

Kamoa-Kakula, DRC

**DELIVERY DAY!
OUR FIRST COPPER ORE.**

The first ore from our Kansoko copper mine now under development in the Democratic Republic of Congo saw daylight for the first time in July. Tunnels that will provide surface access to the future mine reached the ore body on July 21.



[Click here to watch a short video of Ivanhoe's Kamoa-Kakula Copper Project.](#)

Building futures
for our stakeholders,
today,
in Southern 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



Kamoa-Kakula

Construction of the twin access tunnels to reach the high-grade mineralization for the Kamoa-Kakula Project's initial Kansoko Mine were part of ongoing underground development work that covered a total of 2,000 metres, extending 150 metres below surface.

CONSTRUCTION FOR MINE #2 STARTS WITH BIG BANG!



Kamoa-Kakula

The first blast marking the start of construction at the Kakula box cut was triggered on June 28. The box cut will provide entry to twin tunnels, each approximately 1,500 metres long, planned to reach the ultra-high-grade Kakula Discovery around 250 metres below surface.



Kamoa-Kakula

Heavy equipment removing broken rock from the Kakula box cut, which will be 18 metres deep and is expected to be completed in October 2017.

Kamoa-Kakula

Massive chalcocite in a recent drill hole from Kakula West.

Chalcocite is approximately 80% copper by weight.

Drilling results from Kakula West show a rapidly growing area of shallow copper mineralization characterized by finely disseminated chalcocite in siltstone and maroon diamictite. The style and overall geometry of mineralization are typical of the high-grade Kakula trend to the east.



Kamo-Kakula

Bornite and chalcocite (both high-grade copper mineralization) in one of the drill holes at the Kakula West Discovery.



Kamoa-Kakula

One of seven rigs now drilling at the Kakula West discovery – and one of 15 rigs drilling on the Kamoa-Kakula Project. Ivanhoe announced an update of the estimated mineral resources for the extremely-high-grade Kakula discovery in May 2017.



Kamoa-Kakula

A member of the Kakula Discovery geological team marking orientation data on drill core samples.



Platreef, South Africa

Representatives of five banking institutions appointed to arrange debt financing for the construction of the Platreef mine visited the Bushveld development site in July.

In July, Germany's KfW IPEX-Bank and the Swedish Export Credit Corporation joined three Initial Mandated Lead Arrangers appointed earlier this year: Export Development Canada, Nedbank Limited and Societe Generale Corporate & Investment Banking.

Expressions of interest now have been received for approximately US\$900 million of project financing.



Platreef

Early-works construction for Platreef's Shaft 2 is expected to take approximately 12 months and cost approximately R70 million (US\$5.5 million).



Platreef

Drill-rig crew part of early-works construction at Shaft 2.



Platreef

Cement mix for grouting operations underway at Platreef's Shaft 2.



Platreef

Routine inspection by Ivanplats' safety department at Platreef.



Platreef

Shaft 1 sinking work now is progressing at the station 450 metres below surface.



Kipushi, DRC

A member of Kipushi's drilling team setting up a rig at Kipushi's 1,274-metre-level decline as part of the program to obtain additional metallurgical samples.



Kipushi

A 25-tonne hoist being overhauled as part of Kipushi's infrastructure upgrading program.



Kipushi



An emergency refuge chamber, being completed and equipped 1,132 metres below surface, is a key worker-safety facility added as part of the upgrading of the Kipushi Mine.



High-grade Kipushi drill core from the current underground drill program showing massive chalcopyrite (copper-rich) and massive honey sphalerite (zinc-rich, with silver and germanium) from the Southern Zinc Zone. The 6,500-metre drilling program included metallurgical holes into the Big Zinc Zone and resource expansion holes in the Fault Zone and the Nord Riche and Southern Zinc zones.



Kipushi

A rock-hoisting skip at Kipushi's Shaft 5 being dismantled in preparation for upgrading.



Kipushi

Upgrading a 45-megavolt-ampere transformer at the Kipushi Mine.



Kipushi

Routine testing of Kipushi's Shaft 5 hoisting winder.