

## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

*This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this document. As such, these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.*

"AI"	artificial intelligence
"Ag"	the chemical symbol for silver
"Au"	the chemical symbol for gold
"Bi"	the chemical symbol for bismuth
"concentrate"	a powdery or wet 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
"Cu"	the chemical symbol for copper
"cut-and-fill"	a method of stoping in which ore is removed in slices, or lifts, with the excavation subsequently filled with rock or other material (backfill), before the next slice is extracted, or the process of filling an entire mined-out area with slurry or waste rock upon completion of stope extraction
"cut-off grade"	the grade threshold above which a mineral material is considered potentially economic and is selectively mined and processed as ore
"deposit"	natural occurrence of a useful mineral, or an ore, sufficient in extent and degree of concentration to invite exploitation
"dilution"	the reduction of grade for mined ore due to the inclusion of waste material in the mined ore
"Fe"	the chemical symbol for iron
"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"	gram(s)
"g/t"	gram(s) per metric tonne
"grade"	ratio of the content of a useful element or its compounds in an ore
"kg"	kilogram(s)
"km"	kilometer(s)
"km <sup>2</sup> "	square kilometer(s)
"kt"	thousand metric tonnes

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“kt/a”	thousand metric tonnes per annum
“LOM”	life of mine. It refers to the shortest timeframe that the Ore Reserves of a mine are estimated to be fully utilized after considering the actual situation of the mine and strategic plan of the mining operation
“m <sup>2</sup> ”	square meter(s)
“mineralization”	area with continuous 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 capacity”	the quantity of ore that be extracted from mining operation
“mining rights”	the rights to mine Mineral Resources and obtain mineral products in areas where mining activities are licensed
“Mt”	million metric tonnes
“Mt/a”	million metric tonnes per annum
“ore”	mineral bearing rock which can be mined and treated profitably under current or immediately foreseeable economic conditions
“ore processing” or “processing” or “ore processed”	process which in general refers to the extraction of usable portions of ores by using physical and chemical methods
“Pb”	the chemical symbol for lead
“Pd”	the chemical symbol for palladium
“Pt”	the chemical symbol for platinum
“processing capacity”	the quantity of ore that a processing plant can handle and process
“recovery rate”	the percentage of target metals produced compared to the amount of target metals contained in the feed ore in the context of a processing plant, or the percentage of metals produced compared to the amount of metals contained in the feed concentrates in the context of a smelting plant
“rehabilitation”	in the context of mining, the process of returning the land to another productive use or the restoration of land and environmental values to a mine site after the mining has been completed
“Reserves” or “Ore Reserves”	portion of the measured and/or indicated resources that can be economically mined, which is an estimate after a pre-feasibility study, feasibility study or equivalent technical and economic evaluation, with possible ore losses and depletion, and the reasonable use of conversion factors fully taken into account to make mining technically feasible and economically viable. This contains both probable and proved reserves

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“Resources” or “Mineral Resources”	solid Mineral Resources identified by mineral resource exploration, generally reviewed, and expected to be economically minable, which quantity, grade or quality is estimated with reference to geological information, geological understanding and relevant technical requirements including Inferred Resources, Indicated Resources and Measured Mineral Resources
“Sb”	the chemical symbol for antimony
“smelting”	pyro metallurgical process of separating metal by fusion from those impurities with which it is chemically combined or physically mixed
“Sn”	the chemical symbol for tin
“stockpile”	mined ore accumulated in designated areas which are not for immediate processing, providing operational flexibility and continuous workflow for the processing stage
“stoping”	the actual process of breaking and removing ore from an underground stope once the development, preparation, and cutting works are finalized
“tailings”	the waste materials (residue) produced by the processing plant after extraction of valuable minerals
“tonne” or “t”	metric tonne
“troy ounce”	a unit of weight for metals, and one troy ounce equals 31.1034768 grams
“underground mining method”	is used to extract ore from below the surface of the earth safely and economically. The entry from the surface to an underground mine may be through a horizontal or vertical tunnel, known as an adit, shaft or decline
“Zn”	the chemical symbol for zinc
“3D”	three-dimensional, the representation of objects or data in three spatial dimensions (length, width, and depth)