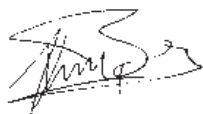


The mineral resources and ore reserves attributed to Kumba's current operations and growth projects are summarised in the tables on p48 to p51. Note that mineral resources are reported inclusive of ore reserves and at 100% irrespective of the percentage attributable to Kumba. Mineral resources and ore reserves were estimated by competent persons on an operational basis and in accordance with the SAMREC Code (2000) for South African properties and the JORC Code (2004) for Australian properties. All competent persons have sufficient relevant experience in the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit, mining method and in the activity for which they have taken responsibility to qualify as a "competent person" as defined in these codes. They have signed off their respective estimates in the original mineral resource and ore reserve statements for the various operations and consent to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears. A list of Kumba's competent persons is available from the company secretary on written request. The processes and calculations associated with the estimates have been audited by internal independent competent persons and, on a three- to four-year cycle basis, by external consultants. In addition, note that all operations and projects were externally audited as part of the Kumba/Newco due diligence process. The person within Kumba designated to take corporate responsibility for mineral resources and ore reserves, HJ van der Berg, the undersigned, has reviewed and endorsed the estimates reported.



HJ van der Berg
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Pr Sci Nat (400099/01)
Manager, Mineral Assets

COMMENT

Kumba's tenure over its mineral assets as listed in the tables was audited and is confirmed, with the following modifications and considerations. As of 15 November 2005, Kumba owns 100% of Tigor Australia and Tigor SA and therefore all the mineral resources and ore reserves in these companies. As cautioned in the previous annual report, Kumba no longer owns a 50% share in the Australian Hope Downs project and these iron ore resources are not reported. New-order prospecting rights applications based on mineral rights ownership on several farms included in the Leeuwan and Strehla mineral resource figures have been refused by the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME). An appeal has been lodged and senior legal counsel is of the opinion that the decision will be reversed; therefore the affected mineral resources and ore reserves are still reported.

Kumba fully supports the objectives of the Minerals Act and has submitted applications to convert its old-order mining licences to new-order mining rights for all its mines except Leeuwan, which will be submitted during 2006. The applications were audited by independent external consultants and declared compliant with the requirements of the act and other relevant regulations. All applications have been accepted by the DME and the administrative process will now follow its course. Three new mining rights applications were submitted during the year: Sishen South (iron ore); Inyanda (coal) and Fairbreeze C Extension (heavy minerals). The granting of these mining rights will allow notable production growth or extension of the productive mine life in these commodities.

The objective to optimise the use of mineral resources is being driven by the application of good mineral resource

management principles and innovative approaches. Upgrading medium-grade iron ore through technology has proved viable and will be incrementally implemented at Sishen mine. This breakthrough has a significant impact on ore definition and therefore on both mineral resource and ore reserve estimation at Sishen (see DMS and jig plant material in tables). An extensive programme is under way to re-interpret the geology according to the changed ore definition and revise the modelling at Sishen South and Thabazimbi to evaluate the potential of medium-grade iron ore deposits previously excluded. At Grootegeeluk, an extensive drilling programme is in progress on five farms adjacent to the present mining licence area. Eskom's reported expansion in electricity generation and the buoyant market for char and coke necessitate upgrading Kumba's coal resources to reserves in the Waterberg coalfield.

An effective exploration programme at Rosh Pinah has extended the mine's life to eight years compared to the five to six years reported in 2004. The better zinc price has also created the opportunity to consider lower-grade ore that was previously excluded from reserves. Through innovative exploitation, these ores can make a significant difference to the mine's future. These options are being pursued as a priority.

Although security of tenure has not yet been satisfactorily resolved, the second season of exploration has commenced in Senegal, with drilling on a number of ore bodies in the north of the Falémé iron ore area. Kumba has also started heavy minerals exploration on the Port Durnford prospecting right in KwaZulu-Natal and a drilling programme on the Ranobé heavy minerals project is under way in Madagascar.

Table 1: Kumba's mineral resource estimates for 2004 and 2005

(Mineral resource estimates reported here are inclusive of ore reserve estimates reported in table 2. They have been estimated in accordance with the SAMREC and JORC codes for South African and Australian operations/projects respectively)

Commodity	Operation	% attributable to Kumba	Resource category	2005		2004		% change	
				Tonnes (million)	Grade	Tonnes (million)	Grade		
Iron ore	Sishen Iron Ore Mine ⁽¹⁾ – DMS + jig plant	78,6	Measured	1 477	%Fe 57,4	754	%Fe 65,2		
			Indicated	480	56,5	636	64,8		
			Inferred	29	55,9	249	64,2		
				Total	1 986	57,2	1 639	64,9	21,17
	Sishen Iron Ore Mine ⁽¹⁾ – additional resources	78,6		Measured	94	64,9	Additional underground resources were reported inclusive of Sishen resources in 2004		
				Indicated	223	64,7			
				Inferred	153	64,5			
				Total	469	64,7		49,81	
	Thabazimbi Iron Ore Mine ⁽²⁾ – within current pit layouts	100,0		Measured	10,9	62,1	51,0	63,1	
				Indicated	3,9	61,6	20,6	62,4	
				Inferred	3,0	61,7	24,0	62,1	
				Total	17,9	61,9	95,6	62,7	(35,91)
Thabazimbi Iron Ore Mine ⁽²⁾ – additional resources	100,0		Measured	12,4	62,1	Additional resources were reported inclusive of Thabazimbi resources in 2004			
			Indicated	14,3	61,3				
			Inferred	16,8	60,0				
			Total	43,4	61,0				
Sishen South ⁽³⁾ – advanced project	100,0		Measured	140,4	65,4	145,6	65,4		
			Indicated	107,5	64,4	146,9	64,6		
			Inferred	42,3	62,0	118,5	63,5		
			Total	290,2	64,6	411,0	64,5	(29,38)	
Zandvierspoort – project	50,0		Measured	–	–	–	–		
			Indicated	447	34,9	447	34,9		
			Inferred	–	–	–	–		
			Total	447	34,9	447	34,9	–	
Coal	Grootegeluk Coal Mine	100,0	Measured	1 428	Raw coal	1 463	Raw coal		
			Indicated	2 075	Raw coal	2 075	Raw coal		
			Inferred	2 513	Raw coal	2 513	Raw coal		
				Total	6 016	Raw coal	6 052	Raw coal	(0,59)
	Leeuwpans Coal Mine ⁽⁴⁾	100,0		Measured	169,1	Raw coal	186,9	Raw coal	
				Indicated	9,8	Raw coal	9,8	Raw coal	
				Inferred	–	–	–	–	
				Total	178,9	Raw coal	196,7	Raw coal	(9,05)
	Tshikondeni Coal Mine ⁽⁵⁾	100,0		Measured	25,7	Raw coal	27,2	Raw coal	
				Indicated	10,1	Raw coal	10,1	Raw coal	
				Inferred	–	–	–	–	
				Total	35,8	Raw coal	37,3	Raw coal	(3,97)
Moranbah South, Australia	100,0		Measured	–	–	–	–		
			Indicated	586	Raw coal	586	Raw coal		
			Inferred	124	Raw coal	124	Raw coal		
			Total	710	Raw coal	710	Raw coal	–	
Inyanda Coal	50,0		Measured	15,3	Raw coal	15,3	Raw coal		
			Indicated	–	–	–	–		
			Inferred	–	–	–	–		
			Total	15,3	Raw coal	15,3	Raw coal	–	
Strehla ⁽⁶⁾	100,0		Measured	–	–	–	–		
			Indicated	22,5	Raw coal	22,5	Raw coal		
			Inferred	–	–	–	–		
			Total	22,5	Raw coal	22,5	Raw coal	–	
Heavy minerals	Hillendale Mine + Braeburn ⁽⁷⁾	100,0	Measured	48,7	% Ilmenite 3,8	56,0	% Ilmenite 3,7		
			Indicated	–	–	–	–		
			Inferred	–	–	–	–		
				Total	48,7	3,8	56,0	3,7	(13,06)
	Fairbreeze A+B+C+Ext ⁽⁸⁾	100,0		Measured	202	3,7	196	3,7	
				Indicated	27	2,5	27	2,5	
				Inferred	–	–	–	–	
				Total	229	3,6	223	3,5	(2,69)
	Gravelotte sand	100,0		Measured	75,1	9,1	75,1	9,1	
				Indicated	–	–	–	–	
				Inferred	–	–	–	–	
				Total	75,1	9,1	75,1	9,1	–
KwaZulu-Natal – Block P ⁽⁹⁾	100,0		Measured	–	–	–	–		
			Indicated	40,6	3,1	40,6	3,1		
			Inferred	–	–	–	–		
			Total	40,6	3,1	40,6	3,1	–	
– Fairbreeze D ⁽⁹⁾	100,0		Measured	–	–	–	–		
			Indicated	9,2	2,5	9,2	2,5		
			Inferred	–	–	–	–		
			Total	9,2	2,5	9,2	2,5	–	

Commodity	Operation	% attributable to Kumba	Resource category	2005		2004		% change
				Tonnes (million)	Grade	Tonnes (million)	Grade	
Heavy minerals <i>(continued)</i>	Eastern Cape – Nombanjana, Ngcizele, Sandy Point old and recent	100,0	Measured Indicated Inferred	232,9 – –	% Ilmenite 4,5 – –	232,9 – –	% Ilmenite 4,5 – –	
			Total	232,9	4,5	232,9	4,5	–
	Limpopo sand – Gravelotte pebbles and Letsitele sand	100,0	Measured Indicated Inferred	12,5 – 31,3	10,5 – 4,0	12,5 – 31,3	10,5 – 4,0	
			Total	43,8	5,9	43,8	5,9	–
	Limpopo rock – Gravelotte rock and Letsitele rock	100,0	Measured Indicated Inferred	– 53,6 112,3	– 25,9 20,7	– 53,6 112,3	– 25,9 20,7	
			Total	165,9	22,4	165,9	22,4	–
	Ranobé, Madagascar ⁽¹⁰⁾ – Upper Sand Unit	100,0	Measured Indicated Inferred	– 553 –	– 4,6 –	The Ranobé heavy minerals project was not reported in 2004		
			Total	553	4,6			
	Tiwest, Australia – Cooljarloo	50,0	Measured Indicated Inferred	157 302 25	% THM 2,7 2,4 1,8	137 322 28	% THM 3,2 2,4 1,9	
			Total	484	2,5	487	2,6	(0,55)
Tiwest, Australia ⁽¹¹⁾ – Jurien	50,0	Measured Indicated Inferred	– 25,6 –	– 6,0 –	44,0 9,1 –	4,6 5,5 –		
		Total	25,6	6,0	53,1	4,8	(51,79)	
Ticor, Australia ⁽¹²⁾ – Dongara* ⁽¹²⁾	100,0	Measured Indicated Inferred	1,3 75,4 –	6,9 6,6 –	1,3 75,4 –	6,9 6,6 –		
		Total	76,7	6,6	76,7	6,6	–	
Base metals	Rosh Pinah ⁽¹³⁾ (zinc and lead)	89,5	Measured Indicated Inferred	3,5 2,3 1,1	% Zn % Pb 10,1 2,3 8,1 2,6 8,8 2,4	2,3 3,5 0,6	% Zn % Pb 8,2 2,2 11,0 3,0 9,0 3,8	
		Total	6,9	9,2 2,4	6,5	9,8 2,8	6,32	
Industrial minerals	Glen Douglas Dolomite Mine ⁽¹⁴⁾	Measured	142,3	% SiO ₂ <2,5	185,6	% SiO ₂ <2,5		
		Indicated	–	–	–	–		
		Inferred	163,9	<2,5	117,3	<2,5		
		Total	306,2	<2,5	302,9	<2,5	1,07	
	Bridgetown Dolomite Mine ⁽¹⁵⁾	Measured	40,1	Aggregate Raw material	12,2	Aggregate Raw material	–	
Indicated		–	–	–	–	–		
Inferred		145,1	Raw material	145,0	Raw material	–		
	Total	185,2	Raw material	157,2	Raw material	17,79		
			Metallurgical dolomite	Metallurgical dolomite				
			7,3	<2,5	8,0	<2,5		
			3,8	<2,5	3,8	<2,5		
		Total	11,1	<2,5	11,8	<2,5	(6,42)	

The tonnages are quotes in metric tonnes and million tonnes is abbreviated as Mt.

Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Figures reported at 100% irrespective of percentage attributable to Kumba.

Note that ALL operations and projects were externally audited in 2005 as part of the Kumba/Newco due diligence process.

- The significant increase is due to the inclusion of jig plant ore (Sishen expansion project); lower Fe-grade rocks that can be beneficiated to a saleable product using jig technology. Additional resources with a grade >60% Fe that have underground mining potential outside of the optimised Sishen expansion project pit are reported separately in 2005.
- Reclassification of 37,6Mt from 2004 mineral resources to mineral inventory partly explains the decrease in 2005. Note, the estimate reported in the 2004 report excluded 8,2Mt 55 to 60% Fe low-grade ore for the whole operation and 3,2Mt high-grade ore from one of the pits.
- 133Mt of inferred mineral resources were reclassified to mineral inventory.
- Additional drilling led to an updated geological model and resulted in a decrease of coal resources (18Mt). See note 20 under ore reserves for comment on prospecting right.
- The coal resources formerly reported for a portion not included in mine lease area have been excluded in the 2005 estimate (0,3Mt).
- The mineral resources occur in an area for which the prospecting rights are under appeal; they are quoted pending the outcome of the appeal (SAMREC 5.5.1).
- Mineral resources decreased by 6,3Mt as a result of additional drilling and subsequent deposit boundary revision.
- Fairbreeze C and C Ext were updated with new data (0,2Mt, Fairbreeze C). The 2005 Fairbreeze C Ext mineral resource includes a 100m boundary zone, which was excluded in 2004 (5,8Mt). See note 23 under ore reserves for comment on mining licence.
- Block P and Fairbreeze D were reported as a combined figure in 2004.
- Mineral resources were not reported for Ranobé in 2004.
- Resources are based on a pit boundary where revenues are 150% of current values. Deep deposits (27,5Mt) have been reclassified as mineral inventory. Certain resources were downgraded to 'indicated' because drilling is too widely spaced in places.
- Reported as Magnetic Minerals in 2004. The Dongara geological models were updated with new mineralogical information.
- The net increase in mineral resources at Rosh Pinah is the result of intensive exploration, which added 0,4Mt over and above losses to mineral inventory (0,6Mt) and mining depletion (0,6Mt).
- Part of the measured metallurgical dolomite resource was reclassified as inferred. Updates and pit redesign resulted in increases in metallurgical and aggregate dolomite resources in 2005.
- Bridgetown's mineral resources have been decreased because of exploration and subsequent geology and model updates (0,4Mt) and mining depletion (0,3Mt).

Table 2: Kumba's ore reserve estimates for 2004 and 2005

(Ore reserve estimates reported here are included in the mineral resource estimates reported in table 1. They have been estimated in accordance with the SAMREC and JORC codes for South African and Australian operations/projects respectively)

Commodity	Operation	% attributable to Kumba	Reserve category	2005		2004		% change			
				ROM tonnes (million)	Grade	ROM tonnes (million)	Grade				
Iron ore	Sishen Iron Ore Mine ⁽¹⁶⁾ – DMS + jig plant	78,6	Proved	727	%Fe 59,3	510	%Fe 63,6	436 @ 66,3% Fe 178 @ 66,1% Fe	42,33		
			Probable	294	58,1	208	63,7				
	Total	1 021	59,0	717	63,6	614 @ 66,3% Fe					
	Thabazimbi Iron Ore Mine ⁽¹⁷⁾	100,0	Proved	10,3	61,2	15,2	60,9	13 @ 63,5% Fe	(13,44)		
Probable			3,8	60,2	1,2	61,5	1 @ 64,1% Fe				
Total	14,1	60,9	16,3	60,9	14 @ 63,5% Fe						
Sishen South ⁽¹⁸⁾	100,0	Proved	100,5	64,8			Not reported in 2004				
		Probable	66,4	63,3							
Total	166,9	64,2	N/A	N/A							
Coal	Grooteegeluk Coal Mine ⁽¹⁹⁾	100,0	Proved	673	–	706	–	Coking coal 35,1	Thermal coal 264	Metall coal 40,0	(4,32)
			Probable	67	–	67	–	5,0	26	0,7	
			Total	740	–	773	–	40,1	290	40,7	
	Leeuwpans Coal Mine ⁽²⁰⁾	100,0	Proved	95,1	–	111,2	–	N/A	56,9		(10,12)
			Probable	47,6	–	47,6	–	N/A	23,2		
			Total	142,7	–	158,8	–	N/A	80,1		
	Tshikondeni Coal Mine ⁽²¹⁾	100,0	Proved	6,9	–	7,1	–	4,1	N/A		(3,00)
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	N/A		
			Total	6,9	–	7,1	–	4,1	N/A		
	Inyanda Coal	50,0	Proved	14,6	–	14,6	–	A-grade export steam coal 10,1			–
Probable			–	–	–	–	–				
Total			14,6	–	14,6	–	10,1				

Commodity	Operation	% attributable to Kumba	Reserve category	2005		2004		% change					
				ROM tonnes (million)	Grade	ROM tonnes (million)	Grade						
Heavy minerals	Hillendale Mine ⁽²²⁾ (excluding Braeburn)	100,0	Proved	30,0	% THM 6,9	41,4	% THM 6,6	THM composition				(27,53)	
			Probable	–	–	–	–	% Ilm 58	% Rut 3,2	% Zir 7	% Leu 0,9		
			Total	30,0	6,9	60	3,5	8	1,6	58	3,2		7
	Fairbreeze A+B+C+C Ext ⁽²³⁾	100,0	Proved	137,4	6,1	137,9	6,1	60	–	–	–	–	14,67
			Probable	44,1	7,2	20,4	4,2	49	3,3	8	1,6		
			Total	181,5	6,4	60	3,3	8	1,7	59	3,3	8	
	Gravelotte sand	100,0	Proved	52,4	13,0	52,4	13,0	85	N/A	N/A	N/A		–
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
			Total	52,4	13,0	52,4	13,0	85	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Tiwest, Australia – Cooljarloo	50,0	Proved	25,0	3,7	43	2,9	60	4,5	10	3,0	–	
Probable			149,0	2,7	131	2,5	61	4,1	10	3,4			
Total			174,0	2,8	61	4,6	10	3,0	61	4,2	10		3,3
Tiwest, Australia – Jurien ⁽²⁴⁾	50,0	Proved	–	–	13,9	6,3	55	8,4	11	2,1	(0,63)		
		Probable	15,7	7,9	1,9	6,6	54	6,1	7	1,6			
		Total	15,7	7,9	54	6,8	10	2,3	55	8,1		11	2,1
Ticor, Australia – Dongara ⁽²⁵⁾	100,0	Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(8,60)		
		Probable	20,2	10,2	22,1	10,0	48	7,0	10	2,0			
		Total	20,2	10,2	50	6,7	9	1,3	48	7,0		10	2,0

Commodity	Operation	% attributable to Kumba	Reserve category	2005				2004				% change		
				ROM tonnes (million)		Saleable product		ROM tonnes (million)		Saleable product				
				Grade	Grade	Zn metal (kt)	Pb metal (kt)	Grade	Grade	Zn metal (kt)	Pb metal (kt)			
Base metals	Rosh Pinah Mine ⁽²⁶⁾ (zinc and lead)	89,5	Proved	2,7	11,1	2,4	300	65	1,0	9,5	2,7	91	26	
			Probable	1,9	7,7	2,3	148	44	2,7	10,9	2,6	299	72	
			Total	4,6	9,7	2,4	448	110	3,7	10,6	2,7	390	98	
Industrial minerals	Glen Douglas Dolomite Mine ⁽²⁷⁾	100,0	Proved	40,3	<2,5		38,3		33,8	<2,5		N/A		
			Probable	–	–		–		–	–		–		
			Total	40,3	<2,5		38,3		33,8	<2,5		N/A		
	Bridgetown Dolomite Mine ⁽²⁸⁾	50,0	Proved	7,3	~1,0		4,0		7,7	~1,0		4,6		
			Probable	–	–		–		–	–		–		
			Total	7,3	~1,0		4,0		7,7	~1,0		4,6		
Glen Douglas Dolomite Mine ⁽²⁷⁾	100,0	Proved	13,0	Raw dolomite		12,3		12,2	Raw dolomite		N/A			
		Probable	–	–		–		–	–		–			
		Total	13,0	Raw dolomite		12,3		12,2	Raw dolomite		N/A			–
Bridgetown Dolomite Mine ⁽²⁸⁾	50,0	Proved	–	Plant fines		3,3		–	Plant fines		3,1			
		Probable	–	–		–		–	–		–			
		Total	–	Plant fines		3,3		–	Plant fines		3,1			5,93

The tonnages are quoted in metric tonnes and million tonnes is abbreviated as Mt.

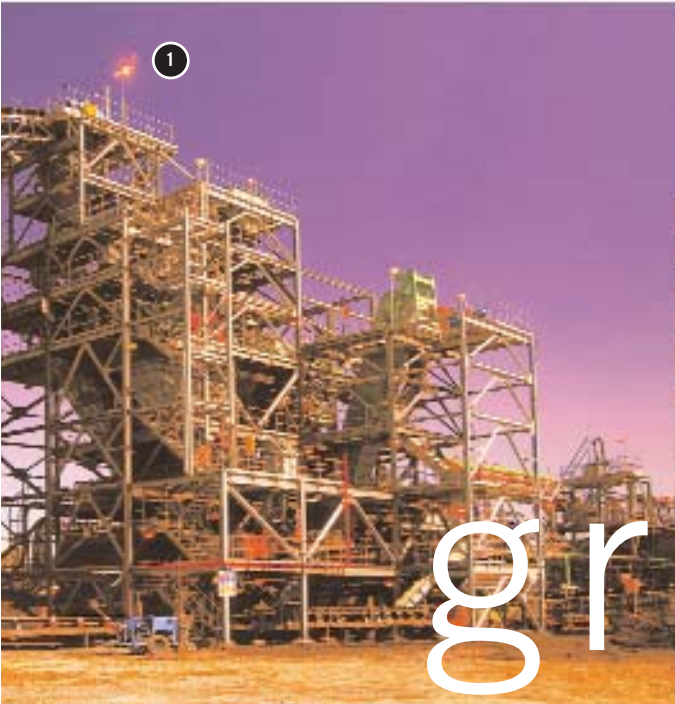
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Figures reported at 100% irrespective of percentage attributable to Kumba.

Note that ALL operations and projects were externally audited in 2005 as part of the Kumba/Newco due diligence process.

- 16 Ore reserves have increased significantly (42%) by the inclusion of jig plant ore (only DMS plant ore was reported in 2004). Note that 492Mt of the total mineral resource is banded iron formation (BIF) material of which about 55% can be blended for the jig plant; the remainder will be stockpiled. All stockpiled BIF at the end of the mine's life is excluded from the reported ore reserves. The 2005 total saleable product comprises the following: 600Mt @ 65,7% Fe from the DMS plant and 243Mt @ 64,0% Fe from the jig plant.
- 17 Mining depletion of 3Mt accounts for most of the decrease in ore reserves. 2,95Mt inferred mineral resources are included in the pit shells – these are not included in the ore reserve figures reported.
- 18 Not reported in 2004. Estimates are for a 9Mt per annum open-pit operation.
- 19 There is a 7,8Mt increase in the saleable coking coal and 20,2Mt decrease in the saleable thermal coal tonnages due to a re-configuration of the beneficiation capabilities of Grootegeluk mine to create a higher-value product.
- 20 The reserve estimate includes 53,4Mt proved and 16,2Mt probable coal reserves that occur in an area where prospecting rights are under appeal. These reserves are quoted pending the outcome of the appeal (SAMREC 5.5.1). The decrease in coal resources resulted in a concomitant decrease in coal reserves.
- 21 Coal reserves formerly reported for a portion not included in the mine lease area have been excluded (0,2Mt) from the 2005 estimate.
- 22 Mining depletion (8,2Mt) and modification of the mining boundary in relation to the mining fence (2,2Mt) explain the decrease in ore reserves from 2004 to 2005. Leucoxene was not reported in 2004.
- 23 Fairbreeze C Ext is included pending the approval of the mining right application. As the mining right has not yet been granted, the measured mineral resources have been converted to probable ore reserves (SAMREC 5.1.1). Note that Fairbreeze C Ext ore reserves were estimated using a cut-off of 3% ilmenite not the 1,5% ilmenite used for Fairbreeze C. All valuable heavy minerals for Fairbreeze C and C Ext. and ilmenite for Fairbreeze A and B can be estimated with the highest confidence (proved). Fairbreeze A and B zircon, rutile and leucoxene are estimated with lower confidence (probable). Therefore, the 2005 proved and probable grades for zircon, rutile and leucoxene relate to 17Mt and 164Mt respectively. Leucoxene was not reported in 2004.
- 24 Proved ore reserves have been downgraded to probable ore reserves with the updating of the geological models and new mineral resource estimates.
- 25 Reported as Magnetic Minerals in 2004.
- 26 Mining depletion (0,6Mt) and the addition of ore reserves from the conversion of mineral resources delineated during the intensive exploration programme in 2005 explain the increase in ore reserves at Rosh Pinah in 2005.
- 27 The deepening and subsequent redesign of the pit resulted in increases of 7,7Mt (metallurgical) and 1,2Mt (aggregate) dolomite reserves.
- 28 The ore reserve was depleted by mining activities (0,3Mt), however, changes in saleable tonnes are due to an increase in fines production at the plant. Note the 2004 saleable aggregate tonnage was incorrectly reported as 3,9Mt instead of 3,1Mt.

growth



1. The Leeuwpan jig plant was commissioned in 2005 and will increase the annual supply to Eskom by about 1Mt of power station coal.

2. Construction of the Sishen expansion project primary crusher is under way. Production will begin in mid-2007, ramping up to full capacity by the start of 2009.

3. Drilling at the Moranbah South project in Queensland, Australia. This is a joint venture between Kumba and Anglo Coal Australia.

4. Lilian Matengu, a geologist at Rosh Pinah, records samples taken during an accelerated exploration programme that has started at the mine following the recent significant increase in zinc concentrate production at the mine.

5. The Grootegeluk 6 plant is being constructed at a capital cost of R323 million.

