

IVANHOE MINES

NEW HORIZONS

December 2018



**Bottom of the box cut
for Platreef's Shaft 2, showing
the 10-metre-diameter outline
for the planned shaft**

Forward-looking statements & Qualified Person

Certain statements in presentation constitute “forward-looking statements” or “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities laws, including, without limitation, the timing and results of: (i) statements regarding the ongoing development and exploration work at the Kamoa-Kakula Project, including drilling, decline development, and feasibility, pre-feasibility (PFS) and preliminary economic assessment (PEA) studies; (ii) statements regarding the ongoing development work, including shaft sinking, and the definitive feasibility study (DFS) at the Platreef Project; and (iii) statements regarding ongoing upgrading and development work and the PFS at the Kipushi Project. As well, the results of the PFS and PEA of the Kamoa-Kakula Project, the DFS of the Platreef Project, and the PFS of the Kipushi Project constitute forward-looking information, and include future estimates of internal rates of return, net present value, future production, estimates of cash cost, proposed mining plans and methods, mine life estimates, cash flow forecasts, metal recoveries, and estimates of capital and operating costs.

Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Ivanhoe, its mineral projects, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. Such statements can be identified by the use of words such as “may”, “would”, “could”, “will”, “intend”, “expect”, “believe”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “scheduled”, “forecast”, “predict” and other similar terminology, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. These statements reflect Ivanhoe’s current expectations regarding future events, performance and results and speak only as of the date of this presentation.

In making such statements, Ivanhoe has made assumptions regarding, among other things: the accuracy of the estimation of mineral resources; that exploration activities and studies will provide results that support anticipated development and extraction activities; that studies of estimated mine life and production rates at the Kamoa-Kakula, Kipushi and Platreef projects will provide results that support anticipated development and extraction activities; that Ivanhoe will be able to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms; that infrastructure anticipated to be developed or operated by third parties, including electrical generation and transmission capacity, will be developed and/or operated as currently anticipated; that laws, rules and regulations are fairly and impartially observed and enforced; that the market prices for relevant commodities remain at levels that justify development and/or operation; that Ivanhoe will be able to successfully negotiate land access with holders of surface rights; and that war, civil strife and/or insurrection do not impact Ivanhoe’s exploration activities or development plans.

Although the forward-looking statements or information contained in this presentation are based upon what management of Ivanhoe believes are reasonable assumptions, Ivanhoe cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. They should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the factors discussed under “Risk Factors” in Ivanhoe’s most recent Annual Information Form.

These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this presentation and are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. Subject to applicable securities laws, Ivanhoe does not assume any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this presentation. Ivanhoe’s actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements.

This presentation also contains references to estimates of Mineral Resources. The estimation of Mineral Resources is inherently uncertain and involves subjective judgments about many relevant factors. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The accuracy of any such estimates is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation (including estimated future production from the company’s projects, the anticipated tonnages and grades that will be mined and the estimated level of recovery that will be realized), which may prove to be unreliable and depend, to a certain extent, upon the analysis of drilling results and statistical inferences that ultimately may prove to be inaccurate. Mineral Resource estimates may have to be re-estimated based on: (i) fluctuations in copper, nickel, platinum-group elements (PGE), gold or other mineral prices; (ii) results of drilling, (iii) metallurgical testing and other studies; (iv) proposed mining operations, including dilution; (v) the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimates; and (vi) the possible failure to receive required permits, approvals and licences.

Disclosures of a scientific or technical nature in this presentation have been reviewed and approved by Stephen Torr, who is considered, by virtue of his education, experience and professional association, a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101. Ivanhoe has prepared a NI 43-101 compliant technical report for each of the Kamoa-Kakula Project, the Platreef Project and the Kipushi Project, which are available under the company’s SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com. These technical reports include relevant information regarding the effective date and the assumptions, parameters and methods of the mineral resource estimates on the Kamoa-Kakula Project, Kipushi Project and Platreef Project cited in this presentation, as well as information regarding data verification, exploration procedures and other matters relevant to the scientific and technical disclosure contained in this presentation in respect of the Kamoa-Kakula Project, Platreef Project and Kipushi Project.

Building what will be
③ of the world's
best mines
in Southern Africa's
legendary mineral fields

KAMOA-KAKULA

Initial development
of two mining areas
on **world's 4th-largest**
copper discovery

Democratic Republic
of Congo's Central
African Copperbelt

PLATREEF

Mine projected to be
Africa's lowest-cost producer
of platinum-group metals,
plus nickel, copper & gold

Northern Limb of South Africa's
Bushveld Complex

KIPUSHI

Ultra-high-grade
historic mine being
upgraded to produce
zinc, copper, silver,
germanium & lead

D.R. Congo's
Copperbelt

Platreef discovery & mine development

South Africa

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NEW HORIZONS



December 18, 2018: Platreef's Shaft 1 reached a depth of **850 metres** below surface after intersecting **29 metres** of high-grade Flatreef mineralization. Shaft 1 is expected to reach its projected, final depth of 980 metres below surface in early 2020



December 18, 2018: Platreef's long-term processed wastewater agreement finalized to supply most of the bulk water needed for the first phase of production



Dr. Patricia Makhesha, Ivanplats' Managing Director (left), and Kenneth Maluleke, Mogalakwena Acting Municipality Manager, finalize Platreef's long-term wastewater agreement

Members of Platreef's underground mining team using a "cactus grab" mucker to excavate broken rock from the bottom of Shaft 1



Miners on Shaft 1's 750-metre level. The 750-metre and 850-metre stations will provide initial, underground access to the high-grade orebody



Platreef's Shaft 2 box cut (now completed to a depth of 29 metres) alongside Shaft 1 headframe. Construction of the concrete hitch (foundation) for Shaft 2 now is underway



Platreef's geotechnical engineers inspecting the 29-metre-high walls of Shaft 2's box cut





Two cut-away perspectives of Shaft 2's 103-metre-tall concrete headframe and internal permanent hoisting facilities

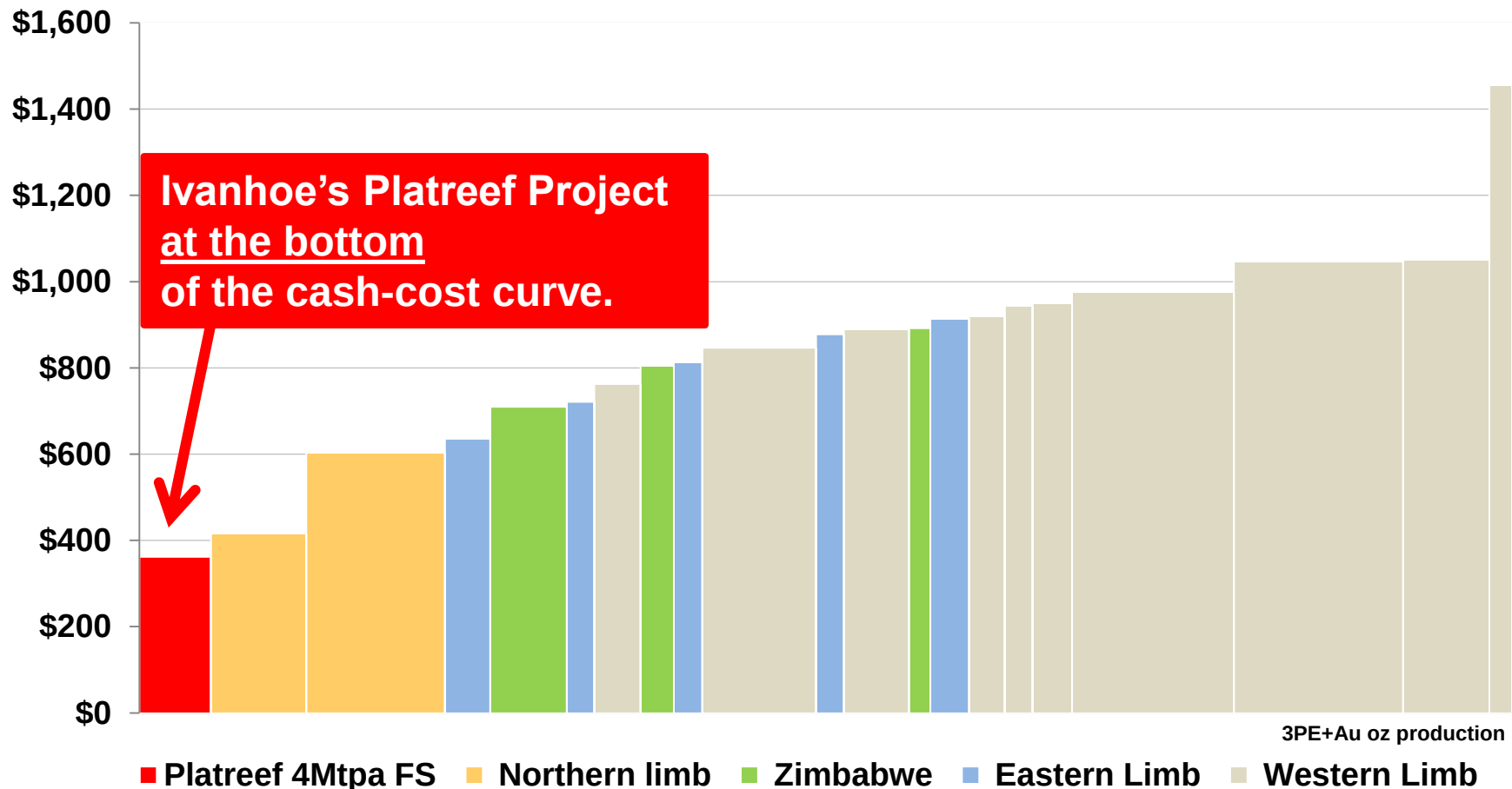
July 31, 2017: Definitive feasibility study issued for Platreef Project

- First phase envisages annual throughput rate of four million tonnes of ore per year, producing 476,000 ounces of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold (3PE+Au), plus 33 million pounds of nickel and copper.
- Projected to be Africa's lowest-cost producer of 3PE+Au, with a cash cost of US\$351 per ounce of 3PE+Au.



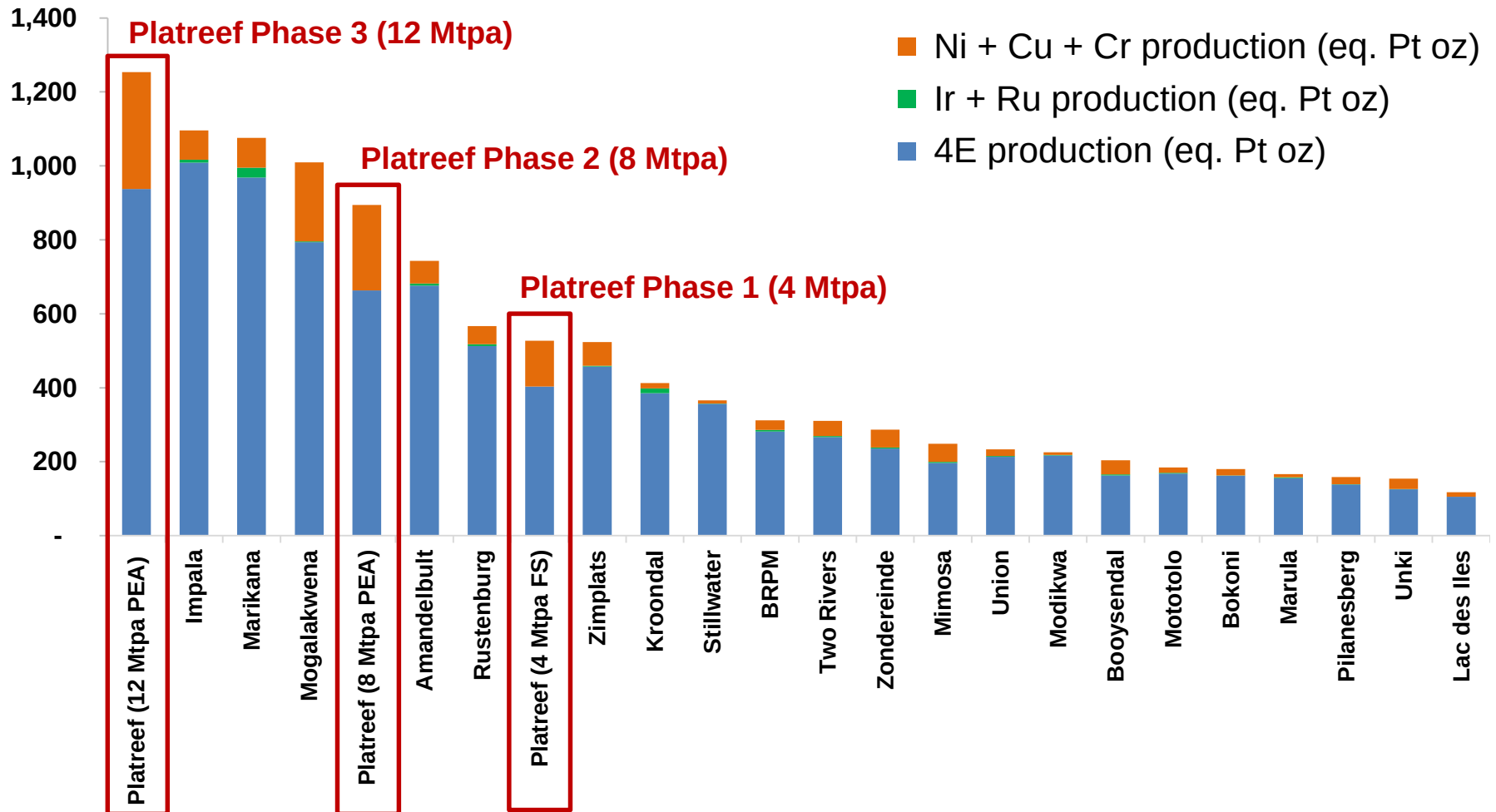
Platreef's potential US\$351 per 3PE+Au ounce (net of base-metal by-products) at the bottom of the world's cash-cost curve

PLATREEF



Source: SFA (Oxford). Data for Platreef Project and Waterberg are based on each project's reported DFS and PFS parameters respectively, and are not representative of SFA's view.

At 12 million tonnes of ore per year, Platreef would be the world's largest platinum-group metals mine



Source: Production estimates for projects other than Ivanhoe's Platreef Project have been prepared by SFA (Oxford). Production data for the Platreef Project (platinum, palladium, rhodium, gold, nickel and copper) is based on reported DFS and PEA data and is not representative of SFA's view. All metals have been converted by SFA (Oxford) to platinum equivalent ounces at price assumptions of US\$1,076/oz platinum, US\$761/oz palladium, US\$1,235/oz gold, US\$821/oz rhodium, US\$5.07/lb nickel and US\$2.42/lb copper. Note: As the figures are platinum-equivalent ounces of production they will not be equal to 3PE+Au production.

Platreef's B-BBEE partnership a top performer in South Africa's platinum sector

Platreef 26% ownership stake by Black Economic Empowerment (BBE) partners is one of the broadest empowerment transactions ever settled in South African mining.

- **20%** held by a trust to benefit 20 local host communities, with estimated combined population of 150,000, in the vicinity of Platreef mine.
- **3%** held by a trust for Platreef's historically disadvantaged, non-managerial South African employees.
- **3%** held by a consortium of 187 local entrepreneurial companies and 333 individual shareholders.

In 2018, Ivanplats reconfirmed its Level 3 status in its fourth verification assessment on a Broad-Based BEE scorecard.

Kamoa & Kakula: Development of two mining areas; ongoing exploration

Democratic Republic of Congo

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February 2018: A new resource estimate established Kamoa-Kakula as the world's *fourth-largest copper discovery*.

Copper grades at the two adjacent deposits are the highest, by a wide margin, of the world's top 10 copper deposits.



December 2018: Kamo-a-Kakula employees and contractors celebrating their outstanding workplace achievement of logging a total of 12 million hours without any lost-time injuries

KAMOA-
KAKULA



Indicated Mineral Resources, Kamoa-Kakula Project, February 2018

KAMOA-KAKULA

Category	Cut-off Grade (Cu%)	Tonnes (millions)	Area (Sq. km)	Copper Grade	Contained Copper (kTonnes)	Contained Copper (billion lbs)
Indicated	3.0	396	33.2	4.79%	19,000	41.8
Indicated	2.5	535	44.0	4.25%	22,800	50.2
Indicated	2.0	780	53.8	3.63%	28,300	62.4
Indicated	1.5	1030	62.8	3.17%	32,500	71.7
Indicated	1.0	1340	70.1	2.72%	36,600	80.7

Notes:

Ivanhoe's Mineral Resources Manager, George Gilchrist, Professional Natural Scientist (Pr. Sci. Nat) with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP), estimated the Mineral Resources under the supervision of Dr. Harry Parker and Gordon Seibel, both Registered Members of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME), who are the Qualified Persons for the Mineral Resource estimate. The effective date of the estimate is February 23, 2018. Mineral Resources are estimated using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources at Kamoa are inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. No Mineral Reserves are currently estimated at Kakula.

Mineral Resources at Kamoa are reported using a total copper (TCu) cut-off grade of 1% TCu and a minimum vertical thickness of 3 m. There are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction under assumptions of a copper price of US\$3.00/lb; employment of underground mechanized room-and-pillar and drift-and-fill mining methods; and that copper concentrates will be produced and sold to a smelter. Mining costs are assumed to be US\$27/t, and concentrator, tailings treatment, and general and administrative costs (G&A) are assumed to be US\$17/t. Metallurgical recovery for Kamoa is estimated to average 84%. At a 1% TCu cut-off grade, assumed net smelter returns for 100% of Mineral Resource blocks will cover concentrator, tailings treatment, and G&A costs.

Mineral Resources at Kakula are reported using a TCu cut-off grade of 1% TCu and an approximate minimum thickness of 3 m. There are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction under assumptions of a copper price of US\$3.00/lb, employment of underground, mechanized, room-and-pillar and drift-and-fill mining methods, and that copper concentrates will be produced and sold to a smelter. Mining costs are assumed to be US\$42/t and concentrator, tailings treatment, and G&A costs are assumed to be US\$18/t. Metallurgical recovery is assumed to average 85% at the average grade of the Mineral Resource. Ivanhoe is studying reducing mining costs using a controlled convergence room-and-pillar method. At a 1% TCu cut-off grade, assumed net smelter returns for 100% of Mineral Resource blocks will cover concentrator, tailings treatment and G&A costs.

Reported Mineral Resources contain no allowances for hangingwall or footwall contact boundary loss and dilution. No mining recovery has been applied.

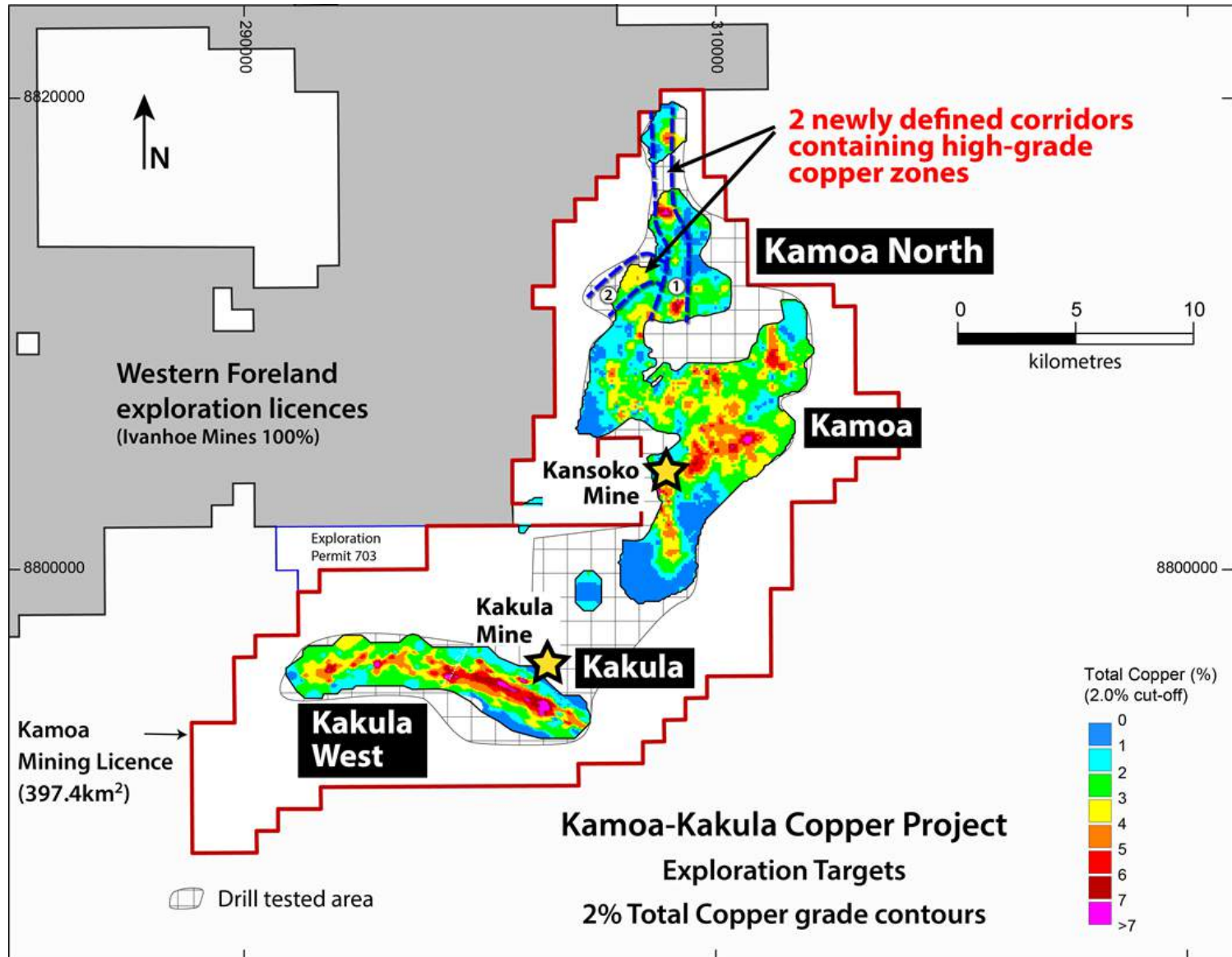
Tonnage and contained-copper tonnes are reported in metric units, contained-copper pounds are reported in imperial units and grades are reported as percentages.

Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal content.

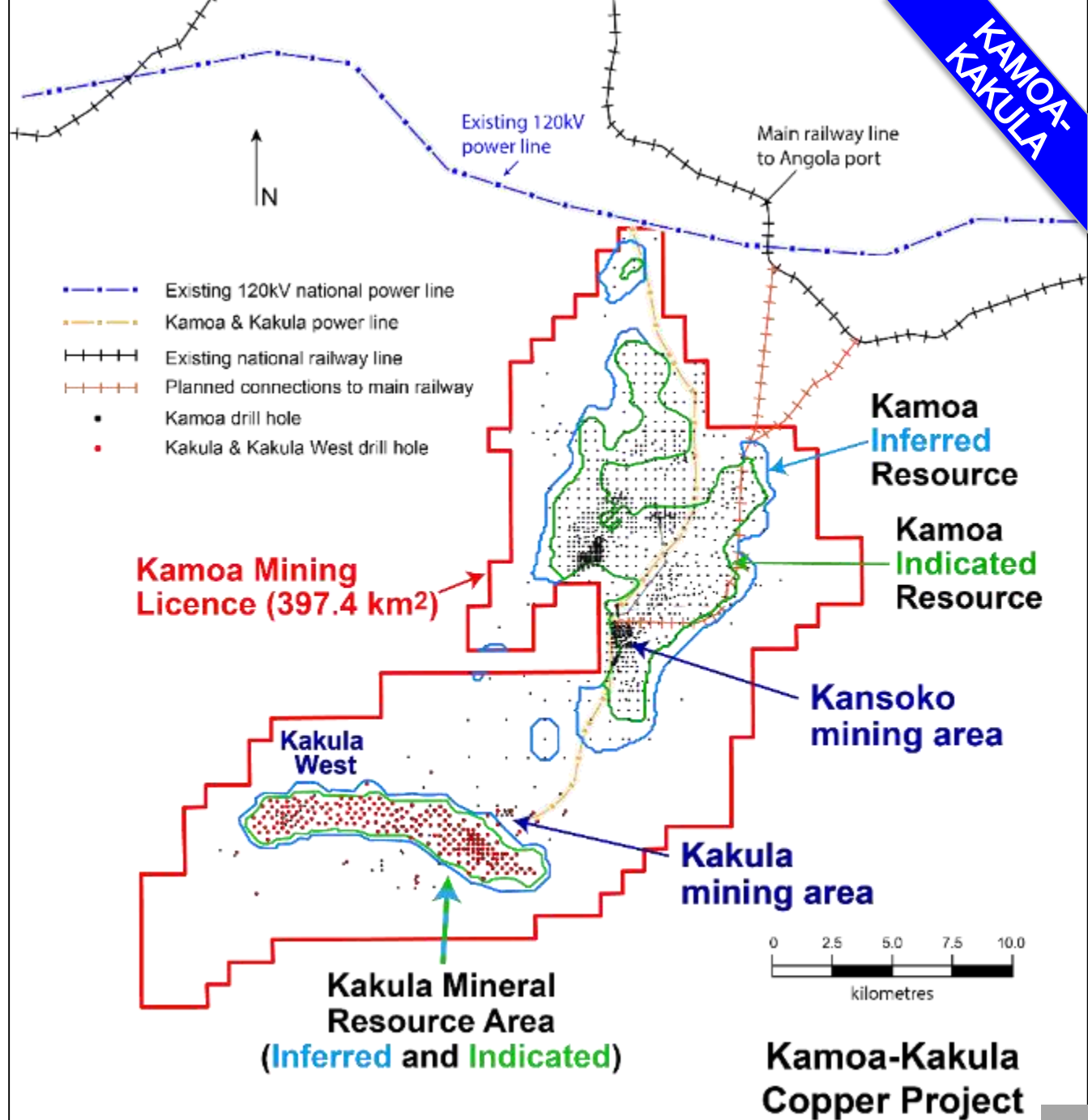
Resources stated in Tables 1, 2 and 3 are not additive to this table.

Kamoa-Kakula Mining Licence and the adjacent Western Foreland exploration licences

KAMOA-KAKULA

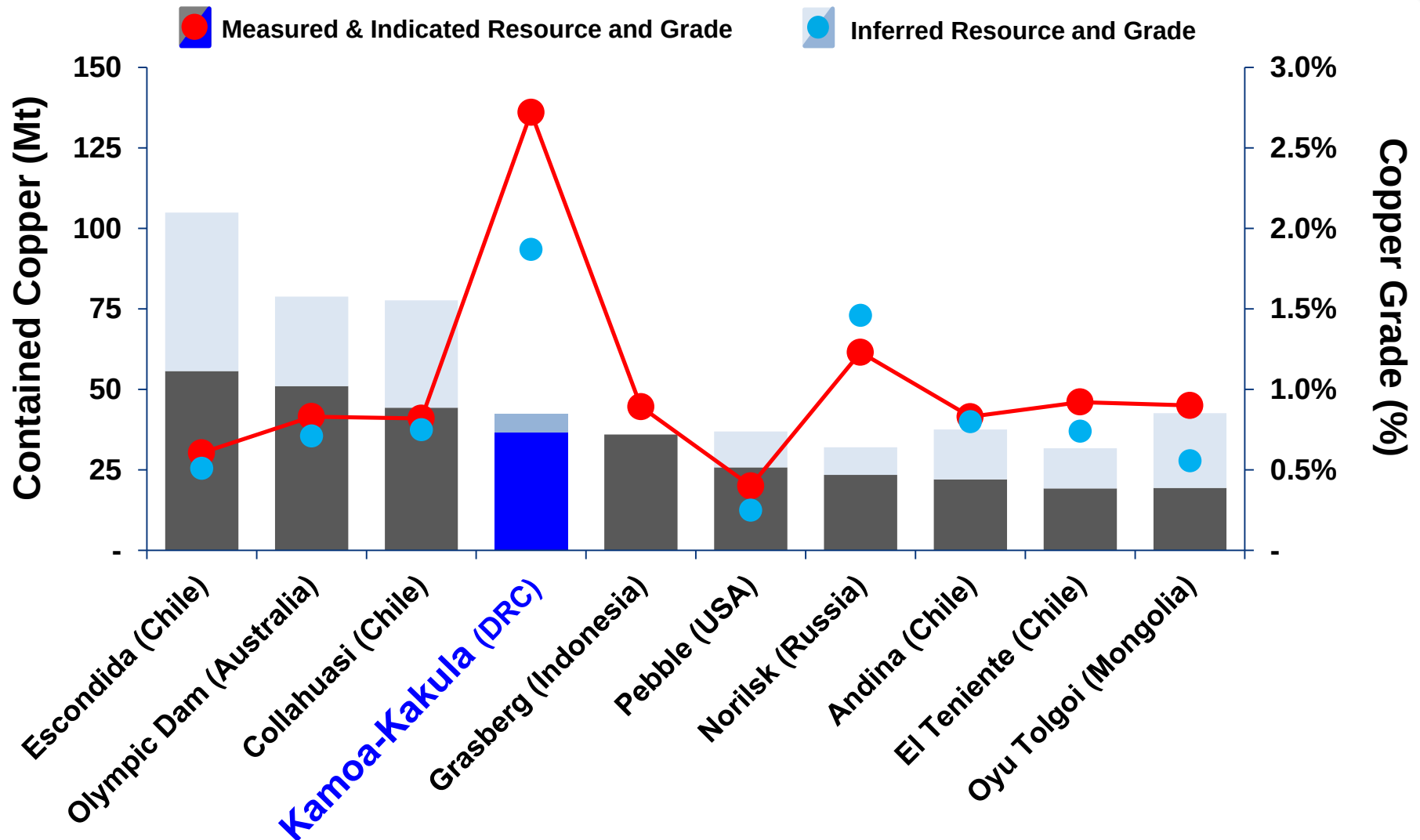


Kamoa, Kakula and Kakula West Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource areas, with existing power and rail infrastructure



Among the world's largest copper deposits, Kamo-a-Kakula also has the highest copper grades

KAMOA-KAKULA

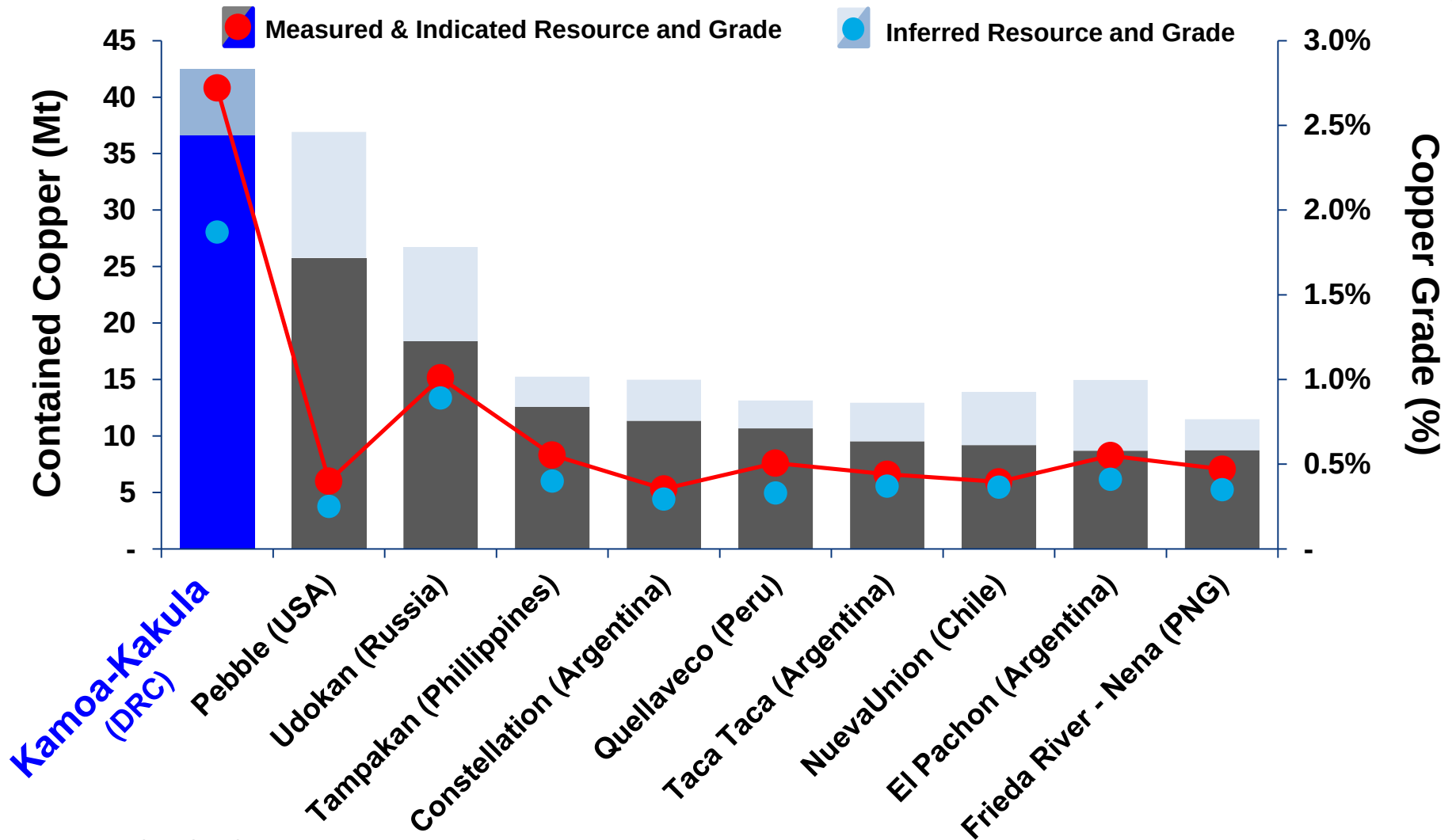


Source: Wood Mackenzie

*Note: Selected based on contained copper (Measured & Indicated Resources, inclusive of Mineral Reserves, and Inferred Resources), ranked on contained copper in Measured & Indicated Resources.

Kamoa-Kakula is the largest undeveloped copper deposit in the world

KAMOA-KAKULA

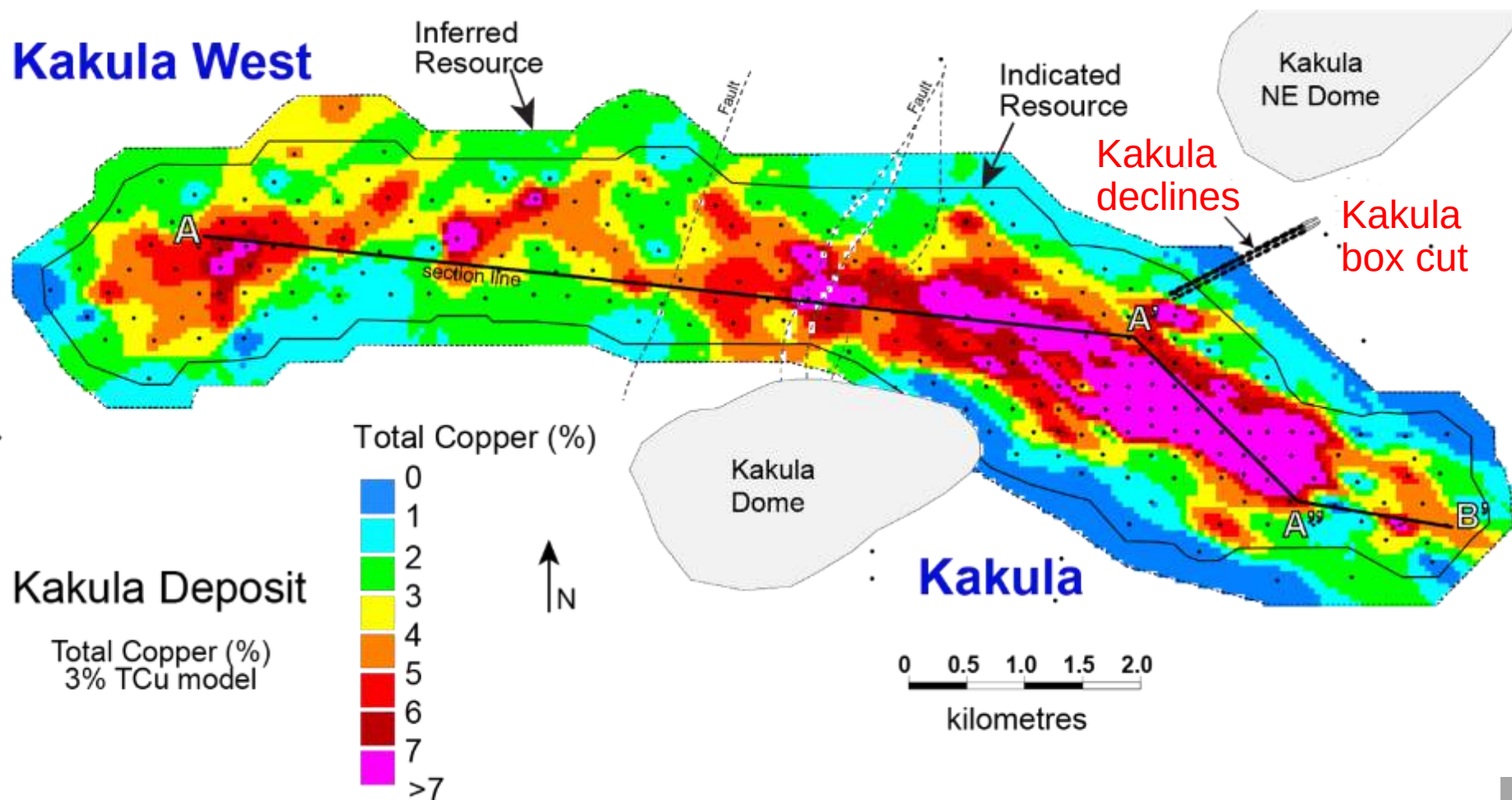


Source: Wood Mackenzie

*Note: Contained copper in undeveloped deposits (Measured & Indicated Resources, inclusive of Mineral Reserves, and Inferred Resources), ranked on contained copper in Measured & Indicated Resources.

Kakula and Kakula West discovery areas showing grades of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource blocks at a 3% copper cut-off

KAMOIA-KAKULA



Exploration drilling is continuing to extend the northwestern limits of the Kakula West discovery

KAMOA-KAKULA



Brick-making operations at Kamoa-Kakula, supported by the Kamoa Copper Sustainable Livelihoods Program

KAMOA-KAKULA





Drillers displaying a core box of visual bornite (a high tenor copper mineral) in a recent drill hole in the **Kamoa North** prospect area

Exploration drilling at **Kamoa North** has delineated two new, continuous corridors containing zones of shallow, thick, high-grade copper mineralization.



David Broughton, Ivanhoe Mines' Senior Advisor, Exploration and Geology (centre, kneeling), using samples of drill core as part of a geological workshop with members of the Kamoa-Kakula exploration team and geology students from several universities in the DRC. Mr. Broughton led Ivanhoe's 2008 discovery of Kamoa.

Members of senior management from Ivanhoe Mines and Zijin Mining at the new box cut on the southern side of the Kakula Deposit

KAMOA-KAKULA



Construction underway at Kakula's southern box cut and a second decline to provide access to the high-grade copper on the southern side of the Kakula Deposit

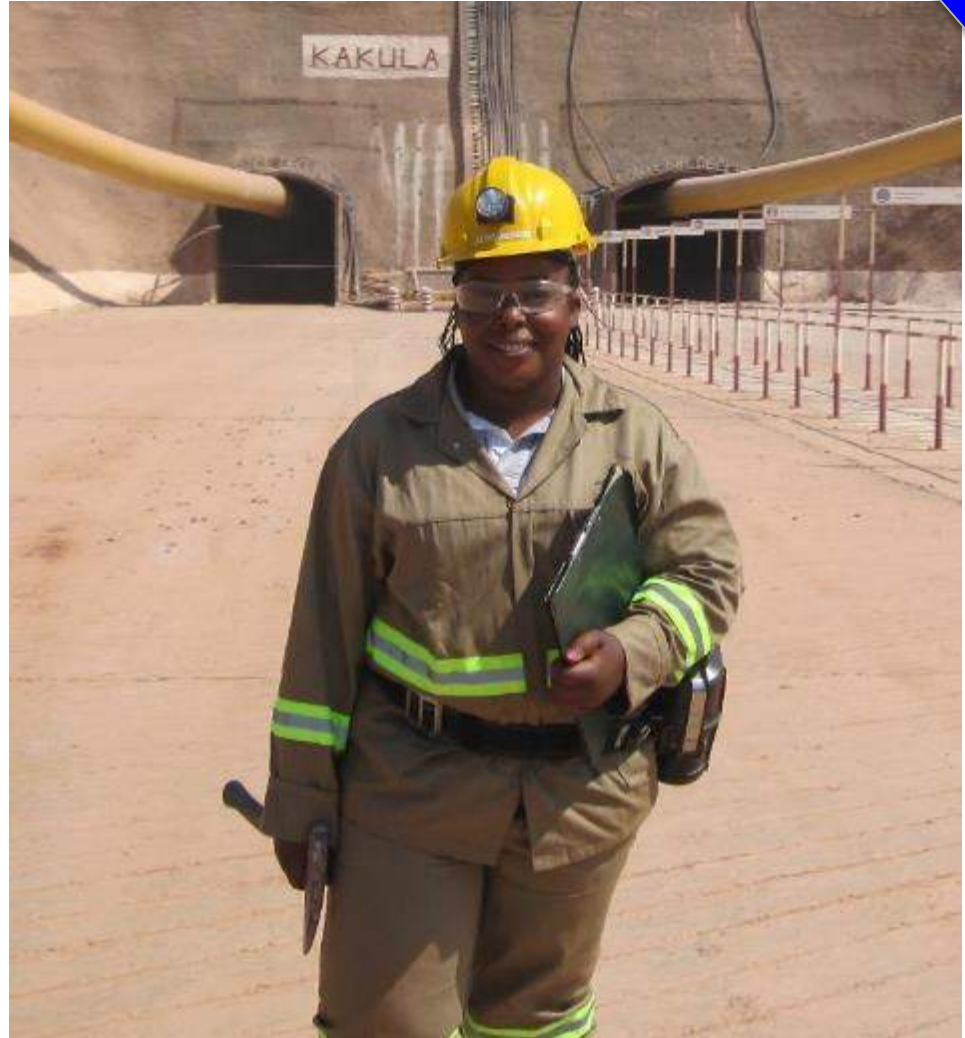
KAMOA-KAKULA



Development options

Up to three mines, each 6 million tonnes a year, with central concentrator! That would be 18 million tonnes of ore each year!

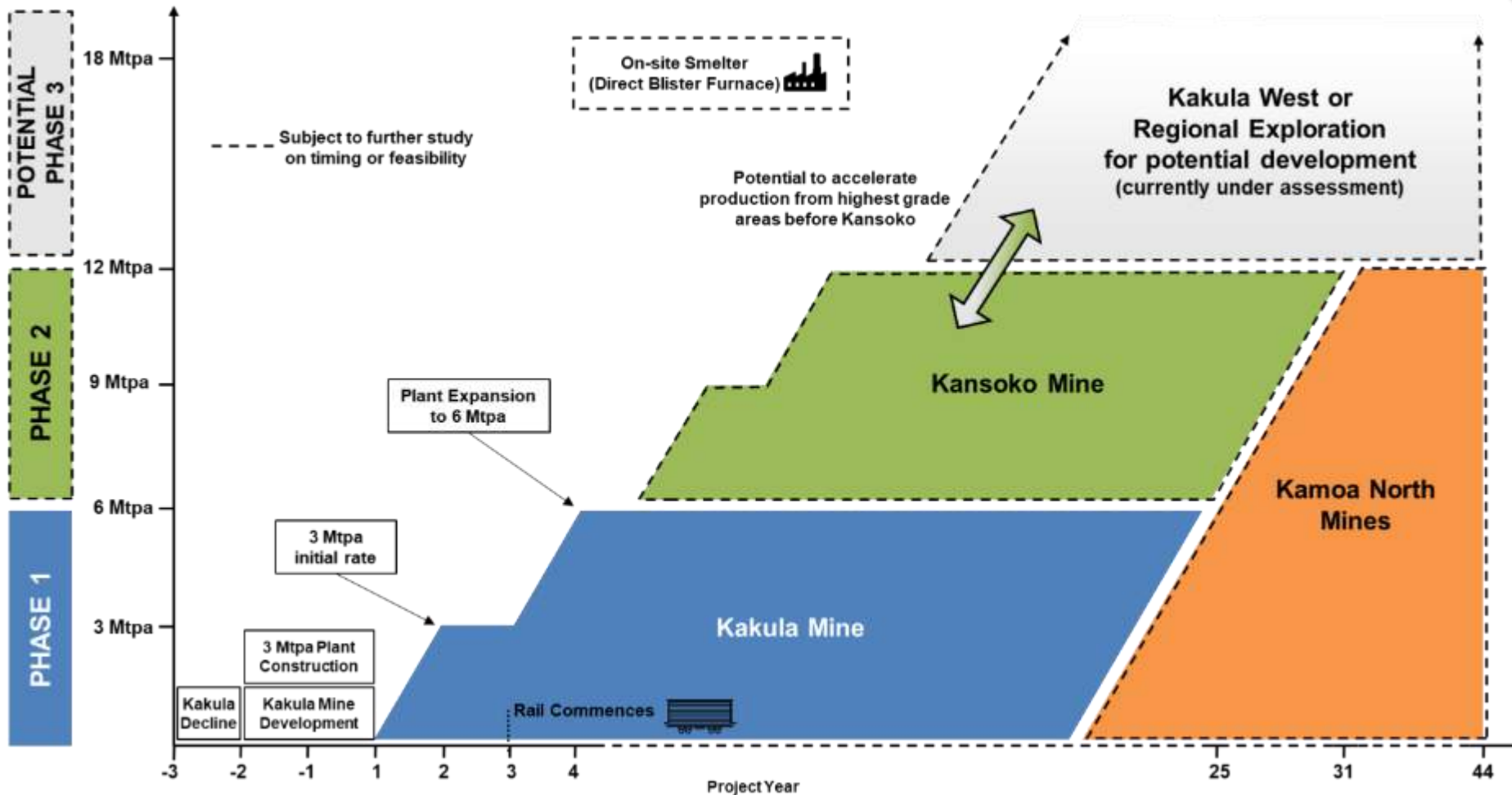
1. Kakula mining area – being fast-tracked to production with capacity of **6 million tonnes of ore per year (Mtpa)**.
2. Kansoko mining area (at Kamoia) – development ready, also with capacity of **6 Mtpa**.
3. Kakula West and Kamoia North – potential additional mining areas.



Geologist Micheline Kyenge at the portal of Kakula's twin declines.

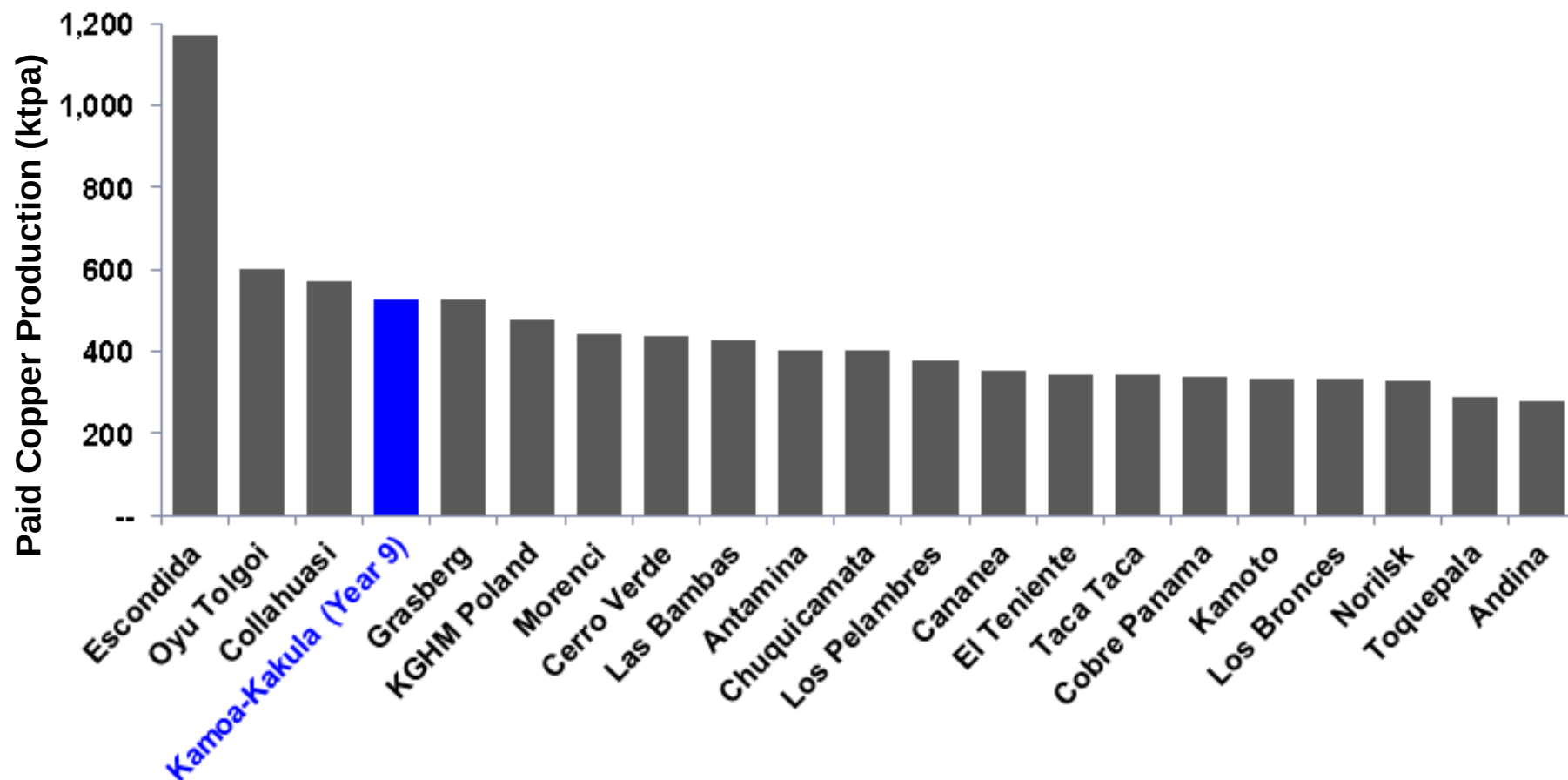
Kamoa-Kakula PEA long-term development plan

KAMOA-KAKULA



2025 top 20 producing mines by paid copper production

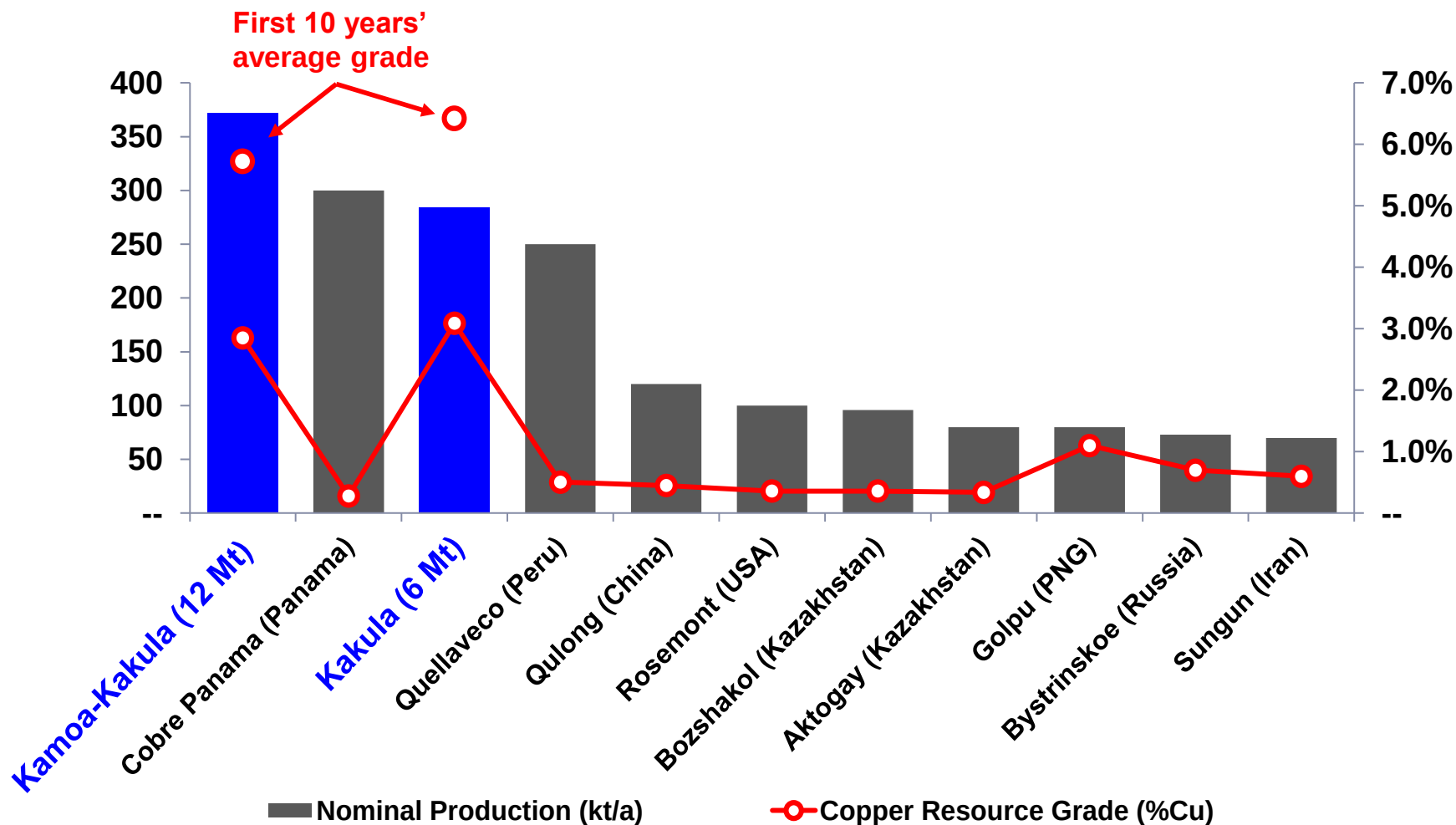
KAMOA-KAKULA



Note: Kamo-Kakula production based on projected peak copper production (which occurs in year nine) of the 12 Mtpa development plan for the Kamo-Kakula Project as detailed in the Kakula 2017 PEA. Source: Wood Mackenzie (based on public disclosure, the Kakula 2017 PEA has not been reviewed by Wood Mackenzie).

Top 10 largest new greenfield projects (Nominal production and head grade)

KAMOA-KAKULA



Note: Top 10 largest new greenfield copper projects defined as the 10 largest greenfield copper projects classified as "base case" or "probable" and ranked by nominal copper production (with Kamo-Kakula's first ten years' average annual production of copper in concentrate considered to be its nominal copper production). Source: Wood Mackenzie, USGS (based on public disclosure, the Kakula 2017 PEA has not been reviewed by Wood Mackenzie).

Mwadingusha hydroelectric plant upgrade

- Mwadingusha is the first of three hydroelectric power plants in the DRC being upgraded by Ivanhoe, Zijin and SNEL to secure a supply of **clean, sustainable electricity for the development of Kamo-Kakula.**
- Its output has tripled, to 32 megawatts (MW), and should be fully restored to its 71 MW capacity by the end of 2019.
- The Mwadingusha, Koni and Nzilo 1 plants will have combined, installed capacity of approximately **200 MW** for the national grid.



Nine fish ponds near Kamoja-Kakula are designed to teach aquaculture skills to local communities, help enhance nutrition, and provide opportunities for earning additional income



The opening assembly for the new Kaponda secondary school constructed by Kamoa Copper in a local community near the Kamoa-Kakula Project

KAMOA-
KAKULA



Core from recent drilling at the Makoko Discovery

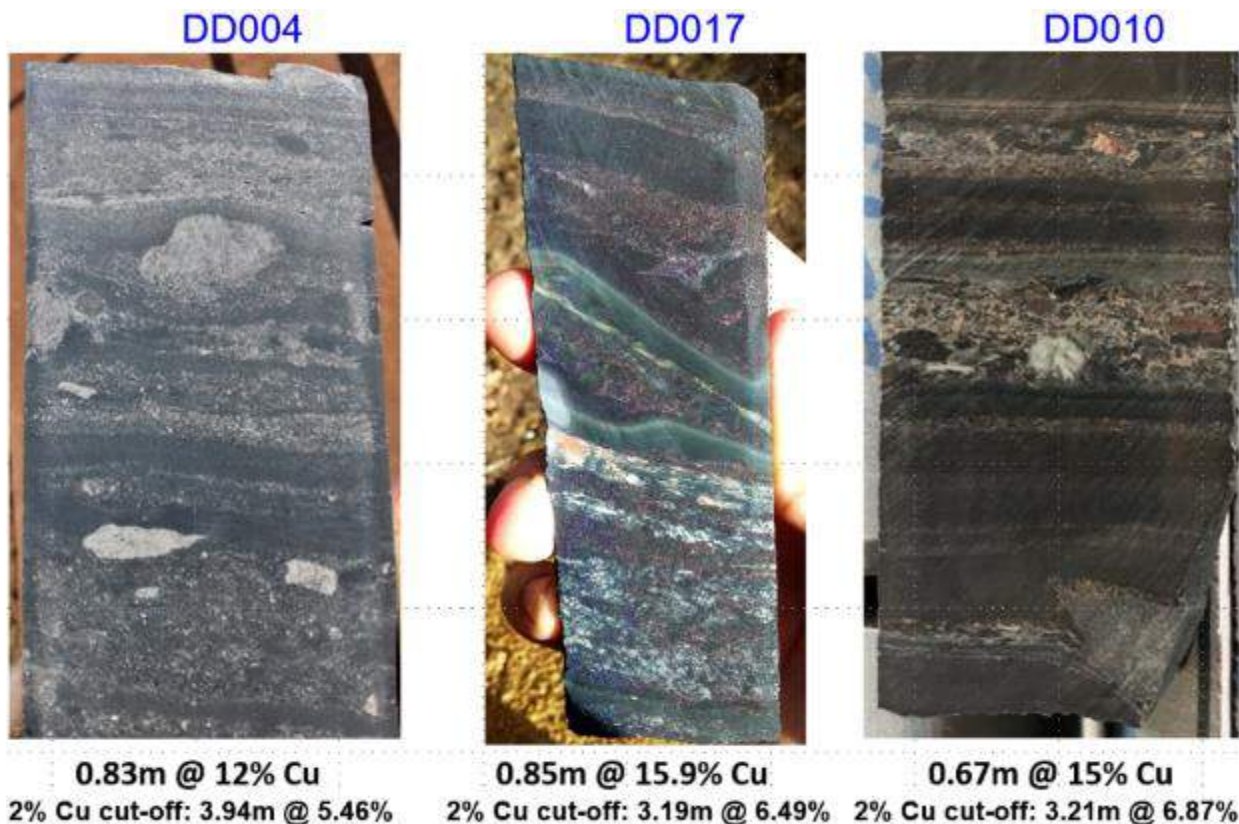
WESTERN
FORELAND



October 1, 2018: Ivanhoe announces the Makoko Copper Discovery on its 100%-owned Western Foreland licences

- Ivanhoe's third major copper discovery in the DRC. The licence area remains open.
- Makoko's high-grade copper shows characteristics identical to the Kamo-a-Kakula Discoveries.

Selected drill holes at the Makoko Discovery:

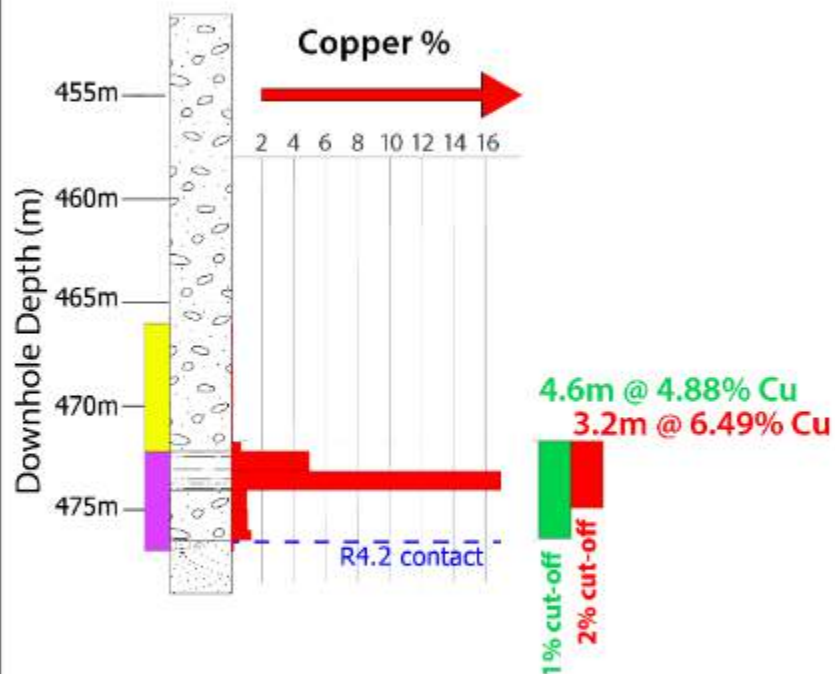


Makoko high-grade copper shows characteristics identical to tier-one Kamo-a-Kakula Discoveries

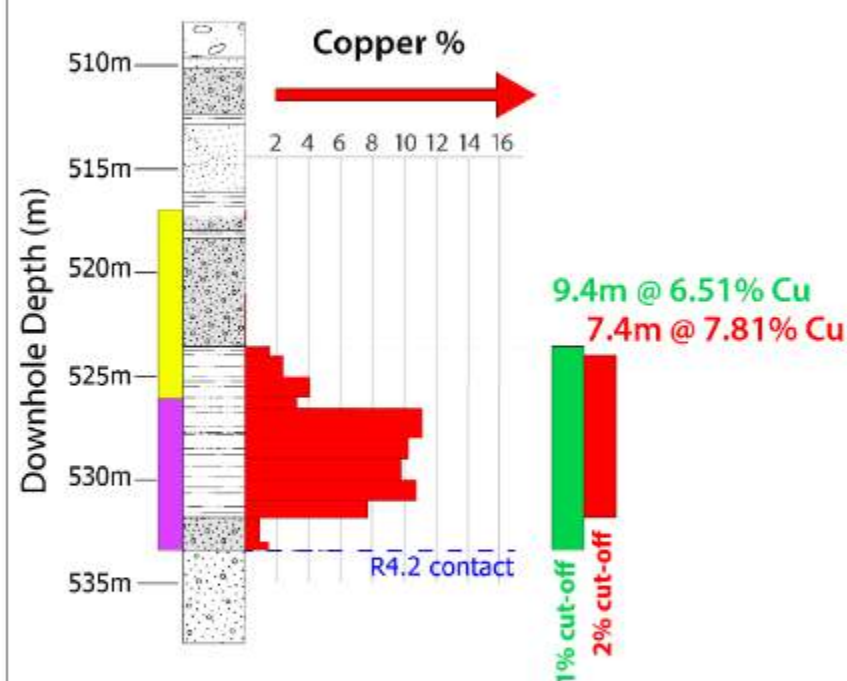
WESTERN
FORELAND

Mineralization Profiles

DMKK_DD017



DMKK_DD046



Legend

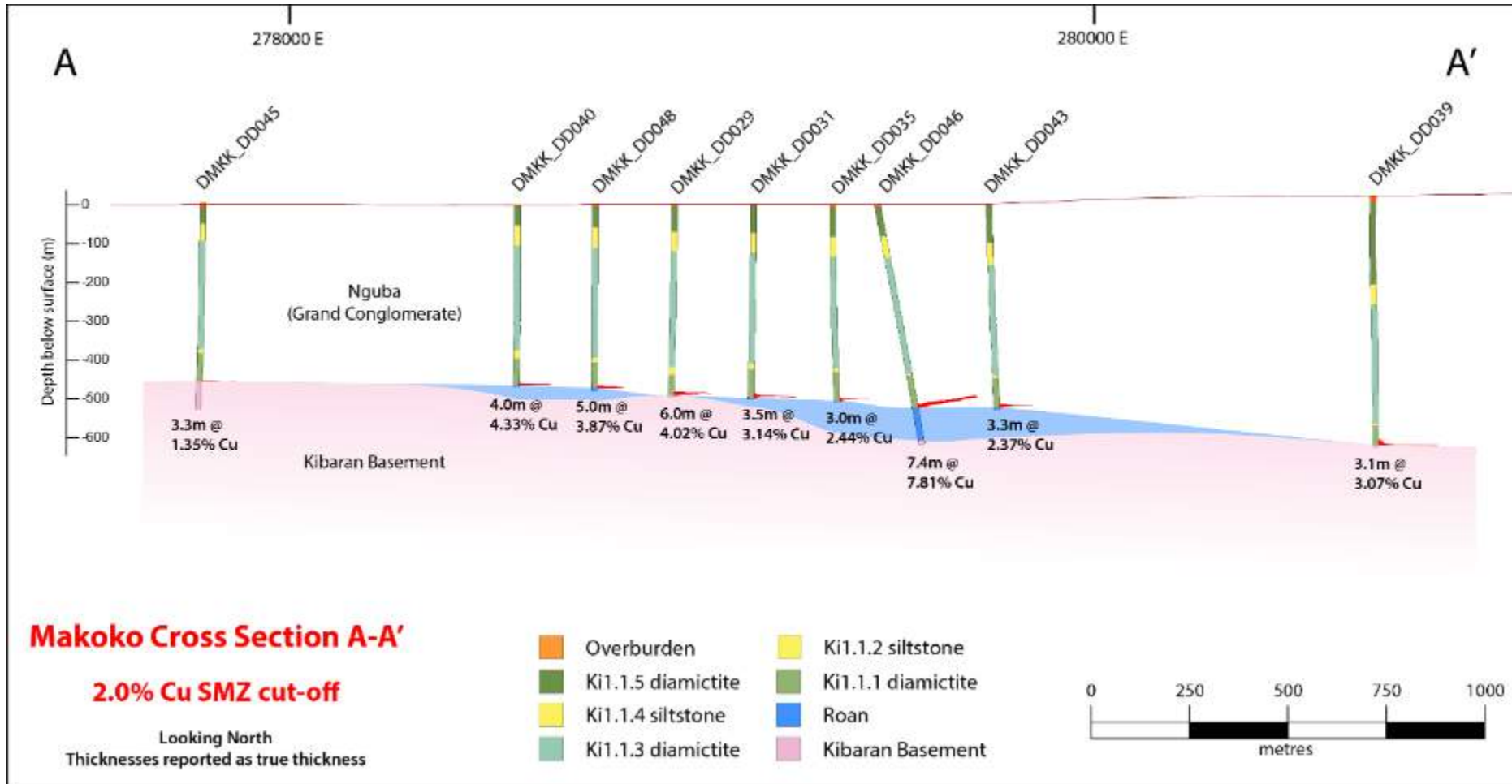
Chalcopyrite
Bornite
Chalcocite

Diamictite
Siltstone
Sandstone

Roan Conglomerate
Ki1.1.1 Conglomerate

NOTE: Thickness reported as true thickness

Makoko has been drilled over an area measuring 4.5 kilometres by 1.5 kilometres and remains open



An exploration rig drilling at the Makoko Discovery on Ivanhoe's 100%-owned Western Foreland licences

**WESTERN
FORELAND**

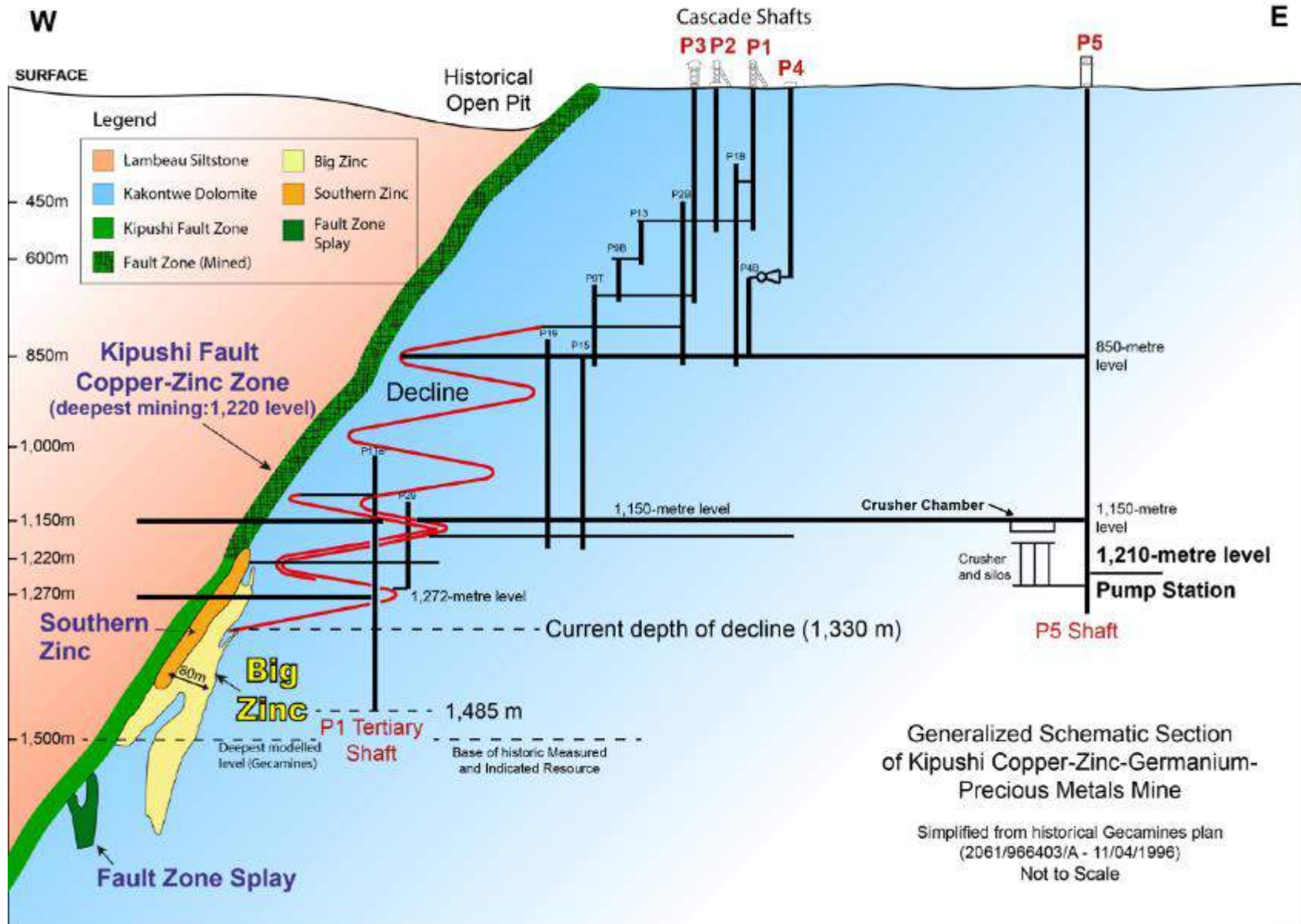




Kipushi Mine development & upgrading for a new era

Democratic Republic
of Congo

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- Kipushi Fault Zone was mined 1924-1993 to approx. 1,150-metre level.
- Big Zinc discovered prior to 1993 closure; never mined.

December 13, 2017: Ivanhoe announced a pre-feasibility study for the rebirth of the historic Kipushi zinc-copper-silver-germanium mine

The planned return to production would establish Kipushi as the world's highest-grade major zinc mine.



Primary rock crusher 1,150 metres underground, ready for operation





The recently refurbished Shaft 4 conveyor tower, one of the surface infrastructure upgrading projects now underway at Kipushi

Engineers monitoring air-quality readings at one of Kipushi's ventilation shafts



Students from a local high school who receive scholarships and bursaries awarded by the Kipushi Project





Thank you

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