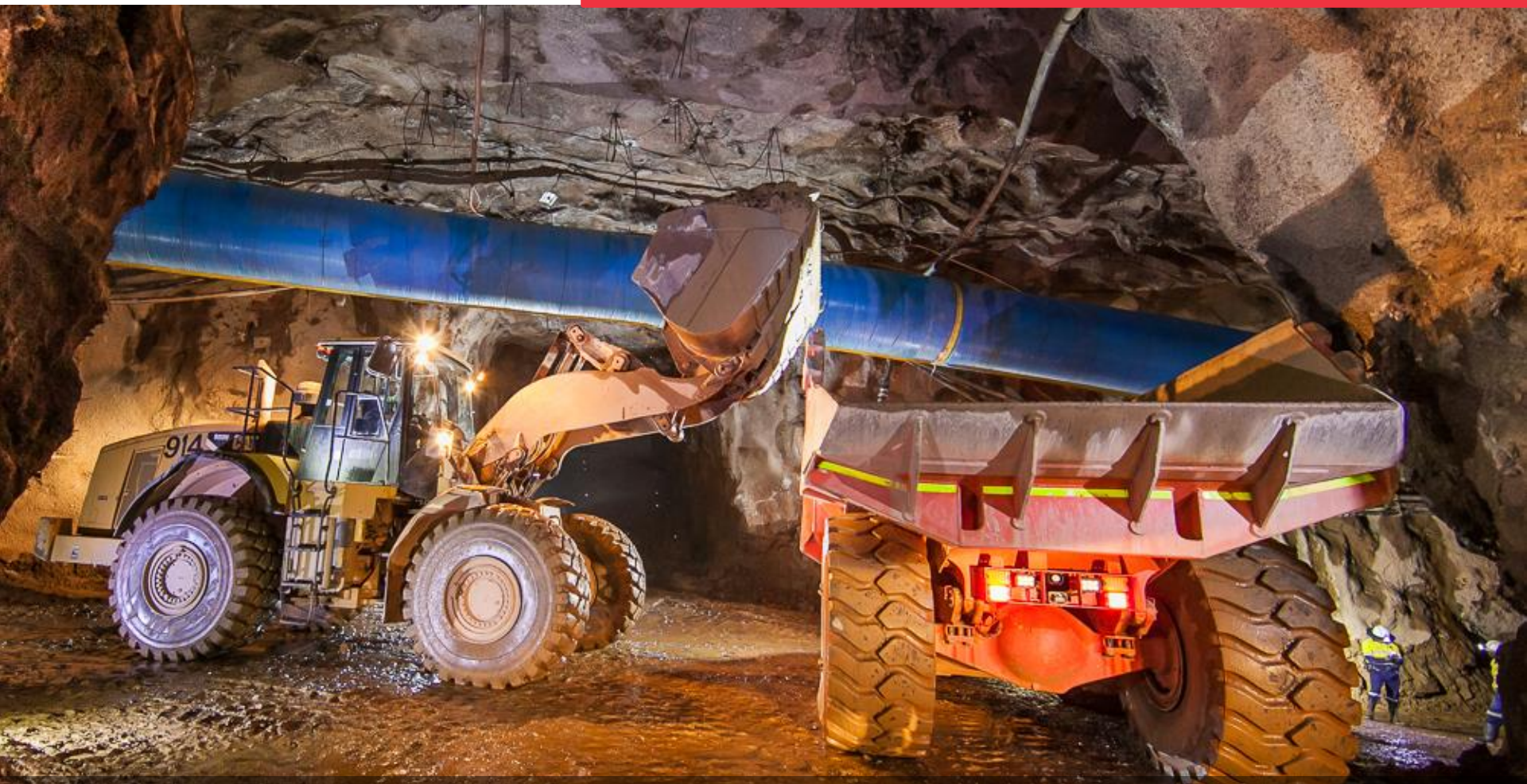
IVANHOE MINES
NEW HORIZONS

PROGRESS GALLERY

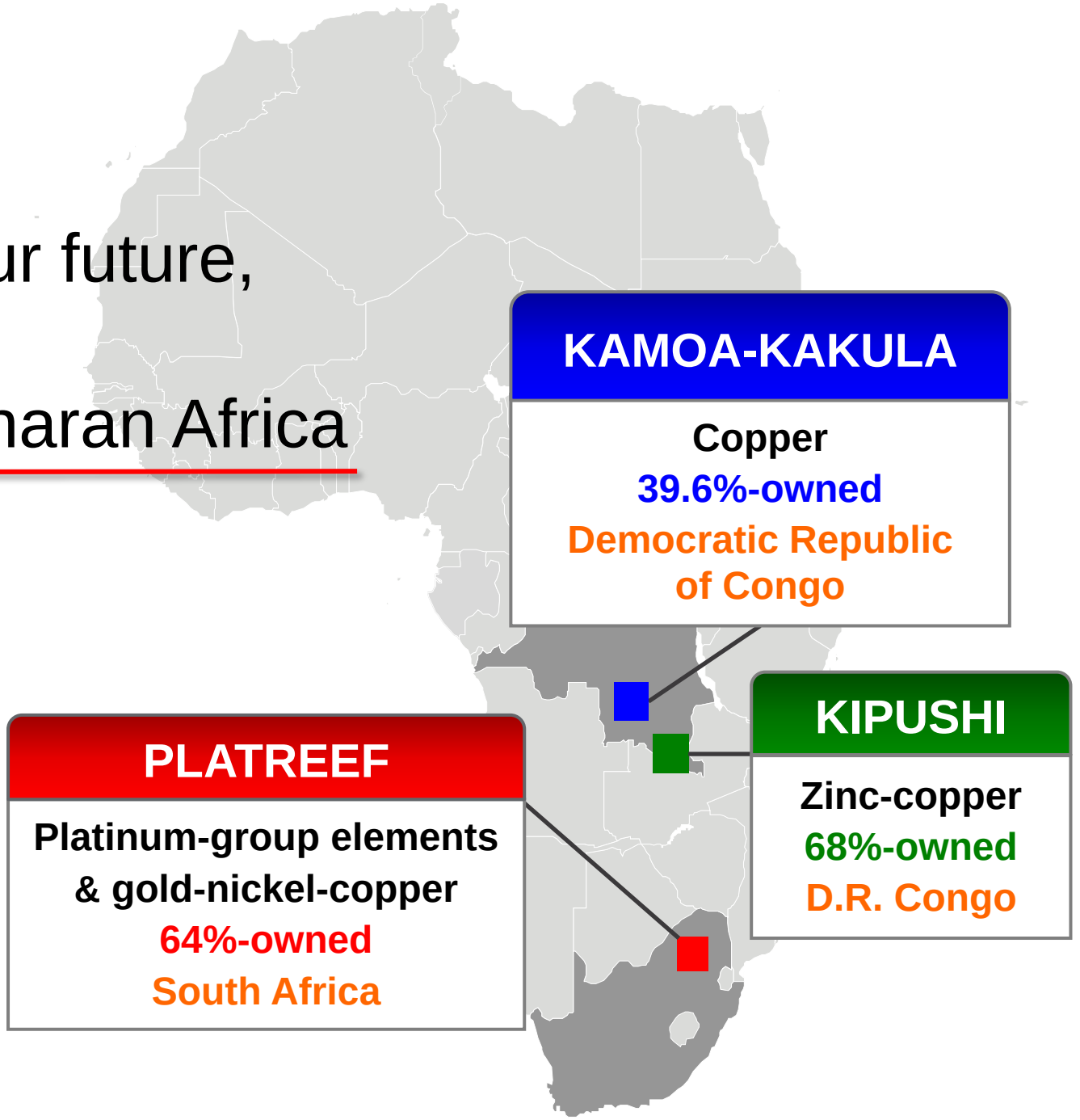
Advancing our projects

March 2017



Ongoing construction of access declines at the Kamoa-Kakula Copper Project's high-grade Kansoko Mine. A new resource estimate for the high-grade Kakula Discovery is expected early in Q2 2017, which will be followed by an updated preliminary economic assessment that will analyze expanded development scenarios of up to 16 million tonnes per year.

Building our future, *today,* in Sub-Saharan Africa



Kamoa-Kakula, DRC

Construction of the twin declines to provide underground mining access now has progressed more than 600 metres. The targeted, high-grade copper mineralization at the Kamoa Deposit is expected to be reached next month (April).

Kamoa-Kakula

A Byrnecut contractor loading explosives in preparation for a blast at one of the twin declines for the Kansoko Mine. Byrnecut Underground Congo SARL is performing the underground mining development work on the parallel declines.

Kamoa-Kakula

Excavated rock from the declines being hauled to the surface and tipped.

Kamoa-Kakula

Utility vehicle used to install and maintain services in the access declines for the Kansoko Mine.

Kamoa-Kakula

Installing a rock-bolt anchor support in one of the twin Kansoko decline tunnels.

Kamoa-Kakula

Kamoa-Kakula Project team members working on the 11-kilovolt mobile substation that is connected to the DRC national electrical grid. The declines now are being developed with power supplied by SNEL (the DRC national electricity company).

Kamoa-Kakula

Kakula exploration team members at one of the drilling rigs now in operation. Step-out drilling is targeted at extending the high-grade Kakula Discovery along strike to the northwest and southeast.

Kamoa-Kakula Project team members positioning core trays at the Kamoa core shed.

Kamoa-Kakula

High-grade copper core sample from a newly completed Kakula drill hole showing disseminated-banded chalcocite.

Chalcocite is approximately 80% copper by weight.

Kamoa-Kakula

Drill core from a recent Kakula Discovery hole showing high-grade chalcocite copper mineralization near the base of the hole.

Platreef, South Africa

Members of the Platreef sinking team at Shaft 1, which now is at a depth of more than 250 metres below surface. Sinking rates have increased to approximately 45 to 50 metres a month and Shaft 1 is expected to reach its projected, final depth of 980 metres below surface in 2018. Shaft 1 will provide initial access to the Flatreef ore body and enable the initial underground development.

Platreef

The five-million-volt-ampere power line connecting the Platreef site to the national grid. The line was energized on February 24, 2017, and now is supplying electricity to Platreef for shaft sinking and construction activities.

The new line, a collaboration between Platreef, the South African government and local authorities, also is providing energy to the neighbouring community of Mzombane, which previously was without electricity.

Jumbo drill being prepared for drilling the bottom of Shaft 1.

Shaft sinking team members pulling the jumbo drill into position before lowering it down Shaft 1.

Pre-shift safety meeting with members of the shaft-sinking team.

Platreef shaft-sinking crew checking the shaft sidewall for loose material.

Kipushi, DRC

Kipushi maintenance team member at the Shaft 5 rock winder.
The rock winder is a key piece of equipment in the ongoing redevelopment of the Kipushi Mine.

Kipushi's maintenance engineer at the new underground electrical switchgear.

Kipushi

Kipushi maintenance team members repairing a pump used to dewater the mine.