

Ivanplats reaches agreement on upgrading of a third hydroelectric power plant in the Democratic Republic of Congo to support expanded mining scenarios at Ivanplats' Kamoia copper discovery

Independent report also supports planned upgrading of two other hydroelectric plants to help cover Kamoia Project's power needs

Expanded mining rate at Kamoia being evaluated as part of a new Preliminary Economic Assessment now nearing completion

Discussions with potential strategic partners underway for the development of Kamoia

KINSHASA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Ivanplats Executive Chairman Robert Friedland and Chief Executive Officer Lars-Eric Johansson announced today that the company has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Democratic Republic of Congo's state-owned power company, La Société Nationale d'Electricité, to upgrade a third hydroelectric power plant – Nzilo 1 – to secure an additional supply of sustainable electricity for Ivanplats' Kamoia copper discovery in Katanga province.

The proposed Nzilo 1 upgrade is in addition to the planned upgrades by Ivanplats of the Mwadingusha and Koni hydroelectric plants. The three plants could produce a combined 200 megawatts of long-term, clean electricity for the grid, which would be more than sufficient to launch production at Kamoia.

Following the signing of the memorandum of understanding (MOU) this week, Ivanplats and La Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNEL) plan to conduct a Feasibility Study to assess the scope of work, and cost of restoring Nzilo 1 to its design capacity of 111 megawatts (MW).

The Nzilo 1 plant is on the Lualaba River, downstream of Nzilo Lake and north of the city of Kolwezi, in Katanga, approximately 40 kilometres from the Kamoia Discovery. Nzilo 1 was commissioned in 1952 to supply power to nearby copper mines in the Kolwezi



Nzilo 1 hydroelectric power plant, Katanga, DRC

region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), but now it is only partly operational due to the age of the installed generating equipment.

The MOU provides that Ivanplats would finance the refurbishment through a repayable loan to SNEL and SNEL would grant Ivanplats a priority entitlement of power from the power grid.

“As is the case with any major mine development project, a dependable supply of electricity is a key consideration in planning production rates at Kamoia,” said Mr. Friedland.

“Anything we can do to assist SNEL to improve the capacity and reliability of the supply of sustainable, cost-effective hydropower to the national grid in the Kamoia region could potentially allow us to increase the mining and smelting capacity at Kamoia to a level significantly higher than our planned initial mining rate of 7.5 million tonnes a year.”

Mr. Johansson said that the bilateral cooperation between Ivanplats and SNEL to secure reliable power for Kamoia underscores the importance that the DRC government places on the development of large-scale mining projects in the country.

Ivanplats also is continuing to investigate potential sites for greenfield hydropower projects to help ensure the long-term supply of reliable electrical power to the Kamoia region.

New independent report supports planned upgrading of Mwadingusha and Koni power plants

Mr. Friedland also announced that a positive Feasibility Report has been completed for the generation of sustainable hydroelectric power capable of supplying initial requirements for Ivanplats’ development of its Kamoia copper discovery.

The report identified the scope and cost of work required to upgrade two existing hydroelectric power plants in Katanga – Mwadingusha and Koni – to provide sufficient electricity to the national grid by early 2017 to allow Ivanplats to obtain power for the Kamoia Mine’s first phase of commercial production. In the



Mwadingusha dam, Katanga, DRC

interim, development and construction activities at Kamoia will be powered by electricity sourced from the grid and on-site diesel generators. The report was prepared for SNEL by Stucky SA, of Renens, Switzerland, a leading international engineering firm that has completed assignments on more than 100 major hydropower infrastructure projects worldwide.

The Stucky Report recommended that SNEL proceed with the upgrading of the Mwadingusha and Koni plants, through an investment by Ivanplats, to a combined capacity of at least 108 MW. The authors of

the report believe that when the upgrades at the two plants are completed, the combined capacity could reach 125 MW. The report concludes that the rehabilitation of the two plants would secure a long-term, reliable supply of clean electricity to support Ivanplats' development and operation of the Kamoia Mine. The report also concludes that the rehabilitation project would be beneficial for SNEL, providing the DRC with two completely rehabilitated power plants in a relatively short period of time, with increased installed capacity and guaranteed sales over the long term, without requiring a large, up-front outlay of capital by SNEL.

Ivanplats and SNEL established the framework for the commercial terms of the development in a 2011 MOU, which would see power from the Mwadingusha and Koni plants fed into the national grid, and the grid would supply 100 MW to Kamoia after the completion of the plant upgrades.

Ivanplats believes that 100 MW would be sufficient for the infrastructure for the initial phase of mine development, which presently envisages an initial mining rate of 7.5 million tonnes per annum, with an associated onsite smelter. Surplus electricity generated by the upgraded plants would be available to SNEL for sale to residential and commercial consumers.



“The Feasibility Report confirms the viability of our approach to invest directly in the supply of electricity, which is one of the foundations of our plans for Kamoia’s early development,” said Mr. Friedland.

“The installation of modern power generating equipment at the existing Mwadingusha and Koni dams will secure hydropower for our Kamoia Project in a relatively short timeframe, reduce greenhouse-gas emissions, help to ensure reliable, affordable energy for future generations and maximize regional economic benefits in Katanga.”

The Mwadingusha and Koni plants are in cascade, with Koni directly downstream from Mwadingusha on the Lufira River at the mouth of Lake Tshangalele, north of Likasi and approximately 250 kilometres northeast of Kamoia.

Mwadingusha, commissioned in 1930, has an installed capacity of 71 MW; Koni, commissioned in 1950, has an installed capacity of 44 MW.

The Stucky Report, which also reflects terms of June 2012 pre-financing agreement between SNEL and Ivanplats, includes the following conclusions:

- Dams, channels, plant buildings and ancillary facilities at Mwadingusha and Koni “are generally in good condition”.
- The electro-mechanical equipment at both plants, including turbines and generators, has exceeded its service life and requires replacement.
- Work is designed to re-establish and extend the operational integrity of the structures and equipment at the two plants for an estimated 60 years.
- The plants are linked to the Kamoja area by a network of high-voltage lines and substations, infrastructure that will need to be upgraded for power transmission to Kamoja.
- The rehabilitation of Mwadingusha and Koni power plants and the upgrading of the transmissions lines and substations to Kamoja are estimated to cost US\$141 million. The cost would be financed by Ivanplats through a loan to SNEL at commercial rates, which SNEL would fully repay through a 40% reduction in Kamoja’s monthly electricity bills.



Substation at Mwadingusha

Financing, operations and maintenance agreements currently being finalized

A 2011 MOU led to the signing of a pre-financing agreement with SNEL in June 2012 under which SNEL granted Ivanplats an exclusive right to conduct full rehabilitation on the Mwadingusha and Koni plants following completion of a feasibility report on the work, which now has been satisfied by the Stucky Report.

The rehabilitation would be jointly developed by SNEL and Ivanplats under an Engineer, Procurement and Construction Management (EPCM) contract, with direct responsibility and involvement of Ivanplats in the project implementation. Development work is expected to commence as early as August 2013, with a target of completion in 2017.

Ivanplats and SNEL are in the process of settling definitive agreements for financing, operation and maintenance of the project.

Given the scale of Ivanplats' planned involvement in the development of infrastructure in the DRC, Ivanplats is in discussions with European Export credit agencies and other financial institutions for project financing insurance and guarantees.

Kamoa updated Preliminary Economic Assessment underway

In September 2012, Ivanplats issued its initial Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for Kamoa based on the September 2011 Mineral Resource Estimate (the Kamoa Copper Project Technical Report available at www.sedar.com). The PEA was for the construction and operation of a long-term underground mine, concentrator processing facility, smelter operation and associated infrastructure, and was based on an estimated initial capital cost of approximately \$2 billion. The mining rate and concentrator feed capacity was established at five million tonnes per annum (Mtpa), producing 143 thousand tonnes per annum (ktpa) of payable copper on average in the first 10 years of operation, at an estimated cash cost (net of by-product credits) of 95 cents a pound. The production scenario scheduled 299 million tonnes of material over 61 years, producing 7.8 million tonnes of blister copper. Preliminary work indicated that a mining rate of 7.5 Mtpa may allow for more efficient use of capital and that production at the project may be scalable up to 20 Mtpa.

The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves and consequently there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized.

Ivanplats intends to issue an updated PEA around the end of second quarter of 2013 that incorporates the results of the December 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate.

Financing discussions ongoing with potential strategic partners

Mr. Friedland said that Ivanplats is engaged in ongoing, detailed discussions with various major international mining industry participants with a view to Ivanplats selecting a strategic partner to participate in financing and developing the Kamoa Project and associated infrastructure.

"Kamoa is unique in its size and grade and Ivanplats believes that significant advantages could be realized from the participation of one or more strategic partners," Mr. Friedland added.

"Compared to most new greenfields mining projects, Kamoa has the unique advantage of being next door to the copper mining hub of Kolwezi at the western edge of the Copperbelt. This means that there is plenty of existing infrastructure in close proximity, such as power lines, roads and railways, but upgrading is required."

Kamoa is one of the largest undeveloped copper deposits in the world

The Kamoa Project contains Indicated Mineral Resources of 739 million tonnes grading 2.67% copper, containing 43.5 billion pounds of copper. In addition to the Indicated Mineral Resources, Kamoa

contains Inferred Mineral Resources of 227 million tonnes grading 1.96% copper, containing 9.8 billion pounds of copper. Both estimates use a 1% copper cut-off grade and a minimum vertical mining thickness of three metres.

At a higher, 2% copper cut-off grade, Kamo'a's Indicated Resources total 550 million tonnes grading 3.04% copper, containing 36.9 billion pounds of copper. At the 2% cut-off, Kamo'a also contains 93 million tonnes of Inferred Resources grading 2.64% copper, containing 5.4 billion pounds of copper.

Kamo'a has been independently ranked as the largest, high-grade copper discovery in the DRC and as being among the world's largest, undeveloped copper deposits.

The NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources estimates have an effective date of December 12, 2012, and were prepared in accordance with CIM Guidelines under the direction of AMEC's Technical Director, Dr. Harry Parker.

Details of the December 12, 2012, Kamo'a Mineral Resource, including a discussion of assumptions, parameters and methods, risks and uncertainties and the relevant qualified persons, are set out in the March 2013 Kamo'a Technical Report, available on Ivanplats' SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

Kamo'a Project description

Ivanplats' Kamo'a Project is in the Kolwezi District of Katanga Province, approximately 25 kilometres west of the town of Kolwezi and about 270 kilometres west of the provincial capital of Lubumbashi.

Kamo'a was discovered in 2008 by Ivanplats west of the known limit of the Central African Copperbelt in the DRC. The deposit lies under cover and does not outcrop. Kamo'a is a very large stratiform deposit similar to the Polish Kupferschiefer and Zambian Ore Shale deposits.

In August 2012, Ivanplats' application was approved to convert three exploration permits at Kamo'a to Exploitation Licences that grant Ivanplats the right to explore for, develop and exploit copper and other minerals, for an initial 30-year term, expiring in 2042. The licences then can be extended for 15-year periods, until the end of the mine's life. The Exploitation Licences covers an area of 400 square kilometres.

Pursuant to the DRC mining code, Ivanplats transferred for no consideration a 5% non-dilutable interest in Kamo'a to the DRC government on September 11, 2012, as a condition of the granting of the exploitation permits. Ivanplats also has offered to sell an additional 15% interest to the DRC Government on commercial terms.

The copper mineralization identified at Kamo'a is typical of sediment-hosted stratiform copper deposits. A regional exploration program also is ongoing, with drilling planned at prospective targets on more than 9,000 square kilometres of exploration tenements held by Ivanplats in a variety of geological settings within Katanga Province.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information in this release pertaining to the Kamo'a Project has been reviewed and approved by Stephen Torr, Ivanplats' Vice President, Project Geology and Evaluation, a Qualified Person under the terms of National Instrument 43-101.

About Ivanplats

Ivanplats (TSX:IVP), with offices in Canada, the United Kingdom and South Africa, is advancing and developing its three principal projects:

- The Kamoia copper discovery in a previously unknown extension of the Central African Copperbelt in the DRC.
- The Platreef Discovery of platinum-group elements, nickel, copper and gold on the Northern Limb of the Bushveld Complex in South Africa.
- The historic, high-grade Kipushi zinc-copper mine, also on the Copperbelt in the DRC and now being dewatered and upgraded to support a future return to production of copper, zinc and other metals following a care-and-maintenance program conducted between 1993 and 2011.

Ivanplats also is evaluating other opportunities as part of its objective to become a broadly based international mining company.

For further information, please contact:

Investors: Bill Trenaman +1.604.331.9834
 Media, North America: Bob Williamson +1.604.512.4856
 Media, South Africa: Jeremy Michaels +27.11.088.4348

Website: www.ivanplats.com

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this release that are forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties concerning the specific factors disclosed here and elsewhere in the company's periodic filings with Canadian securities regulators. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should" and similar expressions, are forward-looking statements. Information provided in this document is necessarily summarized and may not contain all available material information.

Statements in this release that constitute forward-looking statements or information include, but are not limited to: (1) Ivanplats plans to develop Kamoia into what could eventually become one of the world's largest and lowest cost underground copper mines; (2) the expected timing of the updated Kamoia PEA; (3) the expected mining rates at Kamoia; (4) the execution of definitive agreements regarding Nzilo-1, Mwadingusha and Koni and financing for development; (5) expected timing of rehabilitation work on the Mwadingusha and Koni power plants is expected to begin; (6) the expected timing of when electricity from the national grid will be supplied to Kamoia.

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 Kamoia Project, 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 may ultimately prove to be inaccurate. Mineral Resource estimates may have to be re-estimated based on: (i) fluctuations in copper or other mineral prices; (ii) results of drilling, (iii) metallurgical testing and other studies; (iv) proposed mining operations, including dilution; or (v) the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimates.

All such forward-looking information and statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by Ivanplats' management in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and

expected future developments, as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances. These statements, however, are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information or statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ from these forward-looking statements include those described under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties" in the company's 2012 MD&A and Annual Information Form. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information or statements.