut-Katanga and Lualaba provinces in Southern DRC, which host Ivanhoe's Kipushi and Kamoa-Kakula projects.

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A new, high-volume ventilation fan has been installed on surface at Kipushi's Shaft 4 to provide fresh air underground.



Upgraded pulley for Shaft 5 conveyor. Engineering work at the Kipushi Project has focused on the upgrading of Shaft 5 conveyances and infrastructure.



Kipushi maintenance team members moving an electrical transformer from P2 shaft to the workshop.