
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains definitions of certain terms used in this prospectus in connection with our Group and our business. Some of these may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

“Ag”	is the symbol for the chemical element of silver
“Au”	is the symbol for the chemical element of gold
“Au9999, Au9995”	the common international standard for denoting gold purity adopted by the SGE to conform with international practice, in which Au9999 gold and Au9995 gold denote gold contents of 99.99% and 99.95% or above respectively
“concentrate”	a powdery product containing an upgraded mineral content resulting from initial processing of mined ore to remove some waste materials. A concentrate is an intermediary product, which would still be subject to further processing, such as smelting, to effect recovery of metal
“crusher”	a machine for crushing rocks to a smaller grain size
“Cu”	is the symbol for the chemical element of copper
“deposit”	a body of mineralization containing a sufficient average grade of metal or metals to warrant further exploration and/or development expenditure. A deposit may not have a realistic expectation of being mined, therefore it may not be classified as a resource or a reserve
“dilution”	the reduction of grade for mined ore due to the inclusion of waste material in the mined ore
“drilling”	a technique or process of making a circular hole in the ground with a drilling machine, which is typically used to obtain a cylindrical sample of ore. Alternatively, blasthole drilling is where the drilling technique is used to create a hole to house an explosive charge in preparation for blasting a zone of rock
“exploration”	activity to prove the location, volume and quality of an ore body
“flotation”	a process by which some mineral particles are induced to become attached to bubbles of froth and float, and others to sink, so that the valuable minerals are concentrated and separated from the remaining rock or mineral material
“g/t”	grams per tonne
“gold bullion”	refined gold in the form of bars

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“gold concentrate”	a concentrate which contains, among other valuable minerals, gold
“grade” or “ore grade”	the relative amount of valuable elements or minerals contained in a parcel of ore material. For gold, grade is commonly expressed in grams per tonne terms
“km”	kilometer(s), a metric unit measure of distance
“kt”	thousand tonnes, a metric unit of weight
“ktpa”	kt per annum
“koz”	thousand ounces, a unit of weight
“mineral deposits”	a natural occurrence of a useful mineral on sufficient degree of concentration and size to suggest it may be economically extracted
“mineral resource(s)” or “resource(s)”	a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the earth’s crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, as defined in the JORC Code. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge
“mineralization”	an area with discontinuous distribution belts of mineralization, including the occurrence of deposits, mine sites and alteration of waste rock, as exploration indicators and under control of same geology conditions. It is a key zone for estimation and further planning of exploration of minerals
“mining dilution”	the waste material that is taken in the process of ore extraction
“mining loss”	that part of an ore reserve which is not recovered during the mining process
“open pit mining”	mining of a deposit from a pit open to surface and usually carried out by stripping of overburden materials
“ore”	mineral bearing rock which can be mined and treated profitably under current or immediately foreseeable economic conditions
“ore body”	natural mineral accumulations which can be extracted for use under existing economic conditions and using existing extraction techniques

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“ore processing” or “processing”	the process which in general refers to the extraction of usable portions of ores by using physical and chemical methods
“ore reserve(s)” or “reserve(s)”	the economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource, as defined by the JORC Code. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Ore resources are subdivided into probable and proved, as described in the section headed “The JORC Code” in this prospectus
“ounce(s)”, “troy ounce(s)” or “oz”	troy ounce(s), a unit of weight. One troy ounce equals 31.10348 grams
“Pb”	is the symbol for the chemical element of lead
“PPE”	personal protection equipment
“recovery rate”	the percentage of metal produced compared to the amount of metal contained in the feed ore in the context of a processing plant, or the percentage of metal produced compared to the amount of metal contained in the feed concentrates in the context of a smelting plant
“refining”	the final stage of the metallurgical process of refining crude metal products to a pure or very pure end-product
“smelting”	a pyro-metallurgical process of separating metal by fusion from those impurities with which it is chemically combined or physically mixed
“standard gold” and “non-standard gold”	standard gold refers to gold bullion which satisfies both standard content requirements (Au9999 and Au9995) and standard weight requirements (50 g, 100 g, 1 kg, 3 kg and 12.5 kg) set by the SGE, while other gold bullion is non-standard gold
“t”	tonne(s), a metric unit of weight
“tailings”	the waste materials (residue) produced by the processing plant after extraction of valuable minerals
“tailings dam” or “TSF”	tailings storage facilities
“tpa”	tonnes per annum

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“tpd”	tonnes per day
“underground mine”	openings in the earth accessed via shafts and adits below the land surface to extract minerals
“vein”	a tabular mass of minerals formed by fracture filling or replacement of host rock
“Zn”	is the symbol for the chemical element of zinc