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ECHO BAY MINES LTD
Form PRER14A
September 17, 2002

SCHEDULE 14A

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

PROXY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 14(a)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Filed by the Registrant [X]

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant []

Check the appropriate box:

- [X] Preliminary Proxy Statement
- [] Confidential, For Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- [] Definitive Proxy Statement
- [] Definitive Additional Materials
- [] Soliciting Material Pursuant to sec. 240.14a-12

ECHO BAY MINES LTD.

(Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- [] No fee required
- [] Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

Common Shares.

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

251,753,685.

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

US\$2.185 per Common Share based on the average of the high and low prices of Kinross Gold Corporation Common Shares on the American Stock Exchange on July 9, 2002.

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transactions:

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\$550,081,802.

(5) Total fee paid:

\$50,607.53.

[X] Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

[] Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

[ECHO BAY LETTERHEAD]

-- , 2002

Dear Shareholder:

You are invited to attend a special meeting of the shareholders of Echo Bay Mines Ltd. to be held on -- , 2002 at 9:30 in the morning (eastern time) in the -- Room of the Toronto Hilton Hotel, 145 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

At this meeting, you will be asked to consider the plan of arrangement whereby Echo Bay, Kinross Gold Corporation and TVX Gold Inc. will combine their respective businesses. The accompanying Management Information Circular and Management Information Circular Supplement constitute a single circular. The circular explains the proposed transaction and provides specific information regarding the special meeting. Please review the entire circular, including all attachments, carefully.

The Echo Bay board of directors has carefully considered the proposed transaction, which was unanimously recommended by an independent committee of the board of directors, and has determined that it is fair to, and in the best interests of, Echo Bay and its shareholders. The combined company will have a strong group of exploration and development projects that will allow for internal growth and the financial resources to compete successfully for new properties and projects in the future. The Echo Bay board of directors,

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including all the independent members, recommends that you vote FOR the special resolution approving the arrangement and related matters.

In order to pass, the special resolution approving the arrangement and related matters must receive not less than 66 2/3% of the votes represented at the special meeting. Echo Bay has entered into agreements with two of its largest shareholders, Kinross and Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited, together holding approximately 56% of the outstanding common shares of Echo Bay, pursuant to which these shareholders have agreed to vote all of their shares in favour of the special resolution.

Regardless of the number of shares you own, your vote is very important. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please submit your proxy as soon as possible to ensure your shares are represented at the special meeting. Additionally, by voting now, your prompt response will help to reduce proxy solicitation expenses.

Should you have any questions on information contained in the enclosed documents or require information on voting your shares, please contact N.S. Taylor & Associates, Inc., who is assisting us with this matter. They can be reached toll-free at 1-800-711-8662.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Leclerc
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR SHAREHOLDERS OF ECHO BAY MINES LTD.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Q. WHAT IS BEING VOTED ON AT THE SPECIAL MEETING? | A. You are being asked to vote on a special resolution to approve a business combination whereby Echo Bay, Kinross Gold Corporation and TVX Gold Inc. will combine their respective businesses. |
| Q. WHAT IS REQUIRED TO PASS THE SPECIAL RESOLUTION? | A. In order to pass, the special resolution must receive less than 66 2/3% of the votes represented at the special meeting. |
| Q. ARE THERE ADDITIONAL ITEMS ON THE MEETING AGENDA? | A. No. The only items on the Echo Bay special meeting are approval of the proposed business combination and related matters. |
| Q. HOW WILL THE EXCHANGE RATIO AFFECT MY ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES? | A. If the business combination proceeds, Echo Bay shareholders will receive 0.52 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share that they hold. This means that Echo Bay shareholders will receive 52 common shares of Kinross for each 100 common shares of Echo Bay. |
| Q. IF THE KINROSS SHAREHOLDERS APPROVE THE PROPOSED SHARE CONSOLIDATION, HOW WILL THAT AFFECT THE EXCHANGE RATIO FOR MY ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES? | A. At the Kinross special meeting, Kinross will ask its shareholders to approve a consolidation of its common shares on a one for three basis. If the consolidation is approved, the exchange ratio will be adjusted to 0.17 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share. This means that Echo Bay shareholders will receive 17 common shares of Kinross for each 100 common shares of |

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Echo Bay plus a cash settlement for the fractional shares. The proposed Kinross consolidation is not, however, a condition to completing the business combination. Whether the Kinross consolidation proceeds or not will NOT affect the percentage ownership interest of the Echo Bay shareholders in the combined company following completion of the business combination.

Q. HOW IS THE BUSINESS COMBINATION BEING CARRIED OUT?

A. The business combination will be carried out as a plan arrangement under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The arrangement is a corporate reorganization that is supervised and, ultimately, approved by a court. If the arrangement is approved at the respective special meetings of Echo Bay and TVX shareholders, the issuance of Kinross common shares to be exchanged in the arrangement is approved at the Kinross special meeting and the other conditions specified in the combination agreement are satisfied, Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX will apply to the court for a final order approving the arrangement. The court will hear evidence as to the fairness of the arrangement to the shareholders of the participating corporations as part of the process of granting the final order. If the final order is granted by the court, Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX will complete the arrangement shortly thereafter. The court having jurisdiction is the Superior Court of Ontario (Canada) and the matter will be heard in Toronto.

Q. IF THE SPECIAL RESOLUTION PASSES, WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO ECHO BAY?

A. Once all corporate and other approvals are in place, Echo Bay will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross. The former Echo Bay shareholders (excluding Kinross and Newmont, which currently own 10.6% and 45.2% of Echo Bay's outstanding common shares, respectively) will own approximately 14% of the outstanding common shares of the combined company. Newmont will own approximately 14.6% of the outstanding common shares of the combined company.

Q. IF THE SPECIAL RESOLUTION FAILS, WHAT WILL THAT MEAN FOR ECHO BAY?

A. Echo Bay would remain an independent company.

Q. AM I ABLE TO SELL MY ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES?

A. Yes. At this time you may continue to buy and sell Echo Bay common shares on the American Stock Exchange, the Toronto Stock Exchange or any European exchange where Echo Bay common shares are listed.

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Q. AFTER THE EXCHANGE, WHERE WILL KINROSS COMMON SHARES BE TRADED?

A. Subject to listing approval from the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange, Kinross intend to maintain the listing of its common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and anticipates the common shares will also be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Q. IF THE SPECIAL RESOLUTION IS APPROVED, WHEN WILL THE TRANSACTION BE COMPLETED?

A. We anticipate the business combination will be completed promptly after the shareholders of all three companies have met and approved the requisite resolutions and a

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favourable court order has been granted. We expect the order to occur in the fourth quarter of 2002.

- Q. WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?
- A. To support your board's recommendation, please sign, and return your proxy card. Do NOT send in your share certificates. After the transaction has been completed, you will receive written instructions for exchanging your share certificates.
- Q. WHAT HAPPENS IF I RETURN A SIGNED PROXY CARD BUT DO NOT INDICATE HOW I VOTED?
- A. Your vote will be considered a vote FOR the special resolution.
- Q. CAN I VOTE IN PERSON?
- A. Yes. If your shares are registered in your name, or if you are a beneficial owner and you have requested a legal proxy, you may attend the special meeting and cast your vote in person.
- Q. IF MY ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES ARE HELD BY MY BROKER, WILL MY BROKER AUTOMATICALLY VOTE MY SHARES FOR ME?
- A. No. Specific voting instructions must be given to your broker. Information on how to give these instructions is included with these materials and should be carefully followed.
- Q. ONCE I HAVE SUBMITTED MY PROXY, CAN I CHANGE MY VOTE?
- A. Yes. You can change your vote by revoking your proxy by an instrument in writing, executing a new proxy or, if your common shares are registered in your name, or if you are a beneficial owner and you have requested a legal proxy, you can attend the special meeting and vote in person.
- Q. ARE HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES ENTITLED TO RIGHTS OF DISSENT?
- A. Yes. Holders of Echo Bay common shares are entitled to rights of dissent. The procedure to dissent is described on page S-30.
- Q. WILL THE HOLDERS OF OUTSTANDING WARRANTS TO PURCHASE ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES BE ALLOWED TO VOTE IN RESPECT OF THE ARRANGEMENT?
- A. No. Holders of outstanding warrants will not be entitled to vote unless they exercise their warrants and are holders of Echo Bay common shares on the record date for the special meeting.
- Q. WHAT HAPPENS TO MY WARRANTS IF THE ARRANGEMENT IS COMPLETED?
- A. Echo Bay warrants will entitle warrant holders to purchase Kinross common shares and will continue to be listed and traded on the American Stock Exchange and Toronto Stock Exchange. Subject to adjustment for the proposed Kinross share consolidation, each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire 0.52 of a Kinross common share at a price of US\$0.90.
- Q. WHO CAN HELP ANSWER MY QUESTIONS?
- A. Please call our proxy solicitor, N.S. Taylor & Associates, Inc., who is assisting us with this matter. The solicitor can be reached toll-free at 1-800-711-8662.

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ECHO BAY MINES LTD.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS

-- , 2002

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the shareholders of Echo Bay Mines Ltd. will be held in the -- Room of the Toronto Hilton Hotel, 145 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada on -- , the -- day of -- 2002 at 9:30 in the morning (eastern time), for the following purposes:

1. to consider and, if deemed appropriate, to pass a special resolution approving the plan of arrangement whereby Echo Bay Mines Ltd., Kinross Gold Corporation and TVX Gold Inc. will combine their respective businesses, as more particularly described in the accompanying circular; and
2. to transact such other business as may properly come before the special meeting or an adjournment thereof.

Only shareholders of record at the close of business on -- , 2002 will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada this -- day of -- 2002.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Lois-Ann L. Brodrick
Vice President and Secretary

The accompanying circular is dated -- , 2002 and is first being mailed to shareholders on or about -- , 2002.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR

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NOTE: THE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR SUPPLEMENT INCLUDED WITH THIS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR CONSTITUTES A PART OF THIS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR AND THE COMPLETE DOCUMENT SHOULD BE READ IN ITS ENTIRETY. THE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR AND THE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR SUPPLEMENT ARE COLLECTIVELY REFERRED TO AS THIS "CIRCULAR".

INFORMATION FOR UNITED STATES SHAREHOLDERS

Neither the transactions described in this circular nor the securities to be distributed in connection with the arrangement have been approved or disapproved by any Canadian securities regulatory authority, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission nor has any Canadian securities regulatory authority, the SEC or any state securities commission passed upon the fairness or merits of such transactions or upon the accuracy or adequacy of the information contained in this circular and any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

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Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX are each Canadian corporations and certain of their respective directors and officers, as well as certain of the experts named herein, are neither citizens nor residents of the United States. A substantial part of Echo Bay's, Kinross's and TVX's respective assets and the assets of several of such persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for shareholders to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or to enforce against such persons or Echo Bay, Kinross or TVX judgements of courts of the United States in Canada, including judgements predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

CURRENCY PRESENTATION

This circular contains financial information expressed in both U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars. In this circular, Canadian dollars are referred to as "Cdn.\$" or "Canadian dollars" and U.S. dollars are referred to as "\$", "U.S. dollars" or "dollars". Except as otherwise stated, all dollar amounts referred to in this circular are expressed in U.S. dollars.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS CIRCULAR INCLUDES CERTAIN "FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS" WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF THE U.S. PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995. STATEMENTS IN THIS CIRCULAR THAT ARE NOT STATEMENTS OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND

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ADDRESS ACTIVITIES, EVENTS OR DEVELOPMENTS THAT ECHO BAY, KINROSS OR TVX EXPECT OR ANTICIPATE WILL OR MAY OCCUR IN THE FUTURE, INCLUDING SUCH THINGS AS THE ANTICIPATED EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE COMBINATION, BUSINESS STRATEGY, COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS, GOALS, EXPANSION AND GROWTH OF ECHO BAY, KINROSS OR TVX BUSINESSES, OPERATIONS, PLANS, RESERVES AND OTHER SIMILAR MATTERS ARE HEREBY IDENTIFIED AS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. WHEN USED IN THIS CIRCULAR, STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT ECHO BAY, KINROSS OR TVX OR THEIR RESPECTIVE MANAGERMENTS "BELIEVE", "EXPECT", "PLAN", "MAY", "WILL", "PROJECT", "ANTICIPATE" OR "INTEND" OR SIMILAR STATEMENTS, INCLUDING "POTENTIAL", "OPPORTUNITY" OR OTHER VARIATIONS THEREOF, THAT ARE NOT STATEMENTS OF HISTORICAL FACT SHOULD BE CONSTRUED AS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. THE RISK FACTORS AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS DISCUSSED IN THIS DOCUMENT AND THE DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE PROVIDE EXAMPLES OF RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND EVENTS THAT MAY CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THE EXPECTATIONS DESCRIBED BY ECHO BAY, KINROSS OR TVX IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.

YOU ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO PLACE UNDUE RELIANCE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, WHICH SPEAK ONLY AS OF THE DATE OF THIS CIRCULAR OR, IN THE CASE OF DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE, THE DATE OF THOSE DOCUMENTS. NONE OF ECHO BAY, KINROSS OR TVX UNDERTAKES ANY OBLIGATION TO RELEASE PUBLICLY ANY REVISIONS TO THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS TO REFLECT EVENTS OR CIRCUMSTANCES THAT OCCUR AFTER THE DATE OF THIS CIRCULAR OR TO REFLECT THE OCCURRENCE OF UNANTICIPATED EVENTS EXCEPT AS MAY BE REQUIRED UNDER APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS. BEFORE YOU VOTE OR GRANT YOUR PROXY AND INSTRUCT HOW YOUR VOTE SHOULD BE CAST ON ANY MATTER, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THE OCCURRENCE OF THE EVENTS DESCRIBED IN THE "RISK FACTORS" SECTION IN THIS CIRCULAR BEGINNING ON PAGE S-18 OF THIS CIRCULAR AS WELL AS THE SECTIONS ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS" IN SCHEDULES A, B AND C TO THIS CIRCULAR, COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE COMBINED COMPANY.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this circular. You should carefully read the entire circular and the other documents to which this circular refers you. Please see "Documents Incorporated By Reference" on pg. S-80. We have included page references in parentheses to direct you to a more complete description of the items presented in this summary.

THE COMBINATION (PAGE S-24)

Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX have entered into a combination agreement dated as of June 10, 2002, as amended as of July 12, 2002, for the purpose of combining the ownership of their respective businesses. Because the business combination contemplated by the combination agreement will be effectuated by way of a plan of arrangement under the Canada Business Corporations Act (which we refer to in this circular as the "CBCA"), we refer to this transaction as the "arrangement" in this circular.

In a separate transaction, TVX and a subsidiary of TVX have entered into agreements dated as of June 10, 2002 with a subsidiary of Newmont Mining

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Corporation pursuant to which TVX has agreed to acquire Newmont's approximate 50% non-controlling interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, in accordance with an existing right of first offer and an existing right of first refusal, for \$180 million. The purchase price may, at TVX's option, be paid entirely in cash or TVX may elect to satisfy up to one half of the purchase price payable under each agreement by delivery of a secured promissory note due December 13, 2002, and the balance in cash. The maximum aggregate amount of the promissory notes which may be issued is \$90 million. The arrangement is conditional upon the completion of the purchase of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture.

Upon completion of the arrangement and the purchase of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, Kinross will own all of the outstanding Echo Bay common shares and TVX common shares and will own, indirectly, all of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture.

We refer to the arrangement and the purchase of Newmont's TVX Newmont Americas joint venture interest collectively as the "combination" in this circular. For more information concerning the purchase of the Newmont interest, please see "The TVX Newmont Americas Joint Venture Transaction" on page S-45.

Pursuant to the arrangement, shareholders of Echo Bay (other than Kinross) will receive 0.52 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share. Also pursuant to the arrangement, TVX will amalgamate with a newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross, and each holder of TVX common shares will receive 6.5 Kinross common shares for each TVX common share. The exchange ratio for the TVX common shares reflects the one for ten consolidation of the TVX common shares which took effect on June 30, 2002. Immediately prior to the completion of the combination, and subject to shareholder approval, Kinross intends to consolidate its outstanding common shares on the basis of one Kinross common share for each three Kinross common shares. If the Kinross share consolidation is completed, each holder of Echo Bay common shares will receive 0.1733 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share and each holder of TVX common shares will receive 2.1667 Kinross common shares for each TVX common share.

The arrangement requires the approval of at least 66 2/3% of the votes cast by Echo Bay and TVX shareholders at the respective special meetings of Echo Bay and TVX, as well as the approval of the Superior Court of Ontario. The shareholders of Kinross will be asked to approve the issuance of Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement, as well as certain other matters discussed in this circular, at the Kinross special meeting.

No fractional Kinross common shares will be issued in connection with the arrangement. Former shareholders of Echo Bay and TVX who would otherwise receive a fraction of a Kinross common share will be paid the fair market value of the fractional interest by cheque.

Full particulars of the arrangement are contained in the combination agreement, the complete text of which is attached to this circular as Exhibit A,

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and the plan of arrangement, the complete text of which is attached to this circular as Exhibit C.

The charts on page 3 set forth the approximate common share ownership of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay immediately prior to the combination and immediately after the consummation of the combination.

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THE COMPANIES

ECHO BAY

Echo Bay is a North American gold mining company which mines, processes and explores for gold. Echo Bay holds the following interests in three operating mines:

- a 50% interest in the Round Mountain mine in Nevada, United States;
- a 100% interest in the Kettle River mine in Washington, United States; and
- a 100% interest in the Lupin mine in Nunavut Territory, Canada.

Echo Bay operated a fourth mine, McCoy/Cove in Nevada, United States, until March 31, 2002, at which date mining and processing activities were completed. On June 9, 2002, Echo Bay entered into an agreement to sell its interests in McCoy/Cove to an affiliate of Newmont Mining Corporation, which transaction is conditional on completion of the combination described in this circular. For more information concerning the sale of the McCoy/Cove interests, please see "The McCoy/Cove Transaction" on page S-73.

Echo Bay's principal executive offices are located at Suite 1210, 10180 - 101 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 3S4 (telephone 780-496-9002). Additional information concerning Echo Bay, including certain recent developments, is contained in Schedule C to this circular.

KINROSS

Kinross is principally engaged in the exploration for, and acquisition, development and operation of, gold-bearing properties. At present, Kinross' primary operating properties consist of:

- a 100% interest in the Fort Knox mine near Fairbanks, Alaska, United States;
- through its 49% interest in the Porcupine joint venture, a 49% interest in the Hoyle Pond mine and a 49% interest in the Dome mine, both near Timmins, Ontario, Canada; and
- a 54.7% interest in the Kubaka mine in the Magadan Oblast situated in far east Russia.

In addition, Kinross holds an interest in the Blanket mine, situated in

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Zimbabwe, and other mining properties in various stages of exploration, development, reclamation and closure.

Kinross' principal executive offices are located at Suite 5200, Scotia Plaza, 40 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3Y2 (telephone 416-865-5123). Additional information concerning Kinross, including the formation of the Porcupine joint venture and other recent developments, is contained in Schedule A to this circular.

TVX

TVX is principally engaged in the acquisition, financing, exploration, development and operation of precious and base metals mining properties. TVX holds interests in various operating mines around the world, including, through its approximate 50% controlling interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture:

- a 25% interest in the New Britannia mine in Manitoba, Canada;
- a 25% economic interest and a 50% legal interest in the Crixas mine in Brazil;
- a 16% interest in the Musselwhite mine in Ontario, Canada;
- a 25% interest in the La Coipa mine in Chile; and
- a 24.5% interest in the Brasilia mine in Brazil.

TVX also holds a 100% interest in certain development and operating assets in Greece referred to as the Hellenic Gold Complex, which interest is subject to a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire a 12% participating interest in favour of certain third parties. The Hellenic Gold Complex is held through TVX's subsidiary, TVX Hellas A.E., and includes the Stratoni base metals operations and the Skouries development project.

TVX's principal executive offices are located at Suite 1200, 220 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2W4 (telephone 416-366-8160). Additional information concerning TVX, including certain recent developments, is contained in Schedule B to this circular.

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LOGO

- (1) The North American assets of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture are held through TVX Newmont Americas (Canada) Inc., which is indirectly held 50% less one voting share by Normandy Mining Limited and 50% plus one voting share by TVX. Normandy is an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont. The South American assets of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture are held through TVX Newmont Americas (Cayman) Inc. which is indirectly held 50% less 100 voting shares by Normandy and 50% plus 100 voting shares by TVX. Upon the completion of the combination, Kinross will indirectly own 100% of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture.

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RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ECHO BAY (PAGE 12)

The board of directors of Echo Bay has recommended that its shareholders vote FOR the arrangement at the Echo Bay special meeting.

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INTENTIONS OF SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDERS (PAGE S-24)

Kinross, which beneficially owns approximately 10.6% of the outstanding Echo Bay common shares, and Newmont, which beneficially owns approximately 45.2% of the outstanding Echo Bay common shares, have entered into lock-up agreements with Echo Bay pursuant to which Kinross and Newmont have agreed that they will vote their Echo Bay common shares in favour of the participation of Echo Bay in the arrangement. Each of Kinross and Newmont has agreed that it will only sell its interest in Echo Bay if the purchaser agrees to accept the obligation to vote the Echo Bay common shares in favour of the participation of Echo Bay in the arrangement. These lock-up agreements may be terminated if the combination agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms. In addition, the lock-up agreement with Newmont may be terminated by Newmont if the arrangement proposed to the Echo Bay shareholders does not correspond in all material respects to that contemplated by the combination agreement or if Kinross' shareholders do not authorize the termination of Kinross' shareholder rights plan at Kinross' special meeting and the arrangement cannot otherwise be structured as a tax-deferred rollover under Canadian law.

INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF ECHO BAY IN THE ARRANGEMENT (PAGE S-27)

In considering the recommendation of Echo Bay's board of directors that you vote to approve the arrangement, you should be aware that some of the directors and executive officers of Echo Bay have interests in the arrangement that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of other shareholders of Echo Bay generally. In particular, such directors and executive officers may, under the terms of their employment agreements or otherwise, be or become entitled, in connection with the arrangement, to severance payments and accelerated vesting of stock options. In addition, Kinross has agreed in the combination agreement that it will, at the Kinross special meeting, ask the Kinross shareholders to elect to the Kinross board of directors four additional agreed-upon directors, being Messrs. Harry S. Campbell, David Harquail, Robert L. Leclerc and George F. Michals. Mr. Harquail and Mr. Leclerc are currently directors of Echo Bay. The board of directors of Echo Bay was aware of these interests with respect to its respective directors and executive officers in determining to approve the arrangement.

MATERIAL CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ARRANGEMENT (PAGE S-53)

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A capital gain (or capital loss) that would otherwise be realized by a holder of Echo Bay common shares on the exchange of Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares will generally be deferred under the provisions of the Income Tax Act (Canada), provided that such holder does not, in the holder's return of income for the taxation year in which such exchange occurs, include in computing the holder's income any portion of the gain or loss, otherwise determined, from the disposition of the exchanged shares. A holder of Echo Bay common shares who is not eligible for the deferral in respect of the exchange of Echo Bay common shares will be deemed to have disposed of those Echo Bay common shares for proceeds of disposition equal to the fair market value of the Kinross common shares (and cash in lieu of a fractional share, if applicable) received in exchange therefor and to have acquired such Kinross common shares at a cost equal to their fair market value.

THE FOREGOING DISCUSSION ASSUMES THAT THE KINROSS SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN WILL BE TERMINATED BY KINROSS SHAREHOLDERS AT THE KINROSS SPECIAL MEETING PRIOR TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE COMBINATION SO THAT HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES WILL NOT ACQUIRE ANY RIGHTS UNDER SUCH PLAN AS A RESULT OF THE ARRANGEMENT. THE ARRANGEMENT IS NOT CONDITIONAL ON THE TERMINATION OF THE KINROSS SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN. IF HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES ACQUIRE RIGHTS UNDER THE KINROSS SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN IN THE ARRANGEMENT BECAUSE THE PLAN HAS NOT BEEN TERMINATED, SUCH HOLDERS MAY BE TREATED AS HAVING DISPOSED OF THEIR ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES FOR PROCEEDS EQUAL TO THE AGGREGATE OF THE FAIR MARKET VALUE OF THE KINROSS COMMON SHARES (AND CASH RECEIVED IN LIEU OF A FRACTIONAL SHARE, IF APPLICABLE) AND ANY RIGHTS UNDER THE KINROSS SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE THEREFOR. A RECENT POSITION TAKEN BY THE CANADA CUSTOMS AND REVENUE AGENCY ON A SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN INDICATES THAT HOLDERS MAY BE ASSESSED ON THIS BASIS.

WE URGE HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS FOR ADVICE REGARDING THE INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARRANGEMENT AND THE EXERCISE OF DISSENT RIGHTS HAVING REGARD TO THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ARRANGEMENT
(PAGE S-57)

The obligation of Echo Bay to complete the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement is NOT conditioned on the receipt of an opinion of U.S. counsel that the arrangement will be treated as a tax free reorganization

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for U.S. Federal income tax purposes and each Echo Bay shareholder is urged to take this factor into consideration when deciding whether to vote for the arrangement.

Echo Bay has received an opinion dated as of the date of this circular from Cravath, Swaine & Moore, U.S. counsel to Echo Bay, that assuming the arrangement is consummated in accordance with the terms of the combination agreement and as described in this circular, and based upon currently applicable law and certain factual representations made by Kinross and Echo Bay:

- the exchange of Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement will be treated for U.S. Federal income tax purposes as a reorganization under section 368(a) of the Code and Kinross and Echo Bay will each be a party to that reorganization within

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the meaning of section 368(b) of the Code;

- U.S. holders of Echo Bay common shares who exchange their Echo Bay common shares solely for Kinross common shares generally will not recognize any gain or loss, provided that U.S. holders who will own or be deemed to own 5% or more of Kinross (by vote or value) after the arrangement will be required to enter into a gain recognition agreement with the IRS if they have a gain on their Echo Bay common shares in order to ensure that they do not recognize gain in connection with the arrangement; and
- Echo Bay will not recognize any gain or loss as a result of the arrangement.

In rendering such opinion, Cravath, Swaine & Moore has relied upon certain assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in its opinion, including certain factual representations made by Kinross and Echo Bay in representation letters dated as of the date of this circular. The combination agreement requires Kinross to provide a customary letter of representation dated as of the effective date of the arrangement to Echo Bay. Echo Bay is not obliged under the combination agreement, but nevertheless intends, to provide a customary letter of representation to U.S. counsel. Echo Bay intends to request from Cravath a tax opinion dated as of the effective date of the arrangement. If Echo Bay does not receive a tax opinion of U.S. counsel on the effective date of the arrangement, because, for example:

- Kinross fails to provide a customary letter of representation to Echo Bay due to a change in factual circumstances or otherwise;
- Echo Bay fails to provide its customary representation letter to U.S. counsel due to a change in factual circumstances or otherwise; or
- there is a change in applicable law, which may or may not be retroactive,

holders of Echo Bay common shares cannot rely on the continuing validity of the conclusions reached in the Cravath tax opinion discussed above. In addition, if this were to occur, it is possible, but not certain, that the U.S. Federal income tax consequences to the holders of Echo Bay common shares would be materially different than those described above, including the possibility that holders of Echo Bay common shares would be required to recognize a gain or loss for U.S. Federal income tax purposes as a result of the exchange of their Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement.

WE URGE HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISOR AS TO THE SPECIFIC TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARRANGEMENT TO THEM, INCLUDING THE APPLICATION OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND OTHER TAX LAWS AND POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN U.S. FEDERAL OR OTHER TAX LAWS AND TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE POSSIBILITY THAT CRAVATH, SWAINE & MOORE MIGHT NOT ISSUE THE TAX OPINION, DATED AS OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ARRANGEMENT, THAT IS DESCRIBED ABOVE WHEN DECIDING WHETHER TO VOTE FOR THE ARRANGEMENT.

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OWNERSHIP OF KINROSS AFTER THE COMBINATION (PAGE S-65)

Based on the number of common shares of each of Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX outstanding at June 30, 2002, Kinross will have a total of 296,703,265 common shares outstanding after the completion of the arrangement and the consolidation of the Kinross common shares on a one for three basis, which will be held as follows:

	PRIOR TO THE ARRANGEMENT	EXCHANGE RATIO	KINROSS COMMON SHARES	CONSOLIDATED KINROSS COMMON SHARES 1:3
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kinross -- current shareholders.....	358,343,564	N/A	358,343,564	119,447,855
TVX -- current shareholders (excluding Newmont).....	42,722,188	6.5	277,694,222	92,564,741
Echo Bay -- current shareholders (excluding Newmont and Kinross).....	239,147,551	0.52	124,356,727	41,452,242
Newmont -- current TVX ownership interest.....	356,665	6.5	2,318,323	772,774
Newmont -- current Echo Bay ownership interest.....	244,994,150	0.52	127,396,958	42,465,653
Newmont -- total.....	--	--	129,715,281	43,238,427
			-----	-----
Total pro forma ownership.....			890,109,794	296,703,265
			=====	=====

ECHO BAY STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (PAGE S-41)

The combination agreement provides that the board of directors of Echo Bay is to take such actions as may be necessary to adjust the terms of all outstanding stock options granted by Echo Bay to provide that each option to acquire Echo Bay common shares outstanding on the effective date shall be deemed to constitute an option to acquire, on substantially identical terms and conditions to those applicable under such stock options and for the same aggregate consideration, the aggregate number of Kinross common shares that the holder of the options would have been entitled to receive as a result of the combination if the holder of the option had been the registered holder of the number of Echo Bay common shares which the holder was entitled to purchase on exercise of the option. According to the terms of the plans under which the outstanding Echo Bay options were granted or the terms of the options themselves, all outstanding unvested and unexercisable Echo Bay stock options will become vested and exercisable upon completion of the combination.

Holders of warrants to purchase Echo Bay common shares will, after the effective date of the combination, be entitled to exercise those warrants to acquire Kinross common shares in accordance with the terms of the agreements governing such warrants. The number of Kinross common shares for which such warrants will be exercisable will be determined on the basis of the Echo Bay exchange ratio.

THE ECHO BAY SPECIAL MEETING

SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

THIS CIRCULAR IS FURNISHED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOLICITATION BY THE MANAGEMENT OF ECHO BAY MINES LTD. ("ECHO BAY") OF PROXIES TO BE USED AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ECHO BAY TO BE HELD AT THE TIME AND PLACE AND FOR THE PURPOSES SET FORTH IN THE ACCOMPANYING NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING. Echo Bay will bear all costs in connection with the printing and mailing of the enclosed materials as well as the cost of solicitation of proxies. N.S. Taylor & Associates, Inc. will solicit proxies from holders of Echo Bay shares for a fee of \$ -- plus expenses. To the extent necessary to assure adequate representation at the special meeting, solicitation of proxies may be made by directors, officers and regular employees of Echo Bay directly as well as by mail and by telephone.

APPOINTMENT AND REVOCATION OF PROXIES

The persons designated in the enclosed form of proxy are officers of Echo Bay. A SHAREHOLDER HAS THE RIGHT TO APPOINT A PERSON OTHER THAN THE PERSONS DESIGNATED IN THE ACCOMPANYING FORM OF PROXY TO REPRESENT THE SHAREHOLDER AT THE SPECIAL MEETING. THE PERSON NEED NOT BE A SHAREHOLDER. This right may be exercised either by inserting in the space provided in the form of proxy the name of the other person a shareholder wishes to appoint or by completing another proper form of proxy. Shareholders who wish to be represented at the special meeting by proxy must deposit their form of proxy prior to the time of the special meeting or an adjournment thereof either at the registered office of Echo Bay, 1210 Manulife Place, 10180 -- 101 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 3S4, or at the office of Computershare Trust Company of Canada, 100 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2Y1, or bring the proxy to the special meeting and deliver it to the Chairman or Secretary of Echo Bay prior to the commencement of the special meeting.

A shareholder who has given a proxy has the right to revoke it at any time by an instrument in writing executed by the shareholder or the shareholder's attorney authorized in writing or, if the shareholder is a corporation, under its corporate seal or by an officer or attorney thereof duly authorized, and deposited either at the registered office of Echo Bay, Suite 1210, 10180 -- 101 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 3S4 or at the office of Computershare Trust Company of Canada, 100 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2Y1 addressed to the Secretary of Echo Bay, c/o Computershare Trust Company of Canada, at any time up to and including the close of business on the last business day preceding the day of the special meeting, or an adjournment thereof, at which the proxy is to be used, or with the chairman of the special meeting on the day of the special meeting, or an adjournment thereof.

RECORD DATE, VOTING SHARES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS THEREOF

Shareholders of record at the close of business (eastern time) on -- , 2002 will be entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting.

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On June 30, 2002, there were outstanding 541,268,375 common shares of Echo Bay, each of which carries the right to one vote. A quorum of shareholders will be established at the special meeting if the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote at the special meeting are present in person or represented by proxy. Abstentions will be counted for quorum but for no other purpose. The affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of not less than 66 2/3% of the votes cast at the special meeting is required to pass the special resolution to be considered at the special meeting.

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As of June 30, 2002, based upon information available to Echo Bay, the following shareholders were the beneficial owners of more than five percent of the common shares:

TITLE OF CLASS	NAME AND ADDRESS OF BENEFICIAL OWNER	AMOUNT AND NATURE OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP	PERCENTAGE OF
Common	Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited Suite 1900 -- 20 Eglinton Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4R 1K8	244,994,150	4
Common	Kinross Gold Corporation 52nd Floor, Scotia Place 40 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 3Y2	57,126,674	1
Common	Fidelity Management & Research Company, Fidelity Management Trust Company and certain other relevant affiliates and associates 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109(1)	50,851,200	1

(1) Certain fund accounts for which Fidelity serves as investment advisor hold these shares. Fidelity has announced that its fund and institutional account purchases have been made in the ordinary course of business for investment purposes only and not with the purpose of influencing the control or direction of Echo Bay.

Echo Bay has entered into two lock-up agreements, one with Kinross and another with Newmont and its subsidiary Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited, together holding approximately 56% of the outstanding common shares of Echo Bay, pursuant to which the companies have agreed that they will continue to hold their Echo Bay common shares and will vote such shares in favour of the special resolution to be considered at the special meeting. These lock-up agreements may be terminated if the combination agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms. Please see "Intentions of Significant Shareholders" on page S-24.

VOTING OF COMMON SHARES

Common shares represented by a valid proxy in favour of the person or

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persons designated in the enclosed form of proxy will be voted on any ballot which may be called for in respect of the matter referred to in the accompanying Notice of Special Meeting and, where a choice with respect to the matter to be acted upon has been specified in the proxy, the shares will be voted in accordance with the specification so made. Only those proxies that are signed and returned will be counted. THE COMMON SHARES WILL BE VOTED IN FAVOUR OF THE SPECIAL RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE ARRANGEMENT IF NO SPECIFICATION HAS BEEN MADE.

The enclosed proxy, when properly completed and signed, confers discretionary authority upon the persons named therein with respect to amendments or variations to the special resolution identified in the Notice of Special Meeting and other matters that may properly come before the special meeting. Management is not aware of any amendments to the matter identified in the Notice of Special Meeting or of any other matters that are to be presented for action at the special meeting.

As a holder of Echo Bay common shares, you may own your shares in one or both of the following ways. If you are in possession of a physical share certificate, you are a "registered" shareholder and your name and address are maintained by Echo Bay through its transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company of Canada. If you own your shares through a bank, broker or other nominee, you are a "beneficial" shareholder and you will not have a physical share certificate. You will, of course, have an account statement from your bank or broker as evidence of your share ownership.

As a registered shareholder, you may execute a proxy card in your own name at any time and/or you may attend the special meeting and cast a ballot. Because you are known to Echo Bay and its transfer agent, your account can be confirmed and your vote recorded or changed if you have previously voted. This procedure prevents an entity from voting its shares more than once. Only your latest dated proxy card will be valid.

As a beneficial shareholder, neither Echo Bay nor its transfer agent maintain any records or account information about you. Your shares are held in the name of your bank or broker. Only your bank or broker has the authority to vote the shares held in your name and, for the purposes of this special meeting, will only vote your shares after receiving your specific instructions. There are securities law rules (Canadian, U.S. and other foreign governments) and national stock exchange rules (the Toronto Stock Exchange and American Stock Exchange) governing the granting of a proxy on your behalf and those rules differ for Canadian and foreign holders, notably United States holders. Canadian and

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foreign banks and brokers (with the exception of those in the U.S.) do NOT have the authority to vote on your behalf without receiving your specific instructions. In some cases, although NOT in this case, U.S. brokers have the authority to vote on behalf of a beneficial shareholder. Every vote cast on behalf of a beneficial shareholder, either by proxy or ballot at the special meeting, will require specific instructions from the beneficial shareholder.

In addition, many banks and brokers use a service agency to mail proxy material and tabulate the responses from beneficial shareholders. The largest of these service providers in Canada is Independent Investor Communication Corporation ("IICC") and in the U.S. is ADP Investor Communications Services ("ADP"). Because IICC and ADP mail and tabulate hundreds of millions of proxies on behalf of their clients, the banks and brokers, for thousands of annual and special meetings throughout the year, IICC and ADP standardize the proxy card and reproduce the text on their own form called a Voter Instruction Form ("VIF"). A VIF is NOT a proxy card and CANNOT be used by a beneficial

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shareholder to vote at the special meeting. The VIF is intended only to relay your specific voting instructions to your bank or broker so they may execute a proxy on your behalf.

If you plan to attend the special meeting and vote your shares as a beneficial shareholder, you MUST contact your bank or broker and obtain a legal proxy. This proxy is evidence of your ownership through your bank or broker and MUST be attached to your ballot cast at the special meeting. Only a legal proxy may be voted by a beneficial shareholder at the special meeting. Obtaining a legal proxy will invalidate any proxy or VIF you have previously executed, and you are urged not to request a legal proxy unless you are planning to attend the special meeting and cast a ballot.

BUSINESS OF THE SPECIAL MEETING

At the special meeting, the shareholders will be asked to consider and, if deemed appropriate, to pass a special resolution approving the plan of arrangement whereby Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX will combine their respective businesses. Details of the plan of arrangement, to be carried out in accordance with the Canada Business Corporations Act, and of the business combination generally are set forth in the attached Management Information Circular Supplement.

THE COMBINATION -- ECHO BAY

BACKGROUND TO THE COMBINATION

As part of its business strategy since Echo Bay's acquisition of the Lupin mine in 1980, Echo Bay's executive group, together with Echo Bay's board of directors, have engaged in a continual evaluation of strategic alternatives.

Echo Bay's efforts to create a meaningful strategic alternative did not, until mid-2001, advance beyond preliminary stages. There were no bona fide suitors for Echo Bay and third parties who did come forward were only interested in acquiring discrete Echo Bay assets at prices that the Echo Bay executive group and board of directors believed did not reflect the fundamental value of the assets. Potential merger and acquisition counterparties expressed concerns regarding Echo Bay's 11% \$100 million aggregate principal amount of junior subordinated debentures due 2027 (the "Capital Securities"). The existence of the Capital Securities also resulted in financial constraints on Echo Bay, primarily an inability to borrow funds. The urgency of improving Echo Bay's balance sheet by restructuring the Capital Securities was the principal theme in Echo Bay's Chairman's letter to shareholders included in Echo Bay's 2001 Annual Report.

Franco-Nevada Mining Corporation Limited (now known as Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited, or "Newmont Canada") accumulated approximately 72.4% of the Capital Securities and, on June 27, 2001, approached Robert L. Leclerc, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Echo Bay, to discuss a possible restructuring whereby holders of Capital Securities might exchange the Capital Securities for Echo Bay common shares. Mr. Leclerc agreed to pursue the restructuring possibility, subject to receiving advice from an independent committee of the board of directors. A series of meetings occurred during July and August 2001 between Echo Bay and Newmont Canada with the result that on August 27, 2001, Mr. Leclerc recommended to Echo Bay's board of directors that Echo Bay seek to implement an exchange of Capital Securities for Echo Bay common

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shares. Concurrently, Mr. Leclerc approached Kinross to determine whether Kinross, which held approximately 15.8% of the Capital Securities, would agree to exchange its Capital Securities on the same terms as had been agreed with Newmont Canada. Kinross agreed in respect of its 15.8% ownership of Capital Securities. On September 5, 2001, on the recommendation of the independent

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committee, the board authorized the exchange of the Capital Securities. On October 12, 2001, Goldman Sachs & Co. agreed to make its 9.85% ownership position in the Capital Securities available on the same basis.

On April 3, 2002, Echo Bay issued an aggregate 361,561,230 of Echo Bay common shares, representing approximately 72% of Echo Bay's outstanding shares after giving effect to such issuance, in exchange for all of the Capital Securities, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (the "Capital Securities Exchange"). Following the Capital Securities Exchange, as at April 3, 2002, the new principal holders of Echo Bay's common shares and their respective ownership positions were Newmont Canada (48.8%) and Kinross (11.4%).

Echo Bay's restructuring efforts led to a letter agreement effective February 13, 2002 for the sale by Echo Bay to Newmont of the entire McCoy/Cove complex in Nevada. The consummation of the transaction was subject to the completion of due diligence by Newmont by July 31, 2002 and called for a payment to the seller of \$6 million and the assumption by Newmont of all reclamation and closure obligations at McCoy/Cove.

The rise in gold price throughout the first quarter of 2002, coupled with the Capital Securities Exchange and Echo Bay's other efforts to improve its balance sheet, enabled Echo Bay to focus again on evaluating alternative business strategies, including possible asset acquisitions and business combinations.

Late in the first quarter of 2002, Mr. Leclerc discussed with Robert M. Buchan, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Kinross, the desirability of exploring strategic alternatives involving Echo Bay and Kinross. While each acknowledged that discussions might lead nowhere, they considered it desirable to investigate whether asset exchanges, a business combination or some other activity might be of interest. In connection with these discussions, a confidentiality agreement between Echo Bay and Kinross was executed on March 29, 2002. The discussions never advanced beyond preliminary stages and no agreement was reached as to the nature or structure of any potential strategic transaction. No offer was made by either party regarding a possible business combination.

On May 20, 2002, John Ivany, Executive Vice President of Kinross, telephoned Mr. Leclerc and disclosed that Kinross and TVX had entered into a letter of intent pursuant to which they had agreed to pursue a possible combination of Kinross and TVX and a concurrent acquisition by TVX of Newmont's approximate 50% non-controlling interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture and invited Echo Bay to join the process commenced by the letter of intent. Mr. Leclerc requested that Mr. Ivany provide an indicative proposal.

On May 21, 2002, Echo Bay received an indicative proposal from Kinross which described the merits of the combination. Echo Bay was concurrently provided with a copy of the letter of intent dated May 9, 2002 among Kinross and

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TVX, a support letter of Newmont dated May 9, 2002 and a mutual confidentiality and standstill agreement executed by Kinross, TVX and Newmont. Echo Bay signed a counterpart to the confidentiality agreement on May 21, 2002. Under the terms of the indicative proposal, one Echo Bay common share would be exchanged for 0.45 to 0.48 of a Kinross common share. Mr. Leclerc immediately communicated with John Abell, an Echo Bay director, and they agreed that a special committee of independent directors of Echo Bay should be established to consider the proposed combination. The board of directors of Echo Bay established an independent committee comprised of Mr. Abell (Chairman), Peter Clarke and John Frederick McOuat, none of whom is employed by or affiliated with Echo Bay (otherwise than by their positions on the Echo Bay board of directors), Kinross, TVX or Newmont.

On May 22, 2002, Echo Bay received a combined due diligence request list from Kinross and TVX and it commenced its due diligence review of Kinross, TVX and the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture. Mr. Leclerc also received a follow-up telephone call from Mr. Buchan regarding the indicative proposal. Mr. Leclerc noted that the proposal would receive due consideration. National Bank Financial Inc. was retained to advise the Echo Bay board of directors and its independent committee with respect to the combination. Echo Bay also retained Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP as Canadian counsel and Cravath, Swaine & Moore as U.S. counsel.

On May 22, 2002, Mr. Leclerc also met with representatives of Newmont pursuant to a previously scheduled meeting to discuss the status of due diligence work being performed by Newmont with respect to the February 13, 2002 McCoy/Cove letter agreement. The Newmont representatives indicated that Newmont's interest in acquiring McCoy/Cove was conditional upon the completion of the combination and on the terms of the McCoy/Cove transaction being amended to eliminate the \$6 million cash payment contemplated by the February 13, 2002 letter agreement. Newmont confirmed that it would be prepared to enter into a support agreement in respect of the combination.

Thereafter, Mr. Leclerc reviewed with Mr. Abell, the Chairman of the Echo Bay independent committee, the benefits of the proposed combination. Mr. Leclerc was instructed to discuss the matter with Mr. McOuat and seek his comments (Mr. Clarke was unavailable). The discussions with the Echo Bay independent committee continued with

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opinions, comments and suggestions as to the rationale for the combination and the exchange ratio. Echo Bay's independent committee was not considering any other strategic alternatives when it received the indicative proposal from Kinross and the independent committee, in its deliberations, only considered whether to proceed with the transaction that had been proposed by Kinross on May 21, 2002 or remain an independent entity given that the Kinross proposal had Newmont's support. While other alternatives had been considered from time to time prior to completion of the Capital Securities exchange, Echo Bay did not attempt to solicit interest from others at this time. The Echo Bay independent committee authorized Mr. Leclerc to engage in further exploratory discussions with Kinross and TVX to determine if Kinross and TVX would be prepared to increase the exchange ratio for holders of Echo Bay common shares and modify other terms of the proposed combination.

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From May 24, 2002 through the following week, members of senior management of Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX engaged in a series of discussions to negotiate the terms of, and evaluate alternative structures for, the combination.

On May 30 and 31, 2002, Mr. Leclerc contacted Mr. Buchan and T. Sean Harvey, President and Chief Executive Officer of TVX, to discuss the proposed exchange ratio for Echo Bay, expressing the view that the ratio would have to be improved for the Echo Bay shareholders if the proposed combination were to be supported by the Echo Bay independent committee. Mr. Leclerc proposed that the ratio be increased to 0.52 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share. Mr. Buchan and Mr. Harvey discussed this matter with their respective financial advisors and senior management and on June 4, 2002, Mr. Leclerc received confirmation that the ratio would be increased to 0.52 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share.

On June 5, 2002, the independent committee of Echo Bay met to review the combination. Also present at the meeting were, Mr. Leclerc, Lois-Ann Brodrick, Vice President and Secretary of Echo Bay, Jerry McCrank, Vice President, Operations of Echo Bay, and Tom Yip, Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Echo Bay, and representatives from National Bank Financial to report on the status of the discussions with Kinross, TVX and Newmont. At this meeting, National Bank Financial delivered a presentation to the independent committee and an oral fairness opinion (which opinion was later confirmed by delivery of a written opinion) that the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Echo Bay common shares (other than Kinross). The Echo Bay independent committee discussed the Echo Bay exchange ratio and the other terms of the combination. Mr. Leclerc advised the Echo Bay independent committee that, in addition to the exchange ratios, there were many issues in respect of the combination agreement which the parties were still discussing over which the parties appeared to be at an impasse, including covenants regarding the conduct of business between signing and closing, conditions to closing, liquidated damages claims and termination rights. The Echo Bay independent committee indicated that they were not yet prepared to support the combination and instructed Mr. Leclerc to attempt further negotiations for a further increase in the Echo Bay exchange ratio and satisfy Echo Bay's other concerns in respect of the combination agreement. Mr. Leclerc expressed the view that the maximum Echo Bay exchange ratio had been achieved but he agreed to further pursue the matter.

During the period of June 5 to 7, 2002, Echo Bay's legal and financial advisors conveyed the concerns of the independent committee to Kinross' and TVX's respective legal and financial advisors while holding numerous discussions regarding the proposed terms of the combination. Mr. Leclerc received progress updates on these discussions in respect of the combination. Mr. Leclerc communicated to Mr. Buchan and to Mr. Harvey that any Kinross offer must address certain contractual areas of importance to Echo Bay before Echo Bay's independent committee would be prepared to support the combination. These contractual areas of importance included restraints on Echo Bay's freedom to operate once the combination agreement was signed and the amount of the break-up fee and its manner and timing of payment. During this period, the outstanding issues had not been satisfactorily resolved but all parties continued to work towards a resolution. Mr. Leclerc continued to communicate separately, by telephone, with Mr. Buchan and Mr. Harvey, to discuss outstanding issues. National Bank Financial was informed that Kinross and TVX were not prepared to increase the exchange ratio for one Echo Bay common share to a level greater than 0.52 of a Kinross common share.

Throughout the weekend of June 8 and 9, 2002, representatives of senior

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management of Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX and their respective legal and financial advisors participated in various conference calls and meetings in an effort to resolve significant business issues and the definitive documentation for the combination. During this period, Echo Bay also participated in various calls with Newmont and Kinross to finalize the lock-up agreements with Newmont, Newmont Canada and Kinross.

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On June 8, 2002, Mr. Leclerc confirmed in writing to the Echo Bay independent committee that Kinross and TVX were not prepared to increase the Echo Bay exchange ratio from 0.52 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share. On the morning of June 9, 2002, the Echo Bay independent committee convened, as scheduled, and further discussed the proposed combination. They reviewed and discussed materials presented by National Bank Financial. Mr. Leclerc, with participation from Echo Bay's other three executive officers (Ms. Brodrick, Mr. McCrank and Mr. Yip) reported to the Echo Bay independent committee and answered questions related to the combination agreement. Although the Echo Bay independent committee was encouraged by the satisfactory resolution of various issues related to the combination agreement, the Echo Bay independent committee adjourned until the afternoon to consider the information presented. The Echo Bay independent committee also asked that National Bank Financial address several matters relating to its due diligence and the fairness of the exchange ratio from a financial point of view to the Echo Bay shareholders (other than Kinross).

On the afternoon of June 9, 2002, the Echo Bay independent committee engaged in a full discussion of the terms of the proposed combination and the financial analyses and opinion of National Bank Financial with Mr. Leclerc, Ms. Brodrick, Mr. Yip and National Bank Financial. Although National Bank Financial did not make a formal presentation, it was again present at the meeting of the independent committee to review various financial analyses and to affirm its oral fairness opinion (which opinion was later confirmed by delivery of a written opinion) that the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Echo Bay common shares (other than Kinross). The Echo Bay independent committee then unanimously delivered its recommendation to the board of directors of Echo Bay that the board of directors approves the combination and related matters, subject to satisfactory completion of the definitive agreements. On the evening of June 9, 2002, the Echo Bay board of directors concluded that the combination was fair to and in the best interests of Echo Bay and its shareholders. Accordingly, the Echo Bay board of directors approved the combination and authorized management to proceed with the execution of the combination agreement and related documents. Of the two Newmont representatives on Echo Bay's board of directors, only David Harquail, President and Managing Director of Newmont Capital Limited, attended the meeting and he did not participate in the vote.

Also on June 9, two subsidiaries of Echo Bay entered into a new asset purchase agreement with a subsidiary of Newmont, providing for the sale of the McCoy/Cove complex. Under the February 13, 2002 letter agreement, Newmont had no obligation to complete the acquisition. Newmont indicated it was willing to proceed with the acquisition of the McCoy/Cove complex only if the business combination was completed and the cash payment was eliminated. Accordingly, a new agreement was reached expressly containing these two conditions and replacing the February 13, 2002 letter agreement. The closing of the transaction pursuant to the new agreement is subject to, among other conditions, the

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completion of the combination of Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX. In consideration for the purchase of the McCoy/Cove assets, the purchaser agreed to assume all liabilities and obligations relating to the reclamation and remediation required for the McCoy/Cove complex.

On June 10, 2002, Echo Bay, Kinross, TVX and their respective financial and legal advisors finalized the combination agreement and the applicable lock-up agreements on a basis that satisfactorily resolved the outstanding issues. The parties issued a joint press release announcing the combination on June 10, 2002.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Echo Bay independent committee and board of directors has determined that the combination of Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX is fair to, and in the best interests of, Echo Bay and its shareholders and recommends that the Echo Bay shareholders vote or grant a proxy to vote FOR the special resolution to be considered at the special meeting. In arriving at its recommendation to support the combination, no negative votes were cast. All board members participated in the vote except for the two board members who are also employees of Newmont. Mr. Harquail was present at the meeting but abstained from voting. Mr. Binns did not attend the meeting.

REASONS FOR THE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION

In reaching its decision and making its recommendation regarding the plan of arrangement and business combination, the Echo Bay board of directors considered a number of factors, including the following:

- the analysis and opinion of National Bank Financial that, as of June 10, 2002, the exchange ratio is fair, from a financial point of view, to Echo Bay shareholders (other than Kinross);

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- based on the 30-day average trading prices (up to and including June 7, 2002, the last trading day prior to the announcement of the combination) on the Toronto Stock Exchange of Kinross and Echo Bay, the exchange ratio of 0.52 of a Kinross common share per share of Echo Bay implies a price of Cdn.\$1.81 for each Echo Bay common share, representing a 24% premium to market as at June 7, 2002;
- the combined company will be a senior gold producer with a strong group of exploration and development projects to allow for internal growth and will also have the financial resources to be competitive in seeking properties and projects in the future;
- there may be operational synergies and cost savings;
- the unanimous recommendation of the independent committee of the board of directors; and
- the terms of the combination agreement are customary and reasonable.

The Echo Bay board of directors believes that each of the above factors generally supported its determination and recommendation. The Echo Bay board

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also considered potentially negative factors, which included:

- the risk to Echo Bay shareholders that, at the completion of the business combination, the value of Kinross common shares received in the arrangement will be less than the value of the Kinross common shares at the time of the announcement of the combination agreement;
- the risk that the potential benefits sought in the combination might not be fully realized; and
- that there can be no assurance that any of the long-term prospects for increasing shareholder value or any of the other potential benefits discussed in this section will be realized.

The Echo Bay board of directors determined that the negative factors were outweighed by the potential benefits of the combination.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the Echo Bay board of directors is not meant to be exhaustive, but is believed to include the material information and factors considered by all board members voting on the combination. In view of the complexity of those factors, both positive and negative, the Echo Bay board did not find it practical to quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative or specific weights to the factors considered in reaching its decision. In addition, individual members of the Echo Bay board may have given different weight to different factors.

FAIRNESS OPINION

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated May 23, 2002, the Echo Bay board of directors retained the services of National Bank Financial in connection with the arrangement, which services included advice and assistance to the independent committee of the Echo Bay board of directors as well as to the Echo Bay board itself and the preparation and delivery to the independent committee and the Echo Bay board of an opinion as to the fairness of the Echo Bay exchange ratio, from a financial point of view, to the Echo Bay shareholders (other than Kinross). Echo Bay has agreed to pay National Bank Financial fees totalling Cdn.\$2.5 million for its services as financial adviser to Echo Bay, including the delivery of the National Bank Financial fairness opinion, Cdn.\$1.5 million of which is contingent on completion of the arrangement. In addition, Echo Bay has agreed to reimburse National Bank Financial for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including fees and expenses of its legal counsel, and to indemnify National Bank Financial in respect of certain liabilities that might arise out of its engagement. National Bank Financial also provided investment banking services to Echo Bay as part of the underwriting group for Echo Bay's May 2002 share issuance for which the firm was paid \$524,000.

National Bank Financial is a leading Canadian investment dealer, whose business includes corporate finance, mergers and acquisitions, equity and fixed income sales and trading, and investment research. As part of its investment banking business, National Bank Financial is regularly engaged in evaluating businesses in connection with mergers and acquisitions, underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted shares and other securities. The Echo Bay board selected National Bank Financial to render a fairness opinion to the Echo Bay board and the independent committee on the basis of the firm's expertise and reputation.

National Bank Financial acts as a trader and dealer, both as principal and agent, in major financial markets and, as such, may have had and may in the

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future have positions in the securities of Echo Bay, Kinross, and TVX, from time to time, and may have executed or may execute transactions for such companies and clients from whom it received or

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may receive compensation. National Bank Financial, as a dealer, conducts research on securities and may, in the ordinary course of its business, provide research reports and investment advice to its clients on investment matters.

National Bank Financial made a formal presentation and provided an oral opinion to the independent committee of the board of directors of Echo Bay during a meeting held by the independent committee on June 5, which oral opinion was affirmed orally on June 9, 2002 and in writing on June 10, 2002 to the effect that, as of June 10, 2002, the Echo Bay exchange ratio is fair, from a financial point of view, to the Echo Bay shareholders (other than Kinross). The written National Bank Financial fairness opinion will be made available for inspection and copying at the registered office of Echo Bay (Suite 1210, 10180 -- 101 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 3S4) during its regular business hours by any interested holder of Echo Bay common shares or the holder's designated representative. Alternatively, upon request to Echo Bay, a copy of the opinion will be mailed by Echo Bay to any such holder or representative.

In arriving at its opinion, National Bank Financial reviewed and relied upon certain publicly available information concerning Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX, as well as non-public information made available by Echo Bay about itself and, under confidentiality agreements, about Kinross and TVX. National Bank Financial also reviewed drafts of various agreements intended to give effect to the plan of arrangement and business combination and discussed with representatives of the parties their past and current operations and financial conditions as well as the prospects for each corporation and the combined company. National Bank Financial considered financial and operating matters on a pro forma basis and took into account such other industry reports and data, other information and analyses as it considered appropriate in the circumstances.

National Bank Financial relied upon, and assumed the completeness, accuracy and fair presentation of all financial and other information, data, advice, opinions and representations obtained by National Bank Financial from public sources or information provided to National Bank Financial by Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX and their respective affiliates and advisers or otherwise pursuant to this engagement. National Bank Financial did not attempt to verify independently the accuracy or completeness of any such information, data, advice, opinions and representations. For purposes of rendering the National Bank Financial fairness opinion, National Bank Financial has assumed that, in all respects material to its analysis, the representations and warranties of Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX contained in the combination agreement were true, accurate and complete, in all material respects, Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX will each perform all of the respective covenants and agreements to be performed by it under the combination agreement and all conditions to the obligations of each of Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX as specified in the combination agreement will be satisfied without any waiver thereof. National Bank Financial has also assumed that all material governmental, regulatory, court or other approvals and consents required in connection with the consummation of the arrangement will be obtained and that in connection with obtaining any necessary governmental, regulatory, court or other approvals and consents, no limitations, restrictions or conditions will be imposed that would have a material adverse effect on Echo Bay, Kinross, TVX or the combined company.

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National Bank Financial did not make or obtain any independent evaluations or appraisals of the assets or liabilities, contingent or otherwise, of Echo Bay, Kinross, TVX or affiliated entities. National Bank Financial expressed no opinion as to Echo Bay's, Kinross' and TVX's underlying valuation, future performance or long-term viability, or the price at which Kinross common shares would trade upon or after announcement or consummation of the arrangement. In connection with its engagement, National Bank Financial did not solicit third party indications of interest in the possible acquisition of all or part of Echo Bay. National Bank Financial's opinion was necessarily based on the information available to National Bank Financial and general economic, financial and stock market conditions and circumstances as they existed and could be evaluated by National Bank Financial as of the date of its opinion. Although subsequent developments may affect its opinion, National Bank Financial does not have any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion.

This summary is a materially complete description of National Bank Financial's opinion and advice and comment to the Echo Bay independent committee and the Echo Bay board of the financial analyses performed and factors considered by National Bank Financial in connection with its opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex analytical process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances and, therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to summary description. National Bank Financial believes that its analyses and this summary must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and factors without considering all analyses and factors or the narrative description of the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying National Bank Financial's analyses and opinion.

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The following is a summary of the material procedures and analyses performed by National Bank Financial in assessing the financial fairness of the Echo Bay exchange ratio as of June 10, 2002:

NET ASSET VALUE ANALYSIS

The net asset value approach involves the discounting of an expected stream of future cash flows contained in a life of mine plan using a range of appropriate discount rates. National Bank Financial utilized an un-levered discounted cash flow analysis whereby pre-interest and after-tax earnings, after deducting capital expenditures, were used to calculate free cash flows. To determine a range of present value for the expected stream of cash flow, the free cash flows were discounted using discount rates of 0%, 3% and 6%, assuming an appropriate industry capital structure for each of Echo Bay and the combined company. This range of value was then adjusted for any assets or liabilities not taken into account in the determination of the free cash flows, such as investments, redundant assets or contingent liabilities, to calculate a range of values for Echo Bay and the combined company. Finally, to determine the fair market value of the common equity employed in Echo Bay and the combined company, the fair market value of their respective debt, if any, was deducted from the values calculated.

The net asset value methodology requires that certain assumptions be made regarding, among other things, life of mine plans, future cash flows, discount rates, grade, gold prices and growth rates. In performing sensitivities, National Bank Financial used a range of gold price assumptions of \$275 to \$350

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per ounce. The possibility that some of these assumptions will prove to be inaccurate is one factor involved in the determination of the discount rates to be used and results in a range of value. National Bank Financial's estimate of free cash flows was based on Echo Bay's, Kinross' and TVX's life of mine projections, after first considering the reasonableness of the underlying assumptions and making certain adjustments to these life of mine plans. In making adjustments to the respective life of mine projections, National Bank Financial performed a range of sensitivity analyses on projected tonnes, grade, capital expenditures, and timing of probable reserves and resources coming into proven reserves, reclamation costs, and on a range of certain general and administrative and operating synergies.

Using the net asset value per share ranges for both Echo Bay and the combined company, National Bank Financial applied a price/net asset value multiple based upon multiples of other mid-tier North American gold mining companies (a list of which may be found in the section entitled "Comparable Trading Statistics" on page 17) of comparable size and quality. The analysis assumed a \$300 per ounce gold price and a 3% discount rate. The selected per share equity value range for Echo Bay of \$0.84 to \$1.11 was compared to the implied equity value range of the combined company, after having applied the Echo Bay exchange ratio, of \$0.88 to \$1.16.

National Bank Financial also applied the Echo Bay exchange ratio to the June 7, 2002 closing price (the last trading day prior to the announcement of the combination) and the average trading price for the 20 trading days ending on June 7, 2002 of the Kinross common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and compared the resulting prices to Echo Bay's net asset value per share calculated at gold prices of \$275 to \$350 per ounce, resulting in implied price/net asset value multiples. The price/net asset value multiples for Echo Bay range from 3.2x to 9.9x and 3.1x to 9.6x based on the June 7 closing price and 20-day average trading price, respectively. These ranges were compared to the price/net asset value multiples of the same mid-tier North American gold mining companies referenced above and the same gold and discount assumptions which resulted in a range of price/net asset value multiples of 2.0x - 10.0x. The results of the foregoing analysis are set out below:

	COMPARABLE COMPANY MULTIPLE RANGES**		ECHO BAY AT MARKET***	ECHO BAY MULTIPLE AT 0.52X WITH KINROSS AT MARKET****	ECHO 20-D
	LOW	HIGH			
NET ASSET VALUE (NAV) ANALYSIS*					
Price/NAV (\$350/oz. Gold)	2.0x	2.3x	2.9x	3.2x	
Price/NAV (\$325/oz. Gold)	2.8x	3.2x	3.6x	4.1x	
Price/NAV (\$300/oz. Gold)	3.5x	4.8x	5.2x	5.8x	
Price/NAV (\$275/oz. Gold)	6.0x	10.0x	9.2x	9.9x	

Notes:

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- * 3% Discount Rate
- ** Based on the closing price of each company's common stock on June 7, 2002
- *** Based on the closing price of Echo Bay's common stock on June 7, 2002
- **** Based on an implied share price of Echo Bay calculated by multiplying the closing price of Kinross' common stock on June 7, 2002 by the exchange ratio of 0.52
- ***** Based on an implied share price of Echo Bay calculated by multiplying the average closing price of Kinross' common stock for the 20 trading days prior to June 7, 2002 by the exchange ratio of 0.52

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ACCRETION/DILUTION ANALYSIS

National Bank Financial reviewed the results of the Echo Bay financial model and life of mine plan on a stand-alone basis on an earnings, cash flow and net asset value on a per share basis to those resulting from the financial model of the combined company and life of mine plan at gold prices ranging from \$275 to \$350 per ounce after taking into account the arrangement and transactions contemplated thereby. National Bank Financial reviewed the results of the Echo Bay financial model and life of mine plan and the financial model of the combined company and life of mine plan after first considering the reasonableness of the underlying assumptions and making certain adjustments to these financial models and life of mine plans. In making adjustments to the respective financial models and life of mine plans, National Bank Financial performed a range of sensitivity analyses on projected tonnes, grade, capital expenditures, synergies, and timing of probable reserves and resources coming into proven reserves.

The results of the analysis set out below indicated that the transaction was accretive to Echo Bay shareholders' cash earnings, cash flow and net asset value per share. Accretion may be defined as that amount (which can be expressed in dollars and as a percent) that the combined entities' per share metrics, applying the Echo Bay exchange ratio, are above (accretive) or below (dilutive) the corresponding metric for Echo Bay on stand-alone basis.

ACCRETION/DILUTION ANALYSIS

(To Echo Bay Shareholders)

GOLD PRICES

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ACCRETION (DILUTION) % TO:	\$275	\$300	\$ 325	\$ 350
Cash Earnings*	14.3%	0.0%	8.3%	7.1%
Cash Flow**	150.0%	40.0%	42.9%	33.3%
NAV/Share***	48.2%	46.9%	48.0%	48.7%

Notes:

* After tax earnings before depreciation, amortization, transaction costs, one time costs and increase in equity component of convertible debentures

** Cash flow from operations

*** 3% Discount Rate

COMPARABLE TRANSACTIONS

National Bank Financial reviewed publicly available information on selected acquisition transactions of gold companies and operating properties. National Bank Financial reviewed the following 15 selected transactions in the gold mining industry announced since 1997:

COMPANY ACQUISITIONS (ANNOUNCED 2000-2002)

ACQUIRER -----	TARGET -----
- Placer Dome Inc.	- AurionGold Ltd.
- Glamis Gold Ltd.	- Francisco Gold Corp.
- Meridian Gold Inc.	- Brancote Holdings plc
- Newmont Mining Corporation	- Normandy Mining Limited
- Delta Gold Ltd.	- Gold Fields Ltd.
- Sons of Gwalia Limited	- Pacmin Mining Corporation
- Barrick Gold Corporation	- Homestake Mining Company
- Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited	- New Hampton Goldfields Limited
- Newmont Mining Corporation	- Battle Mountain Gold Company

OPERATING PROPERTIES (ANNOUNCED 1997-2001)

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ACQUIRER

- Gold Fields Ltd.
- Gold Fields Ltd.
- AngloGold Limited
- Gold Fields Ltd.
- AngloGold Limited
- Newmont Mining Corporation

TARGET

- WMC Ltd. (Agnew & St. Ives gold operations)
- St. Helena Gold Mines Ltd.
- Acacia Resources Ltd.
- Anglogold Limited (Driefontein Consolidated)
- Minorco SA (Gold Assets)
- Santa FE Pacific Gold Corp. (Various Assets)

National Bank Financial considered these transactions based on the enterprise value, calculated as equity value plus debt, preferred shares and minority interest less cash and cash equivalents, and the equity value for each of the comparable transactions compared to such acquired companies' reserves and production, where available. National Bank Financial also reviewed premiums paid to shareholders of acquired companies in these transactions as at the date of announcement of the transaction and based on the average trading prices over the preceding 10- to 20-day period. National Bank Financial then applied a range of selected enterprise value multiples from these transactions to the corresponding data of Echo Bay and the combined company. The results of the analysis are set forth below:

COMPARABLE TRANSACTIONS	COMPARABLE TRANSACTION RANGES		ECHO BAY AT MARKET*	ECHO BAY KINROSS
	LOW	HIGH		
Enterprise Value/Reserves (\$/oz.).....	\$ 120	\$ 150	\$ 164	\$
Enterprise Value/Production Estimate (\$/oz.).....	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$1,162	\$

Notes:

* Based on the closing price of Echo Bay's common stock on June 7, 2002

** Based on an implied share price of Echo Bay calculated by multiplying the closing price of Kinross' common stock on June 7, 2002 by the exchange ratio of 0.52

National Bank Financial used the foregoing results to arrive at a selected per share equity value range for Echo Bay of \$0.96 to \$1.17 as compared to the

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implied equity value range of the combined company, after having applied the Echo Bay exchange ratio, of \$1.03 to \$1.27 per share.

COMPARABLE TRADING STATISTICS

National Bank Financial compared public market trading statistics of Echo Bay and Kinross to corresponding data of the following 12 selected publicly traded gold companies based in North America and elsewhere,

MID-TIER NORTH AMERICAN	SENIOR NORTH AMERICAN	AFRICAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. - Echo Bay Mines Ltd. - Glamis Gold Ltd. - Kinross Gold Corporation - Meridian Gold Inc. - TVX Gold Inc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barrick Gold Corp. - Newmont Mining Corporation - Placer Dome Inc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AngloGold Limited - Gold Fields Ltd. <p style="margin-top: 10px;">AUSTRALIAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newcrest Mining Ltd.

National Bank Financial examined multiples based on the enterprise value, and the equity value for each of the comparable companies based on reserves, resources, production, cash costs, total costs, earnings, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), cash flow and net asset value at gold prices ranging from \$275 to \$350 per ounce, where available. National Bank Financial also reviewed industry research reports and analysis on Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX with respect to future gold prices and financial prospects. All multiples were based on closing stock prices as at June 7, 2002. Estimated financial data for the selected companies was based on publicly available research analysts' estimates and public disclosure by the selected companies. National Bank Financial then

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applied a range of selected multiples to corresponding data of Echo Bay and the combined company. The results of the analysis are set forth below:

COMPARABLE TRADING STATISTICS	COMPARABLE TRANSACTION RANGES		ECHO BAY AT MARKET*	ECHO BAY AT KINROSS AT
	LOW	HIGH		
Enterprise Value/Reserves (\$/oz.).....	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 164	\$ 1
Enterprise Value/Resources (\$/oz.).....	\$ 150	\$ 180	\$ 160	\$ 1
Enterprise Value/2002 Production Estimate (\$/oz.).....	\$1,050	\$1,250	\$1,162	\$1,3

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Enterprise Value/EBITDA (LTM).....	13.5x	16.0x	15.5x	17
Equity Value/2002 Cash Flow Estimate*.....	11.0x	13.5x	12.2x	13

Notes:

* I.B.E.S. Estimates

National Bank Financial used the foregoing results to arrive at a selected per share equity value range for Echo Bay of \$1.11 to \$1.31 as compared to the implied equity value range of the combined company, after having applied the Echo Bay exchange ratio, of \$1.18 to \$1.46 per share.

PREMIUMS PAID ANALYSIS

National Bank Financial compared the closing prices for Echo Bay common shares and Kinross common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange on June 7, 2002 resulting in a premium of 12% and also calculated the premiums based on the average closing Kinross share price and the average Echo Bay daily closing prices for the 20 trading day (27%) and 30 trading day (39%) periods ending June 7, 2002. Using the average share price of both Kinross and Echo Bay resulted in a premium of 23% over the 20 trading day average and 24% over the 30 day average.

CONTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

National Bank Financial reviewed the contribution attributed to each of Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX to the combined company on the basis of their relative estimated net asset value, enterprise value, reserves, estimated 2002 production, equity value, estimated 2002 and 2003 net income and estimated 2002 and 2003 cash flow. The negotiated pro forma ownership positions of the Echo Bay, Kinross and TVX shareholders were then compared to these computations based on a range of gold prices of \$275 to \$350 per ounce.

The Echo Bay contribution, established by the exchange ratio as 28.3% of the combined company, compared with a range of 17.8% to 33.6% measured by reference to all criteria but for 2002 cash flow and 2003 forecast net income. In the latter cases, the Echo Bay contribution was significantly lower. The full results of these analyses are set forth below:

CONTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

(Echo Bay % Contribution)

Echo Bay Contribution at 0.52 Exchange Ratio	28.3%
--	-------

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	LOW -----	HIGH -----
NAV.....	22.9%	23.4%
2002 Net Income.....	33.5%	33.6%
2003 Net Income.....	7.9%	21.3%
2002 Cash Flow.....	6.6%	12.1%
2003 Cash Flow.....	17.8%	26.5%
Enterprise Value (June 7, 2002).....	26.4%	26.4%
Equity Value (June 7, 2002).....	29.8%	29.8%
Reserves (Tonnes).....	29.7%	29.7%
2002 Production Estimates.....	31.4%	31.4%

The actual results achieved by the combined companies may vary from projected results and the variations may be material. The above analysis was reviewed by National Bank Financial not as an indicator of value, but rather as a point of reference to provide an additional perspective in its evaluation of the Echo Bay exchange ratio.

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THE OPINION

In the opinion of National Bank Financial, based on the scope of its review and subject to the qualifications and assumptions set forth in the fairness opinion as of the date thereof, the Echo Bay exchange ratio is fair, from a financial point of view, to the Echo Bay shareholders other than Kinross.

The directors accept the fairness opinion and they have concluded that the exchange ratio of Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares is fair, from a financial point of view, to Echo Bay shareholders and is in the best interest of Echo Bay.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

The resolution is a special resolution. Accordingly, the affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of not less than 66 2/3% of the votes cast thereon at the special meeting is required in order to pass the special resolution. Unless otherwise indicated, the persons named in the accompanying form of proxy intend to vote FOR the special resolution. The plan of arrangement is further subject to obtaining a final order of the Superior Court of Ontario.

Set forth below is the text of the special resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED AS A SPECIAL RESOLUTION THAT:

1. The plan of arrangement, whereby the businesses of Echo Bay Mines Ltd., Kinross Gold Corporation and TVX Gold Inc. are to be combined pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act, as more fully described in and attached to the circular, be and is hereby approved.

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2. The combination agreement among Echo Bay Mines Ltd., Kinross Gold Corporation and TVX Gold Inc., as more fully described in and attached to the circular, is hereby confirmed, ratified and approved.
3. Amendments to the plan of arrangement and combination agreement may be made pursuant to sections 6.3 and 6.1, respectively, thereof.
4. The board of directors of Echo Bay may decide to amend or not to proceed with the plan of arrangement or to revoke this special resolution prior to the time the Superior Court of Ontario makes its final order approving the plan of arrangement, notwithstanding that this special resolution has been duly passed by the shareholders of Echo Bay.
5. Any officer or director of Echo Bay is authorized and directed to execute and deliver such certificates, instruments, agreements, notices or other documents in the name of and on behalf of Echo Bay and under its corporate seal or otherwise and to do such other acts and things as, in the opinion of such person, may be necessary or desirable in connection with the plan of arrangement and with the performance by Echo Bay of its obligations pursuant thereto, and to give effect to the foregoing and facilitate the implementation of this special resolution."

SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

If the arrangement is not consummated, proposals of shareholders intended to be presented at the next annual meeting must be received by Echo Bay for inclusion in its management information circular for that meeting on or before February 27, 2003, after which date a proposal will be considered untimely. You should direct any proposal to Echo Bay's Vice President and Secretary at the registered office of Echo Bay, Suite 1210, 10180 -- 101 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 3S4.

APPROVAL OF DIRECTORS

The contents and sending of this circular have been approved by the board of directors of Echo Bay.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada this -- day of -- , 2002.

Lois-Ann L. Brodrick
Vice President and Secretary

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ALBERTA CERTIFICATE

The foregoing Management Information Circular, and the accompanying Management Information Circular Supplement to the extent that the information was provided by Echo Bay, contains no untrue statement of a material fact and does not omit to state a material fact that is required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in the light of the circumstances in which it was made.

Dated this -- day of -- , 2002.

Robert L. Leclerc
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Tom S. Q. Yip
Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial
Officer

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THESE MATERIALS REQUIRE YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. THEY REQUIRE SHAREHOLDERS TO
MAKE IMPORTANT DECISIONS. IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT AS TO HOW TO MAKE YOUR DECISION,
YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT YOUR PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS.

COMBINATION INVOLVING

KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION

TVX GOLD INC.

-AND -

ECHO BAY MINES LTD.

MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION CIRCULAR
SUPPLEMENT

ACCOMPANYING THE NOTICE OF
SPECIAL MEETING AND
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR FOR
THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EACH OF
KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION, TVX GOLD INC.
AND ECHO BAY MINES LTD.

-- , 2002

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INFORMATION FOR UNITED STATES SHAREHOLDERS

Neither the transactions described in this circular nor the securities to be distributed in connection with the arrangement have been approved or disapproved by any Canadian securities regulatory authority, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission nor has any Canadian securities regulatory authority, the SEC or any state securities commission passed upon the fairness or merits of such transactions or upon the accuracy or adequacy of the information contained in this circular and any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay are each Canadian corporations and certain of their respective directors and officers, as well as certain of the experts named herein, are neither citizens nor residents of the United States. A substantial part of Kinross', TVX's and Echo Bay's respective assets and the assets of several of such persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for shareholders to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or to enforce against such persons or Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay, judgements of courts of the United States in Canada, including judgements predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

CURRENCY PRESENTATION AND EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

THIS CIRCULAR CONTAINS FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXPRESSED IN BOTH U.S. DOLLARS AND CANADIAN DOLLARS. IN THIS CIRCULAR, CANADIAN DOLLARS ARE REFERRED TO AS "CDN.\$" OR "CANADIAN DOLLARS" AND U.S. DOLLARS ARE REFERRED TO AS "\$", "U.S. DOLLARS" OR "DOLLARS". EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE STATED, ALL DOLLAR AMOUNTS REFERRED TO IN THIS CIRCULAR ARE EXPRESSED IN U.S. DOLLARS.

The high, low, average and end of period exchange rates for the U.S. dollar expressed in Canadian dollars for each of the periods indicated, based on the noon spot rate quoted by the Bank of Canada, were as follows:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
		2001	2000	1999	1998
High.....	Cdn.\$1.6132	Cdn.\$1.4936	Cdn.\$1.4341	Cdn.\$1.4433	Cdn.\$1.4075
Low.....	1.5767	1.6012	1.5593	1.5514	1.5765
Average (1).....	1.5947	1.5482	1.4852	1.4864	1.4823
End of Period.....	1.5935	1.5956	1.5002	1.4433	1.5512

Note:

(1) Calculated as an average of the daily noon spot rates for each period.

As at -- , 2002, the noon spot rate quoted by the Bank of Canada was

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\$1.00 = Cdn.\$ -- or Cdn.\$1.00 = \$ -- .

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS CIRCULAR INCLUDES CERTAIN "FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS" WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF THE U.S. PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995. STATEMENTS IN THIS CIRCULAR THAT ARE NOT STATEMENTS OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND ADDRESS ACTIVITIES, EVENTS OR DEVELOPMENTS THAT KINROSS, TVX OR ECHO BAY EXPECT OR ANTICIPATE WILL OR MAY OCCUR IN THE FUTURE, INCLUDING SUCH THINGS AS THE ANTICIPATED EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE COMBINATION, BUSINESS STRATEGY, COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS, GOALS, EXPANSION AND GROWTH OF KINROSS, TVX AND ECHO BAY BUSINESSES, OPERATIONS, PLANS, RESERVES AND OTHER SIMILAR MATTERS ARE HEREBY IDENTIFIED AS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. WHEN USED IN THIS CIRCULAR, STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT KINROSS, TVX, ECHO BAY OR THEIR RESPECTIVE MANagements "BELIEVE", "EXPECT", "PLAN", "MAY", "WILL", "PROJECT", "ANTICIPATE" OR "INTEND" OR SIMILAR STATEMENTS, INCLUDING "POTENTIAL", "OPPORTUNITY" OR OTHER VARIATIONS THEREOF, THAT ARE NOT STATEMENTS OF HISTORICAL FACT SHOULD BE CONSTRUED AS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. THE RISK FACTORS AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS DISCUSSED IN THIS DOCUMENT AND THE DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE PROVIDE EXAMPLES OF RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND EVENTS THAT MAY CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THE EXPECTATIONS DESCRIBED BY KINROSS, TVX AND ECHO BAY IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.

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YOU ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO PLACE UNDUE RELIANCE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, WHICH SPEAK ONLY AS OF THE DATE OF THIS CIRCULAR OR, IN THE CASE OF DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE, THE DATE OF THOSE DOCUMENTS. NONE OF KINROSS, TVX OR ECHO BAY UNDERTAKES ANY OBLIGATION TO RELEASE PUBLICLY ANY REVISIONS TO THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS TO REFLECT EVENTS OR CIRCUMSTANCES THAT OCCUR AFTER THE DATE OF THIS CIRCULAR OR TO REFLECT THE OCCURRENCE OF UNANTICIPATED EVENTS EXCEPT AS MAY BE REQUIRED UNDER APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS. BEFORE YOU VOTE OR GRANT YOUR PROXY AND INSTRUCT HOW YOUR VOTE SHOULD BE CAST ON ANY MATTER, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THE OCCURRENCE OF THE EVENTS DESCRIBED IN THE "RISK FACTORS" SECTION IN THIS CIRCULAR BEGINNING ON PAGE S-18 AS WELL AS THE SECTIONS ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS" IN SCHEDULES A, B AND C TO THIS CIRCULAR, COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE COMBINED COMPANY.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this circular. You should carefully read the entire circular and the other documents to which this circular refers you. Please see "Documents Incorporated by Reference" on page S-80. We have included page references in parentheses to direct you to a more complete description of the items presented in this summary.

DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS (PAGE S-30)

Holders of TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares are entitled to dissent from the arrangement in the manner provided in section 190 of the CBCA as modified by the interim order of the Superior Court of Ontario made in

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respect of the arrangement and by the plan of arrangement. FAILURE TO COMPLY STRICTLY WITH THE DISSENT PROCEDURES MAY RESULT IN THE LOSS OR UNAVAILABILITY OF ANY RIGHT TO DISSENT. The complete text of section 190 of the CBCA is attached to this circular as Exhibit D, the complete text of the interim order is attached as Exhibit B and the complete text of the plan of arrangement is attached as Exhibit C.

Holders of Kinross common shares are not entitled to rights of dissent under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) (which we refer to in this circular as the "OBCA") or otherwise with respect to any matters to be considered at the Kinross special meeting.

The combination is conditional on rights of dissent not being exercised by the holders of more than 5% of the common shares of either TVX or Echo Bay.

THE COMBINATION AGREEMENT (PAGE S-33)

The following is a summary of certain of the terms and conditions of the combination agreement.

COVENANTS REGARDING NON-SOLICITATION AND SUPERIOR PROPOSALS (PAGE S-38)

The combination agreement provides that no party will, or permit its subsidiaries or material joint venture interests (to the extent that such party has the power to do so with respect to its material joint venture interests) to, directly or indirectly, solicit, initiate, facilitate or knowingly encourage the initiation of an acquisition proposal. An "acquisition proposal" is defined in the combination agreement to mean:

- any proposal or offer for a merger, amalgamation, reorganization, recapitalization or other business combination involving a party or a material subsidiary or a material joint venture interest of a party;
- any proposal or offer to acquire in any manner, directly or indirectly, assets which individually or in the aggregate exceed 10% of the consolidated assets of a party;
- any proposal or offer to acquire in any manner, directly or indirectly, any shares or securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for securities which exceed 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a party; or
- any sale of treasury shares, or securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for treasury shares, which exceed 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the party or rights or interests therein or thereto.

If the board of directors of a party receives an unsolicited bona fide acquisition proposal, such board may, however, consider, negotiate, approve or recommend the acquisition proposal to its shareholders so long as the acquisition proposal is a superior proposal. A "superior proposal" is defined in the combination agreement as an unsolicited bona fide acquisition proposal:

- in respect of which any required financing has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of such board of directors, acting in good faith, to be reasonably likely to be obtained;
- which is not subject to a due diligence access condition which allows

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access to the books, records and personnel of the party subject to the acquisition proposal or any of its material subsidiaries or material joint venture interests or their representatives beyond 5:00 p.m. (eastern time) on the tenth business day after which access is afforded to the person making the acquisition proposal;

- in respect of which such board of directors receives an opinion of counsel, that is reflected in the minutes of such board of directors, that it is required to consider the acquisition proposal in order to discharge properly its fiduciary duties; and

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- that such board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisors, would, if consummated in accordance with its terms (but not assuming away any risk of non-completion), result in a transaction:
 - more favourable to its shareholders than the combination;
 - having consideration with a value greater than the value of the consideration provided by the combination; and
 - that is reasonably capable of being completed within a reasonable period of time.

RIGHT TO MATCH SUPERIOR PROPOSAL (PAGE S-39)

The combination agreement provides that no party shall accept, approve, recommend or enter into any agreement, arrangement or understanding to implement a superior proposal without providing to each other party:

- written notice that its board of directors has received and is prepared to accept a superior proposal; and
- a copy of the superior proposal agreement as executed by the third party making the superior proposal,

as soon as possible but in any event at least five business days prior to acceptance of the superior proposal by the board of directors of that party.

Each other party must be given an opportunity (but does not have the obligation), before the expiration of the five business day period, to propose to amend the combination agreement to provide for consideration having a value and financial and other terms equivalent to or more favourable to the shareholders of the party that has received a superior proposal than those contained in such superior proposal, with the result that the superior proposal would cease to be a superior proposal.

If the other parties agree to amend the combination agreement in the manner described above, but otherwise on terms substantially the same as the terms of the combination agreement, the board of directors of the party that has received the superior proposal must consider the terms of the amendment, and if it concludes that the superior proposal is no longer a superior proposal, that party must not implement the proposed superior proposal, and must agree to amend the combination agreement.

If the other parties do not agree to amend the combination agreement, the party that has received the superior proposal may accept the superior proposal

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provided that it pays the other parties an aggregate of Cdn.\$28 million in liquidated damages and, if applicable, the expenses of each such other party up to a maximum of Cdn.\$2.5 million. Thereafter, that party may terminate the combination agreement and enter into an agreement to implement the superior proposal.

CONDITIONS TO COMPLETION OF THE COMBINATION (PAGE S-42)

A number of conditions set forth in the combination agreement must be satisfied or waived before the combination will be completed. These include:

- the approval of the issuance of shares pursuant to the arrangement and the election of four additional, agreed-upon individuals to the Kinross board of directors by at least a majority of the votes cast by the holders of Kinross common shares at the Kinross special meeting;
- the approval of the arrangement by at least 66 2/3% of the votes cast by the holders of TVX common shares at the TVX special meeting;
- the approval of the arrangement by at least 66 2/3% of the votes cast by the holders of Echo Bay common shares at the Echo Bay special meeting;
- the completion of the purchase by TVX of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture;
- the granting of a final order sanctioning the arrangement by the Superior Court of Ontario in form and substance acceptable to Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay, acting reasonably, which shall not have been set aside or modified in a manner unacceptable to the parties, on appeal or otherwise;
- the absence of any juridical or administrative proceeding by or before any government entity that, if successful, or any law proposed, enacted, promulgated or applied that, would make illegal or otherwise directly or indirectly restrain, enjoin or prohibit the combination or result in a judgement or assessment of

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damages relating to the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement which causes a material adverse effect on the party that is the subject of the proceedings or the proposed law;

- the receipt (on terms which will not cause a material adverse effect on any of the parties) of all regulatory approvals, which, if not obtained, would cause a material adverse effect on any of the parties or materially impede the combination;
- the approval for listing of the Kinross common shares to be issued in the arrangement on the Toronto Stock Exchange and either the American Stock Exchange or the New York Stock Exchange, Kinross having agreed to use its best efforts to obtain a listing for such shares on the New York Stock Exchange;
- dissent rights not having been exercised by the holders of more than 5% of the outstanding common shares of either TVX or Echo Bay;

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- representations and warranties of the parties contained in the combination agreement being true and correct as of the effective date of the combination, except for any breaches of representations and warranties which would not have a material adverse effect on any other party or materially impede the completion of the combination;
- the performance of all covenants of the parties contained in the combination agreement, except for those which, if not performed, would not have a material adverse effect on any other party or materially impede the completion of the combination; and
- the absence of any change, condition, event or occurrence with respect to any of the parties which has or is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on any other party, on the combination or on the combined company that will result from the combination.

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES (PAGE S-43)

Each of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay may become liable to pay liquidated damages to the other parties if:

- the combination agreement is terminated after its board of directors changes or withdraws its recommendation with respect to the combination in a manner materially adverse to the other parties or which would materially impede the completion of the combination;
- a bona fide acquisition proposal is made to a party or its shareholders and not withdrawn, and its shareholders do not approve that party's participation in the combination or the appropriate resolutions are not submitted for their approval and, thereafter, the combination agreement is terminated and within six months after termination of the combination agreement, the party approves or enters into a change of control proposal or becomes a subsidiary of a third party. A "change of control proposal" in relation to a party is defined in the combination agreement to mean:
 - any proposal or offer for a merger, amalgamation, reorganization, recapitalization or other business combination involving it or any of its material subsidiaries or material joint venture interests;
 - any proposal or offer to acquire in any manner, directly or indirectly, assets which individually or in the aggregate exceed 50% of its consolidated assets;
 - any proposal or offer to acquire in any manner, directly or indirectly, any shares or securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for securities which exceed 50% of its outstanding voting securities; or
 - any sale of treasury shares or securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for treasury shares, which exceed 50% of its outstanding voting securities; or
- the combination agreement is terminated by a party concurrently with that party entering into an agreement, arrangement or understanding to implement a superior proposal.

The total amount of liquidated damages payable is Cdn.\$28 million, although the liquidated damages payable will be reduced to Cdn.\$20 million in the event

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such liquidated damages become payable by any party because its board of directors withdraws or changes its recommendation with respect to the combination agreement and such withdrawal or change occurred solely because the financial advisor to the party has withdrawn or adversely amended its opinion with respect to the combination. Liquidated damages will be allocated between and paid to non-defaulting parties in equal amounts.

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REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES (PAGE S-44)

In the event that the shareholders of any party or parties fail to approve the arrangement or matters relating to the arrangement and the combination is not completed for any reason other than the fact that the board of directors of the non-approving party has withdrawn or changed its recommendation solely because its financial advisor has withdrawn or adversely amended its opinion with respect to the combination, then the non-approving party or parties will be required to reimburse the other parties or party whose shareholders approved the arrangement or matters relating to the arrangement for their actual third-party expenses up to a maximum of Cdn.\$2.5 million payable to each approving party. In the event that the shareholders of Echo Bay do not approve the arrangement solely because Kinross fails to vote its Echo Bay common shares in favour thereof, Echo Bay shall not be required to make any payment under this provision.

TERMINATION OF THE COMBINATION AGREEMENT (PAGE S-44)

Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay may mutually agree, in writing, to terminate the combination agreement at any time prior to the effective date of the combination. Also, any party may terminate the combination agreement without the consent of any other party, before the effective date of the combination, if:

- any other party breaches a representation or warranty or fails to comply with a covenant contained in the combination agreement which breach or failure would have a material adverse effect on any other party or materially impede the completion of the combination, or a change, condition or event occurs which has or is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on any other party, on the combination or on the combined company that will result from the completion of the combination; provided, that the party wishing to terminate the combination agreement is not itself in breach of any representation, warranty or covenant in any material respect and provided further, that the party wishing to terminate the combination agreement has delivered notice to the other parties asserting the basis for the termination and the breach remains substantially uncured at the earlier of 30 days after notice is given and the termination date, which is November 30, 2002 unless extended as provided for in the combination agreement;
- any condition to the obligations of that party to complete the arrangement is not capable of being satisfied; provided that the party wishing to terminate the combination agreement is not itself in breach of any representation, warranty or covenant in any material respect;
- a juridical or administrative proceeding is brought, any regulatory

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approval is not received, or rights of dissent are exercised by holders of more than 5% of the outstanding common shares of either TVX or Echo Bay and, as a result, these conditions to the obligations of the parties to effect the combination are incapable of being satisfied; provided that the party wishing to terminate the combination agreement is not itself in breach of any representation, warranty or covenant in any material respect;

- the shareholders of any party do not approve the participation of such party in the combination;
- a party's board of directors approves, and concurrently with the termination of the combination agreement enters into an agreement, arrangement or understanding to implement a superior proposal and has paid the applicable liquidated damages and expenses; or
- the board of directors of any other party withdraws or changes its recommendations or determinations to its shareholders in a manner materially adverse to the other parties or which would materially impede the completion of the combination; the party whose board of directors has withdrawn or changed its recommendation in a manner materially adverse to the other parties or which would materially impede the completion of the combination may also terminate the combination agreement if such withdrawal or change occurred solely because the financial advisor to that party has withdrawn or adversely amended its opinion with respect to the combination.

The combination agreement will automatically terminate on November 30, 2002 (unless extended as provided in the combination agreement) if the combination is not consummated by such date.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE COMBINATION (PAGE S-33)

The combination will be effective on the first business day following the fulfillment or waiver of the conditions to the completion of the combination set forth in the combination agreement, or as soon as practical thereafter.

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KINROSS AFTER COMPLETION OF THE COMBINATION (PAGE S-64)

Following completion of the combination, Kinross' annual gold production is expected to be approximately two million ounces at total cash costs of less than \$200 per ounce. Although global in reach, Kinross will have approximately 65% of its annual production and approximately 50% of its reserves based in the United States and Canada. Kinross will be the seventh largest primary gold producer in the world and the only senior North American-based primary gold producer with less than 5% of its reserves hedged. Kinross will operate and maintain joint venture interests in 13 gold mines and one base metal mine located on five continents, including seven underground mines, five open pit mines and two operations expected to include both open pit and underground mines.

The management team of Kinross will be led by Mr. Robert Buchan as President and Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Scott Caldwell as Executive Vice

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President and Chief Operating Officer. In addition, Kinross has agreed in the combination agreement that it will, at the Kinross special meeting, ask the Kinross shareholders to elect to the Kinross board of directors four additional agreed-upon directors, being Messrs. Harry S. Campbell, David Harquail, Robert L. Leclerc and George F. Michals. Mr. Harquail and Mr. Leclerc are currently directors of Echo Bay.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS (PAGE S-73)

The Kinross common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. The Toronto Stock Exchange has conditionally approved the listing of the Kinross common shares to be issued in connection with the arrangement. In addition, application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the Kinross common shares, including the Kinross common shares to be issued in connection with the arrangement. Kinross has agreed to use its best efforts to have the Kinross common shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Upon completion of the combination and subject to the Kinross common shares being listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the Kinross common shares will cease to be listed and traded on the American Stock Exchange.

Upon completion of the arrangement, the TVX common shares and the Echo Bay common shares will each be delisted from the Toronto Stock Exchange. In addition, the TVX common shares will be delisted from the New York Stock Exchange and the Echo Bay common shares will be delisted from the American Stock Exchange and the other international exchanges on which they are currently listed. However, Echo Bay's outstanding warrants to purchase Echo Bay common shares will continue to be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange, but will be exercisable for Kinross common shares. Kinross intends to apply to have TVX cease to be a reporting issuer under Canadian securities legislation and the registration of the Echo Bay common shares under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (which we refer to in this circular as the "Exchange Act"), will be terminated.

Following the completion of the arrangement, it is expected that Kinross will continue to be a reporting company subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and, as a qualifying Canadian "foreign private issuer", will continue to be eligible to use the multijurisdictional disclosure system. The multijurisdictional system permits eligible companies in the United States and Canada to use the disclosure documents prepared and reviewed under the laws and procedures of their home country.

Kinross furnishes its disclosure documents to its United States shareholders, including its annual report and interim reports, that meet only the disclosure requirements of Canadian securities regulatory authorities. The form, content and timing of reports and notices that Kinross files with the SEC differs in several respects from the reports and notices that Echo Bay currently files. For example, Kinross is required to file with the SEC an annual report on Form 40-F within 140 days after the end of each fiscal year and furnish reports on Form 6-K upon the occurrence of significant events if the events are required to be disclosed in Canada. In addition, as a "reporting issuer" under Canadian securities legislation, Kinross is subject to the reporting requirements of the various securities regulatory authorities in Canada, and is required to prepare its financial information in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. These accounting principles differ from U.S. generally

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accepted accounting principles. Subsequent to the arrangement, Kinross intends to make periodic filings with the SEC on the same basis.

Additionally, as a "foreign private issuer", Kinross is exempt from some of the requirements of the Exchange Act, including the proxy and information provisions of Section 14 of that Act and the reporting and liability provisions applicable to officers, directors and significant shareholders under Section 16 of that Act.

ACCOUNTING TREATMENT (PAGE S-73)

Kinross will account for the combination using the purchase method of accounting.

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EXCHANGE OF SHARE CERTIFICATES (PAGE S-75)

As soon as practicable after the effective date of the combination, Kinross will deposit with Computershare Trust Company of Canada, as depositary, in trust for the benefit of the holders of TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares, certificates representing the number of Kinross common shares to which the TVX common shareholders and Echo Bay common shareholders are entitled pursuant to the arrangement, and cash in lieu of fractional Kinross common shares. Promptly after the effective date of the combination, a letter of transmittal will be furnished by the depositary to former holders of TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares for use in exchanging their certificates. Each holder of TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares, upon surrender to the depositary of one or more certificates for cancellation with such letter of transmittal, will be entitled to receive certificates representing the number of whole Kinross common shares to be issued in respect of such shares and a cash payment in lieu of any fractional shares.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS, INCLUDING A LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL, WILL BE MAILED BY THE DEPOSITARY TO HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES AND ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES PROMPTLY FOLLOWING THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE COMBINATION AS TO THE METHOD OF EXCHANGING CERTIFICATES FORMERLY REPRESENTING TVX COMMON SHARES OR ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES FOR CERTIFICATES REPRESENTING KINROSS COMMON SHARES. HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES OR ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES SHOULD NOT FORWARD SHARE CERTIFICATES UNTIL THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL FROM THE DEPOSITARY.

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF KINROSS

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Kinross and the notes thereto included in this circular, and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations incorporated by reference in this

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circular. The financial information as at December 31, 2001 and 2000 and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Kinross included in this circular. The financial information as at December 31, 1999, 1998 and 1997 and for the years ended December 31, 1998 and 1997 is derived from audited consolidated financial statements of Kinross that are neither included nor incorporated by reference in this circular. The financial information as at June 30, 2002 and for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 is derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Kinross included in this circular. The financial information as at June 30, 2001 is derived from unaudited consolidated financial statements of Kinross that are neither included in nor incorporated by reference in this circular. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, which differ in certain respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. See Note 20 of the audited consolidated financial statements of Kinross for a description of these differences. Kinross utilizes the dollar as its reporting currency. All financial data presented below are in millions of dollars except per share data and number of shares outstanding.

	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2002	2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
	(CDN. GAAP)		(CDN. GAAP)			
FOR THE PERIOD:						
Revenue.....	\$ 134.1	\$ 142.6	\$282.9	\$ 289.3	\$ 317.0	\$ 286.
(Loss) earnings from operations.....	(4.1)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(15.3)	(25.6)	(8.
Net loss.....	(12.2)	(11.0)	(36.9)	(126.1)	(240.7)	(245.
Net loss attributable to common shareholders.....	(16.4)	(14.8)	(44.6)	(133.3)	(247.2)	(251.
Cash flow provided from operating activities.....	31.0	46.1	74.5	47.8	69.5	102.
Weighted average common shares outstanding (millions).....	352.4	301.1	313.4	298.1	299.2	233.
Capital expenditures.....	9.2	16.1	30.4	41.6	44.0	33.
PER COMMON SHARE:						
Net loss -- basic and diluted.....	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.45)	\$ (0.83)	\$ (1.0
Cash dividends to common shareholders.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dividends declared per common share....	--	--	--	--	--	--
AT PERIOD END:						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 93.6	\$ 11.4	\$ 81.0	\$ 77.8	\$ 113.9	\$ 153.
Current assets.....	152.8	138.1	138.7	156.3	215.1	264.
Total assets.....	540.1	650.6	577.6	700.0	882.4	1,114.
Current liabilities.....	62.6	86.7	76.7	81.6	90.5	80.
Long-term debt(1)(3).....	79.4	109.2	95.3	147.8	179.1	196.
Convertible preferred shares of subsidiary company.....	12.4	95.2	48.0	91.8	88.3	88.
Net shareholders' equity(3).....	344.9	326.6	328.8	338.7	475.6	686.
Working capital.....	90.2	51.4	62.0	74.7	124.6	184.

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	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	(U.S. GAAP)				
FOR THE PERIOD:					
Loss from operations.....	\$ (24.3)	\$ (89.5)	\$ (198.6)	\$ (326.3)	\$ (90.0)
Net loss.....	(32.5)	(113.7)	(228.3)	(325.8)	(81.0)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders.....	(32.5)	(113.7)	(228.3)	(325.8)	(81.0)
Cash flow provided from operating activities.....	69.1	42.9	65.1	97.8	41.0
Net loss per share -- basic and diluted.....	(0.10)	(0.38)	(0.76)	(1.40)	(0.25)
AT PERIOD END:					
Current assets.....	\$139.0	\$ 156.3	\$ 215.1	\$ 264.6	\$240.0
Total assets.....	540.4	652.4	827.3	1,031.2	460.0
Long-term debt (2).....	190.0	244.8	276.5	282.0	140.0
Net shareholders' equity.....	200.8	194.1	318.6	512.9	260.0
Working capital.....	62.3	74.7	124.6	184.2	220.0

Notes:

- (1) Includes long-term debt (current and long-term portions), the debt component of Kinross' 5.5% convertible subordinated unsecured debentures and Kinross' redeemable retractable preferred shares.
- (2) Includes long-term debt (current and long-term portions), Kinross' redeemable retractable preferred shares and Kinross' 5.5% convertible subordinated unsecured debentures.
- (3) 2001 and prior amounts are before change in accounting policy. See Note 2 on page F-16.

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF TVX

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of TVX and the notes thereto included in this circular, and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations incorporated by reference in this circular. The financial information as at December 31, 2001 and 2000 and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of TVX included in this circular. The financial information as at December 31, 1999, 1998 and 1997 and for the years ended December 31, 1998 and 1997 is derived from audited consolidated financial statements of TVX that are neither included nor incorporated by reference in this circular. The financial information as at June 30, 2002 and for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 is derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of TVX included in this circular. The financial information as at June 30, 2001 is derived from unaudited consolidated financial statements of TVX that are neither included in nor incorporated by reference in this

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circular. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, which differ in certain respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. See Note 17 of the audited consolidated financial statements of TVX for a description of these differences. TVX utilizes the dollar as its reporting currency. All financial data presented below are in millions of dollars except per share data and number of shares outstanding.

	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2002	2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
	(CDN. GAAP)		(CDN. GAAP)			
FOR THE PERIOD:						
Revenue.....	\$ 89.2	\$ 79.3	\$ 158.3	\$170.0	\$ 162.9	\$ 162.1
Earnings (loss) from operations.....	12.4	6.1	(11.1)	25.2	27.5	19.7
Net earnings (loss).....	2.3	1.2	(227.9)	12.4	(47.6)	(66.0)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders.....	2.3	(5.1)	(234.6)	0.1	(59.4)	(77.5)
Cash flow provided from operating activities.....	18.4	11.1	45.8	32.6	46.6	84.8
Weighted average common shares outstanding (millions) (1).....	38.9	3.6	18.9	3.6	3.4	3.2
Capital expenditures.....	8.8	13.0	25.6	48.7	55.3	94.6
PER COMMON SHARE:						
Net earnings (loss) basic and diluted....	\$ 0.06	\$ (1.44)	\$ (12.41)	\$ 0.03	\$ (17.33)	\$ (23.94)
Cash dividends to common shareholders....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dividends declared per common share.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
AT PERIOD END:						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$117.0	\$ 56.5	\$ 54.5	\$ 93.6	\$ 147.2	\$ 41.2
Current assets.....	165.0	130.0	112.0	179.2	228.6	141.3
Total assets.....	436.0	731.2	458.3	763.0	740.2	750.2
Current liabilities.....	36.7	46.4	49.0	78.8	89.7	119.7
Long-term debt (2).....	--	87.8	74.2	115.2	85.6	199.0
Gold linked convertible notes (included in net shareholders' equity).....	--	240.3	--	234.0	221.6	209.8
Net shareholders' equity (includes gold linked convertible notes).....	223.3	397.7	174.5	396.5	386.8	410.4
Working capital.....	128.3	83.7	63.0	100.4	138.8	21.6

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	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	(U.S. GAAP)				
FOR THE PERIOD:					
Earnings (loss) from operations.....	\$ (59.4)	\$ 28.6	\$ 33.5	\$ 17.4	\$ (4.0)
Net earnings/(loss).....	(238.3)	15.9	(92.4)	(72.3)	(4.0)

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Net earnings/(loss) attributable to common shareholders.....	(238.3)	15.9	(92.4)	(72.3)	(4
Cash flow provided from operating activities.....	45.8	32.6	45.6	81.0	2
Net earnings/(loss) per share -- basic and diluted.....	(12.61)	4.45	(26.92)	(22.33)	(14
AT PERIOD-END:					
Current assets.....	\$ 112.1	\$189.5	\$ 228.6	\$ 141.3	\$ 15
Total assets.....	447.7	798.3	764.3	772.7	83
Long-term debt (3).....	74.2	345.0	302.8	404.5	39
Net shareholders' equity.....	178.7	194.2	178.9	247.3	31
Working capital.....	68.4	119.0	146.2	29.8	6

Notes:

- (1) Adjusted to reflect a share consolidation which took effect on July 31, 2000 on a one for five basis, and a share consolidation which took effect on June 30, 2002 on a one for ten basis.
- (2) Long-term debt includes current and long-term portion of long-term debt, debentures payable and the debt component of gold linked convertible notes.
- (3) Long-term debt includes current and long-term portion of long-term debt, debentures payable and gold linked convertible notes.

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF ECHO BAY

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Echo Bay and the notes thereto included in this circular, and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations incorporated by reference in this circular. The financial information as at December 31, 2001 and 2000 and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Echo Bay included in this circular. The financial information as at December 31, 1999, 1998 and 1997 and for the years ended December 31, 1998 and 1997 is derived from audited consolidated financial statements of Echo Bay which are neither included in nor incorporated by reference in this circular. The financial information as at June 30, 2002 and for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 is derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Echo Bay included in this circular. The financial information as at June 30, 2001 is derived from unaudited consolidated financial statements of Echo Bay that are neither included in nor incorporated by reference in this circular. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, which differ in certain respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. See Note 15 of the audited consolidated financial statements of Echo Bay and Note 10 of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of Echo Bay for a description of the differences. Echo Bay utilizes the dollar as its reporting currency. All financial data presented below are in millions of dollars except per share data and number of shares outstanding.

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	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2002	2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
	(CDN. GAAP)		(CDN. GAAP)			
FOR THE PERIOD:						
Revenue.....	\$109.8	\$128.1	\$237.7	\$281.0	\$210.4	\$232.2
Earnings (loss) from operations.....	9.3	2.6	(7.1)	19.8	(28.9)	(7.9)
Net earnings (loss).....	4.0	3.4	(5.7)	18.6	(37.3)	(20.1)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders.....	(132.9)	(5.3)	(23.0)	3.2	(51.0)	(32.6)
Cash flow provided from (used in) operating activities.....	5.2	16.3	31.6	46.5	29.6	12.1
Weighted average common shares outstanding (millions).....	429.8	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.1
Capital and exploration expenditures.....	11.0	15.4	26.2	16.5	14.7	24.1
PER COMMON SHARE:						
Net earnings (loss) -- basic and diluted....	\$(0.31)	\$(0.04)	\$(0.16)	\$ 0.02	\$(0.36)	\$(0.23)
Cash dividends to common shareholders.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dividends declared per common share.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
AT PERIOD END:						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 16.6	\$ 10.0	\$ 12.4	\$ 14.3	\$ 3.4	\$ 8.0
Current assets.....	57.3	57.9	51.1	65.0	61.2	59.5
Total assets.....	257.0	287.2	260.8	313.6	340.2	368.1
Current liabilities.....	29.4	48.9	49.6	62.3	57.2	59.9
Long-term debt (1).....	--	25.4	23.7	32.5	56.7	52.8
Net shareholders' equity.....	149.7	119.3	106.8	116.8	101.1	133.8
Working capital (deficiency).....	27.9	9.0	1.6	2.7	4.0	(0.5)

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	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2002	2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
			(U.S. GAAP)			
FOR THE PERIOD:						
Operating earnings (loss).....	\$ 8.9	\$ (0.2)	\$ (6.8)	\$ 22.7	\$(25.6)	\$(15.5)
Net earnings (loss) before extraordinary loss.....	4.4	(11.4)	(29.1)	2.3	(48.3)	(40.8)
Loss on retirement of capital securities, net of nil tax effect.....	(137.8)	--	--	--	--	--
Net earnings (loss).....	(133.4)	(11.4)	(29.1)	2.3	(48.3)	(40.8)
Cash flow provided from (used in) operating activities.....	5.2	16.3	31.6	46.5	29.6	12.1
Net earnings (loss) per share -- basic and diluted						
-- before extraordinary loss.....	0.01	(0.08)	(0.21)	0.02	(0.34)	(0.29)
-- extraordinary loss.....	(0.32)	--	--	--	--	--
-- after extraordinary loss.....	(0.31)	(0.08)	(0.21)	0.02	(0.34)	(0.29)
AT PERIOD-END:						

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Total assets.....	\$243.4	\$256.9	\$234.4	\$314.5	\$341.3	\$370.1
Long-term debt(2).....	--	122.0	117.0	126.5	151.3	144.9
Accrued interest on capital securities.....	--	52.1	64.2	46.1	30.0	15.7
Shareholders' equity (deficit).....	162.0	0.9	(29.8)	(19.5)	(19.6)	24.2
Working capital (deficiency).....	38.8	10.4	4.4	3.4	4.0	(3.5)

Notes:

- (1) Long-term debt includes current and long-term portion of long-term debt and debt component of capital securities.
- (2) Long-term debt includes current and long-term portion of long-term debt and the capital securities.

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SELECTED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following summary of selected unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information for Kinross is derived from and should be read in conjunction with the detailed information contained in the audited consolidated financial statements of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay as at and for the year ended December 31, 2001; the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2002; the unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements of Kinross as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and for the year ended December 31, 2001; and the accompanying notes to such financial statements, which financial statements and notes are included in this circular.

Included in this circular are the unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements of Kinross, together with the relevant notes, assumptions and adjustments thereto, which reflect the completion of the combination, if it had occurred on January 1, 2001 for purposes of the pro forma consolidated statement of operations and as at June 30, 2002 for purposes of the pro forma consolidated balance sheet. The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the purchase method of accounting. The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the financial position or financial results that would have been achieved had the combination been completed as of the beginning of the periods presented and should not be construed as representative of such amounts for any future dates or periods.

All financial data presented are in millions of dollars, except per share data.

PRO FORMA FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002 -----	PRO FORMA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 -----
--	---

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OPERATING RESULTS:

Revenues.....	\$ 303.9	\$601.3
Net loss for the period.....	(43.3)	(349.0)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders.....	(184.4)	(380.6)
PER SHARE DATA		
Net loss per share -- basic and diluted.....	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.45)

PRO FORMA
AS AT
JUNE 30, 2002

FINANCIAL POSITION:

Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 91.7
Current assets.....	268.7
Total assets.....	2,187.1
Current liabilities.....	212.1
Short-term debt.....	90.0
Long-term debt(1).....	86.0
Common shareholders' equity.....	1,639.8
Working capital.....	56.6

Note:

(1) Includes long-term debt (current and long-term portions), the debt component of Kinross' 5.5% convertible subordinated unsecured debentures and Kinross' redeemable retractable preferred shares.

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The tables below set out the material adjustments to pro forma consolidated net loss and shareholders' equity reflected in the unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information which would be required if U.S. GAAP had been applied. These tables should be read in conjunction with Note 20 of Kinross' audited consolidated financial statements, Note 17 of TVX's audited consolidated financial statements and Note 15 of Echo Bay's audited consolidated financial statements and Note 9 of Echo Bay's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

RECONCILIATION OF PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED NET LOSS

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001
---	------------------------------------

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PRO FORMA NET LOSS UNDER CANADIAN GAAP.....	\$ (43.3)	\$ (349.0)
ADJUSTMENTS FOR:		
Write-down of property, plant and equipment under U.S. GAAP (a).....	--	(49.9)
Reduction in depreciation, depletion and amortization under U.S. GAAP (a).....	4.8	8.9
Increase in convertible debenture interest (b).....	(7.1)	(22.5)
Recognition of exchange gains (losses) on convertible debentures (b).....	(4.7)	6.3
Change in market value of commodity and foreign exchange derivative contracts (c).....	2.0	(8.4)
Reclassification of realized earnings related to derivative contracts (f).....	0.7	(3.1)
Income tax recovery (e).....	--	3.7
Minority interests and participation rights (d).....	(0.7)	2.1
Kettle River exploration expense (g).....	--	(2.2)
Kettle River amortization expense (g).....	--	2.1
Premium on flow through shares issued (i).....	0.5	--
Gain (loss) on retirement of capital securities.....	5.5	--
	-----	-----
PRO FORMA NET LOSS UNDER U.S. GAAP BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS.....	(42.3)	(412.0)
	-----	-----
Gain (loss) on retirement of capital securities and gold linked notes (j).....	(137.8)	34.2
	-----	-----
PRO FORMA NET LOSS UNDER U.S. GAAP.....	\$ (180.1)	\$ (377.8)
	=====	=====

RECONCILIATION OF PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

	AS AT JUNE 30, 2002 -----
PRO FORMA SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY UNDER CANADIAN GAAP.....	\$1,639.8
ADJUSTMENTS FOR:	
Write-down of property, plant and equipment under U.S. GAAP (a).....	(60.5)
Reduction in depreciation, depletion and amortization under U.S. GAAP (a).....	21.3
Convertible debentures (b).....	(104.3)
Premium on flow through shares issued (i).....	(0.6)
Unrealized gains on marketable securities and long term investments (h).....	62.2
Change in market value of commodity and foreign exchange derivative contracts (c).....	(19.3)
Reclassification of realized earnings related to derivative contracts (c).....	7.1

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PRO FORMA SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY UNDER U.S. GAAP.....	----- \$1,545.7 =====
---	-----------------------------

(a) In connection with an impairment evaluation, property, plant and equipment was written down to the fair value for the year ended December 31, 2001. The adjustment of \$49.9 million to the net loss in the year ended December 31, 2001 comprises an increase to the write down of \$51.2 million for TVX and a reduction in the write down of \$1.3 million for Echo Bay. GAAP differences arise from the requirement to discount future cash flows from impaired properties under U.S. GAAP and from using proven and probable reserves only. Under Canadian GAAP, future cash flows from impaired properties are not discounted and reserves are calculated to include current proven and probable reserves plus mineral resources expected to be converted to proven and probable reserves. The decrease to shareholders' equity of \$60.5 million arises from applying the U.S. GAAP approach to write downs recognized by Kinross prior to January 1, 2001.

Under U.S. GAAP, depreciation, depletion and amortization would be reduced accordingly, as capitalized costs are amortized over proven and probable reserves only. The adjustment to the net loss comprises \$3.4 million and \$1.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2002 and \$6.1 million and \$2.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2001 for Kinross and TVX respectively. The adjustment of \$21.3 million to shareholders' equity represents the cumulative difference created by applying this policy to Kinross' property, plant and equipment at June 30, 2002.

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(b) Under Canadian GAAP, convertible debentures are accounted for in accordance with their substance and, as such, are presented in the financial statements in accordance with their liability and equity component parts. Under U.S. GAAP, the entire principal amount of convertible debentures is treated as debt with interest expense based on the coupon rate of 5.5%. Adjustment to net loss to account for the interest expense amounted to \$7.1 million of which \$2.5 million and \$4.6 million relates to Kinross and Echo Bay, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2002. The increased interest expense of \$22.5 million of which \$4.1 million, \$17.3 million and \$1.1 million relates to Kinross, Echo Bay and TVX, respectively, in the year ended December 31, 2001.

In addition, under Canadian GAAP (prior to January 1, 2002), the unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on the Canadian dollar denominated debentures are deferred and amortized over the term of the debentures. Effective January 1, 2002, Canadian GAAP no longer permits the deferral of unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on the debt component of the debentures. Under U.S. GAAP, these gains and losses are recognized in income along with exchange gains and losses related to the portion of the convertible debentures included in equity under Canadian GAAP. Adjustments to the net loss, to recognize the unrealized exchange

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gains and (losses) amounts in Kinross are \$(4.7) million and \$6.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and the year ended December 31, 2001, respectively.

The adjustment of \$104.3 million to the shareholders' equity relates to Kinross.

- (c) On January 1, 2001 FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (SFAS 133), and the corresponding amendments under FASB Statement No. 138 (SFAS 138) were adopted. SFAS 133 requires that all derivative financial instruments be recognized in the financial statements and measured at fair value regardless of the purpose or intent for holding them. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are either recognized periodically in income or shareholders' equity (as a component of other comprehensive income), depending on whether the derivative is being used to hedge changes in fair value or cash flows. SFAS 138 amends certain provisions of SFAS 133 to clarify four areas causing difficulties in implementation.

For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portions of changes in fair value of the derivative are reported in other comprehensive income and are subsequently reclassified into other income when the hedged item affects other income. Changes in fair value of the derivative instruments used as economic instruments and ineffective portions of hedges are recognized in other income in the period incurred. The decrease to the net loss of \$2.0 million comprises an increase in fair value of derivative financial instruments of \$6.5 million in respect of Kinross and a decrease in fair value of \$3.5 million and \$1.0 million for TVX and Echo Bay, respectively, in the six months ended June 30, 2002 whereas the adjustment of \$8.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2001 comprises of \$3.6 million, \$0.8 million and \$4.0 million for Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay, respectively.

At June 30, 2002, \$19.3 million of other comprehensive loss would have been recognized and \$7.1 million of deferred revenue would have been reclassified as both other comprehensive income (\$4.5 million) and as a decrease to the deficit (\$2.6 million) under U.S. GAAP in respect of Kinross derivative financial instruments.

- (d) The effect of adjustments on minority interests and participation rights made to TVX Gold Inc.'s financial statements to comply with U.S. GAAP.
- (e) To account for the tax impact of adjustments made by TVX to comply with U.S. GAAP. Effective January 1, 2000, the liability method of accounting for income taxes was adopted for Canadian GAAP.

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- (f) In accordance with Canadian GAAP, certain long-term foreign exchange contracts are considered to be hedges of the cost of goods to be purchased in foreign currencies in future periods. Gains and losses related to changes in market values of such contracts are recognized as a component of the cost of goods when the related hedged purchases occur. Under U.S. GAAP, foreign exchange contracts would be carried at market value and changes included in current earnings.

The reduction in net loss of \$0.7 million relates to Echo Bay for the six months ended June 30, 2002. The increase of \$3.1 million to the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2001 comprises \$0.3 million and \$2.8 million that relate to Kinross and Echo Bay, respectively.

- (g) In accordance with Canadian GAAP, capitalized mine development costs include expenditures incurred to develop new ore bodies, to define further resources in existing ore bodies and to expand the capacity of operating mines. Under U.S. GAAP development costs are capitalized only when converting mineralized material to reserves or for further delineation of existing reserves. The development expenditures resulted in additions to mineralized material but did not add to mineral reserves. Therefore under U.S. GAAP, the expenditures would be classified as exploration expense. The adjustments of \$2.1 million and \$2.2 million to the net loss in the year ended December 31, 2001 relate to Echo Bay regarding the Kettle River mine.
- (h) Under Canadian GAAP, unrealized gains (losses) on long-term investments and marketable securities are not recorded. Under U.S. GAAP, unrealized gains (losses) on long-term investments and marketable securities that are classified as available for sale are charged to comprehensive income or loss in the current period. The adjustment of \$62.2 million as at June 30, 2002 represents the cumulative adjustment required to comply with U.S. GAAP and relates to Kinross.
- (i) Under Canadian income tax legislation, a company is permitted to issue shares whereby the company agrees to incur qualifying expenditures and renounce the related income tax deductions to the investors. For U.S. GAAP, the premium paid in excess of the market value is credited to other liabilities and included in income over the period in which the Company incurs the qualified expenditures. The adjustment made accordingly to comply with U.S. GAAP amounts to \$0.5 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2002 and relates to Kinross.
- (j) In accordance with Canadian GAAP, the loss on the retirement of capital securities was recorded proportionately between interest expense and deficit based on the debt and equity classifications of the capital securities. Under U.S. GAAP, the entire net loss of \$137.8 million relating to Echo Bay would be recorded as an extraordinary expense item in 2002.

In accordance with Canadian GAAP, the gain on conversion of the Gold

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linked convertible notes of TVX was recorded as contributed surplus. Under U.S. GAAP, this gain of \$34.2 million would be recorded as an extraordinary gain in 2001.

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COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, selected pro forma per share amounts, prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, for Kinross common shares after giving effect to the combination; pro forma equivalent per share amounts for TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares; and the corresponding historical per share data for Kinross common shares, TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares. The information presented in the following table should be read in conjunction with the unaudited pro forma consolidated statements of Kinross, together with the relevant notes, adjustments and assumptions thereto, and the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of each of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay included in this circular.

	AS AT AND FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002	AS AT AND FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001
	-----	-----
KINROSS COMMON SHARES		
Net Income (loss):		
Income (loss) from continuing operations per share.....	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.14)
Pro forma.....	(0.21)	(0.45)
Cash dividends per Kinross common share:		
Historical.....	--	--
Pro forma.....	--	--
Book value per Kinross common share at period end:		
Historical.....	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.61
Pro forma.....	1.70	--
TVX COMMON SHARES(1)		
Net Income (loss):		
Income (loss) from continuing operations per share.....	\$ 0.06	\$ (12.41)
TVX per share equivalent.....	(1.37)	(2.93)
Cash dividends per TVX common share:		
Historical.....	--	--
TVX per share equivalent.....	--	--
Book value per TVX common share at period end:		
Historical.....	\$ 5.18	\$ 4.88
TVX per share equivalent.....	11.05	--
ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES		
Net Income (loss):		
Income (loss) from continuing operations per share.....	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.16)
Echo Bay per share equivalent.....	(0.11)	(0.23)
Cash dividends per Echo Bay common share:		
Historical.....	--	--
Echo Bay per share equivalent.....	--	--
Book value per Echo Bay common share at period end:		
Historical.....	\$ 0.28	\$ (0.36)
Echo Bay per share equivalent.....	0.88	--

Note:

(1) Adjusted to reflect a TVX share consolidation which took effect on July 31, 2000 on a one for five basis, and a TVX share consolidation which took effect on June 30, 2002 on a one for ten basis.

You should not rely on the pro forma per share data as being indicative of the results of operations or financial condition that would have been reported by the combined company had the combination been in effect during the periods set forth above or that may be reported in the future.

Equivalent per share data in respect of the TVX and Echo Bay shares have been calculated by multiplying the Kinross pro forma amounts by the exchange ratios of 6.5 and 0.52, respectively.

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COMPARATIVE MARKET PRICE DATA

Kinross common shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "K" and the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "KGC". TVX common shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "TVX". Echo Bay common shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "ECO". The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices of the Kinross common shares, the TVX common shares and the Echo Bay common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange or New York Stock Exchange, as the case may be, for the periods indicated. The quotations reported are from published financial sources.

	KINROSS				TVX(1)				
	TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE		NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE/ AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE (2)		TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE		NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		
	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	
	Cdn.\$	Cdn.\$	\$	\$	Cdn.\$	Cdn.\$	\$	\$	Cd
2000									
First Quarter.....	3.35	2.13	2.31	1.44	80.00	49.00	56.50	34.50	2.
Second Quarter.....	2.30	1.22	1.63	0.81	57.50	31.50	40.50	22.00	2.
Third Quarter.....	1.35	0.78	0.94	0.50	34.00	31.50	27.50	25.00	1.
Fourth Quarter.....	1.12	0.50	0.75	0.38	32.00	20.00	20.90	13.10	1.
2001									
First Quarter.....	1.04	0.66	0.67	0.44	28.30	13.20	19.50	8.20	1.
Second Quarter.....	1.63	0.70	1.20	0.44	16.00	4.50	10.10	2.70	2.
Third Quarter.....	1.73	1.19	1.05	0.77	9.90	5.00	6.20	3.50	1.
Fourth Quarter.....	1.53	0.95	0.99	0.62	7.90	5.80	5.00	3.70	1.

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2002										
January.....	1.39	1.32	0.96	0.71	8.90	6.80	5.50	4.30	1.	
February.....	1.74	1.63	1.20	0.94	11.90	8.90	7.50	5.60	1.	
March.....	1.81	1.72	1.36	0.97	12.20	8.90	7.70	5.70	1.	
April.....	2.87	1.85	1.85	1.16	13.40	10.30	8.50	6.40	1.	
May.....	4.44	2.45	2.90	1.51	19.70	12.50	12.80	8.10	2.	
June.....	4.31	3.00	2.82	1.90	25.60	15.70	16.90	10.00	2.	

Notes:

- (1) Adjusted to reflect a TVX share consolidation which took effect on July 31, 2000 on a one for five basis, and a TVX share consolidation which took effect on June 30, 2002 on a one for ten basis.

- (2) Kinross common shares were listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange until July 31, 2001. Since August 1, 2001, the Kinross common shares have been listed and traded on the American Stock Exchange.

On June 7, 2002, the last full trading day prior to the joint public announcement of the combination, the last reported sale price of a Kinross common share on the Toronto Stock Exchange was Cdn.\$3.92 and on the American Stock Exchange was \$2.57, the last reported sale price of a TVX common share on the Toronto Stock Exchange was Cdn.\$16.40 and on the New York Stock Exchange was \$10.50 (taking into account the June 30, 2002 one for ten share consolidation) and the last reported sale price of an Echo Bay common share on the Toronto Stock Exchange was Cdn.\$1.85 and on the American Stock Exchange was \$1.20.

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RISK FACTORS

The description of the risk factors relating to the combination set out below is materially complete. Shareholders should carefully consider the following risk factors before deciding how to vote or instruct their vote to be cast to approve the matters relating to the combination. In addition to the risk factors relating to the combination set out in this portion of the circular, shareholders should also carefully consider the risk factors set out on pages A-28, B-40 and C-21.

RISKS RELATING TO THE COMBINATION

KINROSS, TVX AND ECHO BAY MAY NOT INTEGRATE SUCCESSFULLY.

The combination would involve the integration of companies that previously operated independently. As a result, the combination will present challenges to management, including the integration of the operations, systems, technologies and personnel of the three companies, and special risks, including possible unanticipated liabilities, unanticipated costs, diversion of management's attention, operational interruptions and the loss of key employees, customers or suppliers. The difficulties Kinross' management encounters in the transition and integration processes could have a material adverse effect on the revenues, level of expenses and operating results of the combined company. As a result of these factors, it is possible that Kinross will not achieve anticipated cost

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reductions and synergies or that other benefits expected from the combination will not be realized.

TVX AND ECHO BAY DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS MAY HAVE INTERESTS IN THE COMBINATION THAT ARE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF TVX AND ECHO BAY SHAREHOLDERS.

In considering the recommendation of the boards of directors of TVX and Echo Bay to vote for the arrangement, shareholders should be aware that members of the TVX and Echo Bay boards and management teams have agreements or arrangements that provide them with interests in the combination that differ from, or are in addition to, those of TVX or Echo Bay shareholders generally. For additional information on the interests described in this risk factor, see "Interests of Directors and Executive Officers of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay in the Arrangement" on page S-27.

CHANGES IN THE VALUE OF KINROSS COMMON SHARES WILL AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE CONSIDERATION RECEIVED BY HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES AND ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES IN THE ARRANGEMENT.

The specific dollar value of the consideration that TVX and Echo Bay shareholders will receive in the arrangement will depend on the market price of Kinross common shares on the effective date of the combination. The exchange ratios are fixed and they will not increase or decrease due to fluctuations in the market price of Kinross common shares. If the market price of Kinross common shares increases or decreases, the market value of the Kinross common shares that TVX and Echo Bay shareholders receive will correspondingly increase or decrease. Because the date that the combination is completed may be later than the date of the special meetings of TVX and Echo Bay shareholders, the price of Kinross common shares on the effective date of the combination may be higher or lower than the price on the date of the applicable special meeting. Many of the factors that affect the market price of Kinross common shares are beyond the control of Kinross. These factors include fluctuations in the price of gold, changes in the regulatory environment, adverse political developments, prevailing conditions in the capital markets and interest rate fluctuations.

IF THE KINROSS SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN IS NOT TERMINATED PRIOR TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ARRANGEMENT, SHAREHOLDERS OF TVX AND ECHO BAY MAY SUFFER ADVERSE CANADIAN TAX CONSEQUENCES.

It is not a condition of the combination that the Kinross shareholder rights plan be terminated prior to the effective date of the combination. If the Kinross shareholder rights plan is not so terminated and as a result the holders of TVX common shares and holders of Echo Bay common shares acquire rights under such plan under the arrangement, the arrangement may be a taxable event under Canadian law to TVX and Echo Bay shareholders. Holders of TVX common shares and holders of Echo Bay common shares may be treated as having disposed of their TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares for proceeds equal to the aggregate of the fair market value of the Kinross common shares (and cash received in lieu of a fractional share, if applicable) and any rights under the Kinross shareholder rights plan received in exchange therefor. A recent position taken by the CCRA on a shareholder rights plan indicates that holders may be assessed on this basis. Neither the Echo Bay board of directors nor its independent committee addressed the possibility that the arrangement might be taxable to Echo Bay shareholders under Canadian tax law if the Kinross shareholder rights plan was not terminated.

As of June 10, 2002, Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont, beneficially owned 45.2% of the Echo Bay common shares and pursuant to a lock-up agreement has agreed to vote its Echo Bay common shares in favour of Echo Bay's participation in the arrangement. The Newmont lock-up agreement provides that Newmont and Newmont Canada may terminate the lock-up agreement if Kinross' shareholders do not authorize the termination of Kinross' shareholder rights plan at Kinross' special meeting and the arrangement cannot otherwise be structured as a tax-deferred rollover under Canadian law. No assurance can be given that Newmont or Newmont Canada will terminate the lock-up agreement if Kinross' shareholder rights plan is not authorized to be terminated or that, even if the lock-up agreement is terminated, that Newmont Canada will vote against Echo Bay's participation in the arrangement.

TVX'S OBLIGATION TO COMPLETE THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED BY THE COMBINATION AGREEMENT IS NOT CONDITIONED UPON THE RECEIPT OF A TAX OPINION OF U.S. COUNSEL.

TVX has received a tax opinion of U.S. counsel dated as of the date of this circular and does not anticipate receiving a tax opinion of U.S. counsel on the effective date of the arrangement. If factual circumstances of Kinross or TVX change after the date of the circular, or if there is a change in applicable law after the date of the circular, U.S. holders of TVX common shares may not be able to rely on the continuing validity of the opinion of Stoel Rives LLP (U.S. counsel to TVX) described under "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations of the Arrangement -- Tax Consequences of the Arrangement to TVX U.S. Shareholders", and the tax consequences of the arrangement may be adverse to the holders of TVX common shares, including the potential recognition by U.S. holders of TVX common shares of gain as a result of the amalgamation of TVX and the wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross pursuant to the arrangement.

ECHO BAY'S OBLIGATION TO COMPLETE THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED BY THE COMBINATION AGREEMENT IS NOT CONDITIONED UPON THE RECEIPT OF A TAX OPINION OF U.S. COUNSEL.

Echo Bay intends to request from Cravath, Swaine & Moore, its U.S. counsel, a tax opinion, dated as of the effective date of the arrangement, to the effect that, among other things:

- the exchange of Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement will be treated as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and
- U.S. holders of Echo Bay common shares who exchange their Echo Bay common shares solely for Kinross common shares generally will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. Federal income tax purposes.

If Echo Bay does not receive a tax opinion of U.S. counsel on the effective date of the arrangement, U.S. holders of Echo Bay common shares cannot rely on

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the continuing validity of the opinion of Cravath, Swaine & Moore described in this risk factor and under "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations of the Arrangement -- Tax Consequences of the Arrangement to Echo Bay U.S. Shareholders". Echo Bay intends to request from Cravath a tax opinion dated as of the effective date of the arrangement. Echo Bay may not be able to receive a tax opinion on the effective date of the arrangement because, for example:

- Kinross fails to provide a customary letter of representation to Echo Bay due to a change in factual circumstances or otherwise;
- Echo Bay fails to provide its customary representation letter to U.S. counsel due to a change in factual circumstances or otherwise; or
- there is a change in applicable law, which may or may not be retroactive.

If this were to occur, it is possible, but not certain, that the exchange of Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement would constitute a taxable, rather than a tax-deferred, transaction for U.S. Federal income tax purposes and, in such case, that the U.S. Federal income tax consequences to the holders of Echo Bay common shares would be materially different than those described above, including the possibility that holders of Echo Bay common shares would be required to recognize gain or loss for U.S. Federal income tax purposes as a result of the exchange of their Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement.

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THE ACQUISITION OF THE NEWMONT INTEREST IN THE TVX NEWMONT AMERICAS JOINT VENTURE MAY BE FINANCED THROUGH THE INCURRENCE OF SHORT-TERM DEBT.

In the event that TVX elects to pay for the acquisition of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture by incurring short-term debt represented by the promissory notes provided for in the purchase agreements, the short-term debt of the combined company would be increased by as much as \$90 million and the total current liabilities of the combined company would be \$229.6 million (as reflected in the unaudited pro forma financial statements attached to this circular). This short-term debt would be secured by the Newmont interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, bear interest at the rate of 15% per annum and have to be repaid or refinanced prior to its maturity on December 13, 2002. Repayment of this short-term debt through the use of cash on hand of the combined company would reduce the cash available to the combined company for operating or other purposes. If the repayment of the short-term debt is financed from the proceeds of an issuance of additional equity, shareholders of the combined company may suffer dilution of their interests. For a discussion of the terms of the short-term debt referred to in this risk factor, see page S-46.

RISKS RELATING TO KINROSS, TVX, ECHO BAY AND THE COMBINED COMPANY

This section focuses on risks that differ for Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay or that will be different for the combined company.

KINROSS, TVX AND ECHO BAY HAVE A HISTORY OF LOSSES.

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Kinross had a net loss of \$36.9 million in 2001, \$126.1 million in 2000 and \$240.7 million in 1999. TVX incurred a net loss of \$227.9 million in 2001, net income of \$12.4 million in 2000 and a net loss of \$47.6 million in 1999. Echo Bay had a net loss of \$5.7 million in 2001, net income of \$18.6 million in 2000 and a net loss of \$37.3 million in 1999. Following completion of the combination, Kinross' ability to operate profitably will depend on the success of its principal mines and on the price of gold. There can be no assurance that following the combination Kinross will be profitable.

KINROSS, TVX AND ECHO BAY ARE PARTIES TO MATERIAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay are parties to material legal proceedings. The combined company will be subject to the risks of all these material legal proceedings which, if decided adversely to the combined company, may have a material adverse effect on its financial or business position or prospects. Shareholders are urged to read the descriptions of pending legal proceedings set out in Schedules A, B and C to this circular.

THE COMBINED COMPANY WILL FACE MATERIALLY DIFFERENT RISKS RELATED TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT THAN THOSE TO WHICH KINROSS, TVX AND ECHO BAY WERE SUBJECT TO WHEN THEY WERE INDEPENDENT ENTITIES.

Kinross and TVX conduct development and mining activities outside Canada and the United States. Specifically, Kinross has significant operations in far east Russia, as well as operations in Chile and Zimbabwe. TVX has primary operations in Brazil and Chile, as well as operations in Greece. Echo Bay does not have any material development or mining activities outside Canada or the United States.

Following the completion of the combination, a significant portion of Kinross' mining operations will be located in Brazil, Chile and Russia. The combined company will be subject to materially different foreign investment risks than those to which Kinross, TVX and, in particular, Echo Bay, were subject when they were independent entities. Mining investments are subject to the risks normally associated with any conduct of business in foreign countries, including various levels of political and economic risk. The existence or occurrence of one or more of the following circumstances or events could have a material adverse impact on the combined company's profitability or the viability of the combined company's affected foreign operations, which could have a material adverse impact on the combined company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. These risks include the following:

- uncertain or unpredictable political, legal and economic environments;
- delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits;
- labour disputes;
- invalidation of governmental orders;
- war and civil disturbances;

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- changes in laws or policies of particular countries;
- taxation;
- government seizure of land or mining claims;
- limitations on ownership;
- restrictions on the convertibility of currencies;
- limitations on the repatriation of earnings; and
- increased financing costs.

These risks may limit or disrupt the projects, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation.

Investors should, in particular, consider the risks relating to an uncertain or unpredictable legal environment in Russia. While progress with legal reforms in Russia has progressed, implementation and enforcement of property rights across Russia's vast territory remain problematic. A weak bureaucracy and vested interests also remain obstacles. It is not uncommon in the context of dispute resolution in Russia for parties to use the uncertainty in the Russian legal environment as leverage in business negotiations. On September 6, 2002, one of the Russian shareholders of Omolon Gold Mining Company, Kinross' 54.7% owned Russian subsidiary through which Kinross holds its interest in the Kubaka gold mine, obtained an order from a court in the Magadan region of the Russian Federation to arrest Omolon's gold inventory at the Kubaka mine as well as Omolon's bank accounts pending the resolution of a dispute among Kinross and certain of Omolon's shareholders.

Investors should also consider the risks relating to an uncertain or unpredictable political and economic environment in Brazil and Chile. In the short term, significant macroeconomic instability in the region is expected to negatively impact the business environment and may lead to longer term negative changes in the national approaches taken to ownership by foreign companies of natural resources.

THE COMBINED COMPANY WILL BE SUBJECT TO RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CONDUCTING ITS OPERATIONS IN NUMEROUS CURRENCIES.

Currency fluctuations may affect the costs which the combined company will incur at its operations. Gold is sold in the world market in U.S. dollars. In addition to U.S. dollars, Kinross' costs are incurred principally in Canadian dollars and Russian roubles, and TVX's costs are incurred principally in Canadian dollars, Brazilian reals, Chilean pesos and Euros. Echo Bay principally incurs costs in Canadian and U.S. dollars. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies against the U.S. dollar can increase the cost of gold production in U.S. dollar terms at the combined company's mines located outside of the United States. If the combined company determines to implement a currency hedging program to reduce the risk associated with currency fluctuations, there is no

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assurance that its hedging strategies will be successful. See "Currency Presentation and Exchange Rate Information" on page S-iii for the change in value of the Canadian dollar over the last five years.

Over the last five years, the dollar has generally strengthened against the above-mentioned currencies. At present, the Brazilian real (down 150% against the dollar since December 31, 1998) and the Russian rouble (down 425% against the dollar since December 31, 1997) remain particularly volatile currencies potentially subject to significant increases or decreases in value.

KINROSS, TVX AND ECHO BAY HAVE DIFFERENT SENSITIVITIES TO CHANGES IN GOLD AND SILVER PRICES AS A RESULT OF GOLD AND SILVER HEDGING STRATEGIES.

Each of the combining companies enters into contracts with banking or financial institutions in order to hedge revenues against adverse changes in gold and silver prices. As at June 30, 2002, 461,500 ounces of Kinross' gold production was committed to spot deferred contracts and fixed forward contracts, representing 8.2% of Kinross' proven and probable reserves as at December 31, 2001. Also as at June 30, 2002, 150,00 ounces of Kinross' gold production was committed to written call options, representing 2.7% of Kinross' proven and probable reserves as at December 31, 2001. Kinross currently has no silver commodity derivative contracts outstanding. As at June 30, 2002, 700,000 ounces of TVX's gold production was protected by purchased gold put options, representing 11.5% of TVX's proven and probable reserves of gold as at December 31, 2001. Also as at June 30, 2002, 3,000,000 ounces of TVX's silver production was committed to silver call options, representing 9.2% of TVX's proven and probable reserves of silver as

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at December 31, 2001. As at June 30, 2002, 30,000 ounces of Echo Bay's gold production was committed to fixed forward contracts, representing 0.8% of Echo Bay's proven and probable reserves as at December 31, 2001. Also, as at June 30, 2002, 90,000 ounces of Echo Bay's gold production was committed to written call options, representing 2.4% of Echo Bay's proven and probable reserves as at December 31, 2001.

Echo Bay has hedged a smaller portion of its gold production than Kinross or TVX. As a result, a material increase or decrease in the price of gold has a greater impact in relative terms on Echo Bay as compared with the impact of a material increase or decrease in gold prices on Kinross or TVX.

AVERAGE TOTAL CASH COSTS ARE DIFFERENT FOR KINROSS, TVX, ECHO BAY AND THE NEWMONT INTEREST IN THE TVX NEWMONT AMERICAS JOINT VENTURE.

"Average total cash costs" figures, calculated in accordance with "The Gold Institute Production Cost Standard", include mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, administration, royalties and production taxes (but are exclusive of amortization, reclamation costs, capital, development and exploration costs), divided by the ounces of gold produced. The measure is a key indicator of a company's ability to generate operating earnings and cash flow from its mining operations.

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Kinross incurred average total cash costs (dollars per gold equivalent ounce) of \$193 in 2001, \$202 in 2000 and \$196 in 1999. TVX incurred average total cash costs (dollars per gold equivalent ounce) of \$180 in 2001, \$178 in 2000 and \$170 in 1999. Echo Bay incurred average total cash costs (dollars per gold equivalent ounce) of \$233 in 2001, \$204 in 2000 and \$226 in 1999. After giving effect to the combination, average total cash costs of the combined company are expected to be in excess of the amount incurred by Kinross and TVX in 2001. Current shareholders of Kinross and TVX may have a greater degree of exposure to downward fluctuations in gold prices after completion of the combination as lower gold prices may make certain of the combined company's mining projects uneconomic due to the higher costs of production at those projects.

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THE MEETINGS

Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay have called special meetings of their shareholders to be held on the dates and at the times and places set out below:

MEETING -----	DATE ----	TIME (LOCAL TIME) -----	PLACE -----
Kinross.....	--	--	--
TVX.....	--	--	--
Echo Bay.....	--	--	--

KINROSS

At the Kinross special meeting, the holders of Kinross common shares will be asked to consider and approve:

- the issuance of Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement, including Kinross common shares to be issued pursuant to outstanding stock options granted by TVX and Echo Bay and outstanding warrants issued by TVX and Echo Bay to purchase TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares;
- the election of four additional, agreed-upon individuals to the Kinross board of directors;
- a consolidation of the outstanding Kinross common shares on the basis of one Kinross common share for each three Kinross common shares; and
- the termination of Kinross' shareholder rights plan.

The Kinross share issuance proposal and the election of directors to the Kinross board of directors must be approved by at least a majority of the votes cast at the Kinross special meeting. The arrangement is conditional upon approval of these matters. The consolidation of the Kinross common shares must be approved by not less than 66 2/3% of the votes cast at the Kinross special meeting and the termination of Kinross' shareholder rights plan must be approved by at least a majority of the votes cast at the Kinross special meeting. The arrangement is not conditional upon approval of the Kinross share consolidation or the termination of Kinross' shareholder rights plan.

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TVX

At the TVX special meeting, the holders of TVX common shares will be asked to consider and approve a special resolution approving the participation of TVX in the arrangement. The special resolution must be approved by not less than 66 2/3% of the votes cast at the TVX special meeting.

ECHO BAY

At the Echo Bay special meeting, the holders of Echo Bay common shares will be asked to consider and approve a special resolution approving the participation of Echo Bay in the arrangement. The special resolution must be approved by not less than 66 2/3% of the votes cast at the Echo Bay special meeting.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE KINROSS SPECIAL MEETING, THE TVX SPECIAL MEETING OR THE ECHO BAY SPECIAL MEETING, AS APPLICABLE, IS CONTAINED IN THE NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR WHICH ACCOMPANIES THIS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR SUPPLEMENT. YOU ARE URGED TO CAREFULLY REVIEW THE PROCEDURES FOR VOTING YOUR SHARES AND THE OTHER INFORMATION SET OUT IN THESE MATERIALS.

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THE COMBINATION

Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay have entered into the combination agreement dated as of June 10, 2002, as amended as of July 12, 2002, for the purpose of combining the ownership of their respective businesses by way of a plan of arrangement under the CBCA.

In a separate transaction, TVX and a subsidiary of TVX have entered into agreements dated as of June 10, 2002 with a subsidiary of Newmont pursuant to which TVX has agreed to acquire Newmont's approximate 50% non-controlling interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, in accordance with an existing right of first offer and an existing right of first refusal, for \$180 million. The purchase price may, at TVX's option, be paid entirely in cash or TVX may elect to satisfy up to one half of the purchase price payable under each agreement by delivery of a secured promissory note due December 13, 2002, and the balance in cash. The maximum aggregate amount of the promissory notes which may be issued is \$90 million. The arrangement is conditional upon the completion of the purchase of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture.

Upon completion of the arrangement and purchase of the Newmont interest, Kinross will own all of the outstanding TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares and will own, indirectly, all of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture.

Pursuant to the plan of arrangement, TVX will amalgamate with 4082389 Canada Inc., a newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross, and each holder of TVX common shares will receive 6.5 Kinross common shares for each TVX common share. The TVX share exchange ratio reflects a one for ten consolidation of its common shares which took effect on June 30, 2002. Also pursuant to the plan of arrangement, shareholders of Echo Bay (other than Kinross) will receive 0.52 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share. Immediately prior to the completion of the combination, and subject to shareholder approval, Kinross intends to consolidate its outstanding common shares on the basis of one Kinross common share for each three Kinross common shares. If the Kinross share

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consolidation is completed, each holder of TVX common shares will receive 2.1667 Kinross common shares for each TVX common share and each holder of Echo Bay common shares will receive 0.1733 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share.

The arrangement requires the approval of at least 66 2/3% of the votes cast by TVX and Echo Bay shareholders at the respective special meetings of TVX and Echo Bay, as well as the approval of the Superior Court of Ontario. The shareholders of Kinross will be asked to approve the issuance of Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement, as well as certain other matters discussed in this circular, at the Kinross special meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF DIRECTORS

The board of directors of each of TVX and Echo Bay has recommended that its shareholders vote FOR the arrangement at the TVX special meeting and the Echo Bay special meeting.

The board of directors of Kinross has recommended that its shareholders vote FOR all matters discussed in this circular in respect of the arrangement that are to be presented at the Kinross special meeting.

FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF KINROSS, TVX AND ECHO BAY, AS APPLICABLE, CAN BE FOUND IN THE NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR WHICH ACCOMPANIES THIS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR SUPPLEMENT. YOU ARE URGED TO READ THESE MATERIALS CAREFULLY.

INTENTIONS OF SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDERS

KINROSS LOCK-UP AGREEMENT

Kinross is the beneficial owner of approximately 10.6% of the outstanding Echo Bay common shares. Kinross has entered into a lock-up agreement with Echo Bay dated June 10, 2002, pursuant to which it has agreed to vote its Echo Bay common shares in favour of the arrangement at the Echo Bay special meeting.

Pursuant to the Kinross lock-up agreement, subject to the subsequent paragraph, Kinross has agreed that it will not option, sell, transfer, pledge, encumber, grant a security interest in, hypothecate or otherwise convey its Echo Bay common shares.

If, however, Kinross wishes to option, sell, transfer, pledge, encumber, grant a security interest in, hypothecate or otherwise convey all or substantially all of its Echo Bay common shares, Kinross, under the Kinross lock-up

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agreement, may do so if it delivers to Echo Bay an agreement duly executed by the acquirer whereby the acquirer becomes obligated to Echo Bay on substantially similar terms to those contained in the Kinross lock-up agreement. This restriction on Kinross' ability to sell, transfer, pledge, encumber, grant a security interest in, hypothecate or otherwise convey all or substantially all of its Echo Bay common shares shall survive the termination of the Kinross lock-up agreement and stay in effect so long as Echo Bay is or may be subject to paying liquidated damages under the combination agreement.

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The Kinross lock-up agreement provides that Kinross will deposit with the registrar and transfer agent of the Echo Bay common shares a duly completed and executed proxy voting its Echo Bay common shares in favour of the arrangement. Neither Kinross nor any person acting on its behalf will withdraw, amend or invalidate the proxy deposited by Kinross.

The Kinross lock-up agreement further provides that Kinross will:

- not take any action of any kind which would be inconsistent with the combination agreement, including any action to solicit, initiate, facilitate or knowingly encourage the initiation of an acquisition proposal;
- notify Echo Bay promptly upon becoming aware of any acquisition proposal; and
- use commercially reasonable efforts to assist Echo Bay and the other parties to the combination agreement to successfully complete the combination.

The Kinross lock-up agreement may be terminated by either party if the combination agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms and shall terminate automatically on the effective date of the combination.

NEWMONT LOCK-UP AGREEMENT

Newmont's wholly-owned subsidiary, Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited ("Newmont Canada"), is the beneficial owner of approximately 45.2% of the outstanding Echo Bay common shares, and Newmont and Newmont Canada have entered into a lock-up agreement with Echo Bay dated June 10, 2002, pursuant to which Newmont Canada has agreed to vote its Echo Bay common shares in favour of the arrangement at the Echo Bay special meeting.

Pursuant to the Newmont lock-up agreement, subject to the subsequent paragraph, Newmont Canada has agreed that it will not option, sell, transfer, pledge, encumber, grant a security interest in, hypothecate or otherwise convey its Echo Bay common shares.

If, however, Newmont Canada wishes to option, sell, transfer, pledge, encumber, grant a security interest in, hypothecate or otherwise convey all or substantially all of its Echo Bay common shares, it may do so if in certain circumstances it delivers to Echo Bay an agreement duly executed by the acquirer whereby the acquirer becomes obligated to Echo Bay on substantially similar terms to those contained in the Newmont lock-up agreement. This restriction on Newmont's ability to sell, transfer, pledge, encumber, grant a security interest in, hypothecate or otherwise convey all or substantially all of its Echo Bay common shares shall survive the termination of the Newmont lock-up agreement and stay in effect so long as Echo Bay is or may be subject to paying liquidated damages under the combination agreement.

The Newmont lock-up agreement provides that Newmont Canada will deposit with the registrar and transfer agent of the Echo Bay common shares a duly completed and executed proxy voting its Echo Bay common shares in favour of the arrangement. Neither Newmont Canada nor any person acting on its behalf will

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withdraw, amend or invalidate the proxy deposited by Newmont Canada.

The Newmont lock-up agreement further provides that Newmont and Newmont Canada will:

- not take any action of any kind which would be inconsistent with the combination agreement, including any action to solicit, initiate, facilitate or knowingly encourage the initiation of an acquisition proposal;
- notify Echo Bay promptly upon becoming aware of any acquisition proposal; and
- use commercially reasonable efforts to assist Echo Bay and the other parties to the combination agreement to successfully complete the combination.

If Newmont Canada fails to comply with its obligations to vote in favour of Echo Bay's participation in the arrangement and the Echo Bay shareholders fail to approve its participation in the combination, then Newmont and Newmont Canada have agreed to indemnify, jointly and severally, and hold harmless Echo Bay from its obligation

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under the combination agreement to reimburse each of Kinross and TVX for their expenses, up to a maximum of Cdn.\$2.5 million. However, Newmont and Newmont Canada are not obligated to indemnify Echo Bay if Echo Bay's board of directors has withdrawn or changed its recommendation with respect to the arrangement or recommended in favour of another acquisition proposal and the Echo Bay shareholders fail to approve Echo Bay's participation in the combination.

Additionally, if Echo Bay becomes obligated to pay liquidated damages under the combination agreement because:

- a bona fide acquisition proposal is publicly announced, proposed, offered or made and not withdrawn to Echo Bay and its shareholders;
- the Echo Bay shareholders do not approve the requisite resolutions by which Echo Bay would participate in the arrangement, and thereafter the combination agreement is terminated; and
- within six months after termination of the combination agreement, Newmont or Newmont Canada enters into or consummates a change of control proposal with respect to Echo Bay,

then Newmont and Newmont Canada have agreed to indemnify, jointly and severally, and hold harmless Echo Bay from such liquidated damages unless such change of control proposal is recommended by the Echo Bay board of directors or Echo Bay has previously become liable to pay liquidated damages under the combination agreement. All of the Newmont/Newmont Canada indemnity provisions survive the termination of the Newmont lock-up agreement.

Each of Echo Bay, Newmont and Newmont Canada may terminate the Newmont lock-up agreement if:

- the arrangement proposed to Echo Bay shareholders does not correspond in all material respects to that contemplated by the combination agreement;

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- the Kinross shareholder rights plan is not authorized to be terminated at the Kinross special meeting, or is in fact not terminated prior to the effective date of the combination, and the arrangement cannot otherwise be effected on a tax-deferred rollover basis for Canadian shareholders of Echo Bay; or
- the combination agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms.

The Newmont lock-up agreement shall automatically terminate on the effective date of the combination.

BEECH LOCK-UP AGREEMENT

Beech is the beneficial owner of approximately 18.6% of the outstanding TVX common shares. Beech has entered into a lock-up agreement with TVX dated June 10, 2002, pursuant to which Beech has agreed to vote its TVX common shares in favour of the participation of TVX in the combination at the TVX special meeting.

Pursuant to the Beech lock-up agreement, subject to the subsequent paragraph, Beech has agreed that it will not sell, transfer or otherwise deal with its TVX common shares, including by way of option or granting a security interest in such shares, prior to the TVX special meeting.

Beech, however, may sell, transfer, or otherwise deal with its TVX common shares prior to the TVX special meeting, in a negotiated transaction in which the acquirer delivers to TVX an agreement which contains substantially similar terms as the Beech lock-up agreement.

Beech may terminate the Beech lock-up agreement if:

- the terms on which the combination is proposed to the TVX shareholders do not in all material respects conform with the description contained in the combination agreement in all material respects or the combination agreement is amended in any material respect;
- the required approval from the shareholders of Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay is not obtained;
- a superior proposal is made and not withdrawn;
- the combination is not completed on or before December 31, 2002;
- each of the Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay special meetings is not held on or before December 27, 2002; or
- the combination agreement terminates in accordance with its terms.

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INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF KINROSS, TVX AND ECHO BAY IN THE ARRANGEMENT

In considering the recommendation of the board of directors of each of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay that you vote to approve the matters discussed in this circular, you should be aware that some of the directors and executive officers of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay have interests in the arrangement that are

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different from, or in addition to, the interests of shareholders of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay generally.

KINROSS

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT/SEVERANCE

Kinross has entered into severance agreements with Mr. Robert Buchan, President and Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Arthur Ditto, Vice-Chairman. Under their severance agreements, the combination will constitute a change of control. Upon the delivery of a notice of termination to Kinross following a change of control, Messrs. Buchan and Ditto will be entitled to be paid by Kinross a cash payment equal to 2.5 times their annual salary, benefits and designated annual bonus, all stock options they hold will become immediately exercisable and all reasonable legal expenses they incur as a result of their termination shall be paid by Kinross. Assuming Messrs. Buchan and Ditto experience a termination following the effective date of the combination, and calculated based on his current salary, benefits and bonus entitlement for the year 2002, Messrs. Buchan and Ditto would be entitled to a lump sum payment of approximately \$1,207,360 (does not include Mr. Buchan's bonus entitlement which has not been determined yet for 2002) and \$970,695 respectively.

Kinross has also entered into severance agreements with Mr. John Ivany, Executive Vice-President, Mr. Brian Penny, Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Gordon McCreary, Vice-President Investor Relations and Corporate Development, Mr. Scott Caldwell, Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer, Mr. Christopher Hill, Vice President and Treasurer, Mr. Al Schoening, Vice-President, Human Resources and Corporate Affairs, Mr. Ron Stewart, Vice-President, Exploration, Mr. Jerry Danni, Vice-President, Environment, and Ms. Shelley Riley, Corporate Secretary.

Under their severance agreements, the combination will constitute a change of control. Upon the termination of the employment of the individual, unless such termination is because of death, disability, for cause or such individual resigns (except if such resignation by the individual follows an adverse change in his or her duties, powers, rights, salary or benefits, a diminution of title, and other specified negative changes to such individual's employment situation), following a change of control and within 18 months following such change of control, the individuals listed above will be entitled to be paid by Kinross a cash payment equal to 2 times such individual's annual salary, benefits and designated annual bonus, all stock options held by such individual will become immediately exercisable and all reasonable legal expenses incurred by such individual as a result of his or her termination shall be paid by Kinross. Assuming Messrs. Ivany, Penny, McCreary, Caldwell, Hill, Schoening, Stewart and Danni and Ms. Riley experience a termination or resign from Kinross under specified circumstances (as described above) following the effective date of the combination, and calculated based on each of their current annual salary, benefits and bonus entitlement for the year 2002, Messrs. Ivany, Penny, McCreary, Caldwell, Hill, Schoening, Stewart, Danni and Ms. Riley would be entitled to a lump sum cash payment of approximately \$612,182, \$515,160, \$376,258, \$662,456, \$356,034, \$395,340, \$344,400, \$456,000 and \$194,696, respectively.

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Kinross does not expect that it will be required to make the payments disclosed above as a consequence of the combination.

TVX

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS/SEVERANCE

TVX has entered into employment agreements with Mr. Sean Harvey, President and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Melvyn Williams, Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Gregory Laing, General Counsel, Vice-President and Corporate Secretary, Mr. Robert Whittall, Vice-President, Finance, Mr. John Raisbeck, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of TVX Hellas, and Mr. William Smith, Finance and Administration Manager of TVX Hellas.

Following the combination, Mr. Harvey may, within 90 days, elect to terminate his employment agreement. If he so elects or if he is terminated without cause, he will receive severance benefits equal to two times his current annual

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base salary. Based on Mr. Harvey's current annual base salary, Mr. Harvey would be entitled in either circumstance to a lump sum cash payment of approximately \$900,000.

Upon termination of the employment of Mr. Williams or Mr. Laing following a change of control, each of Mr. Williams and Mr. Laing will be entitled to a severance payment equal to two times his base salary. In the event that Mr. Williams or Mr. Laing experienced a termination from TVX following the effective date of the combination, and calculated based on Mr. Williams' and Mr. Laing's respective current annual base salary, Mr. Williams and Mr. Laing would be entitled to a lump sum cash payment of approximately \$370,000 and \$300,000, respectively. In the event the employment of Messrs. Whittall, Raisbeck or Smith is terminated following a change of control, Mr. Whittall is entitled to a severance payment equal to six months base salary, Mr Raisbeck is entitled to a severance payment equal to 18 months base salary and Mr. Smith is entitled to a severance payment equal to 12 months base salary. Assuming Mr. Whittall, Mr. Raisbeck or Mr. Smith experienced a termination from TVX following the effective date of the combination, and calculated based on Mr. Whittall's, Mr. Raisbeck's and Mr. Smith's respective current annual base salary, Mr. Whittall, Mr. Raisbeck and Mr. Smith would be entitled to a lump sum cash payment of approximately Cdn.\$87,500, \$262,500 and \$130,000, respectively.

Completion of the arrangement will constitute a change of control within the meaning of each of the above-mentioned TVX employment agreements. Kinross expects that it will be required to make the payments described above as a consequence of the combination.

ECHO BAY

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS/SEVERANCE

Echo Bay has entered into employment agreements with Mr. Robert Leclerc, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ms. Lois-Ann Brodrick, Vice-President and Secretary, Mr. Jerry McCrank, Vice-President, Operations, Mr. Tom Yip,

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Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer, and Mr. David Ottewell, Controller.

Mr. Leclerc's employment agreement is for an indefinite term and provides for certain lump sum payments if Echo Bay terminates Mr. Leclerc's employment on less than two years' written notice or demotes him and he voluntarily resigns. If a change of control of Echo Bay is followed by a termination of Mr. Leclerc's employment under specified circumstances (as described below), Mr. Leclerc will be paid a cash payment equal to three times the total of his current annual salary in effect as of the time of the change of control plus bonus under the executive cash incentive plan and will receive two years of continued health coverage. Assuming Mr. Leclerc experienced a termination or resigned from Echo Bay under specified circumstances (as described below) following the effective date of the combination, and calculated based on Mr. Leclerc's current annual base salary and bonus under the executive cash incentive plan in effect for 2002, Mr. Leclerc would be entitled to a lump sum cash payment of approximately \$1,950,000. If those payments and any other benefits provided to Mr. Leclerc would be subject to any excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code or any interest or penalties with respect to such excise tax, then Mr. Leclerc will be entitled to receive an additional payment in an amount that will fund the payment of any excise tax on the total payments and benefits received by Mr. Leclerc following a change of control as well as all income taxes imposed on the excise tax restoration payment, any excise tax imposed on the excise tax restoration payment and any interest or penalties imposed with respect to taxes on the excise tax restoration payment or any excise tax. The specified circumstances include:

- Echo Bay's termination of Mr. Leclerc's employment within one year of a change of control; or
- a voluntary resignation by Mr. Leclerc for "good reason" within one year of a change of control. The expression "good reason" is defined to include any one of four acts of employer constructive dismissal:
 - the assignment of lower level status or responsibility;
 - a reduction in base salary;
 - a requirement to relocate; or
 - a change in employee participation in or benefits under Echo Bay's benefit plans; or
- in the final 30 days of the one-year period referred to above, Mr. Leclerc may resign for any reason, or no reason at all, and be entitled to the cash payment and benefits.

Each of the other named executive officers of Echo Bay has entered into an employment agreement for an indefinite term. If a change of control of Echo Bay is followed by termination of the individual's employment under specified circumstances (as described above as applied to the individuals), Ms. Brodrick, Mr. McCrank and Mr. Yip

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will be paid a cash payment equal to three times the total of his or her annual salary in effect at the time of the change of control plus bonus under the executive cash incentive plan and will receive two years of continued health coverage. Assuming Ms. Brodrick, Mr. McCrank, and Mr. Yip experienced a termination or resigned from Echo Bay under specified circumstances (as described above as applied to the individuals) following the effective date of the combination, and calculated based on Ms. Brodrick's, Mr. McCrank's and Mr.

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Yip's current annual base salary and bonus under the executive cash incentive plan in effect for 2002, Ms. Brodrick, Mr. McCrank and Mr. Yip would be entitled to a lump sum cash payment of approximately \$1,125,000, \$1,155,000 and \$1,155,000. In all other respects, including with respect to the change of control and excise tax restoration payment provisions, the employment agreements for Ms. Brodrick and Messrs. McCrank and Yip are identical to Mr. Leclerc's agreement. Mr. Ottewell's agreement provides for a lower payout structure than the others, does not afford the right to resign in the final 30 days of the one-year period referred to above and does not contain an obligation of Echo Bay to make an excise tax restoration payment. If a change of control of Echo Bay is followed by termination of Mr. Ottewell's employment under specified circumstances (as described above as applied to Mr. Ottewell, but excluding the right to resign in the final 30 days of the one-year period referred to above), Mr. Ottewell will be paid a cash payment equal to 1.5 times the total of his annual salary in effect at the time of the change of control plus bonus under the executive cash incentive plan. Assuming Mr. Ottewell experienced a termination or resigned from Echo Bay under specified circumstances (as described above as applied to Mr. Ottewell, but excluding the right to resign in the final 30 days of the one-year period referred to above) following the effective date of the combination, and calculated based on Mr. Ottewell's current annual base salary and bonus under the cash incentive plan: controller in effect for 2002, Mr. Ottewell would be entitled to a lump sum cash payment of approximately \$243,700.

Completion of the capital securities exchange on April 3, 2002, whereby Echo Bay issued common shares in exchange for all of its \$100 million aggregate principal amount of 11% junior subordinated debentures due 2027 (as more fully described in Schedule C to this circular under the heading entitled "Recent Developments -- Exchange of Capital Securities"), constituted a change of control within the meaning of each of the above-mentioned Echo Bay employment agreements. In addition, completion of the arrangement will also constitute a change of control within the meaning of each of the above-mentioned Echo Bay employment agreements. Pursuant to these employment agreements severance payments are only payable once upon a change of control and Kinross expects that it will be required to make the payments described above as a consequence of the combination.

KINROSS, TVX AND ECHO BAY

VESTING OF UNVESTED OPTIONS

As of June 30, 2002, directors and executive officers of Kinross held an aggregate of 6,765,000 vested and 1,670,000 unvested stock options issued by Kinross, directors and executive officers of TVX held an aggregate of 85,777 vested and 416,046 unvested stock options issued by TVX, and directors and executive officers of Echo Bay held an aggregate of 1,109,176 vested and 341,699 unvested stock options issued by Echo Bay. In particular, as of June 30, 2002:

- in the case of Kinross, Messrs. Buchan, Caldwell, Danni, Ditto, Hill, Ivany, McCreary, Penny, Schoening and Stewart and Ms. Riley held outstanding options with respect to 2,950,000, 630,000, 120,000, 1,360,000, 450,000, 810,000, 425,000, 480,000, 410,000, 100,000 and 80,000 Kinross common shares (on a pre-consolidation basis), respectively, of which stock options with respect to 2,583,333, 466,666, 16,667, 1,151,666, 346,667, 646,666, 330,000, 376,667, 306,667, 0 and

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60,000 Kinross common shares were vested and exercisable as of such date, respectively, and stock options with respect to 366,667, 163,334, 103,333, 208,334, 103,333, 163,334, 95,000, 103,333, 103,333, 100,000 and 20,000 were unvested as of such date, respectively.

- in the case of TVX, Messrs. Harvey, Williams, Laing, Whittall, Raisbeck and Smith held outstanding stock options with respect to 150,000, 81,750, 81,750, 47,500, 38,067 and 24,133 TVX common shares, respectively, of which stock options with respect to 16,667, 6,683, 29,583, 9,167, 1,400 and 800 TVX common shares were vested and exercisable as of such date, respectively, and stock options with respect to 133,333, 52,167, 67,167, 38,333, 36,667 and 23,333 TVX common shares were unvested as of such date, respectively; and
- in the case of Echo Bay, Messrs. Leclerc, McCrank, Yip and Ottewell and Ms. Brodrick held outstanding stock options with respect to 890,110; 159,203; 146,377; 25,252; and 119,133 Echo Bay common shares,

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respectively, of which stock options with respect to 700,083; 108,911; 100,230; 15,252; and 73,900 Echo Bay common shares were vested and exercisable as of such date, respectively, and stock options with respect to 190,027; 50,292; 46,147; 10,000; and 45,233 Echo Bay common shares were unvested as of such date, respectively.

Upon completion of the combination, all unvested and unexercisable Kinross stock options, TVX stock options and Echo Bay stock options will vest and become exercisable either pursuant to the terms of the plan under which they were issued or the terms of such options themselves. Based on the number of Kinross common shares, TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares subject to options and held by directors and executive officers of TVX and Echo Bay as of June 30, 2002, the directors and executive officers of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay will hold an aggregate of 12,451,304 options to purchase Kinross common shares following completion of the combination (or 4,150,435 options to purchase Kinross common shares if the Kinross one for three share consolidation is effected).

The terms of all outstanding stock options granted by TVX and Echo Bay will be amended to provide that each holder of an option to acquire TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares shall be entitled to acquire, on substantially identical terms and conditions to those applicable under such stock option and for the same aggregate consideration, the aggregate number of Kinross common shares that the holder of the option would have been entitled to receive as a result of the combination if the holder of the option had been the registered holder of the number of TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares which the holder was entitled to purchase on exercise of the option.

MAINTENANCE OF INSURANCE

Kinross has covenanted in the combination agreement to maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance covering the individuals presently covered under TVX's and Echo Bay's existing insurance for a period of six years following completion of the combination.

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ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Kinross has covenanted in the combination agreement that it will, at the Kinross special meeting, ask the holders of Kinross common shares to elect four additional, agreed-upon individuals, being Messrs. Harry S. Campbell, David Harquail, Robert L. Leclerc and George F. Michals, to the board of directors of Kinross.

The board of directors of TVX was aware of the interests described above, with respect to TVX's directors and executive officers, in approving the arrangement. The board of directors of Echo Bay was aware of the interests described above, with respect to Echo Bay's directors and executive officers, in approving the arrangement.

DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

TVX AND ECHO BAY

The plan of arrangement provides that the holders of TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares have the right to dissent from the arrangement in the manner provided in section 190 of the CBCA as modified by the interim order of the Superior Court of Ontario made in respect of the arrangement and by the plan of arrangement. Registered holders of TVX or Echo Bay common shares who exercise their rights of dissent will be entitled, in the event the arrangement becomes effective, to be paid the fair value of the TVX common shares or the Echo Bay common shares, as appropriate, determined as of the close of business on the day before the resolution approving the arrangement is adopted at the TVX special meeting or the Echo Bay special meeting, as appropriate. The following is a summary of the rights of dissent, which shareholders are invited to read in conjunction with section 190 of the CBCA, the interim order and the plan of arrangement, which are reprinted in their entirety as Exhibits D, B and C attached to this circular.

The obligation of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay to complete the combination is subject to the holders of not more than 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares of TVX or Echo Bay exercising their rights of dissent with respect to the arrangement.

If TVX shareholders or Echo Bay shareholders wish to exercise their rights of dissent, Kinross must receive a dissent notice at Suite 5200, 40 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3Y2, no later than 5:00 p.m. (eastern standard time) on the business day preceding the TVX special meeting or the Echo Bay special meeting, as applicable (or any postponement or adjournment thereof). A dissent notice may also be filed with the Chairman of the TVX special meeting or the Echo Bay special meeting, as the case may be, prior to the commencement of such meeting (or any postponement or adjournment thereof). The filing of a dissent notice does not deprive a registered shareholder of TVX or Echo Bay of the right to vote; but a shareholder who has submitted a dissent notice and who votes in favour of

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the arrangement will no longer be considered a dissenting shareholder with

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respect to the shares voted in favour of the arrangement. If a shareholder does not vote against the arrangement this will not constitute a waiver of rights of dissent. A vote against the arrangement or a failure to vote does not constitute a dissent notice. Similarly, the revocation of a proxy conferring authority on the proxyholder to vote in favour of the arrangement does not constitute a dissent notice; however, any proxy granted by a TVX or Echo Bay shareholder who intends to dissent, other than a proxy that instructs the proxyholder to vote against the arrangement resolution, should be validly revoked in order to prevent the proxyholder from voting such TVX or Echo Bay common shares in favour of the arrangement and thereby causing the TVX or Echo Bay shareholder to forfeit his or her right of dissent.

There is no right of partial dissent. Accordingly, a dissenting shareholder may only dissent with respect to all TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares, as applicable, held on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in the name of the dissenting shareholder. One consequence of this provision is that a shareholder may only exercise the right to dissent under their rights of dissent in respect of shares which are registered in that shareholder's name. In many cases, shares are beneficially owned by their non-registered holders. Such shares are registered either:

- in the name of an intermediary that the non-registered holder deals with in respect of the shares (such as banks, trust companies, securities dealers and brokers, trustees or administrators of self-administered registered retirement savings plans (as defined under the Tax Act), registered retirement income funds (as defined under the Tax Act), registered education savings plans and similar plans, and their nominees); or
- in the name of a clearing agency (such as The Canadian Depository for Securities Limited, CDS Inc. or The Depository Trust Company) of which the intermediary is a participant.

Accordingly, a non-registered holder will not be entitled to exercise the rights of dissent directly (unless the shares are re-registered in the non-registered holder's name). A non-registered holder who wishes to exercise rights of dissent should immediately contact the intermediary with whom the non-registered holder deals in respect of the shares and either:

- instruct the intermediary to exercise the rights of dissent on the non-registered holder's behalf (which, if the shares are registered in the name of CDS Inc. or other clearing agency, would require that the shares first be re-registered in the name of the intermediary); or
- instruct the intermediary to re-register the shares in the name of the non-registered holder, in which case the non-registered holder would have to exercise the rights of dissent directly.

Kinross is required, within 10 days after the arrangement is approved by the TVX shareholders or the Echo Bay shareholders, as applicable, to notify each shareholder who has filed a dissent notice that the arrangement has been approved. Such notice is not required to be sent to any shareholder who voted

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for the arrangement or who has withdrawn his or her Dissent Notice.

A dissenting shareholder who has not withdrawn his or her dissent notice must then, within 20 days after the dissenting shareholder receives notice that the arrangement has been approved or, if the dissenting shareholder does not receive such notice, within 20 days after the dissenting shareholder learns that the arrangement has been approved, send to Kinross a written notice containing his or her name and address, the number of TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares, as the case may be, in respect of which the dissenting shareholder dissents, and a demand for payment of the fair value of such shares. Within 30 days after sending such a notice and demand for payment, the dissenting shareholder must send, to Kinross or its transfer agent, the certificates representing the TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares in respect of which he or she dissents.

A dissenting shareholder who fails to send the certificates representing the shares in respect of which he or she dissents has no right to make a claim under the rights of dissent. The transfer agent for Kinross will endorse on share certificates received from a dissenting shareholder a notice that the holder is a dissenting shareholder and will forthwith return the share certificates to the dissenting shareholder.

On sending a notice and demand for payment to Kinross, a dissenting shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder, other than the right to be paid the fair value of his or her TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares, as determined under the rights of dissent, except where:

- the dissenting shareholder withdraws the demand for payment before Kinross makes a written offer to pay (an "Offer to Pay") fair value for the TVX common shares or the Echo Bay common shares to the dissenting shareholder pursuant to the rights of dissent;

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- Kinross fails to make a timely offer to pay fair value for the TVX common shares or the Echo Bay common shares and the dissenting shareholder withdraws his or her demand for payment; or
- the board of directors of TVX or Echo Bay, as the case may be, revokes the special resolution prior to effecting the arrangement,

in all of which cases the dissenting shareholder's rights as a shareholder are reinstated as of the date the notice and demand for payment was sent and such shares shall be subject to the arrangement if it has been completed.

In addition, pursuant to the plan of arrangement, registered shareholders who duly exercise such rights of dissent and who:

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- are ultimately determined to be entitled to be paid fair value for their TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares will be deemed to have transferred their TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares to Kinross as of the effective time of the arrangement; or
- are ultimately not entitled, for any reason, to be paid fair value for their TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares, shall be deemed to have participated in the arrangement on the same basis as any non-dissenting and non-electing holder of TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares and shall receive Kinross common shares in accordance with the plan of arrangement.

Kinross is required, not later than seven days after the later of the effective date of the arrangement or the date on which it received the notice and demand for payment of a dissenting shareholder, to send to each dissenting shareholder who has sent a notice and demand for payment, an offer to pay for his or her TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares in an amount considered by the board of directors of Kinross to be the fair value thereof, accompanied by a statement showing the manner in which the fair value was determined. Every offer to pay must be on the same terms. Kinross must pay for the TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares, as the case may be, of a dissenting shareholder within 10 days after an offer to pay has been accepted by a dissenting shareholder, but any such offer to pay lapses if Kinross does not receive an acceptance thereof within 30 days after the offer to pay has been made.

If Kinross fails to make an offer to pay for the TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares, respectively, of a dissenting shareholder, or if a dissenting shareholder fails to accept an offer that has been made, Kinross may, within 50 days after the effective date of the arrangement or within such further period as a court may allow, apply to a court to fix a fair value for the common shares of dissenting shareholders. If Kinross fails to apply to a court to fix such fair value, a dissenting shareholder may apply to a court for the same purpose within a further period of 20 days or within such further period as a court may allow. A dissenting shareholder is not required to give security for costs in such an application.

Upon an application to a court, all dissenting shareholders whose TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares have not been purchased by Kinross will be joined as parties and bound by the decision of the court, and Kinross will be required to notify each affected dissenting shareholder of the date, place and consequences of the application and of his or her right to appear and be heard in person or by counsel. Upon any such application to a court, the court may determine whether any person is a dissenting shareholder who should be joined as a party, and the court will then fix a fair value for the TVX common shares and the Echo Bay common shares of all dissenting shareholders. The final order of a court will be rendered against Kinross in favour of each dissenting shareholder and for the amount of the fair value of his or her TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares as fixed by the court. The court may, in its discretion, allow a reasonable rate of interest on the amount payable to each dissenting shareholder from the effective date of the arrangement until the date of payment.

THE ABOVE IS ONLY A SUMMARY OF THE RIGHTS OF DISSENT, WHICH ARE TECHNICAL AND COMPLEX. WE URGE SHAREHOLDERS WHO WISH TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THEIR RIGHTS OF DISSENT TO SEEK LEGAL ADVICE AS FAILURE TO COMPLY STRICTLY WITH THE

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PROVISIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF DISSENT MAY RESULT IN THE LOSS OF ALL RIGHTS THEREUNDER. FOR A GENERAL SUMMARY OF CERTAIN INCOME TAX IMPLICATIONS TO A DISSENTING SHAREHOLDER, SEE "MATERIAL CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ARRANGEMENT" AND "MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ARRANGEMENT". THE COMPLETE TEXT OF THE INTERIM ORDER IS ATTACHED TO THIS CIRCULAR AS EXHIBIT B, THE COMPLETE TEXT OF THE PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT IS ATTACHED TO THIS CIRCULAR AS EXHIBIT C AND SECTION 190 OF THE CBCA IS ATTACHED TO THIS CIRCULAR AS EXHIBIT D.

KINROSS

The holders of Kinross common shares will not be entitled to any rights of dissent under the OBCA or otherwise with respect to any matters to be voted upon at the Kinross special meeting.

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THE COMBINATION AGREEMENT

The description of the terms and conditions of the combination agreement set out below is materially complete. The full text of the combination agreement attached as Exhibit A and is incorporated by reference in this circular. Shareholders are encouraged to read the combination agreement in its entirety.

GENERAL

The combination agreement is dated as of June 10, 2002, as amended as of July 12, 2002, and is made among Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay. The combination agreement provides for the combination of the businesses of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay by way of a plan of arrangement effected under the CBCA.

The combination agreement also contemplates that immediately before the completion of the arrangement, TVX will acquire Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture under an existing right of first offer and an existing right of first refusal contained in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture agreements entered into on June 11, 1999.

EXCHANGE RATIOS

Under the arrangement, TVX will amalgamate with 4082389 Canada Inc., a newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross, and each holder of TVX common shares will receive 6.5 Kinross common shares for each TVX common share. The exchange ratio for the TVX common shares reflects the one for ten consolidation of the TVX common shares which took effect on June 30, 2002.

Also under the arrangement, shareholders of Echo Bay (other than Kinross) will exchange their Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares on the basis of 0.52 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share.

Kinross intends to seek the approval of its shareholders to the consolidation of its outstanding common shares on a one for three basis, to become effective immediately prior to completion of the combination. If the Kinross share consolidation is approved, each holder of TVX common shares will receive 2.1667 Kinross common shares for each TVX common share, and each holder of Echo Bay common shares will receive 0.1733 of a Kinross common share for each Echo Bay common share in the arrangement.

EFFECTIVE DATE

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The closing of the combination will be effected on the first business day after the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions described below under "Conditions to Completion of the Combination", or as soon as practicable after that date as the parties may otherwise agree. On the effective date, the parties will take the following steps in the order specified:

- TVX will acquire Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture;
- if the share consolidation is approved at the Kinross special meeting of shareholders, Kinross will file articles of amendment with the Director under the OBCA to give effect to the consolidation of the Kinross common shares on a one for three basis;
- Kinross will cause its wholly-owned subsidiary, 4082389 Canada Inc., to file articles of arrangement with the Director under the CBCA to give effect to the plan of arrangement; and
- the resolution of the shareholders of Kinross electing a new board of directors will become effective.

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

The combination agreement contains generally reciprocal representations and warranties given by each of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay to the other parties. These representations and warranties relate to:

- the recommendation of the independent committee of the board of directors of each of TVX and Echo Bay and the determination by the board of directors of each party to recommend participation by that party in the combination;
 - the receipt of a fairness opinion of each party's financial advisor;
 - the timely filing of, accuracy and completeness of that party's public disclosure documents;
 - the accuracy and completeness of information supplied by that party for inclusion in this circular;
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- the absence of a filing of any confidential material change report since December 31, 2000 which remains confidential;
 - the corporate power and authority to enter into the combination agreement and to consummate the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement;
 - the absence of any violation or conflict with its charter documents, legal requirements, agreements or instruments to which a party or its property is subject or bound resulting from entering into the combination agreement and consummating the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement which would have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect;
 - the absence of any violation of, or conflict with, its charter documents, legal requirements, or other agreements or instruments where the consequences of such violation would have a material adverse effect;

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- the accuracy and completeness of its audited and unaudited financial statements; and
- no party having taken or having agreed to take any action or knowing of any fact, agreement, plan or other circumstance that is reasonably likely to prevent the share exchange pursuant to the arrangement from qualifying as a tax-free reorganization for U.S. Federal income tax purposes.

In addition:

- Kinross has represented to the other parties that it is not a "non-Canadian" under the Investment Canada Act (Canada) and no application for review and no notification under the Investment Canada Act (Canada) is required in connection with the combination.
- each of Kinross and Echo Bay has represented to the other parties that the lock-up agreement between Kinross and Echo Bay with respect to Kinross' Echo Bay common shares is in full force and effect as regards Kinross and Echo Bay;
- Echo Bay has represented to the other parties that the lock-up agreement between Newmont and Echo Bay with respect to Newmont's Echo Bay common shares is in full force and effect as regards Echo Bay;
- Echo Bay has represented to the other parties that the definitive agreement with respect to the sale by Echo Bay to Newmont of the McCoy/Cove complex in Nevada, United States is in full force and effect as regards Echo Bay;
- TVX has represented to the other parties that the lock-up agreement between Beech and TVX with respect to Beech's TVX common shares is in full force and effect as regards TVX; and
- TVX has represented to the other parties that TVX and Newmont (or subsidiaries thereof) have entered into purchase agreements providing for the acquisition by TVX of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture and that the purchase agreement is in full force and effect as regards TVX.

The representations and warranties of each of the parties do not survive the completion of the combination and will expire and be terminated on the effective date of the combination.

MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGE AND MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT

Some of the representations, warranties and covenants made by Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay, and some conditions, are qualified by a material adverse change or material adverse effect threshold. For the purposes of the combination agreement, a material adverse change or material adverse effect means any change, effect, event, occurrence or state of facts that is, or would reasonably be expected to be, material and adverse to the business, properties, financial condition or results of operations of Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay, other than any

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change, effect, event or occurrence:

- relating to the global economy or securities markets in general;
 - affecting the worldwide gold mining industry in general and which does not have a materially disproportionate impact on any of Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay and their subsidiaries and material joint venture interests, taken as a whole;
 - resulting from changes in the price of gold;
 - relating to the relative values of the dollar and the Canadian dollar;
- or

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- which is a change in the trading price of the publicly traded securities of any of Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay immediately following and reasonably attributable to the announcement of the combination agreement.

The combination agreement provides that any matter or thing, or series of related matters or things which would reasonably be considered to be important in making an investment decision (including matters involving an aggregate amount of \$10 million) or that would significantly impede the ability of any of Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay to complete the combination, is material.

COVENANTS

KINROSS BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In the combination agreement, each party has agreed that it is its intention that as of and immediately after the effective date of the combination:

- the board of directors of Kinross will be comprised of John A. Brough, Robert M. Buchan, Harry S. Campbell, Arthur Ditto, David Harquail, John M.H. Huxley, Robert L. Leclerc, George F. Michals, Cameron A. Mingay and John E. Oliver; and
- the chief executive officer of Kinross will be Robert M. Buchan.

Kinross has also agreed that, at the Kinross special meeting, the holders of the Kinross common shares will be requested to consider and, if thought fit, to elect Messrs. Campbell, Harquail, Leclerc and Michals to the board of directors of Kinross.

MUTUAL COVENANTS

In the combination agreement each party has agreed, to the extent it is within its control (including in respect of its material joint venture interests), that, except as disclosed by it, or with the prior written consent of the other parties, which consent is not to be unreasonably withheld:

- it will, and will cause each of its subsidiaries and material joint venture interests to, conduct its and their respective businesses only in, and not take any action except in, the usual, ordinary and regular course of business and consistent with past practice;
- except as may be required to give effect to any court order or arbitral award:

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- it will not and will not agree to (or permit its material subsidiaries or material joint venture interests to or to agree to) issue, sell, pledge, lease, dispose of or encumber:
 - any shares of or units in, or any options, warrants, calls, conversion privileges or rights of any kind to acquire any shares of or units in it or of its material subsidiaries or material joint venture interests, other than:
 - pursuant to the exercise of stock options, warrants or conversion or exchange rights attaching to securities outstanding as at June 10, 2002 (including Kinross' 5.5% convertible unsecured subordinated debentures issued December 5, 1996); or
 - under existing share issuance or grant plans or stock options issued consistent with past practices and share issuances in respect thereof; or
 - any material assets of it or of its material subsidiaries or material joint venture interests, except in the usual, ordinary and regular course of business and consistent with past practice;
 - it will not amend or propose to amend its articles or by-laws or those (or the equivalent charter documents) of its material subsidiaries or the joint venture, partnership, management, operating or similar agreements or similar documents in respect of its material joint venture interests;
 - it will not split, combine or reclassify its outstanding shares, or declare, set aside or pay any dividend or other distribution payable in cash, stock, property or otherwise with respect to its shares other than:
 - dividends or distributions made by a wholly-owned subsidiary to it or to a wholly-owned subsidiary of it;
 - regular quarterly dividends in respect of its common shares, in amounts consistent with past practice; or
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- in the case of Kinross, dividends provided for under the provisions of its preferred shares;
 - it will not, and will not permit its subsidiaries to, redeem, purchase or offer to purchase any shares or other securities of it or its material subsidiaries, except:
 - as required by the terms of such securities as in effect on June 10, 2002; or
 - in the case of Kinross, the redemption of the Kinross 5.5% convertible unsecured subordinated debentures issued December 5, 1996;
 - it will not, and will not permit any of its material subsidiaries to, reorganize, amalgamate or merge it or its material subsidiaries with any other person except for internal reorganizations, amalgamations or mergers involving it and/or its direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries;

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- it will not, and will not permit its subsidiaries or material joint venture interests to, acquire or agree to acquire any person, or acquire or agree to acquire any assets, which in each case are individually or in the aggregate material; notwithstanding this provision, if a party is required to approve a budget, operating plan or other business plan for a material joint venture interest in circumstances where it is subject to confidentiality obligations which preclude it from disclosing the subject matter of such budget or plan to the other parties and accordingly is precluded from seeking the consent of the other parties, such party is entitled to approve or refrain from approving such budget or plan without the other parties' consent so long as that party concludes, acting reasonably, that it is in the best interest of the material joint venture interest;
- it will not, and will not permit any of its subsidiaries or material joint venture interests to:
 - satisfy or settle any claims or liabilities which are individually or in the aggregate material, except such as have been reserved against in its most recent audited annual consolidated financial statements delivered to the other parties;
 - relinquish any contractual rights which are individually or in the aggregate material; or
 - enter into any interest rate, currency or commodity swaps, hedges or other similar financial instruments which individually or in the aggregate are material;

notwithstanding this provision, if a party is required to approve a budget, operating plan or other business plan for a material joint venture interest in circumstances where it is subject to confidentiality obligations which preclude it from disclosing the subject matter of such budget or plan to the other parties and accordingly is precluded from seeking the consent of the other parties, such party is entitled to approve or refrain from approving such budget or plan without the other parties' consent so long as that party concludes, acting reasonably, that it is in the best interest of the material joint venture interest;

- it will not incur or commit to provide guarantees, incur any indebtedness for borrowed money or issue any amount of debt securities, in each case which are individually or in the aggregate material, and will not permit its subsidiaries or material joint venture interests to do any of the foregoing, except for the purpose of the renewal of or the replacement of credit facilities in existence as at June 10, 2002;
- it will not, and will cause each of its material subsidiaries and material joint venture interests not to:
 - enter into or modify any benefit plans, or grant any bonuses, salary increases, stock options, pension or supplemental pension benefits, profit sharing, retirement allowances, deferred or other compensation, incentive compensation, severance or termination pay to, or make any loan to, its directors, officers, employees, consultants, contractors or agents, except in the usual, ordinary and regular course of business and consistent with past practice or as required pursuant to benefit plans in existence as at June 10, 2002; or
 - reallocate capital expenditures among categories within its capital budgets or the capital budgets of its material subsidiaries or material joint venture interests, or incur or commit to capital

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expenditures which individually or in the aggregate exceed \$10 million, except as set forth in capital budgets that have been approved by its board of directors, and subject to exceptions, when it is in the best interests and necessary course of business of it and its material subsidiaries and material joint venture interests, taken as a whole; notwithstanding this provision, if a party is required to approve a budget, operating plan or other business plan for a material joint venture interest in circumstances where it is subject to confidentiality obligations which preclude it from disclosing the subject matter of such budget or plan to the other parties and

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accordingly is precluded from seeking the consent of the other parties, such party is entitled to approve or refrain from approving such budget or plan without the other parties' consent so long as that party concludes, acting reasonably, that it is in the best interest of the material joint venture interest;

- it will use reasonable commercial efforts to cause its insurance policies and those of its material subsidiaries and material joint venture interests, in each case in effect on the date of the combination agreement, not to be cancelled or terminated or any coverage thereunder to lapse, unless simultaneously with such termination, cancellation or lapse, replacement policies underwritten by insurance and re-insurance companies of nationally recognized standing providing coverage equal to or greater than under the terminated, cancelled or lapsed policies for substantially similar premiums are in full force and effect;
- it will use reasonable commercial efforts, and will cause its material subsidiaries and material joint venture interests to use reasonable commercial efforts, to preserve intact its business organizations and goodwill, keep available the services of its officers and employees as a group and maintain existing relationships with suppliers, consultants, joint venture participants, partners, professional advisors, agents, distributors, customers, governmental entities and others having business relationships with it, its material subsidiaries and its material joint venture interests;
- it will not take, or permit its subsidiaries or material joint venture interests to take, any action that would or reasonably may be expected to render any representation or warranty made by it in the combination agreement that is qualified as to materiality untrue or any of such representations and warranties that are not so qualified to be untrue in any material respect;
- to the extent it has knowledge, it shall notify the other Parties of any material adverse change, or any change which could reasonably be expected to become a material adverse change, and any complaints, investigations or hearings brought by any governmental entities or third parties which are material;
- it will not, and will cause each of its subsidiaries and material joint venture interests not to, settle or compromise any claim brought by any present, former or purported holder of any of its securities in connection with the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement or the combination prior to the effective date of the combination;
- it will not, and will cause each of its subsidiaries and material joint venture interests not to, enter into or modify any contract, agreement,

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commitment or arrangement which new contract would be material to it or would have a material adverse effect, except in the usual, ordinary and regular course of business and consistent with past practice, or except as required by applicable laws;

- it will not, and will not permit its subsidiaries or material joint venture interests to, take any action, or permit any action to be taken on its behalf, and it will, and will cause its subsidiaries or material joint venture interests to, refrain from taking any action which, in either case, if taken, would be inconsistent with the combination agreement or which would interfere with or be inconsistent with or would reasonably be expected to significantly impede the completion of the combination or any of the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement;
- subject to confidentiality obligations owed to third parties for which a waiver could not reasonably be obtained, to the extent it has knowledge, it shall, in all material respects, conduct itself so as to keep the other parties fully informed as to material decisions or actions made or required to be made with respect to the operation of its business and that of its material subsidiaries and material joint venture interests;
- it shall use its reasonable commercial efforts to conduct its affairs and those of its material subsidiaries and material joint venture interests so that the representations and warranties contained in the combination agreement shall be true and correct in all material respects on and as of the effective date of the combination as if made on that date (except to the extent such representations and warranties speak as of an earlier date);
- subject to fiduciary duties under applicable law or contractual obligations, it shall cause the nominees of the board of directors or management or operating committee of each material joint venture interest to perform such acts and things consistent with the foregoing covenants; and
- it will not make any change to existing accounting practices, except as its regular, independent auditors advise in writing are required by applicable laws, Canadian generally accepted accounting principles or United States generally accepted accounting principles, as applicable, or write up, down or off the book value of any assets

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in an amount that in the aggregate would exceed Cdn.\$1 million, except where required for compliance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles or United States generally accepted accounting principles, as applicable.

MATERIAL SUBSIDIARIES AND MATERIAL JOINT VENTURE INTERESTS

Some of the representations, warranties and covenants made by Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay, and some conditions, relate to the material subsidiaries and material joint venture interests of those parties. For the purposes of the combination agreement:

- a material subsidiary of a party means a subsidiary of that party:
 - having total assets representing more than 10% of that party's consolidated assets; or

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- having total revenues representing more than 10% of that party's consolidated revenues,

in each case as set out either in the December 31, 2001 audited annual consolidated financial statements of that party or in the March 31, 2002 unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements of that party; and

- a material joint venture interest of a party means:
 - in respect of Kinross, the Refugio project in Chile;
 - in respect of TVX, the interest currently held by TVX in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture and the co-ownership interests and joint ventures included therein; and
 - in respect of Echo Bay, none.

COVENANTS REGARDING NON-SOLICITATION AND SUPERIOR PROPOSALS

The combination agreement provides that no party will, or permit its subsidiaries or material joint venture interests (to the extent that such party has the power to do so with respect to its material joint venture interests) to, directly or indirectly, solicit, initiate, facilitate or knowingly encourage the initiation of an acquisition proposal. An "acquisition proposal" is defined in the combination agreement to mean:

- any proposal or offer for a merger, amalgamation, reorganization, recapitalization or other business combination involving a party or a material subsidiary or a material joint venture interest of a party;
- any proposal or offer to acquire in any manner, directly or indirectly, assets which individually or in the aggregate exceed 10% of the consolidated assets of a party;
- any proposal or offer to acquire in any manner, directly or indirectly, any shares or securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for securities which exceed 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a party; or
- any sale of treasury shares, or securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for treasury shares, which exceed 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the party or rights or interests therein or thereto.

However, the definition of "acquisition proposal" excludes the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement and certain other transactions permitted by that agreement.

If the board of directors of a party receives an unsolicited bona fide acquisition proposal, such board may, however, consider, negotiate, approve or recommend the acquisition proposal to its shareholders so long as the acquisition proposal is a superior proposal. A "superior proposal" is defined in the combination agreement as an unsolicited bona fide acquisition proposal:

- in respect of which any required financing has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of such board of directors, acting in good faith, to be reasonably likely to be obtained;
- which is not subject to a due diligence access condition which allows access to the books, records and personnel of the party subject to the acquisition proposal or any of its material subsidiaries or material joint venture interests or their representatives beyond 5:00 p.m.

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(eastern time) on the tenth business day after which access is afforded to the person making the acquisition proposal (provided however that the foregoing shall not restrict the ability of such person to continue to review information properly provided to such person);

- in respect of which such board of directors receives an opinion of counsel, that is reflected in the minutes of such board of directors, that it is required to consider the acquisition proposal in order to discharge properly its fiduciary duties; and

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- that such board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisors, would, if consummated in accordance with its terms (but not assuming away any risk of non-completion), result in a transaction:
 - more favourable to its shareholders than the combination;
 - having consideration with a value greater than the value of the consideration provided by the combination; and
 - that is reasonably capable of being completed within a reasonable period of time.

RIGHT TO MATCH SUPERIOR PROPOSAL

The combination agreement provides that no party shall accept, approve, recommend or enter into any agreement, arrangement or understanding to implement a superior proposal without providing to each other party:

- written notice that its board of directors has received and is prepared to accept a superior proposal; and
- a copy of the superior proposal agreement as executed by the third party making the superior proposal,

as soon as possible but in any event at least five business days prior to acceptance of the superior proposal by the board of directors of that party.

Each other party must be given an opportunity (but does not have the obligation), before the expiration of the five business day period, to propose to amend the combination agreement to provide for consideration having a value and financial and other terms equivalent to or more favourable to the shareholders of the party that has received a superior proposal than those contained in such superior proposal, with the result that the superior proposal would cease to be a superior proposal.

If the other parties agree to amend the combination agreement in the manner described above, but otherwise on terms substantially the same as the terms of the combination agreement, the board of directors of the party that has received the superior proposal must consider the terms of the amendment, and if it concludes that the superior proposal is no longer a superior proposal, that party must not implement the proposed superior proposal, and must agree to amend the combination agreement.

If the other parties do not agree to amend the combination agreement, the party that has received the superior proposal may accept the superior proposal provided that it pays the other parties an aggregate of Cdn.\$28 million in liquidated damages and, if applicable, the expenses of each such other party up to a maximum of Cdn.\$2.5 million. Thereafter, that party may terminate the

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combination agreement and enter into an agreement to implement the superior proposal.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY

The combination agreement provides that during the period before the effective date of the combination, each party will afford each other party's representatives access, during normal business hours, to all its properties, books, contracts and records as well as its management personnel. During this period, each party will furnish promptly to each other party a copy of all material filings with government entities and all other information concerning its business, properties and business personnel as the other parties may reasonably request. The parties agreed that information provided pursuant to this covenant will be subject to the provisions of the confidentiality agreement entered into among the parties.

MUTUAL STANDSTILL PROVISIONS

The combination agreement provides that each party agrees that, without the prior consent of the other parties, it will not, and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to:

- acquire, directly or indirectly, by purchase or otherwise, any voting securities or securities convertible into or exchangeable for voting securities, or direct or indirect rights or options to acquire any voting securities, of any other party;
- make, or in any way participate, directly or indirectly, in any solicitation of proxies to vote, or seek to advise or influence any other third party or entity with respect to the voting of, any voting securities of any other party;

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- otherwise act, either alone or jointly or in concert with any third party, to seek to control the management, board of directors or policies of any other party; or
- discuss with any third person any proposal with respect to any other party that involves or would involve any of the foregoing.

The obligations of a party (the "first mentioned party") with respect to another party (the "second mentioned party") under the foregoing mutual standstill provisions terminate immediately upon the earliest of:

- June 10, 2003;
- the date on which the board of directors of the second mentioned party:
 - withdraws or changes its recommendations or determinations with respect to the combination in a manner materially adverse to the other parties or which would materially impede the completion of the combination or has resolved to do so for any reason other than:
 - a breach by the first mentioned party of any of its representations, warranties or covenants contained in the combination agreement in any material respect or the occurrence of a material adverse change with respect to the first mentioned party; or
 - a withdrawal or change resulting solely because the financial advisor to such party has withdrawn or adversely amended its opinion with

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respect to the combination;

- agrees to a superior proposal with a third party; or
- agrees to support a superior proposal; and
- the date on which a bona fide acquisition proposal is publicly announced, proposed, offered or made to the shareholders of the second mentioned party.

COVENANTS WITH RESPECT TO THE COMBINATION

In the combination agreement, each party has agreed that in a timely and expeditious manner, it will take all necessary actions in order to enable it to participate in the combination, use commercially reasonable efforts to satisfy the conditions described below under the heading "Conditions to Completion of the Combination" and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable under applicable laws to complete the combination. This includes using commercially reasonable efforts to:

- obtain all necessary waivers, consents and approvals from third parties to contracts;
- make or cooperate as necessary in the making of all required filings and applications under applicable laws and obtaining all required consents, approvals and authorizations under any applicable laws;
- effect all necessary registrations, filings, applications and submissions of information requested by governmental entities in connection with the combination;
- oppose, lift or rescind any injunction or restraining order or other order or action to stop, or otherwise adversely affecting the ability of the parties to consummate the combination;
- cooperate with the other parties in connection with its performance of its obligations under the combination agreement;
- cause the share exchange pursuant to the arrangement to qualify as one or more reorganizations described in Section 368(a) of the Code;
- assist and cooperate in the preparation and filing with all applicable securities commissions of all applications to seek appropriate exemptions from applicable securities laws in Canada and the United States;

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- mail this circular in accordance with the requirements of applicable securities laws and comply in all material respects with all securities laws in effect as of the date of mailing;
- convene its special meeting of shareholders in connection with the arrangement, provide notice to each other party of its special meeting, allow representatives of the other parties to attend the special meeting and conduct the special meeting in accordance with its articles and bylaws and as required by applicable laws and judicial orders;

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- prepare, in consultation with the other parties, any amendments or supplements to this circular which are mutually agreed or otherwise required by applicable laws and mailing such amendments or supplements in accordance with applicable laws;
- in the case of Kinross, take all steps necessary or advisable to obtain a listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the American Stock Exchange, and to use its best efforts to obtain a listing on the New York Stock Exchange, for the Kinross common shares to be issued in connection with the combination;
- furnish promptly each notice, report, schedule or other document or communication delivered, filed or received by, to, with or from it under applicable laws and any dealings with governmental entities, in each case, in connection with the combination;
- in the case of Kinross, subject to approval of the proposed one for three consolidation of its common shares, file its articles of amendment with the Director under the OBCA;
- in the case of Kinross, cause 4082389 Canada Inc. to carry out the terms of the final order and file its articles of arrangement with the Director under the CBCA;
- in the case of Kinross and TVX, cause the purchase of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture to be completed; and
- in the case of Kinross, provide or cause to be provided certificates representing the appropriate number of Kinross common shares to the former holders of TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares.

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FURTHER COVENANTS

Other covenants in the combination agreement include:

- the obligation of Kinross, on the date of the filing of this circular with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and on the effective date of the combination, to execute and deliver a customary letter of representation to each of TVX and Echo Bay, in form and substance satisfactory to TVX and to Echo Bay acting reasonably, in connection with the opinions being requested by TVX and Echo Bay of their respective U.S. counsel to the effect that the share exchange effected by Kinross with the TVX and Echo Bay shareholders pursuant to the plan of arrangement will not cause recognition of income or gain by TVX, Echo Bay or the U.S. shareholders of TVX or Echo Bay; and
- the obligation of Kinross to:
 - maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance policies covering individuals presently covered under TVX's and Echo Bay's existing insurance policies for a period of six years following completion of the combination;
 - assume Echo Bay's performance of its obligations under the warrant indenture dated May 9, 2002 between Echo Bay and Computershare Trust Company of Canada providing for the issue of 39,100,000 Echo Bay share purchase warrants; and
 - take all corporate action necessary to reserve for issuance a sufficient number of Kinross common shares for delivery upon exercise of the Echo Bay share purchase warrants.

TREATMENT OF STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

The combination agreement provides that the boards of directors of TVX and Echo Bay are to take such actions as may be necessary to adjust the terms of all outstanding stock options granted by TVX and Echo Bay to provide that each option to acquire TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares outstanding on the effective date shall be deemed to constitute an option to acquire, on substantially identical terms and conditions to those applicable under such stock options and for the same aggregate consideration, the aggregate number of Kinross common shares that the holder of the options would have been entitled to receive as a result of the combination if the holder of the option had been the registered holder of the number of TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares which the holder was entitled to purchase on exercise of the option. According to the terms of the plans under which the outstanding TVX and Echo Bay stock options were granted or the terms of the options themselves, all outstanding unvested and unexercisable TVX and Echo Bay stock options will become vested and exercisable upon completion of the combination.

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Holders of warrants to purchase TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares will, after the effective date of the combination, be entitled to exercise those warrants to acquire Kinross common shares in accordance with the terms of the agreements governing such warrants. The number of Kinross common shares for which such warrants will be exercisable will be determined on the basis of the TVX exchange ratio or the Echo Bay exchange ratio, as appropriate.

Based on the number of options and warrants to purchase common shares of TVX and Echo Bay outstanding on June 30, 2002, upon completion of the combination, and assuming the Kinross one for three share consolidation occurs,

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holders of options to purchase TVX common shares and holders of options to purchase Echo Bay common shares will be entitled to purchase an aggregate of approximately 2,747,545 Kinross common shares and the current holder of warrants to purchase TVX common shares and current holders of warrants to purchase Echo Bay common shares will be entitled to purchase an aggregate of approximately 6,794,667 Kinross common shares.

COVENANTS REGARDING EMPLOYMENT

Kinross has agreed that it will, for a period of one year following the effective date of the combination, continue to provide all persons who are employees of TVX, Echo Bay or their subsidiaries immediately prior to the effective date of the combination and who continue to be employees after the effective date:

- with employment benefits comparable to the benefits to which they were entitled on the effective date of the combination; and
- with respect to benefit plans providing for the issuance of, or based on the value of, Kinross common shares, benefits comparable, in the aggregate, to the benefits provided to similarly situated employees of Kinross and its subsidiaries.

In addition, Kinross will honour, for a period of one year following the effective date of the combination or for the length of time required by an applicable agreement, if different, all TVX and Echo Bay employment, severance, change of control and termination agreements, plans and policies disclosed to Kinross. In addition, Kinross has agreed that service with TVX or Echo Bay will count as service with Kinross for all purposes under Kinross' benefit plans. These arrangements do not extend to any employees of TVX or Echo Bay who are subject to a collective agreement.

CONDITIONS TO COMPLETION OF THE COMBINATION

The obligations of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay to complete the combination are subject to the fulfillment or waiver of the conditions set forth in the combination agreement. These are:

- the approval of the issuance of shares pursuant to the arrangement and the election of four additional, agreed-upon individuals to the Kinross board of directors by at least a majority of the votes cast by the holders of Kinross common shares at the Kinross special meeting;
- the approval of the arrangement by at least 66 2/3% of the votes cast by the holders of TVX common shares at the TVX special meeting;
- the approval of the arrangement by at least 66 2/3% of the votes cast by the holders of Echo Bay common shares at the Echo Bay special meeting;
- the completion of the purchase by TVX of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture;
- the granting of a final order sanctioning the arrangement by the Superior Court of Ontario in form and substance acceptable to Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay, acting reasonably, which shall not have been set aside or modified in a manner unacceptable to the parties, on appeal or otherwise;
- the absence of any juridical or administrative proceeding by or before any government entity that, if successful, or any law proposed, enacted, promulgated or applied that, would make illegal or otherwise directly or indirectly restrain, enjoin or prohibit the combination or result in a

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judgement or assessment of damages relating to the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement which causes a material adverse effect on the party that is the subject of the proceedings or the proposed law;

- the receipt (on terms which will not cause a material adverse effect on any of the parties) of all regulatory approvals, which, if not obtained, would cause a material adverse effect on any of the parties or materially impede the combination;

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- the approval for listing of the Kinross common shares to be issued in the arrangement on the Toronto Stock Exchange and either the American Stock Exchange or the New York Stock Exchange, Kinross having agreed to use its best efforts to obtain a listing for such shares on the New York Stock Exchange; and
- dissent rights not having been exercised by the holders of more than 5% of the outstanding common shares of either TVX or Echo Bay.

The obligation of each party to complete the combination is subject to the fulfillment by each other party of the following conditions:

- representations and warranties of the parties contained in the combination agreement being true and correct as of the effective date of the combination, except for any breaches of representations and warranties which would not have a material adverse effect on any other party or materially impede the completion of the combination;
- the performance of all covenants of the parties contained in the combination agreement, except for those which, if not performed, would not have a material adverse effect on any other party or materially impede the completion of the combination; and
- the absence of any change, condition, event or occurrence with respect to any of the parties which has or is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on any other party, on the combination or on the combined company that will result from the combination.

AMENDMENT

The combination agreement may from time to time be amended by mutual written agreement of the parties without further notice to or authorization on the part of their respective shareholders, provided that:

- the TVX and Echo Bay exchange ratios may not be varied without the approval of the shareholders of each of the parties or as may be ordered by the Superior Court of Ontario; and
- any such change, waiver or modification does not invalidate any required shareholder approvals of the combination.

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

Each of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay may become liable to pay liquidated damages to the other parties if:

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- the combination agreement is terminated after its board of directors withdraws or changes its recommendation with respect to the combination in a manner materially adverse to the other parties or which would materially impede the completion of the combination;
- a bona fide acquisition proposal is made to a party or its shareholders and not withdrawn, and its shareholders do not approve that party's participation in the combination or the appropriate resolutions are not submitted for their approval and, thereafter, the combination agreement is terminated and within six months after termination of the combination agreement, the party approves or enters into a change of control proposal or becomes a subsidiary of a third party. A "change of control proposal" in relation to a party is defined in the combination agreement to mean:
 - any proposal or offer for a merger, amalgamation, reorganization, recapitalization or other business combination involving it or any of its material subsidiaries or material joint venture interests;
 - any proposal or offer to acquire in any manner, directly or indirectly, assets which individually or in the aggregate exceed 50% of its consolidated assets;
 - any proposal or offer to acquire in any manner, directly or indirectly, any shares or securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for securities which exceed 50% of its outstanding voting securities; or
 - any sale of treasury shares or securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for treasury shares, which exceed 50% of its outstanding voting securities; or
- the combination agreement is terminated by a party concurrently with that party entering into an agreement, arrangement or understanding to implement a superior proposal.

Each of the above events is a "damages event" and the party involved in the damages event is referred to as the "defaulting party".

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The total amount of liquidated damages payable is Cdn.\$28 million subject to the following qualifications:

- a party shall not be entitled to liquidated damages if it is in default of any covenant required to be performed by it under the combination agreement in any material respect or if any representation or warranty made by it is untrue in any material respect;
- if a damages event occurs by reason of the board of directors of the defaulting party having withdrawn or changed its recommendations or determinations with respect to the combination as aforesaid and thereafter the combination agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms, then the amount of liquidated damages payable will be reduced to Cdn.\$20 million if such withdrawal or change occurred solely because the financial advisor to the defaulting party has withdrawn or adversely amended its opinion with respect to the combination and written evidence is provided by the defaulting party to each other party that the damages event occurred solely for that reason;
- Echo Bay shall not be required to pay damages to Kinross if the damages

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event is a bona fide acquisition proposal publicly announced, proposed, offered or made, and not withdrawn, to the shareholders of Echo Bay or to Echo Bay, Echo Bay's shareholders do not approve Echo Bay's participation in the arrangement and the sole reason that the shareholders of Echo Bay do not approve the arrangement is because Kinross fails to vote its Echo Bay common shares in favour of the arrangement (provided that TVX shall still be entitled to its share of damages payable); and

- the maximum amount of liquidated damages payable by a defaulting party under the foregoing provisions shall be Cdn.\$28 million.

Liquidated damages will be allocated between and paid to non-defaulting parties in equal amounts.

REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES

In the event that the shareholders of any party or parties fail to approve the arrangement or matters relating to the arrangement and the combination is not completed for any reason other than the fact that the board of directors of the non-approving party has withdrawn or changed its recommendation solely because its financial advisor has withdrawn or adversely amended its opinion with respect to the combination, then the non-approving party or parties will be required to reimburse the other parties or party whose shareholders approved the arrangement or matters relating to the arrangement for their actual third-party expenses up to a maximum of Cdn.\$2.5 million payable to each approving party. In the event that the shareholders of Echo Bay do not approve the arrangement solely because Kinross fails to vote its Echo Bay common shares in favour thereof, Echo Bay shall not be required to make any payment under this provision.

TERMINATION OF THE COMBINATION AGREEMENT

Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay may mutually agree, in writing, to terminate the combination agreement at any time prior to the effective date of the combination. Also, any party may terminate the combination agreement without the consent of any other party, before the effective date of the combination, if:

- any other party breaches a representation or warranty or fails to comply with a covenant contained in the combination agreement which breach or failure would have a material adverse effect on any other party or materially impede the completion of the combination, or if a change, condition or event occurs which has or is reasonably like to have a material adverse effect on any other party, on the combination or on the combined company that will result from the completion of the combination; provided that the party wishing to terminate the combination agreement is not itself in breach of any representation, warranty or covenant in any material respect and provided further that the party wishing to terminate the combination agreement has delivered notice to the other parties asserting the basis for the termination and the breach remains substantially uncured at the earlier of 30 days after notice is given and the termination date, which is November 30, 2002 unless extended as provided for in the combination agreement;
- any condition to the obligations of that party to complete the arrangement is not capable of being satisfied; provided that the party wishing to terminate the combination agreement is not itself in breach of any representation, warranty or covenant in any material respect;
- a juridical or administrative proceeding is brought, any regulatory approval is not received, or rights of dissent are exercised by holders of more than 5% of the outstanding common shares of either TVX or Echo

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Bay and,

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as a result, these conditions to the obligations of the parties to effect the combination are incapable of being satisfied; provided that the party wishing to terminate the combination agreement is not itself in breach of any representation, warranty or covenant in any material respect;

- the shareholders of any party do not approve the participation of such party in the combination;
- a party's board of directors approves, and concurrently with the termination of the combination agreement enters into an agreement, arrangement or understanding to implement a superior proposal, provided that the party shall have paid the applicable liquidated damages and expenses; or
- the board of directors of any other party withdraws or changes its recommendations to its shareholders in a manner materially adverse to the other parties or which would materially impede the completion of the combination; the party whose board of directors has withdrawn or changed its recommendation in a manner materially adverse to the other parties or which would materially impede the completion of the combination may also terminate the combination agreement if such withdrawal or change occurred solely because the financial advisor to that party has withdrawn or adversely amended its opinion with respect to the combination.

The combination agreement automatically terminates on November 30, 2002 (the initial termination date) if the combination is not effective on or before that date, unless the parties agree to an extension. If the combination is not effective on or before November 30, 2002 only because a final order of the Superior Court of Ontario approving the plan of arrangement has not been granted, the initial termination date will be automatically extended to December 31, 2002 unless the parties agree to a further extension.

FRACTIONAL INTERESTS

No fractional Kinross common shares will be issued in connection with any of the transactions by which the combination is effected. Former shareholders of TVX and Echo Bay who would otherwise receive a fraction of a Kinross common share will be paid by cheque for the value of any such fractional share in an amount determined on the basis that each Kinross common share has a value equal to the volume-weighted average trading price of the Kinross common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the first five trading days on which such shares trade on such exchange immediately following the effective date of the combination.

THE TVX NEWMONT AMERICAS JOINT VENTURE TRANSACTION

GENERAL

TVX and Newmont each hold an approximate 50% indirect interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture. The TVX Newmont Americas joint venture was formed in June 1999 pursuant to certain agreements between TVX and its affiliates and Normandy and its affiliates. Newmont acquired its interest in the joint venture when it combined with Normandy in early 2002. The North American assets of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture are held through TVX Newmont Americas (Canada) Inc., which is indirectly held 50% less one voting share by Normandy and 50% plus one voting share by TVX. Normandy is currently an indirect

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wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont. The South American assets of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture are held through TVX Newmont Americas (Cayman) Inc., which is indirectly held 50% less 100 voting shares by Normandy and 50% plus 100 voting shares by TVX.

On June 10, 2002, TVX, TVX Cayman Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of TVX ("TVX Cayman"), and Normandy entered into the TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements to effect the acquisition of Newmont's indirect interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, for an aggregate purchase price of \$180 million. The purchase price may, at TVX's option, be paid entirely in cash or TVX may elect to satisfy up to one half of the purchase price payable under each agreement by delivery of a secured promissory note due December 13, 2002 and the balance in cash. The maximum aggregate amount of the promissory notes which may be issued is \$90 million. The arrangement is conditional upon the completion of the purchase of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture. The TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements were entered into pursuant to an existing right of first offer and an existing right of first refusal contained in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture agreements. All of the surplus cash flow generated by the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture for the period up to the effective date of the combination will be distributed to TVX and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Normandy in accordance with the current dividend policy of the joint venture.

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The TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements are comprised of the following agreements:

- a North American purchase agreement dated June 10, 2002 between TVX and Normandy providing for the acquisition of Newmont's interest in the North American assets of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture; and
- a South American purchase agreement dated June 10, 2002 among TVX, TVX Cayman and Normandy providing for the acquisition of Newmont's interest in the South American assets of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture.

Newmont, in a letter addressed to TVX dated June 10, 2002, acknowledged that it had read the terms of the TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements and agreed not to impede completion of the transactions contemplated thereby and to take all commercially reasonable steps to ensure completion of such transactions in accordance with the terms of the purchase agreements.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the North American purchase agreement, TVX will acquire all the common shares of Newmont Americas Holdings Limited that are owned by Normandy Investments BV, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Normandy. Newmont Americas Holdings in turn holds 52,213,000 common shares of TVX Newmont Americas (Canada) Inc. The purchase price under the North American purchase agreement is \$37.5 million.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the South American purchase agreement, TVX Cayman will acquire the one ordinary share of Normandy Cayman Holdco Inc. that is owned by Newmont International Holdings Pty. Ltd., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of

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Normandy. Normandy Cayman Holdco in turns holds 93,943,500 voting preferred shares and 41,239,500 newinco preferred shares of TVX Newmont Americas (Cayman) Inc. The purchase price under the South American purchase agreement is \$142.5 million.

Under the South American purchase agreement, TVX is jointly and severally liable with TVX Cayman for all the obligations of TVX Cayman under the agreement, including all indemnities provided for in the South American purchase agreement and any secured promissory note issued as part of the purchase price.

TERMS OF SECURED PROMISSORY NOTES

TVX or TVX Cayman may elect to pay half of the purchase price under the North American purchase agreement or the South American purchase agreement, or both, by way of a secured promissory note. The promissory note will be due on December 13, 2002 and will bear interest at the rate of 15% per annum with interest accruing daily and payable monthly in arrears. The promissory note may be pre-paid in whole or in part at any time, and will be secured by the transfer and assignment of the Newmont Americas Holdings shares or the Normandy Cayman Holdco shares, as applicable, until paid in full. If an event of default occurs, the principal and accrued interest shall be immediately due and payable upon demand. An event of default under a promissory note will occur if:

- the borrower fails to pay any amount due under the note and such failure continues for a period of three business days;
- any representation or warranty made by the borrower in the applicable TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreement or in any security given by the borrower is incorrect;
- the borrower (or TVX, if TVX is not the borrower) ceases to carry on business;
- the borrower (or TVX, if TVX is not the borrower) fails to pay any amount due on outstanding debt that is in excess of \$10 million when such amount becomes due and payable and such failure continues after the applicable grace period, if any, applicable to such indebtedness or if any indebtedness of the borrower (or TVX, if TVX is not the borrower) is or may be accelerated or is declared due and payable prior to its stated maturity;
- any judgement or order is rendered against the borrower in excess of \$10 million and either:
 - enforcement proceedings have been commenced; or
 - there is a period of 15 consecutive days when a stay of enforcement of the judgement or order is not in place; or
- the borrower (or TVX, if TVX is not the borrower) becomes insolvent or is subject to insolvency, bankruptcy, liquidation, winding-up or similar proceedings.

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REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

The North American purchase agreement contains customary representations

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and warranties of Normandy including the following:

- Normandy, Normandy Investments and Newmont Americas Holdings are validly subsisting and have the requisite power to execute, deliver and perform the North American purchase agreement;
- absence of any violation or conflict with the agreements or legal requirements to which Normandy, Normandy Investments or Newmont Americas Holdings is subject or bound resulting from entering into the North American purchase agreement and consummating the purchase thereunder;
- Normandy Investments has the exclusive right and full power to transfer the Newmont Americas Holdings shares to TVX and no person has any agreement or option to purchase the Newmont Americas Holdings shares;
- Normandy Investments is the registered and beneficial owner of all of the Normandy Americas Holdings shares and Normandy Americas Holdings is the registered and beneficial owner of 52,213,000 common shares of TVX Newmont Americas Canada;
- Newmont Americas Holdings has filed all required tax returns and paid all applicable taxes;
- Newmont Americas Holdings has no assets other than the TVX Newmont Americas Canada shares and has no accrued or contingent liabilities; and
- Newmont Americas Holdings has never carried on any business except the business of owning the TVX Newmont Americas Canada shares.

The South American purchase agreement also contains customary representations and warranties of Normandy including the following:

- Normandy, Newmont International and Normandy Cayman Holdco are validly subsisting and have the requisite power to execute, deliver and perform the South American purchase agreement;
- absence of any violation or conflict with the agreements or legal requirements to which Normandy, Newmont International or Normandy Cayman Holdco is subject or bound resulting from entering into the South American purchase agreement and consummating the purchase thereunder;
- Newmont International Holdings has the exclusive right and full power to transfer the Normandy Cayman Holdco shares to TVX Cayman and no person has any right or option to purchase the Normandy Cayman Holdco shares;
- Newmont International Holdings is the registered and beneficial owner of all of the Normandy Cayman Holdco shares and Normandy Cayman Holdco is the registered and beneficial owner of 93,943,500 voting preferred shares and 41,239,500 newinco preferred shares of TVX Newmont Americas Cayman;
- Normandy Cayman Holdco has filed all required tax returns and paid all applicable taxes;
- Normandy Cayman Holdco has no assets other than the TVX Newmont Americas Cayman shares, and has no accrued or contingent liabilities; and
- Normandy Cayman Holdco has never carried on any business except the business of owning the TVX Newmont Americas Cayman shares.

The TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements contain customary representations and warranties of TVX and TVX Cayman, as applicable, including

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the following:

- TVX and TVX Cayman are validly subsisting and have the requisite power to execute, deliver and perform the TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements;
- absence of any violation or conflict with the agreements or legal requirements to which TVX or TVX Cayman is subject or bound resulting from entering into the TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements and consummating the purchase thereunder;

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- the audited financial statements of TVX for the year ended December 31, 2001 and the unaudited financial statements of TVX for the three months ended March 31, 2002 have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, are true and correct in all material respects and present fairly the financial condition of TVX as at the date of such statements;
- TVX does not have any material accrued or contingent liability or obligation not reflected in its most recent publicly disclosed financial statements except for liabilities and obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business;
- there is no material litigation pending or in progress against TVX other than as publicly disclosed; and
- TVX is current in the filing of required public disclosure documents under applicable securities laws and such filings are complete and correct in all material respects and do not contain any misrepresentation.

The representations and warranties of each party to the TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements survive the closing of the acquisition of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture generally for a period of two years, except for the representations and warranties of Normandy respecting the ownership of shares, which survive indefinitely, and representations and warranties of Normandy relating to taxes of Newmont Americas Holdings and Normandy Cayman Holdco which survive until the expiration of the applicable assessment and re-assessment periods.

COVENANTS

The TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements provide for a number of covenants on the part of Normandy, which include the obligation to use reasonable best efforts to obtain resignations and releases of officers and directors of Newmont Americas Holdings, Normandy Cayman Holdco and their respective subsidiaries who are nominees of Normandy or its affiliates.

The TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements also provide for a number of covenants on the part of TVX and TVX Cayman, as applicable, which include the following covenants:

- not to seek compensation, indemnification, contribution or damages from Normandy, any of its affiliates or any of their respective directors, officers, employees or agents for losses of any kind resulting from any

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breach or alleged breach of pre-emptive rights of the companies that own interests in the five operating mines partially owned by the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, except to the extent such losses are attributable to the actions of a director, officer or employee of Normandy performed without the knowledge of TVX, the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture or their respective directors, officers and employees other than nominees of Normandy; and

- to indemnify Normandy, its affiliates and their respective directors, officers, employees and agents against:
 - any taxes imposed upon TVX Newmont Americas Canada or TVX Newmont Americas Cayman or any of their subsidiaries relating to any period ending on or before June 11, 1999, the date of the formation of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture; and
 - losses resulting from a December 2001 tax assessment rendered by Brazilian authorities.

Also, TVX and TVX Cayman (TVX Cayman only in respect of the South American purchase agreement), on the one hand, and Normandy, on the other, each agreed to indemnify each other for losses relating to failure to perform covenants or breaches of representations and warranties under the TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements. The maximum amount of such indemnity is \$37.5 million as it relates to breaches of the representations and warranties contained in the North American purchase agreement and \$142.5 million as it relates to breaches of the representations and warranties contained in the South American purchase agreement. All indemnities under the TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements extend to the associates and affiliates of the parties and their respective directors, officers, employees and agents, and their respective successors and assigns.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO THE CLOSING OF THE PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS

The closing of the transactions contemplated by each of the TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements is subject to the following:

- all of the transactions contemplated in both the North American purchase agreement and the South American purchase agreement are completed concurrently;

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- all of the pre-conditions to completion of the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement have been satisfied or waived; and
- all of the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement will be completed immediately following the completion of the purchase of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture.

If any of the combination agreement, the North American purchase agreement or the South American purchase agreement is terminated prior to the closing of the purchase of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, the TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreement(s) which have not been terminated will automatically terminate.

The TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements, as applicable, contain the following mutual conditions precedent to the closing of the transactions contemplated thereby:

- receipt of required approvals of Canadian and Brazilian competition

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authorities;

- the termination of all agreements, understandings, instruments, commitments and undertakings between TVX and Normandy and their respective affiliates relating to the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture other than the environmental indemnity agreement dated June 11, 1999 between TVX and Newmont International Holdings; and
- the release of the other parties and their affiliates from any claims arising under all agreements, understandings, instruments, commitments, and undertakings relating to the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture other than the environmental indemnity agreement.

Pursuant to the environmental indemnity agreement, TVX agreed to indemnify Newmont International Holdings and its directors, officers, employees and agents for environmental claims made on or before June 11, 2005 in connection with the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture up to an aggregate maximum amount of \$15 million.

The TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements contain customary conditions of closing in favour of TVX and TVX Cayman and in favour of Normandy. In addition, the agreements contain the following conditions in favour of Normandy:

- TVX and its affiliates having released Normandy and its affiliates from certain claims relating to the operations of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture;
- the royalty to be granted to Newmont on the Gurupi exploration property held by the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture having been fully secured on commercially reasonable terms to the satisfaction of Normandy;
- all amounts owing by TVX and its affiliates to Normandy and its affiliates having been paid in full; and
- if TVX or TVX Cayman elects to pay a portion of the purchase price by a secured promissory note, receipt of security agreements transferring and assigning all of the interest of TVX or TVX Cayman in the Newmont Americas Holdings shares or the Normandy Cayman Holdco shares, as applicable, as security for the obligations of TVX or TVX Cayman under the note.

The TVX Newmont Americas purchase agreements also contain customary conditions in favour of TVX and TVX Cayman as well as a condition that Normandy and its affiliates have released TVX and its affiliates from certain claims relating to the operations of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture.

REGULATORY MATTERS

COMPETITION ACT

The acquisition by TVX of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture and the arrangement, which together comprise the combination, constitute one or more "merger" transaction(s) for the purposes of the Competition Act (Canada). Under section 92 of the Competition Act, the Competition Tribunal (established pursuant to the Competition Tribunal Act (Canada) and referred to as the "Competition Tribunal" in this circular), upon the application of the Commissioner of Competition appointed pursuant to the Competition Act (the "Commissioner"), may issue an order to, among other things, dissolve a merger or prohibit a proposed merger from proceeding if the Competition Tribunal finds that such merger or proposed merger prevents or lessens, or is likely to prevent or lessen, competition substantially. In addition, pursuant to sections 100 and 104 of the Competition Act, the

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Competition Tribunal, upon the application of the Commissioner, may in certain circumstances make a temporary order

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(with, or in some cases without, prior notice) to, among other things, prevent a proposed merger from proceeding for a stated period of time (subject in some cases to prescribed time limits). No application may be made by the Commissioner in respect of a merger more than three years after the merger has been substantially completed, nor may the Commissioner apply to the Competition Tribunal for an order in respect of a merger in respect of which an advance ruling certificate ("ARC") has been issued under the Competition Act, solely on the basis of information that is the same or substantially the same as that upon which the ARC was issued, provided that the merger is substantially completed within one year after the ARC is issued.

Also, under the Competition Act, certain transactions require prior notification to the Commissioner. If a transaction is subject to the prior notification requirement (a "Notifiable Transaction"), notification must be made either on the basis of short-form filings (in respect of which there is a 14 day statutory waiting period) or long-form filings (in respect of which there is a 42 day statutory waiting period), unless an ARC is first issued in respect of the transaction or the notification obligation is waived pursuant to section 113(c) of the Competition Act. A Notifiable Transaction may not be completed until the applicable statutory waiting period has expired unless the Commissioner, before the expiry of the waiting period, has advised the parties that he does not at that time intend to bring an application to the Competition Tribunal under the merger provisions of the Competition Act referred to above. The purchase of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture and the arrangement, which together comprise the combination, constitute one or more Notifiable Transaction(s).

The parties filed a request for an ARC in respect of the combination with the Commissioner on July 15, 2002. The ARC was issued on July 26, 2002.

HART-SCOTT-RODINO ANTITRUST IMPROVEMENTS ACT

Under the U.S. Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, and the rules promulgated thereunder by the United States Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"), the combination may not be consummated until notifications and certain information have been filed with the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice (the "Antitrust Division") and the FTC and all waiting period requirements have been satisfied. The combination is conditioned on the expiry or early termination of the applicable waiting period under the U.S. Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended. All filings required by the Hart-Scott Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 have been made. The request for early termination of the waiting period was granted effective August 5, 2002.

Notwithstanding the expiration of the waiting period, at any time before or after the special meetings of the shareholders of the parties, the Antitrust Division or the FTC could take such action under the antitrust laws as it deems necessary or desirable in the public interest, including seeking to enjoin the

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combination or seeking to impose conditions such as the divestiture of substantial assets of Kinross or its affiliates.

In addition, state antitrust authorities may also bring legal action under state antitrust laws. Such action could include seeking to enjoin the consummation of the combination or seeking to impose conditions such as the divestiture of certain assets of Kinross. Private parties may also seek to take legal action under the antitrust laws under certain circumstances. There can be no assurance that a challenge to the combination on antitrust grounds will not be made, or if such a challenge is made, of the result thereof.

BRAZILIAN COMPETITION LAW

Under Brazilian Law No. 8884/1994 and Resolution #15/98, certain merger and acquisition transactions are subject to notification to the Office of Economic Law, Ministry of Finance ("SDE") and to review and approval by The Administrative Council for Economic Defense ("CADE").

On June 28, 2002, a filing was submitted to SDE and CADE in relation to the Brazilian portion of the purchase of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture. A filing to SDE and CADE will be required for the combination. The parties will make all required filings on a timely basis.

Based on advice of Brazilian antitrust counsel, TVX expects that the CADE approval will be secured in respect of the purchase of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture. Similarly, the parties to the combination agreement have been advised by Brazilian antitrust counsel that CADE approval should be secured in respect of the combination.

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GREEK COMPETITION LAW

Under Greek Law No. 703/1977, certain merger transactions are subject to pre-merger notification to the Greek Competition Committee and clearance by such committee.

TVX, indirectly through its 100% owned Greek subsidiary TVX Hellas, owns properties in northern Greece, referred to as the Hellenic Gold Complex. These properties include the Stratoni base metals operation and the Skouries development project.

Based on the information available to the parties, a pre-merger notification is required. The parties intend to make any required filings on a timely basis. Based on the information available to the parties, the parties expect that required clearance from the Greek Competition Committee will be secured in respect of the combination. However, there can be no assurance that such clearance will be secured.

EXEMPTION FROM MINORITY APPROVAL AND VALUATION REQUIREMENTS

Since Kinross holds more than 10% of the issued and outstanding Echo Bay common shares, the exchange of Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares which is part of the arrangement is a "going private transaction" and a "related party transaction" within the meaning of Rule 61-501 of the Ontario Securities Commission and Policy Q-27 of the Commission des Valeurs mobilières du Québec (collectively the "Rule"). The Rule requires that certain related party transactions must be approved by a majority of the minority shareholders and

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that shareholders be furnished with a valuation (prepared by an independent valuator) of the common shares to be received by shareholders in the transaction. Certain exemptions from these requirements are set forth in the Rule. For example, a transaction which would otherwise be a going private transaction, in this case the exchange of Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares as part of the arrangement, except that it falls within certain exemptions from the definition of "going private transactions" as contained in the Rule, is exempted from the "related party transaction" requirements of the Rule, including the valuation and minority approval requirements. Also, a valuation need not be provided and minority approval does not need to be obtained if the "interested party", in this case Kinross, holds Echo Bay common shares that carry fewer voting rights than another Echo Bay shareholder who is not a party to the transaction, and that other Echo Bay shareholder supports the transaction, deals at arm's length with Kinross, is treated identically to all other shareholders of Echo Bay and does not receive a benefit that is not also received by all other Echo Bay shareholders.

In the present case, the parties are relying on exemptions from the formal valuation and minority approval requirements. An exemption is available because the arrangement is an exempt going private transaction on the basis that Kinross is only entitled to receive the same consideration per Echo Bay common share as are all other Echo Bay shareholders, and not any consideration of greater value or differing security, from that received by all other Echo Bay shareholders. A further exemption is available because Newmont, which holds approximately 45.2% of the Echo Bay common shares, holds more voting shares in Echo Bay than Kinross, is not a party to the arrangement and supports the arrangement. Kinross believes it is dealing at arm's length with Newmont. Pursuant to the lock-up agreement between Newmont and Echo Bay, Newmont has also acknowledged that there were no non-financial factors or other factors peculiar to Newmont considered relevant by Newmont in assessing the consideration to be received in exchange for its Echo Bay common shares pursuant to the arrangement which had the effect of reducing the consideration that would otherwise have been considered acceptable by Newmont.

COURT APPROVAL OF THE ARRANGEMENT

An arrangement under the CBCA requires court approval. Prior to the mailing of the circular, Kinross obtained, from the Superior Court of Ontario, the interim order for the arrangement providing for the calling and holding of the special meetings of shareholders of the parties and certain other procedural matters. A copy of this order is attached to this circular as Exhibit B. Pursuant to the interim order, Kinross is required to return to court for a final order approving the arrangement. As set out in the interim order, the hearing in respect of the final order is scheduled to take place on -- , 2002 at -- a.m. at -- . At this hearing, shareholders of TVX or Echo Bay who wish to participate or to be represented or to present evidence or argument may do so, subject to filing a notice of appearance and satisfying other requirements. At the hearing, the Court will be asked to approve the terms and conditions of the arrangement. In hearing the petition for the final order, the Court will consider, among other things, the fairness and reasonableness of the arrangement. The Court may approve the arrangement either as proposed or as amended in any manner the Court may direct, subject to compliance with such terms and conditions, if any, the Court thinks fit. Assuming the final order

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is granted and the various other conditions precedent in the combination agreement are satisfied or waived, the combination will be completed as soon as possible thereafter.

EXEMPTIONS FROM REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS AND RESALE RESTRICTIONS ON KINROSS

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COMMON SHARES

CANADA

Kinross common shares issued in connection with the arrangement will be distributed in reliance on exemptions from the registration and prospectus requirements of Canadian securities laws and will be freely tradeable in or into Canada through appropriately registered dealers provided the following conditions are met at the time of such transaction:

- at the time of the trade, Kinross has been a reporting issuer for at least four months;
- the selling shareholder does not hold (alone or in combination with others) more than 20% of the outstanding voting securities of Kinross and does not otherwise hold a sufficient number of any securities of Kinross to affect materially the control of Kinross;
- if the selling shareholder is an insider or officer of Kinross, the selling shareholder has no reasonable grounds to believe that Kinross is in default of any requirements under applicable Canadian securities laws;
- certain disclosures are made to the applicable Canadian securities authorities (which Kinross will make promptly following the effective date of the combination);
- no unusual effort is made to prepare the market or create a demand for the Kinross common shares; and
- no extraordinary commission or consideration is paid in respect of the transaction in the Kinross common shares.

UNITED STATES

The issuance of Kinross common shares to holders of TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares pursuant to the arrangement will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (which we refer to in this circular as the "Securities Act"). Such shares will instead be issued in reliance upon the exemption provided by section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act. Section 3(a)(10) exempts from the general registration requirements securities issued in exchange for one or more outstanding securities where the terms and conditions of the issuance and exchange of such securities have been approved by any governmental authority having appropriate authority, including a court of competent jurisdiction, after a hearing upon the fairness of the terms and conditions of the issuance and exchange at which all persons to whom such securities will be issued have the right to appear. The Superior Court of Ontario is authorized to conduct a hearing to determine the fairness of the terms and conditions of the arrangement, including the proposed issuance of Kinross common shares in exchange for TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares. The Court entered the interim order on -- , 2002 and subject to the approval of the arrangement by the TVX shareholders and Echo Bay shareholders, a hearing on the fairness of the arrangement will be held by the Court.

Kinross common shares received by holders of TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares in the arrangement will be freely transferable, except for Kinross common shares received by persons who are deemed to be "affiliates" (as such term is defined for purposes of Rule 145 of the Securities Act) of Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay prior to the completion of the arrangement. Persons who may be deemed to be affiliates of Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay generally include individuals or entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with, such party and may include officers, directors and principal

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shareholders.

Persons who are deemed to be affiliates of Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay may not sell Kinross common shares acquired in connection with the arrangement, except pursuant to an effective registration under the Securities Act covering such shares or in compliance with Rule 145 (or Rule 144 under the Securities Act in the case of persons who become affiliates of Kinross) or another applicable exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. In general, under Rule 145, for one year following the effective date, an affiliate (together with certain related persons) would be entitled to sell Kinross common shares acquired in connection with the arrangement only through unsolicited "broker transactions" as such term is defined in Rule 144 or in transactions directly with a "market maker" as such term is defined in section 3(a)(38) of the Exchange Act. Additionally, the number of shares to be sold by an affiliate (together with certain related persons and certain persons acting in concert) within any three-month period for purposes of Rule 145 may not exceed the greater of 1% of the outstanding Kinross common shares or the average weekly trading volume of such stock during the four calendar weeks preceding such sale. Rule 145 will only remain available to

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affiliates if Kinross remains current with its informational filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission under the Exchange Act. One year after the effective date, a former affiliate would be able to sell such Kinross common shares without regard to such sale or volume limitations provided that Kinross was current with its Exchange Act informational filings and such affiliate was not then an affiliate of Kinross. Two years after the effective date, a former affiliate would be able to sell such Kinross common shares without any restrictions so long as such affiliate had not been an affiliate of Kinross for at least three months prior thereto. Persons deemed affiliates may at any time sell such Kinross common shares outside the United States in a transaction complying with the provisions of Regulation S under the Securities Act.

This document does not constitute a registration statement covering resales of Kinross common shares by persons who are otherwise restricted from selling their shares pursuant to Rules 144 and 145 of the Securities Act.

MATERIAL CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ARRANGEMENT

In the opinion of Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP, special counsel to TVX, and Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP, counsel to Echo Bay, the following summary describes, as of the date hereof, the material Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act of the arrangement generally applicable to holders of TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares and Echo Bay warrants who at all relevant times and for purposes of the Tax Act:

- deal at arm's length with and are not affiliated with Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay; and
- hold their TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares and Echo Bay warrants and will hold their Kinross common shares as capital property.

TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares, Echo Bay warrants and Kinross common shares will generally be considered to be capital property to the holder provided that the holder does not hold such securities in the course of carrying on a business and has not acquired such securities in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure in the nature of trade. This summary does not take into account the "mark-to-market rules" in the Tax Act that apply

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to "financial institutions", and holders that are "financial institutions" for the purposes of these rules should consult their own tax advisors.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act, the current regulations thereunder (the "Regulations") and counsel's understanding of the current published administrative and assessing practices of the CCRA. This summary also takes into account all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act and the Regulations publicly announced by the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof (collectively, the "Proposed Amendments"). No assurance can be given that the Proposed Amendments will be enacted as tabled or announced. However, the Canadian federal income tax considerations applicable to holders with respect to their TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares and Echo Bay warrants will not be different in a material adverse way if the Proposed Amendments are not enacted. This summary does not otherwise take into account or anticipate any changes to the law, whether by judicial, governmental or legislative decision or action, nor does it take into account provincial, territorial or foreign tax legislation or considerations, which may differ from the Canadian federal income tax considerations discussed herein.

THIS SUMMARY ASSUMES THAT THE KINROSS SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN WILL BE TERMINATED BY KINROSS SHAREHOLDERS AT THE KINROSS SPECIAL MEETING PRIOR TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE COMBINATION SO THAT HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES AND HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES WILL NOT ACQUIRE ANY RIGHTS UNDER SUCH PLAN AS A RESULT OF THE ARRANGEMENT. THE ARRANGEMENT IS NOT CONDITIONAL ON THE TERMINATION OF THE KINROSS SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN. IF HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES AND HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES ACQUIRE RIGHTS UNDER THE KINROSS SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN IN THE ARRANGEMENT BECAUSE THE PLAN HAS NOT BEEN TERMINATED THEN SUCH HOLDERS MAY BE TREATED AS HAVING DISPOSED OF THEIR TVX COMMON SHARES AND ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES FOR PROCEEDS OF DISPOSITION EQUAL TO THE AGGREGATE OF THE FAIR MARKET VALUE OF THE KINROSS COMMON SHARES (AND CASH RECEIVED IN LIEU OF A FRACTIONAL SHARE, IF APPLICABLE) AND ANY RIGHTS UNDER THE KINROSS SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE THEREFOR. A RECENT POSITION TAKEN BY THE CCRA ON A SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN INDICATES THAT HOLDERS MAY BE ASSESSED ON THIS BASIS. HOLDERS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS IN THIS REGARD.

THIS SUMMARY IS OF A GENERAL NATURE ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE, NOR SHOULD IT BE CONSTRUED TO BE, LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO ANY PARTICULAR HOLDER. ACCORDINGLY, HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES, ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES AND ECHO BAY WARRANTS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS FOR ADVICE REGARDING THE INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARRANGEMENT AND THE EXERCISE OF DISSENT RIGHTS HAVING REGARD TO THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

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HOLDERS RESIDENT IN CANADA

The following portion of this summary is applicable to holders of TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares and Echo Bay warrants and those persons who become holders of Kinross common shares as a consequence of the arrangement, who, for the purposes of the Tax Act and any applicable income tax convention, at all relevant times, are resident in Canada or are deemed to be resident in Canada. Certain Canadian resident holders whose TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares or Kinross common shares might not otherwise qualify as capital property may make an irrevocable election in accordance with subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act to deem the shares and every "Canadian security" (as defined in the Tax Act) owned by such holders to be capital property in the taxation year of

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the election and in all subsequent taxation years.

HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES ON AMALGAMATION

Holders of TVX common shares (other than holders of TVX common shares who dissent from the arrangement) will realize neither a capital gain nor a capital loss on the amalgamation as a result of which the TVX common shares will be disposed of in exchange for Kinross common shares. The aggregate cost of the Kinross common shares received by a TVX shareholder on the amalgamation will be equal to the aggregate adjusted cost base to the TVX shareholder of the TVX common shares disposed of in exchange for such Kinross common shares by virtue of the amalgamation. The holder's cost of such Kinross common shares must be averaged with the adjusted cost base of any other Kinross common shares held by the holder to determine the holder's adjusted cost base of such Kinross common shares.

Under the current administrative and assessing practice of the CCRA, a holder of TVX common shares who receives cash in an amount under Cdn.\$200 in lieu of a fraction of a Kinross common share on the amalgamation may ignore the computation of any gain or loss on the partial disposition and reduce the adjusted cost base of the Kinross common shares received on the amalgamation by the amount of such cash. Alternatively, the holder of TVX common shares may include the capital gain or loss arising on the disposition of the fractional share in the computation of that holder's income.

HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES ON ARRANGEMENT

A capital gain (or capital loss) that would otherwise be realized by a holder of Echo Bay common shares on the exchange of Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement will be deferred under the provisions of the Tax Act provided that:

- such holder does not, in the holder's return of income for the taxation year in which such exchange occurs, include in computing the holder's income any portion of the gain or loss, otherwise determined, from the disposition of the exchanged shares; and
- the holder, or persons with whom the holder does not deal at arm's length, or the holder together with persons with whom the holder does not deal at arm's length, do not control Kinross and do not beneficially own shares in the capital stock of Kinross having a fair market value of more than 50% of the fair market value of all of the outstanding shares of the capital stock of Kinross, immediately after the exchange.

Where a holder is entitled to the deferral, the holder will be deemed:

- to have disposed of that holder's Echo Bay common shares for proceeds of disposition equal to the adjusted cost base of the shares to the holder immediately before such exchange; and
- to have acquired the Kinross common shares at a cost equal to the adjusted cost base of the holder's Echo Bay common shares immediately before the exchange. The holder's cost of such Kinross common shares will be averaged with the adjusted cost base of any other Kinross common shares held by the holder to determine the holder's adjusted cost base of such Kinross common shares.

Under the current administrative and assessing practice of the CCRA, a holder of Echo Bay common shares who receives cash in an amount not exceeding Cdn.\$200 in lieu of a fraction of a Kinross common share under the arrangement may ignore the computation of any gain or loss on the partial disposition and reduce the adjusted cost base of the Kinross common shares received under the

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arrangement by the amount of such cash. Alternatively, the holder of Echo Bay common shares may include the capital gain or loss arising on the disposition of the fractional share in the computation of that holder's income.

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A holder of Echo Bay common shares who is not eligible for the deferral in respect of the exchange of Echo Bay common shares will be deemed to have disposed of those Echo Bay common shares for proceeds of disposition equal to the fair market value of the Kinross common shares (and cash in lieu of a fractional share, if applicable) received in exchange therefor and to have acquired such Kinross common shares at a cost equal to their fair market value. The cost of Kinross common shares that the holder acquires must be averaged with the adjusted cost base of any other Kinross common shares held by the holder to determine the holder's adjusted cost base of such Kinross common shares. Such holder of Echo Bay common shares will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of the Echo Bay common shares to such holder. The income tax treatment of capital gains and losses is discussed in greater detail below under the subheading "Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses".

HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY WARRANTS ON ARRANGEMENT

While the matter is not free from doubt, counsel is of the view that holders of Echo Bay warrants will realize neither a capital gain nor a capital loss as a result of such holders becoming entitled, under the existing terms of the warrant indenture dated May 9, 2002, to acquire Kinross common shares upon the exercise of the warrants after the effective date of the combination. Holders of Echo Bay warrants who wish to avoid any uncertainty concerning the tax consequences to them of the arrangement may wish to exercise their warrants and acquire Echo Bay common shares prior to the effective date of the combination in which case they will be treated as holders of Echo Bay common shares (see discussion above under the subheading "Holders of Echo Bay Common Shares on Arrangement"). Holders of Echo Bay warrants are urged to consult their own tax advisors in this regard.

DIVIDENDS ON KINROSS COMMON SHARES

A holder who is an individual will be required to include the amount of any dividends received or deemed to be received on the Kinross common shares in computing the holder's income. The holder will be subject to the gross-up and dividend tax credit rules normally applicable to taxable dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations (as defined in the Tax Act).

A holder that is a corporation will be required to include in computing income the amount of any dividends on the Kinross common shares received or deemed to be received by the holder, but will be entitled to deduct the amount of the dividends in computing its taxable income. A holder that is a "private corporation" or a "subject corporation" (as defined in the Tax Act) may be liable under Part IV of the Tax Act to pay a refundable tax of 33 1/3% of dividends received or deemed to be received on the Kinross common shares to the extent that such dividends are deductible in computing the holder's taxable income. This tax will be refunded to the holder at the rate of Cdn.\$1 for every Cdn.\$3 of taxable dividends paid while it is a private corporation or a subject corporation.

DISPOSITION OF KINROSS COMMON SHARES

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A holder disposing of Kinross common shares will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the proceeds of disposition thereof, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of such shares to such holder. The income tax treatment of capital gains and losses is discussed in greater detail below under the subheading "Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses".

WARRANTS TO ACQUIRE KINROSS COMMON SHARES

Exercise of Warrants

No gain or loss will be realized on the exercise of a warrant to acquire Kinross common shares. When a warrant is exercised, the holder's cost of the Kinross common shares acquired thereby will be equal to the holder's adjusted cost base of the warrant plus the exercise price paid for the Kinross common shares. The holder's cost of such Kinross common shares must be averaged with the adjusted cost base of any other Kinross common shares held by the holder to determine the holder's adjusted cost base of such Kinross common shares.

Disposition and Expiry of Warrants

A disposition or deemed disposition by a holder of warrants will generally give rise to a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, are greater (or less) than such holder's adjusted cost base of the warrants. The expiry of unexercised warrants will constitute a disposition thereof for nil proceeds of disposition, resulting in the holder realizing a capital loss equal to such holder's

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adjusted cost base of the expired warrants. The tax treatment of capital losses is discussed in greater detail below under the subheading "Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses".

TAXATION OF CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES

One-half of capital gains will be included in income as taxable capital gains and one-half of capital losses will be allowable capital losses that may be deducted against taxable capital gains realized in the year of disposition. Subject to the detailed rules contained in the Tax Act, any unused allowable capital loss may be applied to reduce net taxable capital gains realized by the holder in the three preceding and in all subsequent taxation years. Where the holder is an individual or a trust, other than certain trusts, the realization of a capital gain may result in a liability for alternative minimum tax under the Tax Act.

Recognition of capital losses otherwise realized may be denied in various circumstances set out in the Tax Act. The amount of any capital loss realized by a corporate holder on a disposition of TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares or Kinross common shares may be reduced by the amount of dividends received, if any, or deemed to be received on the shares, to the extent and under the circumstances provided in the Tax Act. Similar rules may apply where a corporation is a member of a partnership or a beneficiary of a trust that owns the shares or where a trust or partnership of which a corporation is a beneficiary or a member, respectively, is a member of a partnership or a beneficiary of a trust that owns the shares.

A holder that is a Canadian-controlled private corporation throughout the relevant taxation year may be subject to an additional refundable tax of 6 2/3% on taxable capital gains. This additional tax will be refunded to the holder at

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the rate of Cdn.\$1 for every Cdn.\$3 of taxable dividends paid while it is a private corporation.

DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS

If the arrangement becomes effective, a holder of TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares who dissents to the arrangement (a "Dissenting Shareholder") and, as a consequence, disposes of TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares to Kinross, will be considered to have disposed of such shares for proceeds of disposition equal to the cash payment (exclusive of interest) received from Kinross for the fair value thereof and will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which such cash payment (exclusive of interest), net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceeds (or is less than) the adjusted cost base of such TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares, as the case may be, to such shareholder. The income tax treatment of capital gains and losses is discussed in greater detail above under the subheading "Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses".

A Dissenting Shareholder who receives interest on a payment received in respect of the fair value of the TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares will be required to include the amount of such interest in computing income.

We urge any shareholder who is considering dissenting to the arrangement to consult with a tax advisor with respect to the income tax consequences of such action.

HOLDERS NOT RESIDENT IN CANADA

The following portion of the summary is generally applicable to holders of TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares and Echo Bay warrants who, for purposes of the Tax Act and any applicable income tax convention, have not been and will not be resident or deemed to be resident in Canada at any time while they have held TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares or Echo Bay warrants or will hold Kinross common shares and who do not use or hold and are not deemed to use or hold the TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares, Echo Bay warrants or Kinross common shares in carrying on a business in Canada (a "Non-Resident Holder"). Special rules, which are not discussed in this summary, may apply to a non-resident that is an insurer carrying on business in Canada and elsewhere.

HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY WARRANTS

While the matter is not free from doubt, counsel is of the view that Non-Resident Holders of Echo Bay warrants will realize neither a capital gain nor a capital loss as a result of such Non-Resident Holders becoming entitled, under the existing terms of the warrant indenture dated May 9, 2002, to acquire Kinross common shares upon the exercise of the warrants after the effective date of the combination. In any event, a Non-Resident Holder will not be subject to capital gains tax under the Tax Act on the disposition of an Echo Bay warrant unless such warrant constitutes "taxable

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Canadian property" of the Non-Resident Holder for purposes of the Tax Act and the Non-Resident Holder is not entitled to relief under an applicable income tax convention (see discussion below under the subheading "Capital Gains"). Non-Resident Holders of Echo Bay warrants are urged to consult their own tax advisors in this regard.

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EXERCISE OF WARRANTS TO ACQUIRE KINROSS COMMON SHARES

No gain or loss will be realized on the exercise of a warrant to acquire Kinross common shares. When a warrant is exercised, the Non-Resident Holder's cost of the Kinross common shares acquired thereby will be equal to the Non-Resident Holder's adjusted cost base of the warrant plus the exercise price paid for the Kinross common shares. The Non-Resident Holder's cost of such Kinross common shares must be averaged with the adjusted cost base of any other Kinross common shares held by the Non-Resident Holder to determine the Non-Resident Holder's adjusted cost base of such Kinross common shares.

CAPITAL GAINS

A Non-Resident Holder will not be subject to capital gains tax under the Tax Act on the disposition of TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares, Echo Bay warrants or Kinross common shares unless such securities constitute "taxable Canadian property" of the holder for purposes of the Tax Act. If such securities do constitute taxable Canadian property, the Non-Resident Holder may be exempt from tax under an applicable income tax convention.

Generally, TVX common shares, Echo Bay common shares and Kinross common shares, as the case may be, and warrants to acquire such shares, will not be taxable Canadian property at a particular time provided that such shares are listed on a prescribed stock exchange (which includes the Toronto Stock Exchange), and the holder, either alone or together with persons with whom such holder does not deal at arm's length, has not owned 25% or more of the issued shares of any class or series in the capital of TVX, Echo Bay or Kinross, as the case may be, at any time during the 60 month period that ends at the particular time. The CCRA takes the position that for these purposes a person (and persons with whom such person does not deal at arm's length) will be considered to own any shares in respect of which such person (and persons with whom such person does not deal at arm's length) had an interest or option and that interests and options held by other persons are ignored.

DIVIDENDS ON KINROSS COMMON SHARES

Dividends paid or deemed to be paid to a Non-Resident Holder on Kinross common shares will be subject to Canadian withholding tax at the rate of 25% unless the rate is reduced under the provisions of an applicable income tax convention.

Under the provisions of the Canada -- United States Income Tax Convention (1980), as amended (the "U.S. Treaty"), dividends paid or credited or deemed under the Tax Act to be paid or credited by Kinross to a Non-Resident Holder who is a resident of the United States for purposes of the U.S. Treaty generally will be subject to Canadian withholding tax at the rate of 15%. This rate will be reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividend is a company that owns at least 10% of the voting stock of Kinross.

INTEREST

Where a Non-Resident Holder receives interest consequent upon the exercise of dissent rights, such interest will be subject to Canadian withholding tax at the rate of 25% unless the rate is reduced under the provisions of an applicable income tax convention. This rate will be reduced to 10% if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the United States for purposes of the U.S. Treaty.

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX
CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ARRANGEMENT

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The following summary discusses the material U.S. Federal income tax consequences to the U.S. holders of Echo Bay common shares and to the U.S. holders of TVX common shares in the arrangement. This discussion is based upon the Code, its legislative history, the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, administrative rulings and judicial decisions currently in effect, all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis, and certain factual representations made by Kinross, Echo Bay and TVX. Any change in currently applicable law, which may or may not be retroactive, or failure of any of the factual representations made by Kinross, Echo Bay or TVX to be true, correct and complete in all material respects could affect the continuing validity of this discussion. The discussion assumes that

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U.S. holders of Echo Bay common shares and TVX common shares hold their shares as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. Further, the discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. Federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular shareholder in light of his or her personal investment circumstances or to shareholders subject to special treatment under the U.S. Federal income tax laws such as financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, qualified retirement plans, individual retirement accounts, regulated investment companies, brokers, dealers and traders in securities and currency, banks, trusts, persons that hold their Echo Bay common shares or TVX common shares as part of a straddle, a hedge against currency risk, a constructive sale or conversion transaction, persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, U.S. expatriates, investors in pass-through entities, shareholders who acquired their Echo Bay common shares or TVX common shares through the exercise of options or otherwise as compensation or through a tax-qualified retirement plan, holders of options and performance share units granted under any benefit plan, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax or persons that, as a result of the arrangement, will own, directly or indirectly, at least 10% of the total combined voting power of Kinross. Furthermore, this discussion does not consider the potential effects of any state or local tax laws or the tax consequences in jurisdictions other than the United States.

None of Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay have requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to any of the U.S. Federal income tax consequences of the arrangement and, as a result, there can be no assurance that the IRS (or a court) will not disagree with or challenge any of the conclusions set forth herein.

HOLDERS OF ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES AND HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE SPECIFIC TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE ARRANGEMENT, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX LAWS IN THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

For purposes of this discussion:

- "U.S. Holder" means:
 - a citizen or resident of the United States;
 - a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof or therein;
 - a trust if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or

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- an estate the income of which is includable in gross income for U.S. Federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; and
- "Non-U.S. Holder" means any person that is not a U.S. Holder.

If a partnership holds Echo Bay common shares or TVX common shares, the consequences to a partner generally will depend upon the activities of the partnership and the status of the partner. We urge a partner of a partnership that holds Echo Bay common shares or TVX common shares to consult its tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences to the partner of the arrangement.

This summary does not address the U.S. Federal income tax consequences of the arrangement to Non-U.S. Holders, and such Non-U.S. Holders are accordingly urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential U.S. Federal income tax consequences to them of the arrangement.

TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARRANGEMENT TO ECHO BAY U.S. SHAREHOLDERS

The obligation of Echo Bay to complete the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement is NOT conditioned on the receipt of an opinion of U.S. counsel that the arrangement will be treated as a tax free reorganization for U.S. Federal income tax purposes and, in the event Echo Bay does not receive such opinion, it is possible that such transactions could be treated as a taxable transaction for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. Each Echo Bay shareholder is urged to take this possibility into account when deciding whether to vote for the arrangement.

Echo Bay has received an opinion from Cravath, Swaine & Moore, U.S. counsel to Echo Bay, to the effect that, as of the date of this circular, the arrangement will not cause recognition of income or gain for U.S. Federal income tax purposes by Echo Bay or by the U.S. Holders of Echo Bay common shares. Such opinion is based upon certain considerations, including those described below.

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The Cravath opinion as to the material U.S. Federal income tax consequences of the arrangement to holders of Echo Bay common shares is subject to certain qualifications, assumes that the arrangement is consummated in accordance with the terms of the combination agreement and as described in this circular and is based upon currently applicable law and certain factual representations made by Kinross to Echo Bay in a representation letter dated as of the date of this circular, which representation letter was provided by Echo Bay to Cravath, and certain factual representations made by Echo Bay in a representation letter dated as of the date of this circular, which representation letter was also provided by Echo Bay to Cravath. Any change in currently applicable law, which may or may not be retroactive, or failure of any of such factual representations or assumptions to be true, correct and complete in all material respects, could affect the continuing validity of the Cravath tax opinion. The conclusions reached in the Cravath tax opinion are:

- the exchange of Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement will be treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and Kinross and Echo Bay will each be a party to that reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code;

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- no gain or loss will be recognized by U.S. Holders of Echo Bay common shares on the exchange of such shares for Kinross common shares (except as discussed below with respect to cash received in lieu of fractional Kinross common shares) if, by virtue of the arrangement, they become holders of less than 5% of the shares of Kinross, measured by either voting rights or value. No gain will be recognized by U.S. Holders of Echo Bay common shares on the exchange of such shares for Kinross common shares if, by virtue of the arrangement, they become holders of 5% or greater of the shares of Kinross measured by either voting rights or value, provided such shareholders who have a gain on their shares enter into gain recognition agreements with the IRS as required under Section 367 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- the aggregate adjusted tax basis of the Kinross common shares received in the arrangement (including any fractional interest) by a U.S. Holder will be the same as the aggregate adjusted tax basis of such U.S. Holder's Echo Bay common shares exchanged therefor;
- the holding period of Kinross common shares received in the arrangement by a U.S. Holder will include the holding period of such U.S. Holder's Echo Bay common shares exchanged therefor; and
- Echo Bay will not recognize gain or loss as a result of the arrangement.

The receipt of cash in lieu of a fractional Kinross Share by a U.S. Holder of Echo Bay common shares will result in taxable gain or loss to such U.S. Holder for U.S. Federal income tax purposes based upon the difference between the amount of cash received by such U.S. Holder and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in such fractional share as set forth above. Such gain or loss will constitute capital gain or loss and will constitute long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period is greater than one year as of the date of consummation of the arrangement. For non-corporate U.S. Holders, any such long-term capital gain generally will be taxed at a maximum U.S. Federal income tax rate of 20%. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Under the combination agreement, Kinross has covenanted and agreed to execute a customary letter of representation, dated as of the effective date of the arrangement, which representation letter may be provided by Echo Bay to Echo Bay's U.S. counsel in connection with a tax opinion to be delivered on the effective date of the arrangement. Echo Bay is not obliged under the combination agreement, but nevertheless intends, to provide a customary letter of representation on the effective date of the arrangement. In addition, Echo Bay's obligation to complete the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement is not conditioned upon the receipt of a tax opinion of U.S. counsel to Echo Bay on the effective date of the arrangement. Echo Bay intends to request from Cravath a tax opinion dated as of the effective date of the arrangement. If Echo Bay does not receive a tax opinion on the effective date, because, for example:

- Kinross fails to provide a customary letter of representation to Echo Bay due to a change in factual circumstances or otherwise;
- Echo Bay fails to provide its customary representation letter to U.S. counsel due to a change in factual circumstances or otherwise; or
- there is a change in applicable law, which may or may not be retroactive,

U.S. Holders of Echo Bay common shares cannot rely on the continuing validity of the conclusions reached in the Cravath tax opinion discussed above. If this were to occur, it is possible, but not certain, the tax consequences of the arrangement would be materially different than those described above.

Specifically, if the exchange of Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares pursuant to the arrangement did not qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, a U.S. Holder of Echo Bay common shares would recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between such U.S. Holder's basis in the shares and the fair market value of the Kinross common shares and any cash consideration (including cash in lieu of fractional Kinross common shares) received. Such gain or loss would constitute capital gain or loss, assuming the U.S. Holder holds the Echo Bay common shares as a capital asset at the effective date and such gain or loss would constitute long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period is greater than one year as of the date of the consummation of the arrangement. For non-corporate U.S. Holders, any such long-term capital gain generally would be taxed at a maximum U.S. Federal income tax rate of 20%. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitation.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING WITH RESPECT TO CASH PAID IN LIEU OF FRACTIONAL KINROSS COMMON SHARES

Certain non-corporate U.S. Holders of Echo Bay common shares may be subject to backup withholding, currently at a 30% rate, on cash payments received in lieu of fractional Kinross common shares. Backup withholding will generally not apply, however, to a U.S. Holder of Echo Bay common shares who:

- furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that he, she or it is not subject to backup withholding on the substitute Form W-9 (or successor form) included in the letter of transmittal to be delivered to Echo Bay shareholders following the consummation of the arrangement; or
- is otherwise exempt from backup withholding.

TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARRANGEMENT TO TVX U.S. SHAREHOLDERS

The obligation of TVX to complete the transactions contemplated by the combination agreement is NOT conditioned on the receipt of an opinion of U.S. counsel that the amalgamation of TVX and the subsidiary of Kinross pursuant to the arrangement will be treated as a tax free reorganization for U.S. Federal income tax purposes.

TVX has received an opinion, dated as of the date of this circular, from Stoel Rives LLP, U.S. counsel to TVX, that the amalgamation of TVX and the subsidiary of Kinross pursuant to the arrangement will not cause recognition of income or gain for U.S. Federal income tax purposes by TVX or the U.S. Holders of TVX common shares. Such opinion is based upon certain considerations, including those described below.

The Stoel Rives opinion as to the material U.S. Federal income tax consequences of the arrangement to TVX and the U.S. Holders of TVX common shares is subject to certain qualifications, assumes that the arrangement is

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consummated in accordance with the terms of the combination agreement and as described in this circular and is based upon currently applicable law and certain factual representations made by Kinross to TVX in a representation letter dated as of the date of this circular, which representation letter was provided by TVX to Stoel Rives, and factual representations made by TVX in a representation letter dated as of the date of this circular, which representation letter was also provided by TVX to Stoel Rives LLP. Among other things, TVX will represent that TVX is not, and has not been at any time:

- a "controlled foreign corporation" as defined in Section 957(a) of the Code;
- a "foreign personal holding company" as defined in Section 552 of the Code;
- a "passive foreign investment company" as defined in Section 1297 of the Code; or
- a "foreign investment company" as defined in Section 1246(b) of the Code.

Any change in currently applicable law, which may or may not be retroactive, or failure of any of the factual representations or assumptions to be true, correct and complete in all material respects, could affect the continuing validity of the Stoel Rives tax opinion and could cause TVX and the U.S. Holders of TVX common shares to recognize gain or loss, for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. The conclusions reached in the Stoel Rives tax opinion are:

- the amalgamation of TVX and the subsidiary of Kinross pursuant to the arrangement will be treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and Kinross and TVX will each be a party to that reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code;

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- no gain or loss will be recognized by a U.S. Holder of TVX common shares on the exchange of such shares for Kinross common shares (except as discussed below with respect to cash received in lieu of fractional Kinross common shares or cash received by dissenting U.S. Holders) if the U.S. Holder is considered to own (applying certain attribution rules) less than 5% of the shares of Kinross, measured by either voting rights or value, immediately after the exchange. No gain will be recognized by a U.S. Holder of TVX common shares on the exchange of such shares for Kinross common shares if the U.S. Holder owns 5% or more (applying certain attribution rules) of the shares of Kinross, measured by either voting rights or value, immediately after the exchange, provided such shareholder enters into a gain recognition agreement with the IRS as required under Section 367 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder. We urge each U.S. Holder of TVX common shares to consult its own U.S. tax advisor regarding the U.S. Federal income tax consequences of filing a gain recognition agreement with the IRS and the filing requirements thereto. Each such U.S. Holder may also have to comply with certain reporting requirements under Section 367 and the Treasury Regulations thereunder. Likewise, we urge each such U.S. Holder to consult its own U.S. tax advisor regarding such reporting requirements;
- to the extent gain is not recognized by a U.S. Holder, the aggregate adjusted tax basis of the Kinross common shares received by the U.S.

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Holder of TVX common shares will be the same as the aggregate adjusted tax basis of such U.S. Holder's TVX common shares exchanged therefor;

- to the extent gain is not recognized by a U.S. Holder, the holding period of Kinross common shares received in the arrangement by the U.S. Holder will include the holding period of such holder's TVX common shares exchanged therefor; and
- TVX will not recognize any gain or loss as a result of the arrangement.

A U.S. Holder of TVX common shares who receives cash instead of a fractional Kinross common share will generally recognize capital gain or loss for U.S. Federal income tax purposes based on the difference between the amount of the cash received instead of a fractional share and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in such fractional share.

A U.S. Holder of TVX common shares who dissents to the amalgamation will generally recognize capital gain or loss for U.S. Federal income tax purposes in an aggregate amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the shareholder's tax basis in the dissenting shares.

Capital gain or loss will constitute long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period is greater than one year as of the date of the consummation of the arrangement. For non-corporate U.S. Holders, long-term capital gain generally will be taxed at a maximum U.S. Federal income tax rate of 20%. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Under the combination agreement, Kinross has covenanted and agreed to execute a customary letter of representation, dated as of the date of this circular, which representation letter may be provided by TVX to TVX's U.S. counsel in connection with a tax opinion to be delivered on the date of this circular. TVX is not obligated under the combination agreement, but nevertheless intends, to provide a customary letter of representation on the date of this circular. In addition the amalgamation of TVX and the subsidiary of Kinross pursuant to the arrangement is not conditioned on the receipt of a tax opinion from TVX's U.S. counsel. TVX does not anticipate seeking a tax opinion of U.S. counsel on the effective date of the arrangement.

If the amalgamation of TVX and the subsidiary of Kinross pursuant to the arrangement did not qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, both the U.S. Holders of TVX common shares and TVX may recognize gain or loss, for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. If the amalgamation does not qualify as a reorganization, each U.S. Holder of TVX common shares would recognize capital gain or loss for U.S. Federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between such holder's tax basis in the shares and the fair market value of the Kinross common shares and any cash consideration received (including cash in lieu of fractional Kinross common shares and cash received by a dissenting U.S. Holder). In addition, such capital gain or loss would constitute long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period is greater than one year as of the date of the consummation of the arrangement. For non-corporate U.S. Holders, long-term capital gain generally would be taxed at a maximum U.S. Federal income tax rate of 20%. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitation.

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BACKUP WITHHOLDING WITH RESPECT TO CASH PAID IN LIEU OF FRACTIONAL KINROSS COMMON SHARES

Certain non-corporate U.S. Holders of TVX common shares may be subject to backup withholding, currently at a 30% rate, on cash payments received in lieu of fractional Kinross common shares. Backup withholding generally will not apply, however, to a U.S. Holder of TVX common shares who:

- furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that he, she or it is not subject to backup withholding on the substitute Form W-9 (or successor form) included in the letter of transmittal to be delivered to the holders of TVX common shares following the consummation of the arrangement; or
- is otherwise exempt from backup withholding.

TAX CONSEQUENCES OF OWNING AND DISPOSING OF KINROSS COMMON SHARES

The following discussion summarizes the material U.S. Federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders of Kinross common shares arising from the ownership and disposition of Kinross common shares.

TAXATION OF DIVIDENDS ON COMMON SHARES

Subject to the discussion under "Other Considerations" below, the gross amount of a distribution of cash or property (including any amounts withheld in respect of Canadian withholding tax, but not including certain distributions of shares distributed pro rata to all shareholders of Kinross) with respect to the Kinross common shares will be includable in income by a U.S. Holder of Kinross common shares as a taxable dividend to the extent of Kinross' current or accumulated earnings and profits, computed in accordance with U.S. Federal income tax principles. A dividend distribution will be included in gross income when received by (or otherwise made available to) a U.S. Holder of Kinross common shares, and will be characterized as ordinary income for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. Distributions in excess of Kinross' current and accumulated earnings and profits will be applied against and will reduce the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Kinross common shares and, to the extent in excess of such tax basis, will be treated as gain from a sale or exchange of such common shares. U.S. corporate holders of Kinross common shares will not be allowed a deduction for dividends received in respect of distributions on the common shares. The amount includable in the U.S. Holder's income will be the U.S. dollar value, on the date of receipt of the foreign currency distributed, regardless of whether the payment is actually converted into U.S. dollars. Any gain or loss resulting from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations during the period from the date the dividend is included in a U.S. Holder's income to the date the foreign currency is converted into U.S. dollars will generally be treated as ordinary income or loss.

A dividend distribution will be treated as foreign source income and generally will be classified as "passive income" or "financial services income" for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. If Canadian withholding taxes are imposed with respect to such dividend, the U.S. Holder of Kinross common shares will be treated as having actually received the amount of such taxes and as having paid such amount to the Canadian taxing authorities. As a result, the amount of dividend income included in the U.S. Holder's gross income will be greater than the amount of cash actually received with respect to such dividend income. A U.S. Holder of Kinross common shares may be able, subject to certain generally applicable limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit or a deduction for any Canadian withholding taxes imposed on dividend payments. Special rules apply to certain individuals whose foreign source income during a taxable year consists

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entirely of "qualified passive income" and whose creditable foreign taxes paid or secured during the taxable year do not exceed \$300 (\$700 in the case of a joint return). The rules relating to the determination of the U.S. foreign tax credit are complex, and the calculation of U.S. foreign tax credits and, in the case of a U.S. Holder of Kinross common shares that elects to deduct foreign taxes, the availability of deductions, involve the application of rules that depend on a U.S. Holder's particular circumstances. We urge U.S. Holders of Kinross common shares to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the U.S. foreign tax credit rules to dividend income on the Kinross common shares.

TAXATION ON SALE OR EXCHANGE OF COMMON SHARES

Upon the sale, redemption or other disposition of a common share, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and his or her adjusted tax basis in the common shares. Generally the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized by a U.S. Holder of Kinross common shares that:

- receives foreign currency on the sale or other disposition of a common share; and
- is a cash basis taxpayer or an accrual basis taxpayer that so elects,

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will be determined by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale or other disposition (or in the case of a non-electing accrual basis U.S. Holder, the spot rate of the foreign currency on the date of the sale or other dispositions).

Except as provided under "Other Considerations" below, gain or loss recognized on the sale or other disposition of a Kinross common share will be capital gain or loss. Net capital gains derived with respect to capital assets held for more than one year are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. Certain limitations exist on the deductibility of capital losses by both corporations and individual taxpayers. Any tax imposed by Canada directly on the gain from such a sale should be eligible for the U.S. foreign tax credit; however, because the gain generally will be U.S.-source gain, a U.S. Holder of Kinross common shares might not be able to use the credit otherwise available. Any loss recognized generally will be allocated to reduce U.S.-source income. We urge U.S. Holders of Kinross common shares to consult their own tax advisors regarding the foreign tax credit implications of the sale, redemption or other disposition of common shares.

U.S. INFORMATION REPORTING AND BACKUP WITHHOLDING

Payments of dividends on and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the Kinross common shares may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and backup withholding at a current rate of 30% on the gross proceeds received. Backup withholding will not apply to a holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number or certificate of foreign status and makes any other required certification, or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. U.S. persons who are required to establish their exempt status generally must provide IRS Form W-9 (Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification). We urge persons in doubt as to the necessity of furnishing this form to consult their own tax advisors. Non-U.S. Holders of Kinross common shares generally will

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not be subject to U.S. information reporting or backup withholding. However, such non-U.S. Holders may be required to provide certification of non-U.S. status (generally on IRS Form W-8BEN) in connection with payments received in the United States or through certain U.S. related financial intermediaries.

Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against a holder's U.S. Federal income tax liability. A holder may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS and furnishing any required information.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Kinross believes that it has not been and does not expect to become a "foreign personal holding company" (a "FPHC") or a "controlled foreign corporation" (a "CFC"). If more than 50% of the voting power or value of Kinross stock were owned (actually or constructively) by U.S. Holders who each owned (actually or constructively) 10% or more of the voting power of Kinross stock ("10% Shareholders"), then Kinross would become a CFC and each 10% Shareholder would be required to include in its taxable income as a constructive dividend an amount equal to its share of certain undistributed income of Kinross. If more than 50% of the voting power or value of Kinross stock were owned (actually or constructively) by five or fewer individuals who are citizens or residents of the United States and 60% or more of Kinross' income consisted of certain interest, dividend or other enumerated types of income, Kinross would be a FPHC. If Kinross were a FPHC, then each U.S. Holder (regardless of the amount of Kinross stock owned by such U.S. Holder) would be required to include in its taxable income as a constructive dividend its share of Kinross' undistributed income of special types.

If 75% or more of Kinross' annual gross income has ever consisted of, or ever consists of, "passive" income or if 50% or more of the average value of Kinross' assets in any year has ever consisted of, or ever consists of, assets that produce, or are held for the production of, such "passive" income, then Kinross would be or would become a "passive foreign investment company" (a "PFIC"). Kinross does not expect to be a PFIC for the 2002 year and does not expect to become a PFIC. However, the application of the PFIC provisions of the Code to mining companies is somewhat unclear. Therefore, no assurance can be made regarding the PFIC status of Kinross.

If Kinross were to be a PFIC, then a U.S. Holder would be required to pay an interest charge together with tax calculated at maximum tax rates on certain "excess distributions" (defined to include gain on the sale of stock) unless such U.S. Holder made an election either to include in his or her taxable income certain undistributed amounts of Kinross' income or mark to market his or her Kinross common shares at the end of each taxable year as set forth in Section 1296 of the Code.

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U.S. HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES AND ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE POTENTIAL APPLICATION OF THE RULES DESCRIBED ABOVE TO THEIR PARTICULAR TAX SITUATIONS.

KINROSS AFTER COMPLETION OF THE COMBINATION

GENERAL

After completion of the combination, the business and operations of TVX and Echo Bay will be managed and operated as subsidiaries of Kinross. Kinross expects that the business operations of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay will be

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consolidated and the principal executive office of the combined company will be located at Suite 5200, Scotia Plaza, 40 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3Y2 (telephone number 416-365-5123).

Following the completion of the combination, Kinross' annual gold production is expected to be approximately two million ounces at total cash costs of less than \$200 per ounce. This production rate will be supported by proven and probable reserves containing 17.9 million ounces of gold and 52.6 million ounces of silver. Although global in reach, Kinross will have approximately 65% of its annual production and approximately 50% of its reserves based in the United States and Canada. Kinross will be the seventh largest primary gold producer in the world and the only senior North American based primary gold producer with less than 5% of its reserves hedged. Kinross will operate and maintain joint venture interests in 13 gold mines and one base metal mine located on five continents, including seven underground mines, five open pit mines and two operations expected to include both open pit and underground mines.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. Robert M. Buchan, who is currently President and Chief Executive Officer of Kinross, will continue to be Chief Executive Officer of Kinross following the effective date of the combination.

DIRECTORS

Following completion of the combination, the Kinross board will consist of ten directors as set forth below.

ROBERT M. BUCHAN, age 54, has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Kinross, since July 2002, prior to which he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since May 1993 and has been a director of Kinross since May 31, 1993. Prior to that date he was the Vice Chairman of Dundee Bancorp. Inc., an investment management company. Mr. Buchan is a director of E-Crete Products, Inc., an affiliate of Kinross, Pacific Rim Mining Corporation, an affiliate of Kinross, and Wellcome Opportunities Ltd. Mr. Buchan resides in Toronto, Ontario.

JOHN A. BROUGH, age 55, has been President of Torwest Inc. since February 1998, prior to which he was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of iStar Internet Inc. Prior to 1996 Mr. Brough was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Markbrough Properties Inc. Mr. Brough has been a director of Kinross since January 1994. Mr. Brough is a director of Torwest Inc. and Windsor Properties Inc. Mr. Brough resides in Vero Beach, Florida.

HARRY S. CAMPBELL, Q.C., age 53, is the Managing Partner of the law firm of Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer, LLP, Calgary, Alberta. Mr. Campbell has been a director of TVX since June 2001. Mr. Campbell resides in Calgary, Alberta.

ARTHUR H. DITTO, age 60, has been Vice Chairman of Kinross since April 2002. Prior to that, Mr. Ditto was the President and Chief Operating Officer of Kinross since May 1993. Prior to that date, Mr. Ditto was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Plexus Resources Corporation. Mr. Ditto is also a director of E-Crete Products, Inc. an affiliate of Kinross, and Montana Tech Foundation. Mr. Ditton has been a director of Kinross since May 31, 1993. Mr. Ditto resides in Aurora, Ontario.

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DAVID HARQUAIL, age 45, has been President and Managing Director of Newmont Capital Limited since May 15, 2002. Prior to that date, Mr. Harquail was the Senior Vice President of Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (formerly Franco-Nevada Mining Corporation Limited).

JOHN M. H. HUXLEY, age 56, has been a principal of Algonquin Power Corporation Inc. since June 1998. Prior to that, Mr. Huxley was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Algonquin Power Corporation Inc. since January 1990. Mr. Huxley has been a director of Kinross since May 1993. Mr. Huxley is a director of Algonquin Power Income Fund and resides in Toronto, Ontario.

ROBERT L. LECLERC, age 58, has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Echo Bay since April 1997, and was Chairman of Echo Bay from May 1996 to April 1997. Mr. Leclerc is a director of Minefinders Corporation Ltd. and resides in Highlands Ranch, Colorado.

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GEORGE F. MICHALS, age 67, has been Chairman of TVX since July 12, 2001. He is President of Baymont Capital Resources Inc. and resides in Orangeville, Ontario.

CAMERON A. MINGAY, age 50, is a partner of the law firm of Cassels Brock & Blackwell LLP. Prior to June 1999 Mr. Mingay was a partner of Smith Lyons LLP. Mr. Mingay is also a director and Corporate Secretary of Waverider Communications Inc. Mr. Mingay resides in Toronto, Ontario.

JOHN E. OLIVER, age 52, has been Executive Managing Director and Co-Head of Scotia Capital U.S. since October 1999. Prior to that, Mr. Oliver was Senior Vice President, Corporate and Real Estate Banking of Bank of Nova Scotia, since May 1997 and was Senior Vice President, Real Estate Banking of Bank of Nova Scotia from March 1987. Mr. Oliver has been a director of Kinross since March 1995. Mr. Oliver resides in San Francisco, California.

OWNERSHIP OF KINROSS AFTER THE COMBINATION

Following the combination, Echo Bay and the corporation formed on the amalgamation of TVX and 4082389 Canada Inc., the newly-formed wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross, will be wholly-owned subsidiaries of Kinross, and Kinross' current shareholders will hold approximately 40% of Kinross' outstanding common shares, the current shareholders of TVX (excluding Newmont) will hold approximately 31%, Newmont will own approximately 15% and the current shareholders of Echo Bay (excluding Newmont and Kinross) will hold approximately 14% of Kinross' outstanding common shares.

In particular, based on the number of common shares of each of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay outstanding at June 30, 2002, Kinross will have a total of 296,703,265 common shares outstanding after the completion of the arrangement and the consolidation of the Kinross common shares on a one for three basis, and will be held as follows:

PRIOR TO THE ARRANGEMENT	EXCHANGE RATIO	KINROSS COMMON SHARES	CONSOLIDATED KINROSS COMMON SHARES 1:3	PE OW OF
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Kinross -- current shareholders.....	358,343,564	N/A	358,343,564	119,447,855
TVX -- current shareholders (excluding Newmont).....	42,722,188	6.5	277,694,222	92,564,741
Echo Bay -- current shareholders (excluding Newmont and Kinross).....	239,147,551	0.52	124,356,727	41,452,242
Newmont -- current TVX ownership interest.....	356,665	6.5	2,318,323	772,774
Newmont -- current Echo Bay ownership interest.....	244,994,150	0.52	127,396,958	42,465,653
Newmont -- total.....	--	--	129,715,281	43,238,427
			-----	-----
Total pro forma ownership.....			890,109,794	296,703,265
			=====	=====

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The authorized capital of Kinross following the combination will consist of an unlimited number of common shares and 384,613 Kinross preferred shares. In addition, Kinross issued \$200 million aggregate principal amount of 5.5% convertible subordinated unsecured debentures in 1996 which remain outstanding and its subsidiary, Kinam Gold Inc., has outstanding a class of preferred shares which are convertible into Kinross common shares.

COMMON SHARES

There are no limitations contained in the articles or bylaws of Kinross on the ability of a person who is not a Canadian resident to hold Kinross common shares or exercise the voting rights associated with Kinross common shares.

Dividends. Holders of Kinross common shares are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the board of directors of Kinross out of funds legally available therefor, provided that if any Kinross preferred shares or any other preferred shares are at the time outstanding, the payment of dividends on common shares or other distributions (including repurchases of common shares by Kinross) will be subject to the declaration and payment of all cumulative dividends on outstanding Kinross preferred shares and any other preferred shares which are then

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outstanding. The OBCA provides that a corporation may not declare or pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the corporation is, or would after the payment of the dividend, be unable to pay its liabilities as they fall due or the realizable value of its assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and stated capital of all classes of shares of its capital.

Liquidation. In the event of the dissolution, liquidation or winding up of Kinross, holders of common shares are entitled to share rateably in any assets remaining after the satisfaction in full of the prior rights of creditors, including holders of Kinross' indebtedness, and the payment of the aggregate liquidation preference of the Kinross preferred shares, and any other preferred shares then outstanding.

Voting. Holders of Kinross common shares are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters voted on by shareholders, including the election of directors.

KINROSS PREFERRED SHARES

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Dividends. Holders of Kinross preferred shares are entitled to receive fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends as and when declared by the board of directors of Kinross at an annual rate of Cdn.\$0.80 per share payable in equal quarterly instalments on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year.

Conversion. Holders of Kinross preferred shares are entitled at any time to convert all or any part of the Kinross preferred shares into common shares on the basis of 8.2555 Kinross common shares (or 2.752 Kinross common shares after giving effect to the proposed one for three Kinross share consolidation) for each Kinross preferred share so converted, subject to usual anti-dilution adjustments.

Redemption; Put Right. Kinross may at any time redeem all or any part of the Kinross preferred shares at a price of Cdn.\$10 per share, together with an amount equal to all dividends accrued and unpaid thereon, whether or not declared, to and including the date of redemption (collectively the "Redemption Price"). The holders of Kinross preferred shares are entitled to require Kinross to redeem all or any part of their Kinross preferred shares at a price equal to the Redemption Price.

Other Payments. So long as any Kinross preferred shares are outstanding, Kinross is not permitted, without the approval of the holders of the Kinross preferred shares, to declare or pay dividends on, or redeem, purchase for cancellation or otherwise retire shares of Kinross ranking junior to the Kinross preferred shares unless all dividends on the Kinross preferred shares have been paid and, after giving effect to such payment, Kinross would still be in a legal position to redeem all of the Kinross preferred shares then outstanding prior to any payment being made to any security ranking junior to the Kinross preferred shares.

Voting Rights. The holders of Kinross preferred shares are not entitled (except as required by law) to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any meeting of shareholders of Kinross.

Liquidation Preference. In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Kinross, holders of Kinross preferred shares will have preference over holders of Kinross common shares and will be entitled to receive an amount equal to the Redemption Price for each Kinross preferred share held by them.

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

The 5.5% convertible subordinated unsecured debentures of Kinross were issued pursuant to an indenture dated December 5, 1996 made between Kinross and Montreal Trust Company of Canada (now Computershare Trust Company of Canada) as trustee. At the holder's option, the Kinross debentures are convertible into Kinross common shares at a conversion price of Cdn.\$13.35 per share, being a rate of 74.906 common shares per Cdn.\$1,000 principal amount of Kinross debentures (or 24.969 Kinross common shares after giving effect to the proposed one for three Kinross share consolidation). The Kinross debentures are redeemable at any time at par plus accrued and unpaid interest. Kinross may, at its option, elect to satisfy its obligation to pay the principal amount of the Kinross debentures upon redemption or at maturity by issuing and delivering to the holders, for each Cdn.\$1,000 principal amount of debentures, the greater of:

- that number of common shares obtained by dividing such aggregate principal amount by 95% of the weighted average trading price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the 20 consecutive trading days ending on the fifth trading day prior to the date that on which notice of such election is first given; and

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- that number of common shares obtained by dividing such aggregate principal amount by 95% of the weighted average trading price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the 20 consecutive trading days ending on the fifth trading day prior to the redemption date or the maturity date, as the case may be.

KINAM CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SHARES

The convertible preferred shares of Kinam Gold Inc. comprise 1,840,000 shares of \$3.75 Series B convertible preferred stock. A summary of the terms and provisions of the Kinam preferred shares is set forth below. A subsidiary of Kinross has acquired 1,580,662 of the issued and outstanding Kinam preferred shares, representing approximately 87.2% of the outstanding number of such shares.

Dividends. Annual cumulative dividends of \$3.75 per Kinam preferred share are payable quarterly on each February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15, as and if declared by Kinam's board of directors. No dividends were paid on the Kinam preferred shares during 2001. Due to low gold prices and reduced cash flow from Kinam operations, dividend payments on these shares were suspended in August 2000 and continue to remain suspended.

Conversion. The Kinam preferred shares are convertible into Kinross common shares at a conversion price of \$10.3073 per share (equivalent to a conversion rate of 4.8512 Kinross common shares (or 1.617 Kinross common shares after giving effect to the proposed one for three Kinross share consolidation) for each preferred share), subject to adjustment in certain events.

Redemption. The Kinam preferred shares are redeemable at the option of Kinross at any time on or after August 15, 1997, in whole or in part, for cash initially at a redemption price of \$52.625 per share declining rateably annually to \$50.00 per share on or after August 15, 2004, plus accrued and unpaid dividends.

Voting Rights. The holders of Kinam preferred shares are not entitled to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any meeting of shareholders of Kinross. The holders of Kinam preferred shares are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the shareholders of Kinam Gold Inc.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN

Kinross adopted a shareholder rights plan, effective as of November 3, 2000. The purpose of the plan is to provide the board of directors of Kinross with sufficient time to explore and develop initiatives for increasing shareholder value if a takeover bid is made for Kinross. Under the plan, one right is attached to each Kinross common share. Each right permits the holder to acquire common shares at a substantial discount to the market price. The rights become separable from the common shares and exercisable only in specified circumstances. In connection with the arrangement, Kinross will ask the Kinross shareholders to terminate the plan. The termination of the plan is necessary to ensure that Canadian holders of TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares are able to receive tax-deferred "roll-over" and adjusted cost base flow-through treatment in connection with the arrangement.

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RESERVES

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The following table sets forth the ownership share of the proven and probable reserves of each of Kinross, TVX, Echo Bay and Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture as at December 31, 2001, and on a combined basis. The mineral reserves presented herein comply with the reserves categories of Industry Guide 7 applied in the United States by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which are set out below.

An "Ore Reserve" or "Mineral Reserve" is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. An ore reserve or mineral reserve gives effect to diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined but does not reflect any subsequent losses in leaching or milling. Mineral reserves are further divided into proven and probable mineral reserves.

A "Proven Mineral Reserve" comprises the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource where there is the highest degree of confidence in the estimate. It is restricted to that part of the deposit where production planning is taking place and for which any variation in the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability.

A "Probable Mineral Reserve" is the economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some cases a measured mineral resource where there is a lesser degree of confidence in the estimate. The underlying preliminary feasibility study must address whether economic extraction can be justified.

In addition, the proven mineral reserves and probable mineral reserves categories used herein comply with the proven mineral reserves and probable mineral reserves categories adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum which are incorporated by reference in National Instrument 43-101, which has been adopted by provincial securities regulatory authorities in Canada.

MINE (1)	MINE OWNERSHIP	TONNES	GOLD GRADE GRAMS/ TONNE	SILVER GRADE GRAMS/ TONNE	CONTAINED OUNCES GOLD
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(%)	(in thousands)			(in thousands)
KINROSS (2)					
Hoyle Pond (3)	100	921	13.74	--	407
Pamour (3) (4)	100	14,167	1.65	--	753
Fort Knox (6)	100	103,922	0.92	--	3,083
Kubaka (6)	54.7	857	12.70	18.15	350
Denton-Rawhide	15.7	1,315	0.78	11.35	33
Blanket (7)	100	3,520	2.91	--	329
Refugio	50	23,555	0.93	--	706

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SUBTOTAL.....					5,661
TVX(2)					
La Coipa.....	25	10,440	1.19	56.9	399
Crixas(8).....	25	1,059	7.33	--	250
Brasilia.....	24.5	90,601	0.43	--	1,246
New Britannia.....	25	573	4.86	--	89
Musselwhite.....	16	2,058	5.53	--	366
Skouries(4) (9) (10).....	100(11)	129,548	0.89	--	3,715
Stratoni(10) (12).....	100(11)	2,085	--	200.1	--

SUBTOTAL.....					6,065
ECHO BAY(2) (13)					
Round Mountain.....	50	107,492	0.65	--	2,244
Lupin.....	100	1,240	8.78	--	350
Kettle River.....	100	117	6.65	--	25
Aquarius Project(5).....	100	15,900	2.33	--	1,189

SUBTOTAL.....					3,808

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MINE (1)	MINE OWNERSHIP	TONNES	GOLD GRADE GRAMS/ TONNE	SILVER GRADE GRAMS/ TONNE	CONTAINED OUNCES GOLD
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(%)	(in thousands)			(in thousands)
NEWMONT INTEREST(2)					
La Coipa.....	25	10,440	1.19	56.9	399
Brasilia.....	24.5	90,601	0.43	--	1,246
Crixas(8).....	25	1,059	7.33	--	250
Musselwhite.....	16	2,058	5.53	--	366
New Britannia.....	25	573	4.86	--	89

SUBTOTAL.....					2,350

COMBINED PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES.....					17,884
					=====

Notes:

- (1) The above reserve table has been prepared based on the more detailed reserve information contained in Schedules A, B and C to this circular and the Renewal Annual Information Form of Kinross dated May 9, 2002, the Renewal Annual Information Form of TVX dated April 11, 2002 (which includes reserve information for the Newmont interest) and the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Echo Bay dated April 1, 2002, and is subject to the qualifications and footnotes expressed therein. National Instrument 43-101 requires that each category of proven and probable reserves be reported separately. For the detailed information concerning the reserves of each of Kinross, TVX (including the Newmont interest) and Echo Bay, reported by proven reserve and probable reserve categories separately, readers should review the reserve tables contained in Schedules A, B and C to this circular and the

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Kinross Renewal Annual Information Form, the TVX Renewal Annual Information Form and the Echo Bay Annual Report on Form 10-K.

- (2) The respective reserves of Kinross and Echo Bay are calculated using a gold price of \$300 per ounce for all mines. Silver reserves are calculated using a silver per ounce price of \$5.00 for Kinross.

The respective reserves of TVX and Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture were estimated as at December 31, 2001 using cut-off grades as determined from the following average long-term metal price assumptions:

	2001 METAL PRICE ASS		
	GOLD	SILVER	ZINC
	(\$ per ounce)		
MINES			
La Coipa.....	265	4.65	--
Crixas.....	300	--	--
Brasilia.....	300	--	--
New Britannia.....	300	--	--
Musselwhite.....	275	--	--
Stratoni.....	--	4.25	0.37
	---	----	----
PROJECTS			
Skouries.....	300	--	--
	---	----	----

Gold and silver prices used for estimated reserve cut-off values at the operations vary depending upon the estimates made by the mine operators. Variations in base metal and silver prices used for determining cut-off values are dependent upon the operational status of the site.

- (3) The above table does not take into account changes to reserve data that will result from the joint venture formed by Kinross and Placer Dome (CIA) Limited on July 1, 2002 pursuant to which Placer's Dome mine and Kinross' Hoyle Pond mine and mill, Pamour and Nighthawk Lake mines and the Bell Creek mill were integrated into a joint venture to be managed by Placer or a Placer affiliate. Kinross and Placer hold a 49% and a 51% participating interest in the joint venture respectively.
- (4) Development project. While Pamour and Skouries have final feasibility studies, Pamour is subject to permitting from Canadian authorities and Skouries is subject to permitting from the Greek authorities. There can be no assurance that such permits will be obtained.
- (5) Development project.
- (6) Including stockpile and mill feed that will be stockpiled for future use.
- (7) Blanket underground mine and Vubachikwe tailings.
- (8) TVX maintains a 50% legal interest, of which Newmont holds a 25% economic interest.
- (9) Skouries contains proven and probable reserves of copper of 725,000 tonnes (0.56% grade), subject to permitting.

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- (10) A local action group has filed a Petition of Annulment against the Greek Government to have the Stratoni mine permit annulled. In light of this proceeding and previous legal challenges in Greece relating to TVX's Olympias project, TVX assesses, on an ongoing basis, the merits of continuing to operate in Greece.
- (11) Subject to a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire a 12% participating interest in favour of certain third parties. For a more detailed description of these interests, please see Schedule B to this circular under the heading entitled "Legal Proceedings -- The Hellenic Gold Properties Litigation".
- (12) In addition, Stratoni contains proven and probable reserves of zinc and lead of 227,000 tonnes (10.9% grade) and 165,000 tonnes (7.9% grade), respectively.
- (13) Excludes the McCoy/Cove mine which is to be sold to Newmont pursuant to an agreement dated June 9, 2002, the completion of which is contingent upon the completion of the combination. At March 31, 2002, mining and processing activities were completed at this mine. Reclamation activities, which were initiated in 2000, are now fully underway.

SUMMARY OPERATING INFORMATION

The following table sets forth certain information relating to the production of gold and silver by Kinross, TVX, Echo Bay and Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, and their pro forma production of gold and silver for the years indicated. "Average total cash costs" is furnished to provide additional information and is not a calculation prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. It should not be considered in isolation as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and is not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under generally accepted accounting principles. The data included in the table was derived from Schedules A, B and C to this circular. "Average total cash costs" figures are calculated in accordance with the "The Gold Institute Production Cost Standard". The Gold Institute is a worldwide association of suppliers of gold and gold products and includes leading North American gold producers. The association members adopted the Standard in 1996. Although adoption of the Standard is voluntary and the cost measures presented below may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies, it has been the accepted standard of reporting cash costs of production in North America since that time. Costs are derived from amounts included in the consolidated statement of operations for each of the parties and include mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, administration, royalties and production taxes, but are exclusive of amortization, reclamation, capital, development and exploration costs. These costs are then divided by ounces produced to arrive at the total cash costs of production. The measure, along with production and unit realized price of production, is considered to be a key indicator of a company's ability to generate operating earnings and cash flow from its mining operations.

	2001	2000	1999
	-----	-----	-----
KINROSS (1)			
Production (ounces)			

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Gold.....	937,852	932,423	997,9
Silver.....	430,997	638,515	771,6
Total gold equivalent (2).....	944,803	943,798	1,012,4
Average realized price (\$ per ounce)			
Gold.....	296	298	3
Silver.....	4.37	4.95	5.
Average total cash costs(3) (\$ per gold equivalent ounce).....	193	202	1
TVX			
Production (ounces) (4)			
Gold.....	189,000	208,000	234,4
Silver.....	3,029,900	2,773,100	8,733,5
Total gold equivalent (2).....	237,800	257,100	398,0
Average realized price (\$ per ounce)			
Gold.....	306	351	3
Silver.....	3.94	3.85	4.
Average total cash costs(3) (\$ per gold equivalent ounce).....	180	178	1

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	2001 -----	2000 -----	1999 -----
ECHO BAY(5)			
Production (ounces)			
Gold.....	657,784	694,663	499,8
Silver.....	6,451,425	12,328,297	8,430,0
Total gold equivalent (2).....	762,329	915,863	657,2
Average realized price (\$ per ounce)			
Gold.....	281	294	3
Silver.....	4.77	5.21	5.
Average total cash costs(3) (\$ per gold equivalent ounce).....	233	204	2
NEWMONT INTEREST IN TVX NEWMONT AMERICAS JOINT VENTURE(6)			
Production (ounces)			
Gold.....	189,000	208,000	93,5
Silver.....	3,029,900	2,773,100	1,551,5
Total gold equivalent (2).....	237,800	257,100	122,7
Average total cash costs(3) (\$ per gold equivalent ounce).....	180	178	1
PRO FORMA PRODUCTION (OUNCES)			
Gold.....	1,973,636	2,043,086	1,825,6
Silver.....	12,942,222	18,513,012	19,486,6
Total gold equivalent (2).....	2,182,732	2,373,861	2,190,3
Average total cash costs(3) (\$ per gold equivalent ounce).....	204	197	1

Notes:

- (1) On July 1, 2002, a joint venture was formed by Kinross and Placer Dome (CLA) Limited pursuant to which Placer's Dome mine and Kinross' Hoyle Pond mine and mill, Pamour and Nighthawk Lake mines and the Bell Creek mill were integrated into a joint venture to be managed by Placer or a Placer affiliate. Kinross and Placer hold a 49% and a 51% participating interest in

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the joint venture respectively.

- (2) Total gold equivalent calculations are based on different ratios of gold and silver for Kinross, TVX, the Newmont interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture and Echo Bay. For Kinross, total gold equivalent is calculated using the average spot market prices of gold and silver for the three comparative years, which were 62.00:1 in 2001, 56.33:1 in 2000 and 53.40:1 in 1999. For TVX and the Newmont interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, total gold equivalent is determined by using the ratio of the spot gold price to the spot silver price on the day that the production is sold. For Echo Bay, the ratio used was an average gold to silver price ratio of 61.7:1 in 2001, 55.7:1 in 2000 and 53.6:1 in 1999.
- (3) Total cash costs directly related to the physical activities of producing gold, plus royalties.
- (4) Includes only data for La Coipa, Crixas, Brasilia, New Britannia and Musselwhite. In addition, Stratoni's base metal operations commenced operations as a separate business unit within TVX Hellas in 2000. In 2001, Stratoni produced 31,700 tonnes of zinc, 26,500 tonnes of lead and 2,005,000 ounces of silver. In 2000, Stratoni produced 16,800 tonnes of zinc, 15,600 tonnes of lead and 985,000 ounces of silver.
- (5) Includes production data for the McCoy/Cove mine which Echo Bay has agreed to sell to Newmont pursuant to an agreement dated June 9, 2002, the completion of which is contingent upon the completion of the combination. At March 31, 2002, mining and processing activities were completed at this mine. Reclamation activities, which were initiated in 2000, are now fully underway. For a more detailed description of the McCoy/Cove transaction, please see "The McCoy/Cove Transaction".
- (6) The average realized prices for the Newmont interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture were the same as the average realized prices reported for TVX.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

As the seventh largest primary gold producer in the world, the combined company's primary objective will be to operate its mines as efficiently as possible with particular focus on superior environmental and safety performance.

The skill sets inherent in the three companies include open pit and underground mining operations, traditional gold milling and heap leach processing, operating and non-operating joint venture interests and significant operating skills in remote environments, particularly harsh winter environments. The combined company intends to draw upon this diverse experience in the gold sector and its global presence to pursue growth opportunities through exploration, development and acquisitions. Kinross' new stature as a senior gold producer should positively impact its cost of capital and access to capital markets to finance growth opportunities. The combined company is expected to have a strong balance sheet and strong cash flow from operating activities. As a result of this financial strength and the improving environment for the gold sector, Kinross will continue to deliver into its relatively small gold forward sales

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and not replace these hedges. Immediately following completion of the combination, Kinross' gold hedge book will be less than 5% of reserves. As a result, Kinross will remain highly leveraged to changes in gold prices.

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The hedging position of Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay on a combined basis as at June 30, 2002 is set forth in the following table:

EXPECTED YEAR OF DELIVERY	SPOT DEFERRED OUNCES HEDGED '000 OZ.	AVERAGE PRICE	CALL OPTIONS SOLD '000 OZ.	AVERAGE STRIKE PRICE	PUT OPTIONS PURCHASED '000 OZ.
2002.....	179.0	\$292.0	90.0	\$296.0	100.0
2003.....	137.5	\$277.0	100.0	\$320.0	150.0
2004.....	137.5	\$277.0	50.0	\$340.0	150.0
2005.....	37.5	\$296.0	--	--	150.0
2006.....	--	--	--	--	150.0
Total.....	491.5	\$284.0	240.0	\$315.2	700.0

As at June 30, 2002, Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay, on a combined basis, had sold forward \$38.7 million and bought Cdn.\$60 million for delivery in 2002 and 2003 and had sold forward \$6.0 million and bought 6.7 million Euros for delivery in 2002.

After the combination is completed, Kinross will have a balanced political risk profile with approximately 65% of its almost two million ounces of annual gold production coming from North America and, as such, Kinross will be well positioned to pursue growth opportunities globally without significantly altering its perceived political risk. Included in its portfolio of development projects to source new production will be projects in Canada, Chile, Brazil and Russia. In addition, an expected decline in production from Russia could be at least partially offset by the potential for expanded output from operations in Canada and Brazil that are currently under review.

The strategy for Kinross upon completion of the combination will continue to evolve as the operations of TVX and Echo Bay are integrated into Kinross. During the weak gold price environment of much of the last five years all three companies have been very focused on optimization of existing assets and reducing debt. However, with the improved financial condition of the combined company and the improving environment for the gold sector, Kinross believes it will be able to return to the growth oriented and entrepreneurial driven strategies that were the hallmark of Kinross in the mid-1990s.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

During the past year, the board of directors of Kinross developed, through its corporate governance committee, with input from the other committees, management and legal counsel, a corporate governance regime based on the recommendations of the Final Report of the Joint Committee on Corporate Governance chaired by Ms. Guylaine Saucier and the Toronto Stock Exchange Guidelines. Specifically, the board of directors adopted a charter of the board of directors, a charter for each of the corporate governance committee, the audit committee, the compensation committee and the environmental committee and appointed an independent board leader who has been assigned specific

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responsibilities pursuant to a role description adopted by the board of directors. Kinross intends to keep this corporate governance regime in place following completion of the combination.

DIVIDENDS

Kinross has never paid a dividend on its common shares. Dividend distributions will be considered by the board of directors of Kinross from time to time having regard to Kinross' operating results, capital requirements and general financial condition and requirements. For the foreseeable future, it is anticipated that Kinross will use earnings, if any, to finance its growth and that dividends will not be paid to shareholders, other than dividends payable pursuant to Kinross' outstanding preferred shares which provide for fixed, annual cumulative dividends of Cdn.\$0.80 per share as and when declared by the board of directors of Kinross.

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STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS

The Kinross common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. Conditional approval has been obtained from the Toronto Stock Exchange to list the Kinross common shares to be issued in connection with the arrangement. In addition, application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the Kinross common shares, including the Kinross common shares to be issued in connection with the arrangement.

Kinross has agreed to use its best efforts to have the Kinross common shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Upon completion of the combination, and subject to the Kinross common shares being listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the Kinross common shares will cease to be listed and traded on the American Stock Exchange.

Upon completion of the arrangement, the TVX common shares and the Echo Bay common shares will each be delisted from the Toronto Stock Exchange. In addition, the TVX common shares will be delisted from the New York Stock Exchange and the Echo Bay common shares will be delisted from the American Stock Exchange. Application will also be made to each of the Paris, Brussels, Swiss and Frankfurt stock exchanges, on which Echo Bay's common shares are also listed, to have the Echo Bay common shares delisted from those exchanges.

Kinross intends to apply to have TVX cease to be a reporting issuer under Canadian securities legislation. If that occurs, TVX will no longer be subject to the financial reporting and other requirements of Canadian securities legislation. Kinross intends to maintain Echo Bay's status as a reporting issuer but will seek discretionary relief from Canadian securities administrators to allow it to provide Kinross consolidated financial information and other continuous disclosure information to the holders of the outstanding warrants to purchase Echo Bay common shares in lieu of providing Echo Bay financial and continuous disclosure information. In addition, Kinross will terminate the registration of the Echo Bay common shares under the Exchange Act, including the requirements to file annual and other periodic reports and to provide proxy and other information statements to holders of Echo Bay common shares.

Kinross intends to maintain the listing of the issued and outstanding warrants to purchase Echo Bay common shares on the American Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange. These warrants will be exercisable for Kinross common shares after completion of the combination.

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Kinross furnishes its disclosure documents to its United States shareholders, including its annual report and interim reports, that meet only the disclosure requirements of Canadian securities regulatory authorities. The form, content and timing of reports and notices that Kinross files with the SEC differs in several respects from the reports and notices that Echo Bay currently files. For example, Kinross is required to file with the SEC an annual report on Form 40-F within 140 days after the end of each fiscal year and furnish reports on Form 6-K upon the occurrence of significant events if the events are required to be disclosed in Canada. In addition, as a "reporting issuer" under Canadian securities legislation, Kinross is subject to the reporting requirements of the various securities regulatory authorities in Canada, and is required to prepare its financial information in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. These accounting principles differ from U.S. generally accepted accounting principals. Subsequent to the arrangement, Kinross intends to make periodic filings with the SEC on the same basis.

Additionally, as a "foreign private issuer", Kinross is exempt from some of the requirements of the Exchange Act, including the proxy and information provisions of Section 14 of that Act and the reporting and liability provisions applicable to officers, directors and significant shareholders under Section 16 of that Act.

ACCOUNTING TREATMENT

The combination will be accounted for by Kinross using the purchase method of accounting whereby the TVX and Echo Bay assets acquired and liabilities assumed will be recorded at their fair market values as of the effective date of the combination. The excess of the purchase price over such fair value will be recorded as goodwill. In accordance with Sections 1581 and 3062 of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook, goodwill will be assigned to specific reporting units and will be reviewed for possible impairment at least annually or more frequently upon the occurrence of an event or when circumstances indicate that a reporting unit's carrying value is greater than its fair value.

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THE MCCOY/COVE TRANSACTION

GENERAL

Effective February 13, 2002, Echo Bay Inc., a subsidiary of Echo Bay, entered into an agreement with Newmont providing for the sale to Newmont of the entire McCoy/Cove complex in Nevada. The agreement was subject to the completion of due diligence by Newmont by July 31, 2002 and called for a payment to the seller of \$6 million and the assumption by Newmont of all reclamation and closure obligations at McCoy/Cove.

On June 9, 2002, Echo Bay Exploration Inc. and Echo Bay Minerals Company, subsidiaries of Echo Bay, entered into a new McCoy/Cove asset purchase agreement with Newmont USA Limited, a subsidiary of Newmont, providing for the sale of the McCoy/Cove complex. Under the February 13, 2002 letter agreement, Newmont had no obligation to complete the acquisition. Newmont indicated it was willing to proceed with the acquisition of the McCoy/Cove complex only if the business combination was completed and the cash payment was eliminated. Accordingly, a new agreement was reached expressly containing these two conditions and

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replacing the February 13, 2002 letter agreement. The closing of the transaction pursuant to the new agreement is subject to the completion of the combination. In consideration of the purchase of such assets, Newmont USA has agreed to assume all liabilities and obligations relating to the reclamation or remediation required for the McCoy/Cove complex.

REPRESENTATION AND WARRANTIES

The McCoy/Cove agreement contains customary representations and warranties of Newmont USA and Echo Bay including:

- both the buyer and the sellers are duly organized and validly existing and have all requisite power to execute, deliver and perform the McCoy/Cove agreement;
- the entering into of the McCoy/Cove agreement will not violate or conflict with the charter documents of the buyer or the sellers or any laws or regulations or any contract to which Echo Bay is party;
- the sellers have exclusive, good and marketable title to the assets to be sold subject only to certain specific encumbrances and restrictions;
- except for certain litigation specifically disclosed in the McCoy/Cove agreement, there is no litigation pending or threatened relating to the McCoy/Cove complex;
- the operation, ownership, use and remediation and reclamation activities of the McCoy/Cove complex as it currently, and as it has in the past, been operated, owned, used and conducted by Echo Bay do not violate any laws or regulations; and
- all transferred government permits are currently in full force and effect.

The McCoy/Cove agreement provides that representations and warranties of Newmont USA and Echo Bay survive the closing of the sale of the McCoy/Cove complex.

COVENANTS

The McCoy/Cove agreement provides for a number of customary covenants, which include the obligation to terminate all of those employees involved in the operations of the McCoy/Cove complex and to pay all compensation or benefits to which such employees are entitled.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

The McCoy/Cove agreement contains a number of customary conditions precedent to the closing of the sale of the McCoy/Cove complex including, among other conditions, the completion of the combination in accordance with the terms of the combination agreement.

TERMINATION

The McCoy/Cove agreement may be terminated:

- at any time, by the mutual agreement of the buyer and the sellers;
- by either the buyer, on the one hand, or the sellers, on the other, at any time, if the other is in material breach or default with respect to its covenants, agreements or other obligations in the agreement, or if

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their representations are not true and accurate in all material respects; or

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- by either the buyer, on the one hand, or the sellers, on the other, if the conditions to closing have not been satisfied on or before December 31, 2002.

INDEMNITIES

The sellers have agreed to jointly and severally indemnify Newmont USA, its affiliates and their respective officers, directors, employees and agents from and against any and all losses arising out of or resulting from:

- any untrue or inaccurate representations and warranties of Echo Bay under the McCoy/Cove agreement;
- any failure by Echo Bay to perform any of its covenants, agreements, or obligations under the McCoy/Cove agreement;
- the development, operations, closure, remediations and reclamations of the McCoy/Cove complex prior to closing, but excluding liabilities specifically assumed by Newmont USA; and
- all other liabilities and obligations of Echo Bay not assumed by Newmont USA under the McCoy/Cove agreement.

By separate guarantee, Echo Bay has guaranteed the obligations of the subsidiaries of Echo Bay under the McCoy/Cove agreement, including their indemnification obligations.

EXCHANGE OF SHARE CERTIFICATES

As soon as practicable after the effective date of the combination, Kinross will deposit with the depository, Computershare Trust Company of Canada, in trust, for the benefit of the holders of TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares, certificates representing the number of Kinross common shares into which the TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares are exchangeable pursuant to the arrangement, together with cash in lieu of fractional Kinross common shares. Promptly after the effective date of the combination, a letter of transmittal will be furnished by the depository to former holders of TVX common shares and Echo Bay common shares for use in exchanging their certificates. Each holder of TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares, upon surrender to the depository of one or more certificates for cancellation with such letter of transmittal, will be entitled to receive certificates representing the number of whole Kinross common shares to be issued in respect of such shares and a cash payment in lieu of fractional shares.

If any cash or certificate representing Kinross common shares is to be paid to or issued in a name other than that in which the certificate surrendered in exchange therefor is registered, it is a condition of such exchange that the certificate so surrendered be properly endorsed and otherwise in proper form for transfer and that the person requesting such exchange pay to the depository any transfer or other taxes required by reason of the issuance of a certificate for such Kinross common shares in a name other than that of the registered holder of the certificate surrendered, or shall establish to the satisfaction of the depository that such tax has been paid or is not applicable. None of Kinross, TVX or Echo Bay will be liable to any holder of TVX common shares or Echo Bay common shares for Kinross common shares, or dividends or distributions with respect thereto, delivered to a public official pursuant to any applicable

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abandoned property, escheat, or similar laws.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS, INCLUDING A LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL, WILL BE MAILED BY THE DEPOSITARY TO HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES AND ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES PROMPTLY FOLLOWING THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE COMBINATION AS TO THE METHOD OF EXCHANGING CERTIFICATES FORMERLY REPRESENTING TVX COMMON SHARES OR ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES FOR CERTIFICATES REPRESENTING KINROSS COMMON SHARES. HOLDERS OF TVX COMMON SHARES AND ECHO BAY COMMON SHARES SHOULD NOT FORWARD SHARE CERTIFICATES UNTIL THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL FROM THE DEPOSITARY.

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PRICE RANGE AND TRADING VOLUMES OF COMMON SHARES

KINROSS

The Kinross common shares are listed and traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "K" and, until July 31, 2001, were traded on the New York Stock Exchange and, since August 1, 2001 have been traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "KGC". The following table sets forth the high and low closing sale prices and the approximate trading volumes of the Kinross common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange or American Stock Exchange, as the case may be, for the periods indicated. The quotations reported are from published financial sources.

	TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE			NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE		
	PRICE RANGE		APPROXIMATE TRADING VOLUME	PRICE RANGE		APPROXIMATE TRADING VOLUME
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
	(Cdn.\$)		(100s)	(\$)		(100s)
2000						
First Quarter.....	3.35	2.13	48,900	2.31	1.44	19,900
Second Quarter.....	2.30	1.22	44,779	1.63	0.81	19,400
Third Quarter.....	1.35	0.78	46,748	0.94	0.50	17,100
Fourth Quarter.....	1.12	0.50	43,466	0.75	0.38	21,900
2001						
First Quarter.....	1.04	0.66	41,661	0.67	0.44	18,600
Second Quarter.....	1.63	0.70	100,014	1.20	0.44	44,500
Third Quarter.....	1.73	1.19	66,764	1.05	0.77	23,800
Fourth Quarter.....	1.53	0.95	62,662	0.99	0.62	17,800
2002						
January.....	1.39	1.32	38,970	0.96	0.71	8,700
February.....	1.74	1.63	75,360	1.20	0.94	17,500
March.....	1.81	1.72	54,536	1.36	0.97	14,600
April.....	2.87	1.85	86,529	1.85	1.16	42,000
May.....	4.44	2.45	132,230	2.90	1.51	44,400
June.....	4.31	3.00	193,302	2.82	1.90	48,500

On June 7, 2002, the last full trading day prior to the joint public announcement of the combination, the last reported sale price of a Kinross common share on the Toronto Stock Exchange was Cdn.\$3.92 and on the American Stock Exchange was \$2.57.

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On -- , 2002, the closing price of the Kinross common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the American Stock Exchange was Cdn.\$ -- and \$ -- , respectively.

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TVX

The TVX common shares are listed and traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "TVX". The following table sets forth the high and low closing sale prices and the approximate trading volumes of the TVX common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange for the periods indicated, as adjusted to reflect a share consolidation effected on July 31, 2000 on a one for five basis, and a share consolidation effected on June 30, 2002 on a one for ten basis. The quotations reported are from published financial sources.

	TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE			NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		
	PRICE RANGE		APPROXIMATE	PRICE RANGE		APPROXIMATE
	HIGH	LOW	TRADING	HIGH	LOW	TRADING
			VOLUME			VOLUME
	(Cdn.\$)		(100s)	(\$)		(100s)
2000						
First Quarter.....	80.00	49.00	347	56.50	34.50	5
Second Quarter.....	57.50	31.50	246	40.50	22.00	4
Third Quarter.....	49.50	30.90	239	31.30	15.00	5
Fourth Quarter.....	32.00	20.00	313	20.90	13.10	9
2001						
First Quarter.....	28.30	13.20	340	19.50	8.20	9
Second Quarter.....	16.00	4.50	552	10.10	2.70	1,5
Third Quarter.....	9.90	5.00	3,745	6.20	3.50	3,5
Fourth Quarter.....	7.90	5.80	2,586	5.00	3.70	3,7
2002						
January.....	8.90	6.80	2,858	5.50	4.30	1,2
February.....	11.90	8.90	10,649	7.50	5.60	4,6
March.....	12.20	8.90	8,118	7.70	5.70	2,9
April.....	13.40	10.30	6,506	8.50	6.40	3,2
May.....	19.70	12.50	10,256	12.80	8.10	4,1
June.....	25.60	15.70	16,158	16.90	10.00	35,5

On June 7, 2002, the last full trading day prior to the joint public announcement of the combination, the last reported sale price of a TVX common share on the Toronto Stock Exchange was Cdn.\$16.40 and on the New York Stock Exchange was \$10.40 (taking into account the June 30, 2002 one for ten share consolidation).

On -- , 2002, the closing price of the TVX common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the New York Stock Exchange was Cdn.\$ -- and \$ -- , respectively.

ECHO BAY

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The Echo Bay common shares are listed and traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "ECO", as well as other international exchanges. The American Stock Exchange is the principal market on which the Echo Bay common shares are traded. The following table sets forth the high and low closing sale prices and the approximate trading volumes of the Echo Bay common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange for the periods indicated. The quotations reported are from published financial sources.

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	TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE			AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE		
	PRICE RANGE		APPROXIMATE	PRICE RANGE		APPROXIMATE
	HIGH	LOW	TRADING	HIGH	LOW	TRADING
	(Cdn.\$)		VOLUME	(\$)		VOLUME
			(100s)			(100s)
2000						
First Quarter.....	2.85	1.76	2,445	1.94	1.25	7,000
Second Quarter.....	2.09	1.30	2,824	1.38	0.88	6,700
Third Quarter.....	1.61	1.05	2,075	1.06	0.69	4,700
Fourth Quarter.....	1.15	0.52	2,749	0.75	0.32	8,600
2001						
First Quarter.....	1.49	0.59	4,307	0.95	0.38	6,800
Second Quarter.....	2.00	0.89	3,800	1.24	0.51	11,000
Third Quarter.....	1.60	0.79	2,860	1.04	0.51	7,100
Fourth Quarter.....	1.12	0.81	2,030	0.73	0.50	5,500
2002						
January.....	1.05	0.82	863	0.65	0.50	6,300
February.....	1.60	0.97	1,984	0.97	0.60	11,600
March.....	1.55	1.02	2,026	0.98	0.64	11,300
April.....	1.55	1.18	8,882	0.96	0.76	16,400
May.....	2.18	1.01	56,262	1.35	0.66	66,700
June.....	2.13	1.46	55,265	1.39	0.91	47,800

On June 7, 2002, the last full trading day prior to the joint public announcement of the combination, the last reported sale price of an Echo Bay common share on the Toronto Stock Exchange was Cdn.\$1.85 and on the American Stock Exchange was \$1.20.

On -- , 2002, the closing price of the Echo Bay common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the American Stock Exchange was Cdn.\$ -- and \$ -- , respectively.

ELIGIBILITY FOR INVESTMENT

The Kinross common shares distributed pursuant to the arrangement will be qualified investments under the Tax Act for trusts governed by registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds, deferred profit sharing plans and registered education savings plans, provided that the Kinross common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

On the effective date of the combination, the Kinross common shares will

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not be foreign property under the Tax Act for trusts governed by registered pension plans, registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds, deferred profit sharing plans and certain other tax-exempt persons.

COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS UNDER THE OBCA AND CBCA

Upon completion of the combination, the shareholders of TVX and Echo Bay will become shareholders of Kinross, an OBCA corporation. The OBCA provides shareholders with substantially the same rights (including rights of dissent and appraisal and rights to bring derivative actions and oppression actions) as are available to shareholders under the CBCA, which is the statute that governs TVX and Echo Bay. However, there are certain differences between the two statutes and the regulations thereunder. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE OBCA AND THE CBCA SET OUT BELOW IS MATERIALLY COMPLETE. THIS SUMMARY IS NOT AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF THE TWO STATUTES. REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE FULL TEXT OF BOTH STATUTES AND THE REGULATIONS THEREUNDER FOR PARTICULARS OF ANY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM, AND SHAREHOLDERS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR LEGAL OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE COMBINATION THAT MAY BE OF IMPORTANCE TO THEM.

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- DIRECTOR RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS. Under the CBCA, subject to certain exceptions, at least 25% of a company's directors must be resident Canadians. Under the OBCA, a majority of a company's directors must be resident Canadians.
- PLACE OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Under the CBCA, a shareholders' meeting may be held at any place in Canada, or at a place outside Canada if such place is specified in the articles of the company or if all the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting agree that the meeting is to be held at that place. Under the OBCA, a shareholders' meeting may be held at such place in or outside Ontario (including outside Canada) as the directors may determine.
- SOLICITATION OF PROXIES. Under the CBCA, proxies may be solicited other than by or on behalf of management of the company without the sending of a dissident's proxy circular if:
 - proxies are solicited from 15 or fewer shareholders; or
 - the solicitation is conveyed by public broadcast, speech or publication containing certain of the information that would be required to be included in a dissident's proxy circular.

Furthermore, under the CBCA, the definition of "solicit" and "solicitation" specifically excludes:

- certain public announcements by a shareholder of how he or she intends to vote and the reasons for that decision;
- communications for the purpose of obtaining the number of shares required for a shareholder proposal; and
- certain other communications made other than by or on behalf of management of the company, including communications by one or more shareholders concerning the business and affairs of the company or the organization of a dissident's proxy solicitation where no form of proxy is sent by or on behalf of such shareholders, by financial and

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other advisors in the ordinary course of business to shareholders who are their clients, or by any person who does not seek directly or indirectly the power to act as proxy for a shareholder.

Under the OBCA, a person who solicits proxies, other than by or on behalf of management of the company, must send a dissident's proxy circular in prescribed form to each shareholder whose proxy is solicited and to certain other recipients.

- VOTING AT SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Under the CBCA, shareholders are entitled to vote only shares held by them on the record date for voting or the deemed record date for voting, as the case may be. Transferees of shares after the record date or the deemed record date, as the case may be, are not entitled to vote the transferred shares at the meeting. Under the OBCA, where a company fixes a record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to vote at a shareholders' meeting and a shareholder transfers shares after the record date, the transferee of such shares is entitled to vote such shares at the meeting if the transferee establishes that he or she owns the shares and demands, not later than ten days before the meeting, that his or her name be included in the list of shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting. If no record date is fixed and a list of shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting is prepared as of the date (the "deemed record date") preceding the date on which notice of the meeting is given, a transferee of shares after the deemed record date is entitled to vote such shares under similar circumstances.
- NOTICE OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Under the CBCA, notice of a meeting of shareholders must be provided not less than 21 days and not more than 60 days before the meeting. Under the OBCA, a public company must give notice of a meeting of shareholders not less than 21 days and not more than 50 days before the meeting. However, public companies incorporated under either statute are currently subject to the requirements of National Instrument 54-101 which provides for minimum notice periods greater than the minimum 21 day period in either statute.
- TELEPHONIC OR ELECTRONIC MEETINGS. Under the CBCA, unless a company's bylaws provide otherwise, if a company provides shareholders with a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that permits all participants to communicate adequately with each other during the meeting, then any person entitled to attend the meeting may participate by such means. Under the OBCA, a meeting of shareholders may be held by telephonic or electronic means (and shareholders may participate in and vote at the meeting by such means) only if permitted by the articles or by-laws of the company.

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- SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS. Under the CBCA, shareholder proposals may be submitted by both registered and beneficial shareholders, provided that:
 - the shareholder owned, of record or beneficially, for at least six months prior to the submission of the proposal, voting shares at least equal to 1% of the total number of outstanding voting shares of the company or whose fair market value is at least Cdn.\$2,000, whichever is less; or
 - the proposal must have the support of persons who in the aggregate have owned, of record or beneficially, such number of voting shares for such period.

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Under the OBCA, only registered shareholders may submit shareholder proposals relating to matters which the shareholder wishes to raise at a shareholders' meeting.

- REGISTERED OFFICE. Under the CBCA, a company's registered office may be located at any place in Canada. Under the OBCA, a company's registered office must be located in Ontario.
- FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. There are no financial assistance provisions in the CBCA. Under the OBCA, a corporation may provide financial assistance by way of a loan, guarantee or otherwise to any person, provided that certain disclosure obligations are met in respect of loans to directors, officers and shareholders.

In addition to the foregoing, Kinross', TVX's and Echo Bay's bylaws differ in certain respects, particularly with respect to quorum requirements for shareholder meetings. TVX's bylaws provide that the holders of at least 33 1/3% of the shares entitled to vote at a shareholder's meeting, present in person or by proxy, constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the shareholder's meeting. Echo Bay's bylaws provide that the holders of not less than a majority of the shares entitled to vote at a shareholder's meeting, present in person or by proxy, constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the shareholder's meeting. Kinross' bylaws provide that at least two persons present at the opening of the shareholder's meeting, who are entitled to vote at least 5% of the shares entitled to vote at such meeting, constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the shareholder's meeting.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Upon written or oral request of a person to whom this circular was delivered, a copy of any and all information that has been incorporated by reference in this circular will be provided, without charge. Requests should be directed to:

- in the case of Kinross: Investor Relations, Suite 5200, Scotia Plaza, 40 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3Y2, telephone: (416) 863-5123;
- in the case of TVX: Investor Relations, Suite 1200, 220 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2W4, telephone: (416) 366-8160; and
- in the case of Echo Bay: and Investor Relations, Suite 1210, 10180 -- 101 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 3S4, telephone: (780) 496-9002.

KINROSS

The following documents, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, are specifically incorporated by reference into and form an integral part of this circular:

- Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2001 (as filed in the Current Report on Form 6-K, dated July 16, 2002);
- Current Report on Form 6-K, dated June 10, 2002;

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- Current Report on Form 6-K, dated July 17, 2002;
- Current Report on Form 6-K, dated August 29, 2002; and
- Current Report on Form 6-K, dated September 13, 2002.

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TVX

The following documents, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, are specifically incorporated by reference into and form an integral part of this circular:

- Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2001;
- Current Report on Form 6-K for the three months ended March 31, 2002;
- Current Report on Form 6-K, dated April 19, 2002;
- Current Report on Form 6-K, dated June 17, 2002;
- Current Report on Form 6-K, dated July 2, 2002; and
- Current Report on Form 6-K, dated August 27, 2002.

ECHO BAY

The following documents, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, are specifically incorporated by reference into and form an integral part of this circular:

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001;
- Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2002;
- Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the period ended June 30, 2002;
- Current Report on Form 8-K, dated February 13, 2002;
- Current Report on Form 8-K, dated April 3, 2002;

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- Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 9, 2002;
- Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 10, 2002;
- Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 11, 2002;
- Current Report on Form 8-K, dated July 8, 2002;
- the description of Echo Bay's common shares contained in Echo Bay's Registration Statement on Form 8-A (File No. 1-8542) dated August 2, 1983;
- proxy circular dated February 5, 2002 for Echo Bay's special meeting of shareholders held on March 25, 2002; and
- proxy circular dated April 5, 2002 for Echo Bay's annual meeting of shareholders held on June 6, 2002.

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SCHEDULE A

INFORMATION CONCERNING KINROSS

Kinross was continued under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on May 31, 1993 by articles of arrangement pursuant to which CMP Resources Ltd., Plexus Resources Corporation and 1021105 Ontario Corp. amalgamated by way of arrangement. Kinross and Falconbridge Amalco Inc., a corporation that was formed upon the amalgamation of Falconbridge Gold Corporation and FGC Acquisition Inc., then amalgamated on December 31, 1993 by way of arrangement. Kinross filed articles of amalgamation on December 29, 2000 in connection with an amalgamation with La Teko Resources Inc. The registered office and principal place of business of Kinross is located at Suite 5200, Scotia Plaza, 40 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3Y2.

Kinross is principally engaged in the exploration for and the acquisition, development and operation of gold bearing properties. At present, the primary operating properties of Kinross are located in Canada, the United States and far east Russia. Exploration activities are undertaken in these countries and others. Kinross' principal product and source of cash flow is gold.

Kinross' primary operating properties consist of a 100% interest in the Fort Knox mine near Fairbanks, Alaska; through its 49% interest in the Porcupine Joint Venture (as defined herein), a 49% interest in the Hoyle Pond mine and a 49% interest in the Dome mine, both near Timmins, Ontario; and a 54.7% interest in the Kubaka mine in the Magadan Oblast situated in Far East Russia. In addition, the Corporation holds a 100% interest in the Blanket mine situated in Zimbabwe and other mining properties in various stages of exploration, development, reclamation and closure. Kinross holds its interests in each of these properties in accordance with industry standards.

[Property Locations Map]

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Kinross completed an equity offering in February, 2002 pursuant to which 23,000,000 common shares were issued for net proceeds of \$18.5 million. The

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majority of funds raised were used for a \$16.00 per share cash tender offer for the Preferred Shares of Kinam Gold Inc. ("Kinam"), a subsidiary of Kinross. 670,722 Kinam Preferred Shares were tendered having a book value of \$36.6 million and were purchased by Kinross for \$10.7 million (\$11.4 million including costs of the tender offer). The \$25.2 million difference in value associated with this transaction was applied against the carrying value of certain property, plant and equipment.

On May 16, 2002, Kinross and Bema Gold Corporation, each 50% owners of Compania Minera Maricunga ("CMM"), announced that binding arbitration has ruled in favour of CMM in respect of claims against Fluor Daniel Chile Ingenieria y Construccion S.A., Fluor Daniel Corporation, and Fluor Daniel Wright Ltd. (collectively "Fluor") for damages relating to the original construction of the Refugio gold mine in northern Chile. The arbitrator concluded that Fluor was "grossly negligent" in certain aspects of the construction of the Refugio facilities and has determined a net award in favour of CMM for \$20 million plus interest accumulated from July 1999. An appeal was filed by Fluor with a Chilean appellate court, which appeal has been dismissed by the court. See "Legal Proceedings".

On July 1, 2002, Kinross entered into a definitive agreement with a wholly owned subsidiary of Placer Dome Inc., Placer Dome (CLA) Limited ("Placer"), to form a joint venture that combines the two companies' respective gold mining operations in the Porcupine district in Ontario, Canada (the "Porcupine Joint Venture"). Placer owns a 51% interest and Kinross owns a 49% interest in the Porcupine Joint Venture, which will be operated by a Placer affiliate. Placer has agreed to contribute the Dome mine and mill and Kinross has agreed to contribute the Hoyle Pond, Pamour and Nighthawk Lake mines as well as the Bell Creek mill. Future capital and operating costs will be shared in proportion to each party's ownership interest. See "Description of Business and Properties -- Material Properties -- The Kinross/Placer Dome Joint Venture".

On September 13, 2002, Kinross announced that its 54.7% owned Russian subsidiary, Omolon Gold Mining Company ("Omolon"), a Russian joint stock company through which Kinross holds its interest in the Kubaka gold mine, was at an advanced stage of negotiating a settlement of an outstanding dispute between itself, several of its Russian shareholders and the Magadan Administration. On September 6, 2002 and during the process of negotiating a settlement, a Russian shareholder of Omolon obtained an order from a court in the Magadan region of the Russian Federation to arrest Omolon's gold inventory at the Kubaka mine as well as Omolon's bank accounts pending resolution of the shareholder's dispute with Omolon. See "Legal Proceedings".

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

The material properties of Kinross are the following:

PROPERTY -----	OWNERSHIP % -----
Fort Knox Mine(1).....	100%(2)
Porcupine Joint Venture(3).....	49%
Kubaka Mine(4).....	54.7%

Notes:

- (1) The True North property is subject to various net smelter return royalties, ranging from 3.5% to 5%. The Ryan Lode project is subject to various net smelter return royalties ranging from 3% to 5% and annual rental payments of \$150,000.
- (2) Kinross holds a 100% interest in the properties forming part of the Fort Knox mine except for the Gil property in which Kinross holds an 80% interest.
- (3) The Porcupine joint venture was formed pursuant to an agreement with Placer dated July 1, 2002. The Hoyle Pond mine is subject to two tonnage based royalties for which \$131,000 was expensed in 2001 and \$111,000 was expensed in 2000. A 2% net smelter royalty is payable on production from the Preston, Paymaster and Vedron properties.
- (4) The Kubaka mine is subject to royalty and production based taxes which amounted to 11.8% in the year 2001.

OPERATIONS

Kinross' share of production from its operating properties totalled 944,803 ounces of gold equivalent during 2001 of which 44% was derived from the Fort Knox mine in Alaska, 25% from the Kubaka mine in the Russian Far East, 17% from the Hoyle Pond mine in Ontario, 7% from the Refugio mine in Chile, 4% from the Blanket mine in Zimbabwe and the balance from various other locations (see note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of

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Kinross for the year ended December 31, 2001 for details of the segment revenues, segment profit or loss and segment assets).

The following table summarizes production by Kinross in the last three years.

	2001 -----	2000 -----	1999 -----
Attributable gold equivalent production -- ounces.....	944,803	943,798	1,012,408
Attributable gold production -- ounces.....	937,852	932,423	1,006,453
Gold sales -- ounces (excluding equity accounted ounces)....	907,149	897,428	1,006,453

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Attributable gold equivalent production and attributable gold production includes Kinross' share of the production from the Denton-Rawhide mine and the Andacollo mine due to its equity held investment in Pacific Rim Mining Corp ("Pacific Rim"), formerly Dayton Mining Corporation. Included in attributable gold equivalent production and attributable gold production is silver production converted into gold production using a ratio of the average spot market prices of gold and silver for the three comparative years. The ratios were 62.00:1 in 2001, 56.33:1 in 2000 and 53.40:1 in 1999.

GOLD EQUIVALENT PRODUCTION

The following table sets forth Kinross' gold equivalent production for each of its operating assets in the last three years:

	GOLD EQUIVALENT PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	-----	-----	-----
PRIMARY OPERATIONS:			
Fort Knox Mine.....	411,221	362,959	351,120
Hoyle Pond Mine.....	156,581	140,441	136,709
Kubaka Mine(1).....	237,162	244,641	254,625
Refugio Mine.....	67,211	85,184	90,008
Blanket Mine.....	39,592	34,571	37,755
	-----	-----	-----
	911,767	867,796	870,217
	-----	-----	-----
OTHER OPERATIONS:			
Andacollo(2).....	11,718	21,030	--
Denton-Rawhide Mine(2).....	17,713	29,361	62,792
Hayden Hill Mine.....	1,887	9,582	17,020
Macassa Mine(3).....	--	--	38,689
Guanaco Mine.....	1,718	16,029	23,690
	33,036	76,002	142,191
	-----	-----	-----
Total gold equivalent production.....	944,803	943,798	1,012,408
	=====	=====	=====

Notes:

- (1) Increased ownership interest to 53% December 1998 and to 54.7% December 1999.
- (2) The 49% interest in the Denton-Rawhide mine was sold to Pacific Rim on March 31, 2000 for common shares of Pacific Rim. As a result of this transaction and the sale to Pacific Rim of certain other assets, Kinross effectively holds a 15.7 and 32.1% interest in the Denton-Rawhide and Andacollo mines, respectively at December 31, 2001.
- (3) Sold December 14, 2001.

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MINERAL RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

The following tables set forth Kinross' mineral reserves and mineral resources for each of its properties:

PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION'S SHARE AT DECEMBER 31, 2001

PROPERTY	KINROSS' SHARE	PROVEN			PROBABLE		
		TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED
	(%)	(000)	(g/t)	(ozs)	(000)	(g/t)	(ozs)
GOLD							
Timmins -- Canada:							
Hoyle Pond.....	100.0	367	13.31	157,000	554	14.04	250,000
Pamour (1).....	100.0	--	--	--	14,167	1.65	753,000
Fort Knox and Area --							
USA (2) (3).....	100.0	42,594	0.95	1,305,000	43,051	1.06	1,463,000
Stockpile (2).....	100.0	16,618	0.51	270,000	1,657	0.84	45,000
Kubaka -- Russia (3).....	54.7	166	21.55	115,000	245	19.93	157,000
Stockpile.....	54.7	446	5.44	78,000	--	--	--
Refugio -- Chile (4).....	50.0	11,275	0.96	347,000	12,280	0.91	359,000
Blanket -- Zimbabwe (4)...	100.0	819	4.48	118,000	1,119	4.39	158,000
Tailings.....	100.0	1,582	1.04	53,000	--	--	--
Pacific Rim Denton							
Rawhide -- USA.....	15.7	1,296	0.79	33,000	--	--	--
Total.....		75,163	1.02	2,476,000	73,073	1.36	3,185,000
SILVER							
Kubaka -- Russia.....	54.7	612	15.8	310,000	245	24.1	190,000
Pacific Rim							
Denton Rawhide -- USA..	15.7	1,296	11.3	470,000	19	16.4	10,000
Total.....		1,908	12.7	780,000	264	23.6	200,000

(1) Development project.

(2) In place direct mill feed.

(3) Includes current stockpile and mill feed that will be stockpiled for future use.

(4) Blanket underground mine and Vubachikwe tailings.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES

This section uses the terms "measured" and "indicated" resources. We advise

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U.S. investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. U.S. INVESTORS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO ASSUME THAT ALL OR ANY PART OF MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THESE CATEGORIES WILL EVER BE CONVERTED INTO RESERVES.

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MEASURED AND INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES (EXCLUDING RESERVES)

KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION'S SHARE AT DECEMBER 31, 2001

PROPERTY -----	KINROSS' SHARE ----- (%)	MEASURED		INDICATED		TONNES ----- (000)
		TONNES ----- (000)	GRADE ----- (g/t)	TONNES ----- (000)	GRADE ----- (g/t)	
GOLD						
Timmins -- Canada:						
Hoyle Pond Underground.....	100.0	352	9.98	836	9.23	1,180
Other Underground.....	100.0	529	5.64	2,109	4.11	2,638
Pamour Open Pit.....	100.0	--	--	37,619	1.53	37,619
Other Open Pit.....	100.0	--	--	7,270	1.98	7,270
George/Goose Lake -- Canada.....	100.0	--	--	4,238	9.76	4,238
United States:						
Ft. Knox and Area(5).....	100.0	12,421	0.66	25,335	0.92	37,756
Delamar.....	100.0	610	0.61	2,199	1.92	2,809
Goldbanks.....	100.0	--	--	26,806	0.66	26,806
Kubaka -- Russia.....	54.7	348	2.32	25	2.49	373
Refugio -- Chile.....	50.0	4,575	0.75	21,810	0.75	26,385
Blanket -- Zimbabwe.....	100.0	--	--	2,572	5.78	2,572
Norseman -- Australia.....	100.0	--	--	26,991	1.34	26,991
Greystar Resources Angostura --						
Colombia.....	18.6	--	--	8,250	1.69	8,250
Dayton Mining Corp.						
Denton Rawhide -- USA.....	32.1	1,123	0.55	46	0.68	1,169
Andacollo -- Chile.....	32.1	6,941	0.72	8,784	0.64	15,725
Eldorado -- El Salvador.....	32.1	--	--	969	7.64	969
Total.....		26,899	0.93	175,859	1.53	202,758
SILVER						
United States:						
Delamar.....	100.0	610	64.8	2,199	36.5	2,809
Goldbanks.....	100.0	--	--	26,806	1.9	26,806
Kubaka -- Russia.....	54.7	348	8.9	--	--	348
Greystar Resources						
Angostura -- Colombia.....	18.6	--	--	8,250	6.1	8,250
Dayton Mining Corp.						
Denton Rawhide -- USA.....	32.1	1,123	8.9	46	13.5	1,169
Eldorado -- El Salvador.....	32.1	--	--	969	56.8	969
Total.....		2,081	25.26	38,270	6.21	40,351

-
- (5) Kinross Share is 100% except Gil property at 80% (Indicated Resource of 3.4 million tonnes)

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE NOTES

1. Reported reserves and resources have been calculated in accordance with: the National Instrument 43-101 under the Canadian Securities Law, and the Canadian Institute of Mining Standards ("CIM") on Mineral Resource and Reserve Definitions and Guidelines. The mineral reserves presented herein are compliant with the reserves categories of Industry Guide 7 applied in the United States by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

An "Ore Reserve" or "Mineral Reserve" is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. An ore reserve or mineral reserve gives effect to diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined but does not reflect any subsequent losses in leaching or milling. Mineral reserves are further divided into proven and probable mineral reserves.

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A "Proven Mineral Reserve" comprises the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource where there is the highest degree of confidence in the estimate. It is restricted to that part of the deposit where production planning is taking place and for which any variation in the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability.

A "Probable Mineral Reserve" is the economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some cases a measured mineral resource where there is a lesser degree of confidence in the estimate. The underlying preliminary feasibility study must address whether economic extraction can be justified.

The term "Mineral Resource" covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling. Within this mineralization, mineral reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of technical and economic factors. Mineral resources are sub-divided, in decreasing order of geological confidence, into measured, indicated and inferred categories.

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A "Measured Mineral Resource" is one for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

An "Indicated Mineral Resource" is one where the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and reasonably to assume continuity of mineralization. The indicated mineral resource estimate is intended to be of sufficient quality to support a preliminary feasibility study which can serve as the basis for development and production planning decisions.

2. The reserves are based on an assumed gold price of \$300 per ounce and reflect mining dilution and mining recovery.
3. Applying industry standard methodology, each property has a unique process gold recovery and cutoff grade(s).

PRODUCING PROPERTY -----	AVERAGE PROCESS RECOVERY -----	AVERAGE GOLD CUTOFF GRADE(S) G/T -----
Hoyle Pond.....	88.0%	7.68
Fort Knox.....	85.6%	0.43
True North.....	85.0%	0.69
Kubaka.....	97.5%	3.20
Refugio.....	67.2%	0.48
Blanket.....	87.0%	3.20
Blanket Tails.....	63.0%	n/a

4. Unlike reserves, resources do not have a demonstrated economic value.
5. Drill spacing used to determine reserves are as follows by property: Hoyle Pond 7.6 meters for proven reserves, 15.2 meters for probable reserves, Pamour 7.6 meters for probable reserves, Fort Knox 36.6 meters for proven reserves and 48.8 meters for probable reserves, True North 30.5 meters for probable reserves, Kubaka 6.1 meters for both proven and probable reserves, Refugio 7.6 meters for both proven and probable reserves, and Blanket 6.1 meters for both proven and probable reserves.
6. The impact of a \$25/oz. reduction in the long-term gold price (to \$275/oz.) results in an estimated 8% decrease in reserve gold ounces. Alternately, the impact of a \$25/oz. rise in the gold price (to \$325/oz.), results in an

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estimated 6% increase in reserve gold ounces.

7. Except for "Other Sources" listed below, Kinross' employees, who meet the National Instrument 43-101 requirements for a Qualified Person, have prepared the reserve and resource estimations.

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QUALIFIED PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR ESTIMATED RESERVES AND RESOURCES

MINE/PROPERTY -----	NAME ----	TITLE -----
Hoyle Pond Mine.....	R. Cooper, P. Eng. & A. Still, AGO	Manager Technic Services, Chief (Hoyle Pond)
Other Timmins.....	A. Still, AGO	Chief Geologist Pond)
Pamour.....	R. Cooper, P. Eng.	Manager Technic (Hoyle Pond)
Fort Knox Mine.....	T. Wilton, P. Geo. & V. Miller, PE	Chief Geologist Knox), Engineer (Kinross Techni Services)
True North, Ryan Lode and Gil.....	T. Wilton, P. Geo.	Chief Geologist Knox)
DeLamar.....	V. Miller, PE	Engineering Man (Kinross Techni Services)
Goldbanks.....	V. Miller, PE	Engineering Man (Kinross Techni Services)
Kubaka.....	V. Miller, PE & B. Falletta, PE	Engineering Man (Kinross Techni Services), Engi Manager (Kubaka
Refugio.....	V. Miller, PE	Engineering Man (Kinross Techni Services)
Blanket.....	G. Ndebele, GSZ & R. Dye, PE	Geological Mana (Blanket), Vice Technical Servi
Norseman.....	B. Butler, P. Geo. & T. Wilton, P. Geo.	Sr. Geologist (Chief Geologist Knox)
OTHER SOURCES		
George/Goose Lake.....	MRDI, S. Juras, P. Geo.	
Angostura.....	Information provided by Greystar Resources	
Dayton.....	Information provided by Dayton Mining Corp.	

8. The preceding measured and indicated mineral resources and proven and probable mineral reserves tables are as at December 31, 2001 and do not take into account the joint venture formed by Kinross and Placer on July 1, 2002 pursuant to which Placer's Dome mine and Kinross' Hoyle Pond mine and mill, Pamour and Nighthawk Lake mines and Bell Creek mill were integrated into a joint venture to be managed by Placer or a Placer affiliate. Kinross

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and Placer hold a 49% and 51% participating interest in the joint venture respectively. See "Description of Business and Properties -- Material Properties -- The Kinross/Placer Dome Joint Venture".

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

Kinross exploration activities and mining and processing operations are subject to the federal, state, provincial, regional and local environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Kinross facilities are located. In all jurisdictions in which Kinross operates, environmental licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals are required in order to engage in exploration, mining and processing, and mine closure activities. Regulatory approval of a detailed plan of operations and a comprehensive environmental impact assessment is required prior to initiating mining or processing activities or for any substantive change to previously approved plans. In all jurisdictions in which Kinross operates, specific statutory and regulatory requirements and standards must be met throughout the life of the mining or processing operations in regard to air quality, water quality, fisheries and wildlife protection, archaeological and cultural resources, solid and hazardous waste management and disposal, the management and transportation of hazardous chemicals, toxic substances, noise, community right-to-know, land use, and reclamation. In total, Kinross has more than 300 separate environmental permits and authorizations, as required by more than 150 individual

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environmental laws and regulations, in at least 15 federal, state, provincial, regional or local jurisdictions. Kinross is currently in compliance in all material respects with all applicable environmental laws and regulations.

In 1998 Lassen Gold Mining Inc. (a Kinross subsidiary) was identified as a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) under the U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. sec.sec.9601, et seq.; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended (RCRA) 42 U.S.C. sec.sec.6901, et seq.; and the California Hazardous Substances Account Act, as amended (HSAA), the California Health and Safety Code sec.sec. 25300 et seq., in connection with the PRC Patterson Superfund Site. Kinross became a member of the Patterson Environmental Trust that funded the site remediation. The total paid to the Trust by Kinross was \$175,552.00. As more PRPs were identified and became contributors to the Trust or participated in funding remediation separately, the amount of funds held by the Trust exceeded the financial obligation. In 2001, in accordance with a Cash-Out Settlement Agreement, Kinross was refunded \$152,307.61. Kinross may receive a supplemental distribution when settlement is reached with the additional PRPs and from accrued interest in the Trust escrow account. All remediation and restoration activities have been completed at the PRC Patterson Superfund site. Kinross no longer has any liability associated with the site.

Kinross is not a PRP in any other CERCLA action.

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MATERIAL PROPERTIES

The following properties have been identified as material to Kinross. All production data is presented on a 100% basis with the exception of gold equivalent production, which represents Kinross' proportionate share.

FORT KNOX MINE AND AREA, ALASKA

Kinross is the owner of the Fort Knox mine. The Fort Knox mine includes the main Fort Knox open pit mine, mill, and tailings storage facility, the True North open pit mine, which commenced production in 2001, the Ryan Lode project and an 80% ownership interest in the Gil property that is subject to a joint venture agreement with Teryl Resources Corp ("Teryl"). Kinross' ownership interest in the Fort Knox mine was acquired as a result of the merger (the "Kinam Merger") with Amax Gold Inc. (now Kinam) on June 1, 1998. The Fort Knox mine and True North mine employed approximately 360 people at December 31, 2001. The Fort Knox property has been pledged as security against a syndicated credit facility with a syndicate of lenders lead by Bank of Nova Scotia which supports, inter alia, \$49.0 million of industrial revenue bonds outstanding as at December 31, 2001.

Property Description and Location

Fort Knox Open Pit

The Fort Knox open pit mine mill and mineral claims cover approximately 20,500 hectares located 40 kilometres northeast of Fairbanks, Alaska. The claim block consists of two State of Alaska Upland Mineral Leases, 1,168 State of Alaska mining claims and one unpatented federal lode mining claim. The current reserve is located on approximately 505 hectares of land held under State of Alaska Upland Mineral Leases that expire in 2014. These leases may be renewed for a period not to exceed 55 years.

The State of Alaska Upland Mineral Leases that the current reserves are located on are subject to a 3% Alaska production royalty based on taxable income. All production from the State of Alaska mining claims is subject to the State of Alaska Mine License Tax following a three-year tax grace period after production commences. The State of Alaska Mine License Tax is graduated from 3% to 7% of taxable income. The unpatented federal lode mining claim is owned by Kinross and not subject to any royalties. There were no royalties paid in 2001 or 2000.

All requisite permits have been obtained for the mining and continued development of the Fort Knox open pit mine and are in good standing. Kinross is in compliance with the Fort Knox permits in all material respects.

True North Open Pit

The True North open pit mine mineral claims covers approximately 3,804 hectares located 40 kilometres northeast of Fairbanks, Alaska. The claim block consists of 104 State of Alaska mining claims owned by Kinross and mineral leases with third parties covering an additional 138 State of Alaska mining claims.

All production from the State of Alaska mining claims is subject to the State of Alaska Mine License Tax following a three-year tax grace period after production commences. The State of Alaska Mine License Tax is graduated from 3% to 7% of taxable income. In addition to the State of Alaska Mine License Tax, the leased state

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mining claims are subject to net smelter royalties ranging from 3.5% to 5%, less any advanced royalties paid. Kinross paid advance royalties of \$150,000 in 2001 and 2000.

All requisite permits have been obtained for the mining of Phase I of the True North open pit mine which consists of the Hindenburg and East Pit Zones. As at December 31, 2001, 47% of proven and probable reserves are located within the Hindenburg and East Pit Zones. These permits are in good standing. Kinross is currently in compliance with the True North permits in all material respects. Kinross is currently in the process of amending the current True North permits in order to further develop the deposit. Kinross estimates it has received the required permits.

Ryan Lode Project

The Ryan Lode project mineral claims cover approximately 500 hectares located ten kilometres west of Fairbanks, Alaska. The claim block consists of 50 State of Alaska mining claims, ten patented federal mining claims and five unpatented federal mining claims, all leased from third parties. All production from the State of Alaska mining claims is subject to the State of Alaska Mine License Tax following a three-year tax grace period after production commences. The State of Alaska Mine License tax is graduated from 3% to 7% of taxable income. In addition to the State of Alaska Mine License Tax, the leased claims are subject to net smelter royalties of 5%, and annual rental payments of \$150,000. The annual rental payments are not deductible when computing the net smelter return royalties. Kinross paid \$150,000 of annual rental payments in each of 2001 and 2000.

Kinross has conducted limited exploration on the properties since acquiring the Ryan Lode project from La Teko in 1999.

Gil Property

The Gil property mineral claims cover approximately 2,700 hectares located contiguous to the Fort Knox claim block. The claim block consists of 167 State of Alaska mining claims and is subject to a joint venture agreement between Kinross and Teryl. Kinross' ownership interest in the Gil claim block is 80%. All production from the State of Alaska mining claims is subject to the State of Alaska Mine License Tax following a three-year tax grace period after production commences. The State of Alaska Mine License tax is graduated from 3% to 7% of taxable income.

Kinross continues to actively explore the Gil claims.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

Access to the Fort Knox mine from Fairbanks, Alaska is by 34 kilometres of paved highway and eight kilometres of unpaved road. The True North mine is located 18 kilometres west of the Fort Knox property and is accessible by an unpaved road. The Ryan Lode project is located 65 kilometres from the Fort Knox property and is accessible by 54 kilometres of paved road and 11 kilometres of unpaved roads. The area is characterized by continental climate with cold dry winters and warm moist summers. Daily sunlight varies from 4 to 20 hours per day. Temperatures range from below -50 Celsius to above +35 Celsius. Mean precipitation is approximately 30 centimeters annually.

The area topography consists of rounded ridges with gentle side slopes. Vegetation includes spruce, birch and willow trees and various shrubs, grasses and mosses. The elevation ranges from 1,000 to 1,600 meters.

The Fort Knox milling operation obtains its process water from a fresh water reservoir located within the permitted property area. The tailings storage

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area on site has adequate capacity for the remaining mine life of the Fort Knox and the True North mines. Power is provided to the mine by Golden Valley Electric Association's power grid serving the area over a distribution line paid for by Kinross.

History

An Italian prospector named Felix Pedro discovered gold in the Fairbanks mining district in 1902. Between 1902 and 1993 more than 8.0 million ounces of predominately placer gold were mined in the district. In 1984 a geologist discovered visible gold in granitic hosted quartz veins on the Fort Knox property. Between 1987 and 1991, a number of companies conducted extensive exploration work on the Fort Knox, True North and Gil properties. In 1991, Kinam entered into a joint venture agreement with Teryl to explore the Gil property. In 1992, Kinam acquired ownership of the Fort Knox property. Construction of the Fort Knox mine and mill operations began in 1995 and were completed in 1997. Commercial production at Fort Knox was achieved on March 1, 1997. Construction of the mine was completed at a capital cost of approximately \$373 million, which included approximately \$28 million of capitalized interest. After acquiring ownership of the True North property in 1999, Kinross completed pre-production capital expenditures,

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primarily permitting and the building of a haulage road to the Fort Knox mill. Commercial production at True North was achieved on April 1, 2001. Pre-production capital expenditures for True North were approximately \$29.6 million.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

Kinross' mining and exploration properties are located within the Fairbanks mining district, a southwest -- northeast trending belt of lode and placer gold deposits that comprise one of the largest gold producing areas in the state of Alaska.

The Fairbanks district is situated in the northwestern part of the Yukon -- Tanana Uplands. The Yukon -- Tanana terrane consists of a thick sequence of polymetamorphic rocks that range from Precambrian to upper Paleozoic in age. The protoliths were comprised primarily of sedimentary and volcanic units, with only minor rocks of plutonic origin. The region has undergone at least two periods of dynamic and thermal metamorphism, an early prograde amphibolite event, and a later, retrograde, greenschist facies event. Some workers have suggested a more complex metamorphic history for the area, with the identification of four phases of penetrative deformation.

The dominant rock unit in the district is the Fairbanks Schist. It is comprised of gray to brown fine-grained micaceous schist and micaceous quartzite. Interlayered with the Fairbanks Schist is the Cleary Sequence, a varied assemblage of metamorphic lithologies. In the northern part of the district high grade metamorphic rocks of the Chatanika terrane have been identified. These rocks, which are in fault contact with the Fairbanks Schist and Cleary Sequence, are thought to be Devonian to Mississippian in age, and have been metamorphosed to eclogite facies.

The dominant structural trend of the district is expressed by numerous northeast trending faults and shear zones. These structures, which were important to the localization of gold mineralization, show a dominant strike-slip movement.

Several intrusive bodies, ranging in age from late Cretaceous to early

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Tertiary, penetrate the Yukon -- Tanana terrane. They generally range from ultramafic to felsic in composition, and can be distinguished from older intrusive rocks by their lack of metamorphic textures.

Exploration

Kinross routinely carries out exploration and development activities on its properties in the Fairbanks area. The 2001 exploration program focused on drilling at the True North gold deposit. The bulk of work was drilling and was completed to define the limits of strong mineralization in the area of the Hindenburg pit and establish the continuity of mineralization in this portion of the deposit. Limited drilling and other field activities were carried out at the Gil project. A short drilling program was completed on the Steamboat prospect, and mapping, trenching and sampling were completed at the Amanitaville prospect.

The planned exploration and development drilling program for 2002 includes an in-pit drilling program at the Fort Knox mine (approximately 20 holes totalling about 5,500 meters) and areas immediately adjacent to it, a comprehensive drilling program at the True North mine and vicinity (146 holes totalling 10,725 meters), continued exploration drilling at the Gil project, and less intensive exploration of other early-stage prospects elsewhere in the Fairbanks region. The 2002 mineral exploration program may be modified from time to time, in response to changing results from the work programs.

Drilling, Sample and Analysis, and Security of Samples

Drilling is the principal tool utilized to explore for and define mineral deposits in the Fairbanks mining district. Two types of drilling are utilized during exploration and development programs at the various properties, diamond core and reverse circulation drilling.

Core drilling is the process of obtaining continuous cylindrical samples of rock from drill holes by means of annular shaped rock cutting bits rotated by a bore-hole drilling machine. Core drilling, also referred to as diamond drilling, is commonly used to collect undisturbed and continuous samples from either complete drill holes or intervals of holes that are of particular interest for the purposes of detailed and comprehensive sampling, for geotechnical and rock strength tests, or because alternative drilling methods may be incapable of providing appropriate geological or geotechnical data.

Reverse circulation is a method of rotary drilling whereby the drilling medium is circulated to the drill bit face from the surface and the drill cuttings that are ground up by the drill bit cutting face are removed from the drill hole by

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the drilling medium (water, foam or other drilling muds and additives, or air) inside the drill rods. Reverse circulation drilling is a generally accepted method that is commonly used in mineral exploration and development drilling programs throughout the world.

Reverse circulation drill cuttings are collected at one and a half meter intervals by a geologist or helper at each drill site. The data for each sample is entered in digitized format on a log sheet. Occasional written comments are also made on the log. In an effort to collect the most representative sample possible, 85 millimeter diameter core holes have been drilled at the Fort Knox and Ryan Lode deposits, while 64 millimeter core holes are drilled at True North and Gil. Core is regularly photographed and then logged and sampled in one and a half meter intervals. Data is entered on the logs in a digital format. Special emphasis is placed on shear and vein orientations, as well as mineralization and

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oxidation. A representative sample is retained for later use and the remainder of each interval is submitted for assay.

Drill samples are collected from the drill hole by personnel of the various drilling contractors, under the direct supervision of Kinross staff. The samples are labelled and placed in bags at the drill site and prepared for transport to commercial laboratories for preparation and assay. All samples are either delivered to the preparation facility by Kinross personnel, or are picked up at a Kinross facility by employees of the laboratory.

Duplicate samples are collected from every tenth sample and a check assay is performed and compared to the original assay. As a form of quality control, the inclusion of "blank" (unmineralized) samples within each sample shipment is part of the standard procedure

A pulp sample of known grade is also submitted to the laboratory. The sample frequency is twice per core hole, and every 30 meters for reverse circulation holes. These standards are prepared both in-house and by outside laboratories over the different exploration seasons, and they represent different ranges of gold grades. For samples with fire assays greater than 1.0 grams per tonne, the samples are resubmitted to the laboratory for a cyanide soluble assay. The purpose of this procedure is to determine mill recovery rates.

Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimates

The following table sets forth the proven and probable reserves for the Fort Knox mine and area as at December 31, 2001 and 2000.

	2001			2000	
TONNES	AVERAGE GRADE	GOLD CONTENT	TONNES	AVERAGE GRADE	
(000's)	(gpt)	(000's oz)	(000's)	(gpt)	
Proven.....	59,212	0.83	1,575	104,834	0.80
Probable.....	44,708	1.05	1,508	20,302	1.50
Total.....	103,920	0.92	3.083	125,136	0.90
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The December 31, 2001 Fort Knox reserves were calculated by Kinross in accordance with definitions and guidelines adopted by CIM. The reserves were calculated under the supervision of T. Wilton P. Geo., a Qualified Person employed by Kinross with at least five years experience. The reserves were calculated using a gold price of \$300 per ounce and a gold cut-off grade of 0.69 to 0.43 grams per tonne depending on mining experience. Kinross estimates that life of mine mill recovery will average approximately 88%. Proven and probable reserves decreased by 603,000 ounces of gold in 2001. While 477,000 ounces were consumed by production, 126,000 ounces were re-classified as resources due to changes in pit design due to mining experience.

In addition to proven and probable reserves, as at December 31, 2001, Kinross has estimated 37.7 million tonnes of measured and indicated resources at an average gold grade of 0.84 grams per tonne.

Mining and Milling Operations

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The Fort Knox and True North deposits are mined by conventional open pit methods. Ore is removed from the Fort Knox open pit by 135 tonne haul trucks and dumped directly into a gyratory crusher. Ore mined from the True North open pit is moved by 75 tonne haul trucks and dumped in an ore stockpile area. The ore is then placed into road licensed 55 tonne haulage trucks, trucked to and dumped into the gyratory crusher at the Fort Knox mill 18 kilometres away. Current life of mine plans based on reserves and resources of the two deposits have production ending in 2011.

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The processing facility at Fort Knox is a standard cyanide leach/carbon-in-pulp ("CIP") milling process. The mill processes ore on a 24 hour per day, 365 day per year schedule. The mill processed 38,929 tonnes per day during 2001. Ore is crushed to minus 10 inches in the primary gyratory crusher and conveyed to a coarse ore stockpile near the mill. From the coarse ore stockpile the ore goes by conveyor to a semi-autogenous grinding mill, which operates in closed circuit with two ball mills and a bank of cyclones for particle sizing. Correctly sized material flows to a thickener and into leach tanks where cyanide is used to dissolve the gold. Dissolved gold is absorbed into granular activated carbon particles in the CIP circuit. Carbon particles loaded with gold are removed from the slurry by screening. The gold is stripped from the carbon particles, plated onto a cathode by electrowinning, and melted into dore bars for shipment to a refiner. The tailings slurry flows through a cyanide detoxification process before flowing into the tailings impoundment area. The only significant modification to the plant occurred in 1998 when a pebble regrind crusher was added to the circuit to increase throughput. In 2002, a tailings thickener is expected to be installed at a cost of approximately \$5.0 million.

The following table presents operating data for the Fort Knox mine for years ended December 31 2001, 2000 and 1999.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000	YEAR DECEMBER 1999
	-----	-----	-----
Tonnes mined (000's of tonnes).....	31,212.9	32,301.9	27,000.0
Ore processed (000's of tonnes).....	14,209.1	13,603.2	12,000.0
Gold grade (gpt).....	1.05	0.94	0.94
Average gold recovery (%).....	86	89	89
Gold equivalent production (oz.).....	411,221	362,959	350,000
Total cash costs (\$/oz.).....	207	203	203
Total production costs (\$/oz.).....	314	294	294

Gold equivalent production in 2001 was 411,221 ounces compared to 362,959 in 2000. In 2001, total cash costs were \$207 per ounce of gold equivalent compared to \$203 in 2000. The Fort Knox mine 2001 business plan called for 450,000 ounces of gold equivalent production at total cash costs of \$196 per ounce of gold equivalent. The plan was predicated on production from the Fort Knox open pit and supplemental feed from the recently acquired True North deposit early in 2001.

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For 2001, cash production costs were \$2.8 million lower than planned. Unfortunately, the reduced spending did not compensate for the delays in achieving commercial production at the True North open pit, due to a prolonged permitting process, unacceptable performance of the haulage contractor during the third quarter of 2001 and lower than anticipated ore grade in the upper benches at the True North open pit during the third quarter of 2001. The fourth quarter of 2001 results were on plan as Kinross acquired the haulage fleet and is managing the ore haulage operations from the True North open pit to the Fort Knox mill. In addition, the grade of the ore mined during the fourth quarter of 2001 at the True North open pit was as planned. Estimated gold equivalent production for 2002 is 440,000 ounces at total cash costs of approximately \$210 per ounce.

Capital expenditures at the Fort Knox operations in 2001 were \$20.2 million compared to \$17.6 million during 2000. The majority of capital expenditures for 2001 were required to purchase nine haulage trucks for the True North ore haulage, complete the access road from the Fort Knox mill to the True North open pit and for site infrastructure at the True North open pit. Planned capital expenditures for 2002 are estimated to be \$16.0 million.

Environmental and Site Restoration Costs

In 2001, all activities at the Fort Knox and Area properties were, and have continued to be, in compliance in all material respects with applicable corporate standards and environmental regulations. Kinross estimates its site restoration costs at the Fort Knox and Area properties to be \$13.9 million of which \$5.8 million has been accrued as a long term liability of Kinross. The balance will be accrued on a unit of production basis over proven and probable reserves. Kinross has posted surety bonds totalling \$13.5 million for site restoration obligations with the state government.

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[MAP]

[FAIRBANKS GOLD LETTERHEAD]

THE KINROSS/PLACER DOME JOINT VENTURE

General

Kinross and Placer have entered into an asset exchange agreement (the "Asset Exchange Agreement") and a joint venture agreement, both dated as of July 1, 2002, for the purpose of forming a joint venture that will combine the two companies' respective gold mining operations in the Porcupine district in the Timmins area, Ontario, Canada. Placer will own a 51% participating interest and Kinross will own a 49% participating interest in the Porcupine Joint Venture, which joint venture will be managed by Placer. The Porcupine Joint Venture incorporates Placer's Dome mine and mill, Kinross' Hoyle Pond, Pamour and Nighthawk Lake mines and the Bell Creek mill.

The Asset Exchange Agreement

Pursuant to the Asset Exchange Agreement which was entered into as a step in implementing the Porcupine Joint Venture, Placer transferred to Kinross an undivided 49% interest in all of Placer's assets owned, used or thereafter acquired by Placer or its affiliates and located within a 100 kilometre radius of Placer's Dome Mill in or near Timmins, Ontario (the "Development Area") and used in the gold mining, milling and exploration business and operations carried on by Placer or its affiliates, including all real property, personal property,

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inventory, certain accounts receivables, buildings, fixtures, facilities, private roads and other assets located or acquired in the Development Area, including all patented, leasehold, unpatented mining claims and licenses of occupation recorded in the name of Placer or its affiliates, the benefit of any royalty agreements in favour of Placer or its affiliates, the benefit of Placer's leases and other contracts relating to Placer's real property and mining claims in this area and the benefits which may be

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obtained under any existing actions, claims or other proceedings relating to Placer's business in this area and all goodwill attributable to such business.

Under the Asset Exchange Agreement, Kinross in turn transferred to Placer an undivided 51% interest in all of Kinross' assets owned, used or thereafter acquired by Kinross or its affiliates and located within the Development Area and used in the gold mining, milling and exploration business and operations carried on by Kinross or its affiliates, including all real property, personal property, inventory, certain accounts receivable, buildings, fixtures, facilities, private roads and other assets located or acquired in the Development Area, including all patented, leasehold, unpatented claims and licenses of occupation recorded in the name of Kinross, the benefit of any royalty agreements in favour of Kinross or its affiliates, the benefit of Kinross' leases and other contracts relating to Kinross' real property and mining claims in this area and the benefits which may be obtained under any existing action, claims or other proceedings relating to Kinross' business in this area and all goodwill attributable to such business. Any interest that Kinross may acquire in and to the project within the Development Area commonly known as the Aquarius Project is excluded from the Porcupine Joint Venture pending agreement between the parties to include it.

Under the Asset Exchange Agreement, Kinross has also transferred all of its contracts relating to its Timmins operations to Placer, and Placer assumed such contracts as manager of the Porcupine Joint Venture for the benefit of both parties and the exclusive use of the Porcupine Joint Venture. Placer's contracts relating to its Timmins operations remain in the name of Placer, which will hold such contracts as manager of the Porcupine Joint Venture for the benefit of both parties and the exclusive use of the Porcupine Joint Venture.

The Porcupine Joint Venture Agreement

The purpose of the Porcupine Joint Venture is to engage in operations relating to the mining, milling, exploration and development of the properties subject to the Porcupine Joint Venture, and to perform any other activity necessary, appropriate or incidental to the foregoing. The term of the Porcupine Joint Venture is from July 1, 2002 and until so long thereafter as ores and mineral resources are produced from the assets forming part of the Porcupine Joint Venture and all reclamation obligations, liabilities or responsibilities under applicable laws or instruments of title relating to operations under the Porcupine Joint venture have ceased or been satisfied, to a maximum of 99 years, unless the Porcupine Joint Venture is earlier terminated pursuant to the terms of the Porcupine Joint Venture Agreement.

Each of Kinross and Placer is obligated to contribute funds from time to time to the Porcupine Joint Venture in proportion to their respective participating interests, pursuant to adopted programs and budgets.

Under the Porcupine Joint Venture a party's participating interest may be reduced upon the election by such party not to contribute to an adopted program and budget for the Porcupine Joint Venture, or in the event of a default by such party in making its agreed upon contribution to an adopted program and budget.

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In addition, if a party's participating interest is reduced to less than 10%, the other party may elect that the first party be vested with a 2% net smelter returns royalty on ores and minerals mined from the properties subject to the Porcupine Joint Venture and the first party shall be deemed to have transferred its remaining participating interest to the other party.

Porcupine Joint Venture Operations

The Porcupine Joint Venture operations consist of the Dome underground and open pit mine and mill, the Hoyle Pond underground mine and the Bell Creek mill and tailings storage facility. In addition, the Porcupine Joint Venture operations consist of a number of former producing mines, most notably the Pamour and Nighthawk Lake mines. The Porcupine Joint Venture operations employed approximately 842 people at July 1, 2002. READERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN THIS SECTION IS OF A HISTORICAL NATURE AND DOES NOT REFLECT THE FORMATION OF THE PORCUPINE JOINT VENTURE.

The only producing mines forming part of the Porcupine Joint Venture in Timmins at present are the Dome mine and the Hoyle Pond mine.

All of the information included therein on the Dome property has been provided by Placer.

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Property Description and Location

Hoyle Pond Underground Mine and Bell Creek Mill

The Hoyle Pond underground mine, mineral claims and the Bell Creek mill are located in Hoyle Township in Timmins, Ontario on 899 hectares of patented land, 441 hectares of land leased from the province and one private lease covering 65 hectares. The private lease is for a term of 20 years and is in good standing until May 31, 2005. There are also two contiguous staked mining claims covering 32 hectares located in Whitney Township south of Hoyle Township. Kinross owns an additional 10,164 hectares of exploration properties nearby.

There are various royalties on the Hoyle Pond underground mine land package. The only royalty requiring payment at present is a tonnage based royalty on the private lease. Royalty payments were \$0.1 million in both 2001 and 2000.

All requisite permits have been obtained for the mining and continued development of the Hoyle Pond underground mine and the Bell Creek mill and are in good standing and the Porcupine Joint Venture is in compliance with Hoyle Pond and Bell Creek permits in all material respects.

Dome Mine and Mill

The Dome underground and open pit mine and mill are located within the city limits of Timmins, Ontario, on an area that covers over 2,740 hectares of staked and patented mining claims held or under option, including the Preston property that lies to the south and east, immediately adjacent to the Dome property, the Paymaster property that lies to the west of the Dome open pit and the Vedron property that lies south of the Paymaster property.

A two percent net smelter royalty is payable on production from the Preston, Paymaster and Vedron properties. No other royalties are payable on the Dome property.

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All requisite permits have been obtained for the mining and continued development of the Dome underground and open pit mine and mill and are in good standing the Porcupine Joint Venture is in compliance with such permits in all material respect.

Pamour and Nighthawk Lake Mines

The Pamour open pit and Nighthawk Lake underground mines and mineral claims are located in Timmins Ontario on 12,385 hectares in 675 claim units. The Pamour mine is approximately two kilometres south of and contiguous with the Hoyle Pond mine while the Nighthawk Lake mine is approximately 17 kilometres southeast of Hoyle Pond. There has been no production at these mines since their acquisition in 1999.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

Access to the Hoyle Pond mine from Timmins is by 20 kilometres of paved highway and three kilometres of unpaved roads. The Pamour mine is located two kilometres south of the Hoyle Pond mine and accessible by an unpaved road. The Nighthawk lake mine is located 17 kilometres southeast of the Hoyle Pond mine and accessible by 10 kilometres of paved roads and seven kilometres of unpaved roads. The area climate is cold winters and hot summers. Temperatures range from below -40 Celsius to above +30 Celsius. Mean precipitation is approximately 80 centimeters annually.

The topography of the area is typical of the Canadian Shield and consists of an irregular surface with moderate relief. The topographic highs are the result of bedrock outcrops and are surrounded by low lying areas of poorly drained wetlands. Vegetation includes spruce, pine, poplar and birch trees and various shrubs, grasses and mosses. The elevation ranges from 200 meters to 300 meters.

The Bell Creek milling operation obtains its processing water from the Bell creek located within the permitted property area. The land package includes areas where additional tailings storage areas can be permitted. The current tailings storage area has sufficient capacity for the next several years of planned production. Power is provided to the mine and mill by Ontario Hydro.

Access to the Dome mine is by paved road from the town of South Porcupine, 6 kilometres east of Timmins on Highway 101. Rail freight service is available from the Falconbridge -- Kidd Creek metallurgical site 8 kilometers east of the mine. The area climate is cold and dry winters and warm and moderately humid summers. Temperatures range from below -40 celsius to above +30 celsius. Mean rainfall is approximately 80 centimeters annually.

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The terrain in the Timmins area is predominantly flat, with local relief rarely exceeding 20 metres. The elevation for Tisdale township rises from 230 meters to 312 meters.

Large areas of muskeg are common in southern Tisdale Township, which includes Dome mine. Vegetation around Dome mine consists of Jack Pine, Poplar and small bushes in drier areas; Spruce and Alder in the lower, wetter areas; and Lichen with sparse trees in areas of large outcrops. Areas that were burnt by the 911 fire are covered by scrub and secondary regrowth.

The dominant surficial material in the Dome mine area is glacial till overlain by glaciolacustrine silts and clays. Mine waste and tailings cover some areas closer to the mine.

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History

Land was first staked in the vicinity of the present day Pamour mine in 1910. Limited production was achieved from 1911 to 1914. The property remained idle from 1914 to 1923. Between 1923 and 1935 several mining syndicates carried out exploration work. In 1935 and 1936 the Pamour No. 3 shaft was sunk and a 650 tonnes per day mill was constructed. In 1938 the mill capacity was increased to 1,300 tonnes per day by installing new equipment. During the 1950's mill throughput averaged 1,500 tonnes per day. In 1972, the mill was expanded to treat 2,275 tonnes per day as production from the nearby Aunor mine was processed at the Pamour mill. Open pit mining at the Pamour mine began in 1976 and continued until 1999. Kinross acquired the Pamour mine in 1999.

The Hoyle Pond discovery hole was drilled by Texas Gulf in 1980. The area was explored in 1980 to 1982. The mine was developed by ramp in 1983 and 1984. The mine has been in continuous production since 1982 and was acquired by Kinross pursuant to the merger with FGC in 1993. Since 1993, Kinross has conducted exploration programs and underground development has added significant additional mineralization. From 1994 to 1999 Kinross sunk an 815 meter shaft and developed a second ramp to access underground workings. The Bell Creek mill has gone through a series of expansions with current capacity of 1,500 tonnes per day.

The Dome deposit was discovered in 1909. Operations commenced in 1910, producing 214 ounces of gold. After a fire destroyed the first mill, a new mill was officially opened in 1912. Due to World War I, the mill was shut down from 1917 to 1919. In 1929 the mill was destroyed by fire for a second time and put back into operation in 1930. In 1984 the mill capacity was increased from 2,000 to 3,000 tons per day. Part of the extension included a new vertical shaft, the No. 8 shaft which was sunk from the surface to a depth of 1,667 meters. In 1988, due to a skipping accident, No. 8 shaft was not producing, and therefore open pit mining was commenced. From 1992 to 1996, Placer produced from the Paymaster property. In 1995, an expansion of the operations, which included an enlarged open pit and increase in milling capacity was completed. As a result, full production from the expanded open pit was achieved and mine production increased from a nominal rate of 3,400 tonnes per day in 1994 to 9,100 tonnes per day in 1995. In 1997, the Preston property was purchased and pit mining was commenced.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Hoyle Pond Main Zone and 1060 Zone deposits, both of which are in production, occur on opposite limbs of an open, northeast plunging F2 antiformal structure, hosted within carbonatized north-dipping sheared and metamorphosed tholeiitic basalts. The 7 Vein system occurs as a series of stacked, flat to gently northeast dipping veins at the nose of the antiformal structure. Mineralization occurs as coarse, free gold in white to grey-white quartz veins with variable ankerite, tourmaline, pyrite and local arsenopyrite. Alteration halos are generally narrow, consisting of mainly grey zones (carbon, carbonate, sericite, cubic pyrite) in the Hoyle Pond system, and carbonate-sericite, with fuchsite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and trace chalcopyrite, sphalerite within the 1060 structures.

The Hoyle Pond Main Zone includes a series of generally northeast striking, linked quartz vein zones (at least 11 veins of economic significance) folded on a small scale with moderate west trending and northeast plunging fold axis. The 1060 Zone consists of at least five main vein structures (B1, B2, and B3 Zones, A Zone and Porphyry Zone) with orientations ranging from north to northeast with generally subvertical dips.

The Pamour mine is located approximately one kilometre north of the Destor -- Porcupine Fault Zone and overlies an east-west trending unconformity between Tisdale Group volcanic rocks and Timiskaming Group sediments. Volcanic rocks

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occupy the area north of the mine and the unconformity, and include interlayered mafic to ultramafic units. Sedimentary rocks occupy the area south of the unconformity and include greywacke, argillite and conglomerate. A distinct unit of clastic sediments marks the unconformity itself. Gold mineralization is hosted by both volcanic and sedimentary units and related to both individual quartz veins and vein swarms, which trend mainly east-west. Volcanic-

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hosted ore bodies include shallow north-dipping single vein structures within mafic volcanics, as well as irregular shaped vein swarms along various lithologic contacts within the volcanic sequence. Sedimentary hosted ore bodies include irregular shaped vein swarms along the unconformity as well as narrow, steep south-dipping veins in greywacke further to the south.

The Nighthawk Lake mine is located along the Nighthawk Lake Break, a branch fault of the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone. Rocks in the vicinity of the Nighthawk Lake mine consist of mafic to felsic volcanics, intruded by irregular masses of albitite and syenite. Gold mineralization occurs both within the volcanic rocks and intrusives, and generally shows a close spatial association with strong carbonate alteration, brecciation, quartz veining and pyrite or arsenopyrite. Based on past work, orebodies at the mine have been subdivided into six main zones including the: Main Zone, No. 1 Zone, No. 4 Zone, Ramp Zone, "A" Zone and Deadman Island Zone.

The Dome mine lies on the south limb of the Porcupine syncline in an area where the Keewatin volcanic rocks are overlain by the Timiskaming metasedimentary slates and conglomerates.

Gold mineralization is found in a number of different rock types and in association with a number of different structural settings. Mineralization in the district is commonly associated with the northeasterly plunge of the Porcupine syncline.

At the mine site, the local sequence of north dipping metavolcanics and metasedimentary rocks have been folded to form a northeasterly plunging structure, referred to as "Greenstone Nose". Sediments consisting of conglomerates, slates and greywackes are draped around this structure and form the "Sedimentary Trough" on the south side.

Mineralization occurs mainly in association with structurally controlled quartz and quartz-ankerite veins. Principal orebodies can be classified into three main types: Long narrow veins in shear zones parallel to the stratigraphic trend; swarms of en-echelon veins and stockworks of veins; and disseminated mineralization, in which the gold is associated with pyrite and/or pyrrhotite and little or no vein material is present.

Immediately south of "Sedimentary Trough" lies an east-west striking, highly strained zone in which magnesium rich, carbonatized rock occurs. This highly altered zone corresponds to the trace of the ductile Dome Fault interpreted to represent a branch off the main Destor-Porcupine Fault. To the west, the Dome Fault Zone passes between two major porphyritic intrusive bodies -the Paymaster and the Preston Porphyries. To the south of the Dome Fault Zone are the "Southern Greenstones", a south-dipping sequence of basalts consisting of massive and pillowed flows.

At the Paymaster property, historic mining operations extracted ore from ankerite veins in mafic units and quartz veins in porphyry. The majority of mineralization being targeted by current exploration is hosted by carbonated and sulphidic greenstone adjacent to and within flexures in the mafic/ultramafic contact (36 Zone).

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Exploration

Exploration expenditures within the Hoyle Pond mine totalled \$1.0 million during 2001. A total of 34,320 metres of diamond drilling was completed primarily from underground workings. The focal target of exploration drilling was the 1060 Zone, with smaller amounts of drilling targeting structures within the 7 Vein structures and the Hoyle Pond Main Zone. Exploration successfully increased proven and probable reserves by approximately 10% for 2001 year end reserves. The 2002 budget for mine site exploration (prior to the Porcupine Joint Venture) is \$1.0 million to target structures primarily within the 1060 Zone.

Kinross' regional exploration within the Timmins camp totalled \$0.3 million during 2001; almost all of this was spent during the fourth quarter. A total of 7,753 metres of diamond drilling explored targets at Pamour North, the McIntyre Central Porphyry Zone (CPZ) and at Coniaurum. The exploration budget for 2002 (prior to the Porcupine Joint Venture) is approximately \$1.7 million. Exploration will include targets at Pamour North, McIntyre CPZ, Coniaurum, Hallnor, Hopson and Wetmore.

In the case of the Dome property, during 2001, underground exploration continued in a variety of geological settings. Targets included the 36 and 66 zones at depth, and the dacite and sed zones. All geological domains are being reviewed for bulk zone targets. The underground exploration and delineation program in 2001 consisted of 367 meters of development and 4,173 meters of diamond drilling. In addition \$380,000 was spent on drift rehabilitation to access old areas.

Placer's regional exploration within the Timmins camp totaled \$3.1 million during 2001. Expenditure was committed to compilation and interpretation of regional geophysical and geochemical data, development of 3-D

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structural models, drilling identified targets (21,900 meters), acquiring properties and forming joint ventures on prospective land holdings. The exploration budget for 2002 (prior to the Porcupine Joint Venture) is approximately \$3.2 million.

Drilling, Sample and Analysis and Security of Samples

Kinross' Diamond core drilling at the mine site during the year ended December 31, 2001 consisted of underground core drilling and surface exploration diamond core drilling. Sampling is conducted on a daily basis through the use of chip samples, muck samples, and test holes (sludge samples). Ore development is sampled at intervals of two to five meter intervals through the use of chip samples and muck samples. Stopes are sampled at five meter intervals where practical, and stope muck is sampled at intervals of 1 muck sample every 20-40 tonnes.

Samples are analysed at either the Bell Creek assay lab (on-site lab operated by Kinross' personnel) or at an independent assay lab. Most muck and chip samples and surplus definition drill core are processed at the Bell Creek lab. All exploration drill core and overflow muck, chip and definition drill core is processed at the independent assay lab. Samples at the Bell Creek lab are analysed using conventional fire assay methods with a gravimetric finish. Samples at the independent lab are analysed using conventional fire assay methods with a gravimetric finish for a samples containing coarse visible gold are identified on the sample tag. Each of these samples will have a second reject analysed as well as a check assay from the first reject resulting in a minimum of three determinations. Check assays for all samples are conducted at

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the Bell Creek lab twice on each tray of 25 samples. Blank samples are analysed at the Bell Creek lab twice on each tray of 25 samples, and a standard is checked at least once on a tray of 25 samples. At the independent lab, check assays are determined every 8-10 samples, and a blank and a standard are analysed approximately every 30 samples.

In the case of the Dome property, samples from surface and underground production and exploration are analyzed primarily at the Dome mine site assay laboratory. Check assays are processed both by the on site laboratory and external laboratories. Multi-element analysis is conducted offsite. All gold analyses are done by conventional fire assay methods with an AA finish. Samples showing visible gold are assayed using either a gravimetric finish or pulp metallic assay.

Underground ore development is sampled at intervals of two to three meter intervals through the use of chip samples and muck samples. Cut and fill stopes are sampled at approximately one sample for 30 tonnes, longhole stopes are sampled at approximately one sample for 60 tonnes and bulk zones are sampled at approximately one sample for 60 tonnes.

Open pit samples are collected from blasthole cuttings at approximately 10 meter intervals. In ore zones, a single sample is collected from each hole and represents approximately 450 tonnes of ore. Waste zones are sampled at one in four holes.

Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimates

The following table sets forth the proven and probable reserves for the Hoyle Pond mine as at December 31, 2001 and 2000. The proven and probable reserves reported below do not take into account the changes to reserve data that may result from the Porcupine Joint Venture.

	2001			2000	
	TONNES	AVERAGE GRADE	GOLD CONTENT	TONNES	AVERAGE GRADE
	(000'S)	(GPT)	(000'S OZ)	(000'S)	(GPT)
Proven.....	367	13.31	157	362	12.20
Probable.....	554	14.04	250	568	12.40
	---	-----	---	---	-----
Total.....	921	13.74	407	930	12.30
	===	=====	===	===	=====

The December 31, 2001 Hoyle Pond reserves were calculated by Kinross in accordance with definitions and guidelines adopted by the CIM. The reserves were calculated under the supervision of R. Cooper, P. Eng. and A. Still AGO, both Qualified Persons employed by Kinross with at least five years experience. The reserves were calculated using a gold price of \$300 per ounce and a cut-off grade between 7 and 8 grams per tonne for the Hoyle Pond Main Zone and between 8 and 10 grams per tonne for the 1060 Zone depending upon width and attitude of the veins. High-grade assays were reduced to a maximum grade of 200 grams per tonne in the Hoyle Pond Main Zone structure and the

high-grade Porphyry Zones east of the dyke, and 100 grams per tonne in the 1060

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Zone structure. Based on mining experience, an allowance for mining dilution of 10% to 30% at established background values ranging from 0.6 to 0.8 grams per tonne has been made. Proven and probable reserves increased by 38,000 ounces in 2001, of which 138,000 ounces were consumed by production, economic and engineering parameter changes added 14,000 ounces and exploration activities added 162,000 ounces. Kinross estimates that mill recovery will be approximately 88%.

In addition to proven and probable reserves, Kinross has estimated 1.2 million tonnes of measured and indicated resources at the Hoyle Pond mine at an estimated average gold grade of 9.45 grams per tonne.

The following table sets forth the proven and probable reserves for the Pamour mine as at December 31, 2001 and 2000. The proven and probable reserves reported below do not take into account the changes to reserve data that may result from the Porcupine Joint Venture.

	2001			2000	
	TONNES	AVERAGE GRADE	GOLD CONTENT	TONNES	AVERAGE GRADE
	(000'S)	(GPT)	(000'S OZ)	(000'S)	(GPT)
Proven.....	--	--	--	--	--
Probable.....	14,167	1.65	753	14,167	1.65
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	14,167	1.65	753	14,167	1.65
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The December 31, 2001 Pamour reserves were calculated by Kinross in accordance with definitions and guidelines adopted by the CIM. The reserves were calculated under the supervision of R. Cooper P. Eng., a Qualified Person employed by Kinross with at least five years experience. The reserves were calculated using a gold price of \$300 per ounce and a cut-off grade of 0.96 grams per tonne. Proven and probable reserves increased by 753,000 ounces in 2000 upon completion of feasibility study on the Pamour mine. Kinross estimates mill recovery to be approximately 87%.

In addition to proven and probable reserves, Kinross has estimated 37.6 million tonnes of indicated resources at the Pamour mine suitable to open pit mining at an estimated average gold grade of 1.5 grams per tonne.

In addition to the reserves and resources at Hoyle Pond and Pamour mines, Kinross has calculated resources at a number of additional properties owned by Kinross in the Timmins area. Measured and indicated resources amenable to underground mining amount to an additional 2.6 million tonnes at an estimated average grade of 4.4 grams per tonne. Measured and indicated resources amenable to open pit mining amount to an additional 7.3 million tonnes at an estimated average grade of 2.0 grams per tonne.

As the changes resulting from the Porcupine Joint Venture have not yet been ascertained, Kinross is not yet able to determine the relevant reserves for the properties forming part of the Porcupine Joint Venture, including the reserves for the Dome mine. For the proven and probable reserve information for the Dome mine as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, reported by Placer, without taking into account the Porcupine Joint Venture, readers should refer to Placer's Annual Information Form dated February 14, 2002 and its Annual Information Form dated February 15, 2001.

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Mining and Milling Operations

The Hoyle Pond operations consist of an underground mine serviced by two declines and one shaft. The underground operations comprise of 17 main levels, with the shallowest at 40 meters below surface and the deepest at 720 meters below surface. The Hoyle Pond ramp extends down to the 280 meter level and services the Hoyle Pond and 7 vein zones. The 1060 ramp extends to the 720 meter level and services the 1060 Zone. Underground development completed in 2001 involved the extension of the 1060 ramp to the 700 meter level and the excavation of an internal ore and waste pass system, complete with chutes. The 2002 business plan involves an extension of the 1060 ramp to the 820 meter level. The shaft was completed in 1997 to a depth of 815 meters below surface. Total production (ore and waste) is transported to the loading pocket by means of an ore/waste pass system and hoisted to surface in 6.5 tonne skips. The surface infrastructure consists of administration buildings, maintenance, compressed air and hoisting facilities. Current life of mine plans based on reserves and resources have production ending in 2009.

The mineralized zones at Hoyle Pond are narrow high-grade veins, dipping from 30 to 90 degrees. Mining methods used are cut and fill, shrinkage, panel and longhole methods.

The processing facility at Bell Creek is a standard CIP milling process. The mill processes ore on a 24 hour per day, 365 day per year schedule. The mill processed 1,216 tonnes per day during 2001. Ore is crushed to minus one half

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inch in the primary crusher and conveyed to a grinding circuit, which operates in closed circuit with two ball mills, two gravity Knelson concentrators and a bank of cyclones for particle sizing. Correctly sized material flows to a thickener and into leach tanks where cyanide is used to dissolve the gold. Dissolved gold is absorbed into granular activated carbon particles in the CIP circuit. Carbon particles loaded with gold are removed from the slurry by screening. The gold is stripped from the carbon particles, plated onto a cathode by electrowinning, and melted into dore bars for shipment to a refiner.

The following table presents operating data for the Hoyle Pond mine for years ended December 31 2001, 2000 and 1999.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000	YEAR DECEMBER 31, 1999
	-----	-----	-----
Ore processed (000's of tonnes).....	443.9	460.6	460.6
Gold grade (gpt).....	12.40	11.27	11.27
Average gold recovery (%).....	88	84	84
Gold equivalent production (oz.).....	156,581	140,441	136,000
Total cash costs (\$/oz.).....	182	209	209
Total production costs (\$/oz.).....	265	303	303

Gold equivalent production in 2001 was 156,581 ounces compared to 140,441

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ounces in 2000. In 2001, total cash costs were \$182 per ounce of gold equivalent compared to \$209 in 2000. Cash production costs were on plan during 2001, 14% lower than in 2000. This reduced spending combined with higher gold equivalent production due to a 10% increase in the grade of ore processed, resulted in lower per ounce total cash costs. Estimated gold equivalent production for 2002 is 145,000 ounces at total cash costs of approximately \$193 per ounce.

Capital expenditures at the Hoyle Pond operations in 2001 were \$7.9 million compared to \$13.8 million during 2000. The majority of capital expenditures for 2001 were required to further advance the 1060 ramp, underground development drilling and underground fleet replacements. Planned capital expenditures for 2002 are estimated to be \$8.6 million.

At the Dome mine underground mining is currently underway from the surface to a depth of 1,340 metres. The main production and service shaft is the No. 8 shaft which extends 1,650 metres in depth. In 2001, the proportion of underground ore provided by cut and fill mining was 4%, longhole mining provided 82% of the ore and development provided 14% of the ore.

The Dome Open Pit is being mined in three stages. Development of the final stage commenced in the summer of 1998. Mining is conducted using conventional open pit mining methods. All mining is carried out on 9.1 metre benches. Pit wall inter-ramp angles vary but average 52 degrees. Haulage ramp gradients are set to 10%.

Conventional open pit mining equipment is used. The mining fleet includes diesel powered drills, electric cable shovels, 136 tonne haulage trucks, front-end loaders, dozers and other support equipment.

Ore estimations for the open pit include allowances for the presence of mined-out underground workings. Open pit mining costs reflect the specialized drilling, blasting and backfilling that is required to ensure that open pit mining can proceed safely through these underground workings. Overburden encountered in the upper portions of the open pit is stockpiled for use in reclamation. Rock dumps are contoured and re-vegetated on an ongoing basis as part of normal open pit operations.

In 2001, the underground mine provided 2,116 tonnes per day and the open pit 9,180 tonnes per day. Open pit mineral reserves will be depleted in 2004. Stockpiled ore is expected to sustain mill operations until the year 2007.

Gold is recovered using a combination of gravity concentration and cyanidation techniques. The flowsheet consists of primary crushing, secondary crushing, rod/ball mill grinding, gravity concentration, cyanide leaching, carbon-in-pulp gold recovery, stripping, electrowinning and refining. The current mill facilities process over 11,500 tonnes of ore per day.

Environmental and Site Restoration Costs

In 2001, all activities at Kinross' Timmins operations were, and have continued to be, in compliance in all material respects with applicable corporate standards and environmental regulations. Kinross estimates its site

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restoration costs at its Timmins operations to be \$11.4 million of which \$3.3 million has been accrued as a long term liability of Kinross. The balance will be accrued on a unit of production basis over proven and probable reserves. Kinross has posted surety bonds and letters of credit totalling \$2.6 million for site restoration obligations with the provincial government.

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Work began at the Dome property as early as 1910. Prior to mining activity the setting of the camp was undisturbed Northern Ontario boreal forest. A formal closure plan for the properties has been filed with the government. It calls for restoration of the sites, both physically and chemically. Reclamation is ongoing; approximately 270 hectares of tailings and waste dumps has been reclaimed since the end of 1999.

The Dome Watchful Eye (DWE) is the name given to a stakeholder group that has been formed to support Dome Mine's Sustainability Policy. Community membership was solicited at a Town Hall meeting at the Whitney Arena in May 1999. The main goal of this relationship is to recognize and understand requirements, expectations and concerns of all parties. The group seeks to critically examine identified issues and work with mine management to develop strategies through consensus that meet the mutual needs of stakeholders, the community and the company throughout and beyond the mine life.

The Dome Watchful Eye committee was bestowed the prestigious Award of Merit presented by the City of Timmins Mayor elect Jamie Lim for it's commitment and dedication to our environment.

[MAP]

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[MAP]

KUBAKA MINE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Kinross indirectly owns a 54.7% interest in Omolon Gold Mining Company ("Omolon"), a Russian joint stock company. The joint stock company is operated under a contractual agreement whereby an indirect subsidiary of Kinross is the operator and manager. The major assets of the joint stock company are the Kubaka mine and the Birkachan exploration project located in the Russian Far East. The majority of Kinross' ownership interest in the Kubaka mine was acquired as a result of the Kinam Merger on June 1, 1998. The Kubaka mine employed approximately 460 people at December 31, 2001.

Property Description and Location

The Kubaka open pit mine, infrastructure and mining concession covers approximately 897 hectares located 320 kilometres south of the Arctic Circle and 950 kilometres northeast of the major port city of Magadan. Omolon holds the license from the Russian government to operate the Kubaka Mine (the "Kubaka License"). The Kubaka License terminates in 2011, subject to extension of up to an additional two years, and limits the ownership of a foreign entity in Omolon to a maximum of 56%. The Kubaka License establishes certain production requirements for the Kubaka mine and requires the payment of a 3% royalty on the total value of the gold extracted. In 2001, the Kubaka mine was subject to total royalty and production based taxes of 11.8%. Kinross' proportionate share of royalties and

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production based taxes were \$5.3 million in 2001 compared to \$7.0 million in 2000. In addition, a 5% export tariff existed at December 31, 2001. The 5% export tariff was cancelled in February 2002.

The Birkachan exploration project covers approximately 515 hectares and is located 28 kilometres north of the Kubaka operations. Omolon holds the license from the Russian government to conduct exploration activities at Birkachan.

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Kinross is currently in discussions with various departments of the Russian government to obtain the necessary mining license to initiate mining at the Birkachan project.

All requisite permits have been obtained for the mining and continued development of the Kubaka open pit mine and are in good standing. Kinross is in compliance with the Kubaka and Birkachan permits in all material respects.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

Access to the Kubaka mine is by air from Magadan or by 700 kilometres of unpaved road and 380 kilometres on a winter ice road. The winter ice road is generally open from January until April and primarily used to ship the materials and supplies necessary for the next years' production. The mine operates in Arctic conditions. Daylight sunlight varies from 4 to 20 hours per day. Temperatures range from below -50 Celsius to above 20 Celsius. Mean precipitation is approximately 40 centimeters annually.

The area is described as mountainous with some rugged topography. The slopes have gentle concavity with a steepness of between 10 and 30 degrees. The site is situated in permafrost. The natural vegetation at the site consists of moss, low shrubs and small larch trees. In the valley bottom the ground surface is hummocky and grass covered. The elevation ranges from 500 to 1,000 meters.

Water utilized in the mill for processing the ore is obtained from four sources: fresh water from a well 650 meters south of the mill complex, fresh water from the Dukat tailings dam immediately south of the mill, reclaimed water from the tailings dam facility, and waste water from the sewage treatment plant.

Electrical power at Kubaka is generated at site with seven 3516 Caterpillar diesel generators, each producing 1500 kilowatts. Generally, four of the generators are utilized in the summer and five in the winter, providing power for the crusher and mill complex, office, and maintenance shop. Three G72M diesel generators, each producing 800 kilowatts, provide power for the man camp. Typically only one of these is utilized at any time, with two on standby.

History

The Kubaka Deposit was discovered in 1979 during a geological survey conducted by the State Geological Exploratory Expedition. While conducting a group geological survey between 1983 and 1987, preliminary data on the parameters and morphology of the ore bodies and on the scales of mineralization was obtained. Between 1986 and 1992, the Central Ore Zone and Northern Ore Zones were explored in detail and confirmed the economic merit of developing the project.

In 1987, a small open pit was operated with the ore being processed at the Karamken and Omsukchan processing plants. In 1992, an 80,000 tonne per year pilot process plant was constructed at the site and utilized a gravity / flotation process.

In 1992, the comprehensive ore reserves of the Northern ore zones passed State approval of reserves and were transferred to the Evensk stock society for industrial development. Ore recovery began in 1993 with the ore processed at the Karamken Processing Plant.

In 1992, Ore Reserves for the Kubaka Deposit were calculated and passed State approval on July 19, 1993. In 1993, bidding was opened for commercial development rights to the mineral resources of the Kubaka and Evenskoye deposits. Omolon, a joint stock organization including five Russian partners and Cyprus Amax won the bid and was issued the mining license for the Kubaka deposit.

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Construction of the mine and milling complex commenced in 1995 and was completed at a total capital cost of approximately \$242 million. This amount includes certain financing costs, working capital and approximately \$14 million in capitalized interest. Commercial production was achieved at Kubaka on June 1, 1997.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Kubaka gold deposit is located in an area of highly weathered Paleozoic volcanic rocks resting on a Precambrian crystalline basement. The Kubaka ore deposit is an epithermal quartz-adularia vein system hosted by

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volcanic rocks and their sedimentary derivatives. Kubaka is older than, but otherwise very similar to, volcanic hosted epithermal gold deposits found in the North American Western Cordillera.

The ore body was formed in the Devonian time period. It is located in a caldera represented by a crest like depression about 2.5 kilometres in width and 4.2 kilometres in length. The strata are complex and consist of sedimentary tuffs from the mid to late Devonian in age. Tuffs and sandy tuff units are the main traps for the gold mineralization. These are a few meters to tens of meters thick. The gold bearing fluids utilized the ignimbrites for conduits and are 40 to 60 meters thick.

Commercial grade mineralization is found in three steeply dipping veins: North, Central, and Zokol. The Zokol is not economic due to technical and hydrological issues. The main Kubaka vein is steeply dipping and outcrops at the surface. The vein consists of massive to finely banded quartz. Gold and silver (electrum and other minerals) occurs in quartz. The gold to silver ratio is approximately one to one.

Exploration

In 1999, Kinross began an extensive drilling program looking for alternative mill feed for the Kubaka operations beyond the then known mine life. In 2000, these activities identified the Birkachan project located 28 kilometres north of the Kubaka processing plant, 35 kilometres by winter road. Additional exploration drilling continued during 2001. Current plans for 2002 are to continue the exploration activities at Birkachan, and convert the current exploration license to a mining license. Kinross will focus its exploration activities to identify resources that can be quickly converted into reserves and provide mill feed for the Kubaka processing plant in 2003 or 2004.

Drilling, Sample and Analysis and Security of Samples

The resource has been explored using reverse circulation and diamond core drilling, with the majority being diamond core drilling. The resource is drilled on 20-meter sections, and in areas of complex geology or high grade, is drilled on 10-meter sections. The majority of the diamond drill holes are drilled at right angles to the vein, typically dipping 70 to 75 degrees. All of the exploration and reverse circulation infill data is included in the geologic model.

Sample recovery for all the sampling methods is high. Very little water has been encountered in both the diamond drilling and reverse circulation drilling.

Samples are delivered to the assay department under direct control of the geology department. All information is checked and verified by the geological

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staff prior to entry into the geological database that is used to create the resource models.

The local geologists and the technical services departments of Kinross have developed the geological models. The reconciliation of the Kubaka geology models with mining to date indicates a good geological representation of the deposit by the block model.

Drill and other exploration samples collected for use for geological modeling and resource estimation have been under the direct supervision of the geological department and delivered to the assay laboratory under secure conditions. Ten to fifteen percent of all samples are resubmitted to the site laboratory as check samples. This includes all exploration, infill, and production samples. Also, check samples are sent to labs in U.S.A, Canada and Irkutsk.

Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimates

The following table sets forth the proven and probable reserves for the Kubaka mine as at December 31, 2001 and 2000. Kinross' ownership interest of these reserves is 54.7%.

	2001			2000	
	TONNES	AVERAGE GRADE	GOLD CONTENT	TONNES	AVERAGE GRADE
	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's oz)	(000's)	(gpt)
Proven.....	1,119	9.81	353	1,433	10.90
Probable.....	448	19.93	287	910	15.70
	-----	-----	---	-----	-----
Total.....	1,567	12.70	640	2,343	12.70
	=====	=====	===	=====	=====

The December 31, 2001 Kubaka reserves were calculated by Kinross in accordance with definitions and guidelines adopted by the CIM. The reserves were calculated under the supervision of V. Miller P.E. and B. Falletta P.E., both

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Qualified Persons employed by Kinross with at least five years experience. The reserves were calculated using a gold price of \$300 per ounce and a cut-off grade of 3.20 grams per tonne. Proven and probable reserves decreased by 320,000 ounces in 2001, of which 437,000 ounces were consumed by production and economic and engineering parameter changes added 117,000 ounces. Kinross estimates that mill recovery will be approximately 98%.

Mining and Milling Operations

Kubaka is mined with conventional open pit mining methods. The reserves are mined from two open pits, the main pit and the west pit. The main pit will be mined out in the third quarter of 2002, and the west pit, 200 meters to the west, will be exhausted in the third quarter of 2002. Ore is removed from the Kubaka open pits by 50 tonne haul trucks and dumped in stockpile next to the mill.

After the open pits are exhausted, gold mineralization remains in the north

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high-wall and in the bottom of the main pit, along with a small developed underground mine, 600 meters to the north of the main pit. These are the North High Wall, Center Zone, and North Vein underground mining projects. Currently, final approval of mine plans is being sought for these projects. Starting in third quarter 2002, a portion of the exiting open pit mining crew, along with new employees, will be trained or re-certified in underground mining practices.

Mining of these underground reserves is scheduled to start in mid-fourth quarter 2002 and to continue through the end of third quarter 2003. They will be mined with conventional shrinkage and long-hole mining methods. The previous owners have completed some development in the North Vein and the North High Wall projects, while no development exists on the Center Zone. As the ore is brought to the surface, it will be rehandled with the open pit equipment and delivered to the crusher area for crushing and additional processing.

These three underground mining areas have ore mining widths ranging from one meters to six meters and contain grades in excess of 10 grams per tonne.

The processing facility at Kubaka is a standard CIP milling process. The mill processes ore on a 24 hour per day, 365 day per year schedule. The mill processed 2,436 tonnes per day during 2001. The stockpiled ore is loaded into and crushed in the jaw crusher and conveyed to a crushed ore stockpile. The crushed ore is reclaimed and ground in a semi-autogenous grinding mill followed by a ball mill. The ground ore is thickened, and then leached in a cyanidation circuit. The grind thickener overflow flows through a carbon column circuit to recover any gold leached in the grinding circuit. The cyanidation circuit has four stages of leaching, followed by a six stage CIP circuit. The loaded carbon from the carbon circuits is stripped of the gold and silver in a pressure stripping circuit. Gold and silver are then recovered in electrowinning cells and smelted to produce dore bullion.

The following table presents operating data for the Kubaka mine for years ended December 31 2001, 2000 and 1999.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000	YEAR DECEMBER 1999
	-----	-----	-----
Tonnes mined (000's of tonnes).....	9,938.9	11,510.9	9,400.0
Ore processed (000's of tonnes).....	889.3	856.8	700.0
Gold grade (gpt).....	15.28	16.28	15.00
Average gold recovery (%).....	98	98	98
Gold equivalent production (oz.).....	237,162	244,641	254,000
Total cash costs (\$/oz.).....	140	139	139
Total production costs (\$/oz.).....	243	268	268

Gold equivalent produced represents the proportionate share related to Kinross' ownership interest (54.7% in 2001 and 2000, 53% in 1999).

Kinross' share of gold equivalent production in 2001 was 237,162 ounces compared to 244,641 in 2000. In 2001, total cash costs were \$140 per gold equivalent ounce compared to \$139 in 2000. The Kubaka mine continues to perform exceptionally well, having achieved the lowest total cash costs per ounce of Kinross' primary operations. Cash production costs were on plan during 2001, unchanged from 2000. Mill throughput increased by 4%, which helped to compensate for the 6% decrease in the grade of the ore processed. Estimated gold equivalent

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production for Kinross' ownership interest in 2002 is 230,000 ounces at total cash costs of approximately \$130 per ounce.

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Kinross' share of capital expenditures at the Kubaka operations in 2001 was \$0.4 million compared to \$0.3 million during 2000. The majority of capital expenditures for 2001 were required to extend the gravel runway at the mine airstrip and to purchase one additional diamond drill for exploration activities at the nearby Birkachan exploration project. Kinross' share of planned capital expenditures for 2002 are estimated to be \$1.5 million.

Environmental and Site Restoration Costs

In 2001, all activities at the Kubaka operations were, and have continued to be, in compliance in all material respects with applicable corporate standards and environmental regulations. Kinross estimates its share of site restoration costs at the Kubaka operations to be \$3.2 million of which \$3.1 million has been accrued as a long-term liability of Kinross.

[MAP]

E-CRETE PROJECT, ARIZONA

Kinross indirectly owns a 88.2% interest in E-Crete, LLC, an Arizona limited liability company, which owns and operates a manufacturing facility for autoclaved aerated concrete ("AAC"). E-Crete's main office is located in Scottsdale, Arizona and its manufacturing facility is located in Casa Grande, Arizona, approximately 70 kilometres southeast of Phoenix Arizona.

AAC is a lightweight, high-strength, masonry building material produced from high-silica mine tailings, cement, lime, gypsum, water and aluminum powder. AAC was originally invented for wall and lintel construction, and has since found widespread acceptance among construction professionals for commercial, industrial, and residential load-

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bearing applications. AAC has excellent thermal insulation, acoustic absorption, and fire-resistant properties, which have created a demand for its use in non-load-bearing applications, such as sound barrier walls, firewalls, and fencing.

Construction of the AAC plant was completed at a total cost of approximately \$9.0 million. This amount includes approximately \$0.3 million in capitalized interest. The plant is a 50,000 square foot steel building which houses AAC manufacturing equipment designed to produce 350 cubic meters of AAC per day. Kinross has guaranteed a land lease for 20 acres, on which the facility is built. The agreements expire in March 2023 and may be extended for four consecutive five-year periods. Kinross has guaranteed project-financing debt of \$3.9 million.

Activities in 2001 were primarily marketing, engineering and startup manufacturing. There were no significant sales during 2001.

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RISK FACTORS

The operations of Kinross are speculative due to the high risk nature of its business which is the operation, exploration and development of mineral properties.

NATURE OF MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MINING

The exploration and development of mineral deposits involves significant financial and other risks over an extended period of time, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While discovery of a gold-bearing structure may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses are required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. It is impossible to ensure that the current or proposed exploration programs on properties in which Kinross has an interest will result in profitable commercial mining operations.

The operations of Kinross are subject to the hazards and risks normally incident to exploration, development and production of gold, any of which could result in damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for such damage. The activities of Kinross may be subject to prolonged disruptions due to weather conditions depending on the location of operations in which Kinross has interests. Hazards, such as unusual or unexpected formations, rock bursts, pressures, cave-ins, flooding or other conditions may be encountered in the drilling and removal of material. While Kinross may obtain insurance against certain risks, the nature of these risks are such that liabilities could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. There are also risks against which Kinross cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. The potential costs which could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance or in excess of insurance coverage or compliance with applicable laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting the future earnings and competitive position of Kinross and, potentially, its financial viability.

Whether a gold deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size and grade, costs and efficiency of the recovery methods that can be employed, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, infrastructure, land use, importing and exporting of gold and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in Kinross not receiving an adequate return on its invested capital.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

Kinross' mining and processing operations and exploration activities in Canada, the United States, Russia, Chile, Australia and Zimbabwe and other countries are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, exploration, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine safety and other matters. New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations, or more stringent implementation of existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on Kinross, increase costs, cause a reduction in levels of production and/or delay or prevent the development of new mining properties. Compliance with these laws and regulations requires significant expenditures and increases Kinross' mine development and operating costs. For further information, please see the discussion under "Environmental Regulations", "Material Properties -- Fort Knox Mine and Area, Alaska -- Environmental and Site Restoration Costs"; "Material Properties -- The

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Kinross/Placer Dome Joint Venture -- Environmental and Site Restoration Costs"; and "Material Properties -- Kubaka Mine -- Russian Federation -- Environmental and Site Restoration Costs".

In all jurisdictions, permits from various governmental authorities are necessary in order to engage in mining operations. Such permits relate to many aspects of mining operations, including maintenance of air, water and soil quality standards. In most jurisdictions, the requisite permits cannot be obtained prior to completion of an environmental impact statement and, in some cases, public consultation. Further, Kinross may be required to submit for government approval a reclamation plan and to pay for the reclamation of the mine site upon the completion of mining activities. Kinross estimates its share of reclamation closure obligations at \$72.9 million based on information currently available. As at December 31, 2001, Kinross has accrued \$55.6 million of this liability. Kinross will continue to accrue this liability on a unit-of-production basis over the remaining reserves. In addition, Kinross plans reclamation spending of approximately \$12.6 million in 2002 as part of its aggressive plan to get as many closure projects as possible to post closure monitoring by the end of 2004.

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Mining, like many other extractive natural resource industries, is subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration and production. Environmental liability may result from mining activities conducted by others prior to Kinross' ownership of a property. To the extent Kinross is subject to uninsured environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce funds otherwise available and could have a material adverse effect on Kinross. Should Kinross be unable to fund fully the cost of remedying an environmental problem, Kinross might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy, which could have a material adverse effect on Kinross.

RESERVE ESTIMATES

The figures for reserves presented herein are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Market fluctuations in the price of gold may render the mining of ore reserves uneconomical and require Kinross to take a writedown of the asset or to discontinue development or production. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the ore body or the processing of new or different ore grades, may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Proven and probable reserves at Kinross' mines and development projects were calculated based upon a gold price of \$300 per ounce of gold. Recently, gold prices have been significantly below these levels. Prolonged declines in the market price of gold may render reserves containing relatively lower grades of gold mineralization uneconomic to exploit and could reduce materially Kinross' reserves. Should such reductions occur, material write downs of Kinross' investment in mining properties or the discontinuation of development or production might be required, and there could be material delays in the development of new projects, increased net losses and reduced cash flow.

The amount of proven and probable gold does not necessarily represent an estimate of a fair market value of the evaluated properties.

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There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proven and probable gold reserves. The estimates in this document are based on various assumptions relating to gold prices and exchange rates during the expected life of production, and the results of additional planned development work. Actual future production rates and amounts, revenues, taxes, operating expenses, environmental and regulatory compliance expenditures, development expenditures and recovery rates may vary substantially from those assumed in the estimates. Any significant change in these assumptions, including changes that result from variances between projected and actual results, could result in material downward or upward revision of current estimates.

OPERATIONS OUTSIDE OF NORTH AMERICA

Kinross has mining operations in Russia, Chile and Zimbabwe and is conducting certain of its exploration and development activities in Russia, Zimbabwe and Australia. There is no assurance that future political and economic conditions in these countries will not result in these governments adopting different policies respecting foreign development and ownership of mineral resources. Any such changes in policy may result in changes in laws affecting ownership of assets, taxation, rates of exchange, gold sales, environmental protection, labour relations, repatriation of income, and return of capital, which may affect both the ability of Kinross to undertake exploration and development activities in respect of future properties in the manner currently contemplated, as well as its ability to continue to explore, develop and operate those properties for which it has obtained exploration, development and operating rights to date. The possibility that a future government of these countries may adopt substantially different policies, which might extend to expropriation of assets, cannot be ruled out.

In 2001, Kinross recorded a writedown of \$11.8 million relating to the Blanket mine due to Kinross' inability to manage this operation because of political turmoil creating extreme inflationary pressures within Zimbabwe, difficulty in accessing foreign currency to pay for imported goods and services and civil unrest.

Kinross is subject to the considerations and risks of operating in Russia. The economy of the Russian Federation continues to display characteristics of an emerging market. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, the existence of a currency that is not freely convertible outside of the country, extensive currency controls and high inflation. The prospects for future economic stability in the Russian Federation are largely dependent upon the effectiveness of economic measures undertaken by the government, together with legal, regulatory and political developments.

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Russian laws, licenses and permits have been in a state of change and new laws may be given a retroactive effect. It is also not unusual in the context of dispute resolution in Russia for parties to use the uncertainty in the Russian legal environment as leverage in business negotiations. In addition, Russian tax legislation is subject to varying interpretations and constant change. Further, the interpretation of tax legislation by tax authorities as applied to the transactions and activities of Kinross' Russian operations may not coincide with that of management. As a result, transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and Kinross' Russian operations may be assessed additional taxes, penalties and interest, which could be significant. The periods remain open to review by the tax authorities for three years.

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Of particular significance in Russia is the right of Russian authorities to purchase gold produced from Omolon, with payment 50% in U.S. dollars and 50% in Russian rubles at then current London gold prices. Under the terms of the Omolon purchase and sale agreement, all dore must be initially offered to Gokhran Russia ("Gokhran"), an entity responsible for precious metals and precious stones established by the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation. Payment for dore purchased by Gokhran has historically been made in Russian rubles (50%) and U.S. dollars (50%) but most recently was paid 100% in rubles and Gokhran has indicated that it has no intention of paying U.S. dollars henceforth. The dore that Gokhran does not elect to purchase may be sold domestically to licensed purchasers or exported by Omolon. During 2000, the Central Bank of Russia required that Omolon, under a grandfathered clause, repatriate back to Russia 50% of export receipts and convert them into Russian rubles. During the year ending December 31, 2001, Omolon sold all of its gold domestically for Russian rubles.

Kinross currently has political risk insurance coverage from the United States Overseas Private Investment Corporation and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency covering a portion of its investment in Omolon. However, there is no guarantee that Kinross will continue to qualify for such insurance.

In addition, the economies of the countries of Russia, Chile or Zimbabwe differ significantly from the economies of Canada and the United States. Growth rates, inflation rates and interest rates of developing nations have been and are expected to be more volatile than those of western industrial countries.

LICENSES AND PERMITS

The operations of Kinross require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. However, such licenses and permits are subject to change in various circumstances. There can be no guarantee that Kinross will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or operation of mining facilities and properties under exploration or development or to maintain continued operations that economically justify the cost.

GOLD PRICES

The profitability of any gold mining operations in which Kinross has an interest will be significantly affected by changes in the market price of gold. Gold prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of Kinross. The supply and demand for gold, the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, investment decisions by large holders of gold, including governmental reserves, and stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in gold prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems and political developments. The price of gold has fluctuated widely and future serious price declines could cause continued commercial production to be impractical. Depending on the price of gold, cash flow from mining operations may not be sufficient to cover costs of production and capital expenditures. If, as a result of a decline in gold prices, revenues from metal sales were to fall below cash operating costs, production may be discontinued.

HISTORY OF LOSSES

Kinross had net losses of \$36.9 million, \$126.1 million and \$240.7 million for 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Kinross' ability to operate profitably in the future will depend on the success of its three principal mines, Fort Knox,

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Kubaka and Hoyle Pond, and on the price of gold. There can be no assurance that Kinross will be profitable.

TITLE TO PROPERTIES

The validity of mining claims which constitute most of Kinross' property holdings in Canada, the United States, Chile, Zimbabwe, Australia and Russia may, in certain cases, be uncertain and is subject to being contested. Kinross' titles, particularly title to undeveloped properties, may be defective.

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Certain of Kinross' United States mineral rights consist of unpatented lode mining claims. Unpatented mining claims may be located on U.S. federal public lands open to appropriation, and may be either lode claims or placer claims depending upon the nature of the deposit within the claim. In addition, unpatented mill site claims, which may be used for processing operations or other activities ancillary to mining operations, may be located on federal public lands that are non-mineral in character. Unpatented mining claims and mill sites are unique property interests, and are generally considered to be subject to greater title risk than other real property interests because the validity of unpatented mining claims is often uncertain and is always subject to challenges of third parties or contests by the federal government of the United States. The validity of an unpatented mining claim, in terms of both its location and its maintenance, is dependent on strict compliance with a complex body of U.S. federal and state statutory and decisional law. In addition, there are few public records that definitively control the issues of validity and ownership of unpatented mining claims. The General Mining Law of the United States, which governs mining claims and related activities on U.S. federal public lands, includes provisions for obtaining a patent, which is essentially equivalent to fee title, for an unpatented mining claim upon compliance with certain statutory requirements (including the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit).

COMPETITION

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. Kinross competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than Kinross, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive mineral properties. The ability of Kinross to acquire properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration. There is no assurance that Kinross will continue to be able to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring such properties or prospects.

INSURANCE/SURETY

Kinross seeks to obtain bonding and other insurance in respect of its liability for costs associated with the reclamation of mine, mill and other sites used in its operations and against other environmental liabilities, including liabilities imposed by statute. Due to recent developments which have affected the insurance and bonding markets worldwide, such bonding and/or insurance may be difficult or impossible to obtain in the future or may only be available at significant additional cost. In the event that such bonding and/or insurance cannot be obtained by Kinross or is obtainable only at significant additional cost, Kinross may become subject to financial liabilities which may affect its financial resources.

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CURRENCY RISK

Currency fluctuations may affect the revenues which Kinross will realize from its operations as gold is sold in the world market in United States dollars. The costs of Kinross are incurred principally in Canadian dollars, United States dollars, Russian rubles, Chilean pesos and also in Zimbabwean dollars. While the Russian ruble, Chilean peso and the Zimbabwean dollar are currently convertible into Canadian and United States dollars, there is no guarantee that they will continue to be so convertible.

JOINT VENTURES

The Kubaka mine is currently and the Hoyle Pond, Pamour and Dome Mines will be operated through joint ventures with other mining companies. Any failure of such other companies to meet their obligations to Kinross or to third parties could have a material adverse effect on the joint ventures. In addition, Kinross may be unable to exert influence over strategic decisions made in respect of such properties. See "Material Properties -- The Kinross/Placer Dome Joint Venture" and "Material Properties -- Kubaka Mine, Russian Federation".

ROYALTIES

Kinross' mining properties are subject to various royalty and land payment agreements. Failure by Kinross to meet its payment obligations under these agreements could result in the loss of related property interests. However, the royalty and land payment obligations to which Kinross' properties are subject are not material except for its Kubaka property. In 2001, the Kubaka mine was subject to total royalty and production based taxes of 11.8%. See "Material Properties Kubaka Mine, Russian Federation -- Property Description and Land Location".

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HEDGING

Kinross has historically reduced its exposure to gold and silver price fluctuations by engaging in hedging activities. There can be no assurance that Kinross will continue the hedging techniques successfully used, or any other hedging techniques, or that, if they are continued, Kinross will be able to achieve in the future realized prices for gold produced in excess of average London market prices as a result of its hedging activities.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table (presented in accordance with Form 40 of the Regulation (the "Regulation")) made under the Securities Act (Ontario) sets forth all annual and long-term compensation for services in all capacities to Kinross and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 (to the extent required by the Regulation) in respect of each of the individuals who were, at December 31, 2001, the Chief Executive Officer and the four senior executive officers, whose total salary exceeded \$100,000 (the "Named Executive Officers").

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

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NAME AND PRINCIPAL POSITION(1)	YEAR	ANNUAL		LONG TERM COMPENSAT	
		SALARY \$	BONUS \$	COMMON SHARE OPTIONS GRANTED #	REST SHARE GRA
Robert M. Buchan Chairman and CEO (now President and CEO)	2001	387,360	64,560 (2)	200,000	
	2000	403,932	--	1,000,000	
	1999	403,850	146,194 (3)	500,000	
Arthur H. Ditto President and COO (now Vice-Chairman)	2001	228,421	32,900	125,000	
	2000	232,183	--	435,000	
	1999	232,164	92,160	250,000	
John W. Ivany Exec. Vice President	2001	193,680	64,560	80,000	
	2000	185,135	--	280,000	
	1999	185,098	57,212	250,000	
Scott A. Caldwell Senior Vice-President Mining Operations (now Executive Vice-President and COO)	2001	172,892	63,527	80,000	
	2000	175,037	26,929	100,000	72
	1999	175,002	40,385	250,000	
Brian W. Penny Vice President Finance and CFO	2001	159,592	47,904	70,000	
	2000	161,573	16,830	110,000	28
	1999	161,540	29,616	100,000	

(1) Compensation, which is paid in Canadian dollars, is reported in the financial statements in U.S. dollars. The rates of exchange used to convert Canadian dollars to United States dollars are: 1999 -- 1.4857, 2000 -- 1.4854, 2001 -- 1.5489

(2) Paid in January 2002.

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(3) This amount represents bonus for 1999 of which \$63,943 was paid in 1999 and \$82,251 was paid in 2000.

(4) Included in all other compensation is the value of the common stock received under the restricted share rights granted in 2000.

For the period January 1 to December 31, 2001, the five senior executives of Kinross received salaries, bonuses and other compensation totalling \$1,579,337 in respect of services rendered to Kinross and its subsidiaries.

OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

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The following table (presented in accordance with Form 40 of the Regulation) sets forth stock options granted under Kinross' Stock Option Plan during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 to each of the Named Executive Officers.

In the case of Messrs. Buchan and Ditto, the options become exercisable as to 33 1/3% on each of the first, second and third anniversary of the date of grant. In the case of Messrs. Ivany, Caldwell and Penny the options become exercisable as to 50% on each of the first and second anniversary of the date of grant. The exercise price of the option is the market value (as defined in Kinross' Share Incentive Plan) of the Common Shares on the date of grant.

OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

NAME	NUMBER	% OF OPTIONS GRANTED DURING LAST FISCAL YEAR	AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE (CDN. \$/SHARE)	MARKET ON GR (CDN. \$/
Robert M. Buchan	200,000	14.03%	1.53	1.5
Arthur H. Ditto	125,000	8.77%	1.53	1.5
John W. Ivany	80,000	5.61%	1.53	1.5
Scott A. Caldwell	80,000	5.61%	1.53	1.5
Brian W. Penny	70,000	4.91%	1.53	1.5

AGGREGATED OPTION EXERCISES IN LAST FISCAL YEAR AND FISCAL YEAR END OPTION VALUES

The following table (presented in accordance with Form 40 of the Regulation) sets forth details of exercised stock options during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 by each of the Named Executive Officers and the fiscal year end value of unexercised options on an aggregate basis.

AGGREGATED OPTION EXERCISES IN LAST FISCAL YEAR AND FISCAL YEAR END OPTION VALUES

NAME	COMMON SHARES ACQUIRED ON EXERCISE	AGGREGATE VALUE REALIZED (\$) (1)	UNEXERCISED AT FISCAL YEAR-END EXERCISABLE/UNEXERCISABLE
Robert M. Buchan	--	--	2,583,333/366,667
Arthur H. Ditto	--	--	1,151,666/208,334
John W. Ivany	--	--	646,666/163,334

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Scott A. Caldwell	--	--	466,666/163,334
Brian W. Penny	--	--	376,667/103,333

- (1) Calculated using the closing price for a board lot of Common Shares on the TSE.
- (2) Value of unexercised-in-the-money options calculated using the closing price of Cdn. \$1.19 of the Common Shares of Kinross on the TSE on December 31, 2001, less the exercise price of in-the-money stock options.

PENSION PLANS

CANADA

In 1997, Kinross established a deferred profit sharing plan and a registered retirement savings plan covering all of the Canadian non-unionized employees. The deferred profit sharing plan provides for basic contributions by Kinross (which cannot be less than 4% of the member's compensation). In addition, there is an annual profit sharing

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contribution based on Kinross' financial performance. Kinross contributed an aggregate of \$62,721 to the deferred profit sharing plan on behalf of the Named Executive Officers during the year ended December 31, 2001.

The registered retirement savings plan is available to all non-unionized Canadian employees and allows for the minimum contribution of Cdn. \$60 per month with Kinross matching 100% of this amount with any additional contributions being matched by 50% up to a maximum of Cdn. \$30. Kinross contributed \$2,788 to the registered retirement savings plan on behalf of each of Messrs. Buchan, Caldwell, Ivany and Penny during the year ended December 31, 2001.

UNITED STATES

Kinross' subsidiary, Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc., has various pension plans in which one executive officer is eligible to participate. Kinross is required to make certain contributions to the pension plans on behalf of Arthur H. Ditto.

Employees are allowed to make contributions to the 401(k) Savings Plan from salary deductions each year subject to certain limitations. Kinross has in past years made matching contributions of 50% of each employee's contributions, but subject to a maximum contribution of 3% of the employee's annual compensation. Employees are always fully vested in their own salary deferral contributions and become fully vested (in 33 1/3% increments) in any contribution by Kinross after three years. Participants are allowed to direct the investment of their account within a group of designated investment funds. Kinross contributed \$4,576 to the 401(k) Savings Plan on behalf of Arthur H. Ditto during the year ended December 31, 2001.

Kinross established a defined contribution money purchase plan (the "Money Purchase Plan") in which substantially all of the employees in the United States participate. The Money Purchase Plan is funded entirely by Kinross. Kinross contributes 5% of the employees' annual wages to this plan. Kinross is required to make contributions to this plan such that no unfunded pension benefit obligations exist. Participants are allowed to direct the investment of the

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pension plan account balances. Kinross contributed \$8,676 to the Money Purchase Plan on behalf of Arthur H. Ditto during the year ended December 31, 2001.

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

Kinross has entered into a severance agreement with each of the Named Executive Officers. Each of the severance agreements provides for a severance payment equal to two (in the case of Messrs. Ivany, Caldwell and Penny) or 2.5 (in the case of Messrs. Buchan and Ditto) multiplied by the sum of the Named Executive Officer's annual compensation (annual base salary) and target bonus. In the case of Messrs. Buchan and Ditto, the severance payment is paid to the Named Executive Officer following a change of control of Kinross, at the option of the Named Executive Officer. In the case of Messrs. Ivany, Caldwell and Penny, the severance is paid to the Named Executive Officer if a triggering event occurs following a change of control. A triggering event includes: (i) an adverse change in the employment terms of the executive; (ii) a diminution of the title of the executive; (iii) a change in the person to whom the executive reports (subject to certain exceptions); and (iv) a change in the location at which the executive is required to work (subject to certain exceptions). The severance amount is payable at the option of Messrs. Ivany, Caldwell and Penny provided the exercise of such option occurs within 18 months following the change of control and within six months of the triggering event.

Other than as described above, Kinross (and its subsidiaries) have no compensatory plans or arrangements with respect to the Named Executive Officers that results or will result from the resignation, retirement or any other termination of employment of such officers' employment with Kinross (and its subsidiaries), from a change of control of Kinross (and its subsidiaries) or a change in the Named Executive Officers' responsibilities following a change of control.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS' INSURANCE

Kinross has purchased an insurance policy which covers actions against its directors and officers. The policy covers judgements and defence costs of up to \$25,000,000 per lawsuit, with a maximum coverage of \$25,000,000 per year. The total premium paid for this policy for the period June 1, 2001 to February 1, 2003 was \$210,000.

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS/EXECUTIVE OFFICERS UNDER THE STOCK OPTION PLAN

Kinross has provided financial assistance to directors/employees in the past in connection with the Stock Option Plan. Certain executive officers of Kinross have received assistance in the form of loans for a term of ten years (of

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which the first five years are interest-free) for repayment of which they have provided or undertaken to provide security to Kinross by way of a charge on all securities purchased pursuant to Kinross' Stock Option Plan with such financial assistance. In 2001, Kinross amended the Stock Option Plan by removing the loan provision to directors/employees.

The following table (presented in accordance with Form 30 of the Regulation) sets forth the indebtedness to, or guaranteed or supported by, Kinross or any of its subsidiaries, of each director, executive officer, senior officer, proposed nominee for election as a director and each associate of any such director, officer or proposed nominee in respect of Kinross' Stock Option Plan.

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INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS/EXECUTIVE OFFICERS UNDER THE STOCK OPTION PLAN

NAME AND PRINCIPAL POSITION	INVOLVEMENT OF THE CORPORATION	LARGEST AMOUNT OUTSTANDING DURING THE YEAR (CDN. \$)	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AS AT JULY 8, 2002 (CDN. \$)	FISCALLY SECUR PURC DURING
Gordon A. McCreary Vice President, Investor Relations and Corporate Development	Lender	35,000	0	25
Shelley M. Riley Corporate Secretary	Lender	29,500	0	23

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS

Each director who is not a salaried employee of Kinross or any of its subsidiaries is paid Cdn.\$15,000 per annum for his services as a director. Directors are also paid a fee of Cdn.\$1,250 for attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors of Kinross. The remuneration provided above is paid quarterly in arrears. In addition, such directors are entitled to the reimbursement of their expenses. Additionally, members of the Audit, Compensation, Corporate Governance and Environmental Committees receive a fee of Cdn.\$1,250 per meeting and the Chairman of each of these committees receives Cdn.\$2,000 for acting in this capacity.

Each director who is not a salaried employee of Kinross also receives an initial grant of stock options pursuant to the Stock Option Plan upon joining the board, the number of such options being determined by the Board of Directors of Kinross.

In the year ended December 31, 2001, the following options were granted to the non-executive directors of Kinross pursuant to Kinross' Stock Option Plan:

NAME	DATE OF GRANT D/M/Y	COMPANY SHARES UNDER OPTIONS GRANTED	EXERCISE PRICE (CDN.\$/SHARE)	MARKET VAL SECURITIES UN OPTIONS ON D GRANT (CDN.\$
John A. Keyes	07/11/01	100,000	1.35	1.35
Cameron A. Mingay	12/01/01	100,000	0.81	0.81

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

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The Compensation Committee members are Messrs. Huxley (Chairman), Brough and Oliver, all of whom are unrelated directors, as defined in the corporate governance guidelines of the TSE (the "TSE Guidelines"). In carrying out its mandate, the Compensation Committee met twice during the year ended December 31, 2001, on November 8 and December 13. In addition to the activities reported below, the Compensation Committee developed a written charter for the Compensation Committee and recommended the adoption of its charter to the Board of Directors.

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REPORT ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM

During the year ended December 31, 2001, the Compensation Committee received a report from the Vice President, Human Resources on the compensation review process which had been undertaken. The executive compensation program of Kinross is designed to encourage, compensate and reward employees on the basis of individual and corporate performance, both in the short and long term. Base salaries are set at levels which are competitive with the base salaries paid by similar corporations within the mining industry. Compensation is directly tied to corporate and individual performance. Bonuses are directly tied to the performance of Kinross. Share ownership opportunities are provided as an incentive to align the interests of senior officers with the longer term interests of shareholders and to reward past performance.

Compensation for Named Executive Officers, as well as for the senior officers as a whole, consists of a base salary, bonus, stock options and restricted share rights.

Base Salary

Corporate office base salaries are established at a competitive level. The level of base salary for each senior officer of Kinross is determined by the level of responsibility and the importance of the position to Kinross.

The Chairman and Chief Executive Officer presents salary recommendations to the Compensation Committee with respect to the senior officers of Kinross. The Compensation Committee's recommendations for the base salaries for the senior officers are then submitted for approval by the Board of Directors of Kinross.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Compensation

The Chairman of the Compensation Committee presents recommendations to the Compensation Committee with respect to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. In setting the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer's salary, the Compensation Committee reviews salaries paid to other senior officers in Kinross, salaries paid to other chief executive officers in the industry and the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer's impact on the achievement of Kinross' objectives for the previous financial year. The Compensation Committee's recommendation for the base salary for the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer is submitted for approval to the Board of Directors.

Bonus

The Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Kinross presents recommendations to the Compensation Committee with respect to the senior officers of Kinross. The Compensation Committee then determines bonuses for the senior officers and reports the amounts to the Board of Directors of Kinross.

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During the year ended December 31, 2001, the Compensation Committee made recommendations to the Vice President, Human Resources for the implementation of a more structured approach to year-end bonus determination and suggested a framework to be developed by management.

Options

The Stock Option Plan of Kinross is administered by the Compensation Committee and forms part of Kinross' Share Incentive Plan, which consists of the Stock Option Plan and the Share Purchase Plan. The Stock Option Plan is designed to give each holder of an option an interest in preserving and maximizing shareholder value in the longer term, to enable Kinross to attract and retain individuals with experience and ability and to reward individuals for current and future performance. The Compensation Committee considers option grants when reviewing key employee compensation packages. Any grant recommendations made by the Compensation Committee requires approval by the Board of Directors of Kinross. In determining the number of options to be granted, the Compensation Committee gives consideration to an individual's present and potential contribution to the success of Kinross.

The number of options which may be issued under the Stock Option Plan in the aggregate and in respect of any fiscal year is limited under the terms of the Stock Option Plan and cannot be increased without shareholder and regulatory approval. The exercise price per share is not less than the closing price of the Common Shares on the TSE on the trading day preceding the day on which the option is granted. The options are for a term of five years and have various vesting periods.

The maximum number of Common Shares issuable under the Stock Option Plan is currently set at 12,500,000 in the aggregate, representing 61% of the total Common Shares allocated to Kinross' Share Incentive Plan. The maximum

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number of Common Shares reserved for issue to any one person under the Stock Option Plan is limited to 5% of the outstanding number of Common Shares from time to time.

The initial grant of options to directors, officers and employees of Kinross and options granted by and inherited from Kinross' predecessor companies were ratified by the full Board of Directors of Kinross. All subsequent grants were reviewed by the Compensation Committee and recommended to and approved by the Board of Directors of Kinross.

SHARE PURCHASE PLAN

The Share Purchase Plan of Kinross is administered by the Compensation Committee and forms part of Kinross' Share Incentive Plan. The Share Purchase Plan is designed to advance the interests of Kinross through the motivation, attraction and retention of employees of Kinross and to secure for Kinross and its shareholders the benefits inherent in the ownership of Common Shares by employees of Kinross.

Employees, including officers, of Kinross are entitled to contribute up to 10% of their annual basic salary to the Share Purchase Plan. Kinross matches the participant's contribution on a quarterly basis and each participant is then issued Common Shares having a value equal to the aggregate amount contributed to the Share Purchase Plan by the participant and by Kinross.

The purchase price per share is the weighted average trading price or the average of the high and low board lot trading prices of the Common Shares on the TSE, for participants resident in Canada, or the American Stock Exchange, for

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participants resident in the United States, for the five consecutive trading day period prior to the end of the calendar quarter in respect of which the Common Shares are issued. The maximum number of Common Shares issuable under the Share Purchase Plan is currently set at 8,000,000 Common Shares in the aggregate, representing 39% of the total number of Common Shares allocated to Kinross' Share Incentive Plan.

RESTRICTED SHARE RIGHTS

The Restricted Share Plan of Kinross is administered by the Compensation Committee. The purpose of the Restricted Share Plan is to advance the interests of Kinross through the motivation, attraction and retention of employees, directors and consultants of Kinross and to secure for Kinross and its shareholders the benefits inherent in the ownership of Common Shares by key employees, directors and consultants of Kinross. Restricted share rights ("Restricted Share Rights") may be granted by the Compensation Committee to employees, officers, directors and consultants of Kinross as a discretionary payment in consideration of past services to Kinross. In determining the eligibility of participants to the Restricted Share Plan, the Compensation Committee considers the present and potential contributions and the services rendered by each particular participant to the success of Kinross.

A Restricted Share Right is exercisable into one Common Share for a certain period of time in accordance with the terms of the Restricted Share Plan. The maximum number of Common Shares issuable under the Restricted Share Plan is currently set at 1,000,000. The maximum number of Common Shares issuable to insiders pursuant to the Restricted Share Plan, within a one-year period, is limited to 10% of the total number of Common Shares then outstanding. The maximum number of Common Shares issuable to any one insider and such insider's associates pursuant to the Restricted Share Plan, within a one-year period, is limited to 5% of the total number of Common Shares then outstanding. The maximum number of Common Shares reserved for issue to any one person under the Restricted Share Plan is limited to 5% of the number of Common Shares outstanding from time to time.

The grant of a Restricted Share Right is evidenced by a Restricted Share Rights agreement between a participant and Kinross which is subject to the Restricted Share Plan and may be subject to other terms and conditions that are not inconsistent with the Restricted Share Plan and which the Compensation Committee deems appropriate.

The foregoing report dated March 22, 2002 has been furnished by the Chairman of Compensation Committee on the Committee's behalf.

(Signed) John M.H. Huxley

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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

OMOLON LITIGATION

Kinross conducts business in Russia through its subsidiary, Omolon, which is owned 45.3% by Russian shareholders. Certain Russian shareholders have asserted that the original issuance of shares was flawed due to a failure to follow certain registration procedures. As a result, the shareholders claim the share issuance was null and void. The shareholders are claiming approximately \$56.0 million to cover its original investment plus compounded interest. On September 6, 2002, one of the Russian shareholders of Omolon obtained an order from a court in the Magadan region of the Russian Federation to arrest Omolon's

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gold inventory at the Kubaka mine as well as Omolon's bank accounts pending resolution of the shareholder's dispute with Omolon. Kinross has been advised by its counsel that Omolon has good defences available to it and is confident that Omolon will successfully defend the lawsuit. However, the interpretation and application of the laws of the Russian Federation may be subject to policy changes reflecting domestic political changes or other considerations. Moreover, because of the developing nature of the Russian legal system and the fact that the interpretation and application of many laws are untested, it is difficult to predict with certainty how they may be interpreted and applied in a particular case. As a consequence, other or additional penalties or remedies may be imposed. These remedies may, in addition to imposing financial obligations, otherwise adversely affect the operations or status of Omolon including a possible order that none of the issued shares of Omolon are valid.

CHILEAN ARBITRATION

CMM has entered into arbitration proceedings in Chile with Fluor, the contractor that designed and built the Refugio mine. CMM contended that Fluor was negligent in both the design and the construction of the facility, and should be held responsible for the cost of repairs as well as lost profits. As part of the same proceedings, Fluor was seeking to recover costs that it allegedly incurred while building the mine and which, it claims, were outside their scope of work and responsibility. On May 16, 2002 Kinross announced that binding arbitration has ruled in favour of CMM and concluded that Fluor was negligent in certain aspects of the construction of the Refugio Gold mine and awarded \$20 million to CMM plus interest accumulated from July 1999, for damages incurred by CMM. An appeal was filed by Fluor with a Chilean appellate court, which appeal has been dismissed by the court. See "Recent Developments".

DERIVATIVE ACTION

In October 1996, an alleged shareholder derivative action was filed in the Court of Chancery of Delaware on behalf of a stockholder of Kinross, entitled Harry Lewis v. Milton H. Ward, et al., C.A. No. 15255-NC, against Cyprus Amax, the directors of Kinross and Kinross as a nominal defendant. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the defendants engaged in self-dealing in connection with Kinross' entry in March 1996 into a demand loan facility provided by Cyprus Amax. The complaint seeks, among other things, a declaration that the demand loan facility is not entirely fair to Kinross and damages in an unspecified amount. Kinross believes that the complaint is without merit and intends to defend the matter vigorously.

CERCLA LIABILITY

In March 1994, the U.S. Forest Service notified Kinross that it considers Kinross to be a Potentially Responsible Party ("PRP") under CERCLA, jointly and severally liable with other PRP's for damages attributable to alleged releases of hazardous substances from the Siskon Mine, located in the Klamath National Forest in Siskiyou County, California. Kinross conducted a limited exploration drilling program in the summer of 1991 on property at the Siskon mine site which Kinross believes is not involved in the alleged releases. Based on facts currently known to management, Kinross does not anticipate that this matter will have a material effect on Kinross' financial condition or results of operations.

CLASS ACTION

Kinross has been named as a defendant in a class action complaint filed on or about April 26, 2002, entitled Robert A. Brown, et al. v. Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc., et al., Case No. CV-S-02-0605-KJD-RJJ, brought in the United

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States District Court for the District of Nevada. The complaint names as defendants Kinross Gold Corporation, its subsidiary, Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc., its subsidiary Kinam Gold Inc., and Robert M. Buchan. The complaint is brought on behalf of two potential classes, those that tendered their Kinam preferred stock into the tender offer for the Kinam \$3.75 Series B Preferred Stock recently completed by Kinross Gold U.S.A. and those that did not. Plaintiffs argue, among other things, that amounts historically advanced by Kinross to Kinam should be treated as capital contributions rather

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than loans, that the purchase of Kinam preferred stock from institutional investors in July 2001 was a constructive redemption of the preferred, an impermissible amendment to the conversion rights of the preferred, or constituted the commencement of a tender offer, that Kinross and its subsidiaries have intentionally taken actions for the purpose of minimizing the value of the Kinam preferred, and that the amount offered in the tender offer of \$16.00 per share was not a fair valuation of the Kinam preferred. The complaint alleges breach of contract based on the governing provisions of the Kinam preferred, breach of fiduciary duties by Kinross and Kinross U.S.A., violations of the "best price" rule under Section 13(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the New York Stock Exchange rules, allege misrepresentations or omissions and common law fraud based on the acts taken and information provided in connection with the tender offer, violation of Nevada's anti-racketeering law, and control person liability under Section 20A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The complaint seeks damages ranging from \$9.80 per share, plus accrued dividends, to \$39.25 per share of Kinam preferred or, in the alternative, the issuance of 26.875 to 80.625 shares of Kinross common stock for each share of Kinam preferred. It also seeks triple damages under Nevada statutes. There has not been any discovery to date in the litigation and a class has not been certified in this action. A second action seeking certification as a class action and based on the same allegations was also filed in the United States district Court for the District of Nevada on or about May 22, 2002. It names the same parties as defendants. Both actions have been consolidated for pretrial management into the Brown case and the Brown plaintiffs have been designated as lead plaintiffs. Reginald H. Howe and the firm of Berger R Montague, lawyers representing the Brown plaintiffs, have been appointed as Co-Lead Counsel in the case. The defendants have answered the complaints in both cases. Kinross believes these claims are without merit and plans to vigorously defend the litigation.

Kinross is also involved in legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of its business. Kinross believes these claims are without merit and is vigorously defending them. In the opinion of management, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to these actions will not materially affect the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of Kinross.

MARKET RISKS

To determine its market risk sensitivities Kinross uses an internally generated model that is sensitized to various gold prices, currency exchange rates, interest rates, and energy prices. The variable with the greatest impact is the gold price, and we normally prepare a base case scenario and then look at a \$25 per oz. increase and decrease in the base case gold price to determine our sensitivity to that variable.

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The model we use covers the entire life of the mine. In each year, gold is produced according to the mine plan, ore grade and recovery are consistent with current operations and the mine plan, and the cost of production is estimated based on current production costs plus the impact of any major changes to the operation during its life. For quantitative disclosure of market risks shares refer to Kinross' management's discussion and analysis which is incorporated by reference in this circular.

AUDITORS, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The auditors of Kinross are Deloitte & Touche LLP, Chartered Accountants.

The transfer agent and registrar for the Kinross common shares is Computershare Trust Company of Canada at its principal office in Toronto.

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SCHEDULE B

INFORMATION CONCERNING TVX

TVX Gold Inc. was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on February 18, 1980 under the name Treasure Valley Explorations Ltd. and was continued under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on October 31, 1984. On May 30, 1986, the name of TVX was changed to TVX Mining Corporation and on November 26, 1986, the name of TVX was changed to Consolidated TVX Mining Corporation. On January 7, 1991, the name of TVX was changed to TVX Gold Inc. and TVX was continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The registered and head office of TVX is located at 220 Bay Street, Suite 1200, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2W4.

TVX is principally engaged in the acquisition, financing, exploration, development and operation of precious and base metals mining properties. TVX holds interests in various operating mines around the world including, through its approximate 50% controlling interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture: (i) a 25% interest in the New Britannia mine in Manitoba; (ii) a 25% economic interest and 50% legal interest in the Crixas mine in Brazil; (iii) a 16% interest in the Musselwhite mine in Ontario; (iv) a 25% interest in La Coipa mine in Chile; and (v) a 24.5% interest in the Brasilia mine in Brazil. TVX also holds a 100% interest in certain development and operating assets in Greece referred to as the Hellenic Gold Complex, which interest is subject to a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire a 12% participating interest in favour of certain third parties. The Hellenic Gold Complex is held through TVX's subsidiary, TVX Hellas A.E., and includes the Stratoni base metals operations and the Skouries development project.

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The following simplified chart describes the names of the principal operating companies and holding companies of TVX and the percentage of equity owned by TVX as at December 31, 2001:

[FLOW CHART]

Note:

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- (1) Three individuals have been awarded a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire a 12% participating interest in the Hellenic Gold Properties. Please refer to disclosure under "Legal Proceedings -- The Hellenic Gold Properties Litigation" for further information.
- (2) TVX and Newmont each hold a 25% economic interest in the Crixas mine pursuant to the terms of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture.

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PROPERTY AND OFFICE LOCATIONS

PROPERTIES:

A La Coipa (Chile)

B Crixas (Goias, Brazil)

C Brasilia (Minas Gerias, Brazil)

D New Britannia (Manitoba, Canada)

E Musselwhite (Ontario, Canada)

F Stratoni (Greece)

G Olympias (Greece)

H Skouries (Greece)

I Gurupi (Maranhao, Brazil)

OFFICE:

1 Toronto (Ontario, Canada)

[Map of Property and Office Locations]

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

SHARE CONSOLIDATION

On June 30, 2002, TVX effected its previously announced consolidation of

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its common shares on a one (1) for ten (10) basis. The consolidation was approved by the TVX shareholders at the annual and special meeting of TVX held on May 16, 2002. The post-consolidation TVX common shares commenced trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange on July 2, 2002.

EQUITY OFFERING

On March 27, 2002, TVX entered into an underwriting agreement with a group of Canadian underwriters whereby TVX agreed to sell and the underwriters agreed to purchase an aggregate of 7,150,000 common shares of TVX at a purchase price of Cdn.\$10.50 per common share payable in cash for an aggregate consideration of Cdn.\$75,075,000. TVX paid to the underwriters a fee of Cdn.\$0.42 per common share for an aggregate commission of approximately Cdn.\$3 million. The offering was completed on April 12, 2002. The net proceeds of the offering totalled Cdn.\$72,072,000.

SIGNIFICANT CHARGE AGAINST FOURTH QUARTER 2001 EARNINGS

After an examination of the carrying costs of each of its properties, TVX recorded write-downs of \$244.5 million against earnings in its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001. Given the decision of the Greek Conseil d'Etat, which effectively prohibited the development of the Olympias project, \$198.5 million of the charge related to the write-down of TVX's investment in that project. TVX also partially wrote down its investment in its Skouries development project in Greece by \$25 million due to the then prevailing metal price environment and the anticipated need for a joint venture partner prior to development of the project. In addition, TVX wrote down \$13 million and \$8 million on its investment in the La Coipa and New Britannia mines, respectively. The La Coipa mine write-down was taken after evaluating the carrying value of the mine using lower long-term metal prices, whereas the decision to take a charge against the New Britannia mine was made after a re-evaluation of its remaining known mineral reserves.

GOLD HEDGE POSITION RESTRUCTURING

In August 2001, TVX announced the completion of a restructuring of its gold hedge positions thereby eliminating its exposure to gold lease rate swap obligations. TVX announced the replacement of its 390,000-ounce \$360 long put position, which had been financed with a gold lease rate swap, with a 550,000-ounce "plain vanilla" long put position having a strike price of \$250 per ounce. The new \$250 puts mature over a period from 2003 through to 2006, similar to the previous put position. In addition, TVX announced the removal of the gold lease rate swap liability from the current 350,000-ounce \$280 long put position, with maturities to 2003, by converting the position to \$280 "plain vanilla" puts. The net cost of restructuring both positions was \$0.8 million.

EXCHANGE OF 5% GOLD LINKED CONVERTIBLE NOTES FOR COMMON SHARES

In July 2001, TVX issued 32,150,118 common shares (321,501,177 common shares before giving effect to the one (1) for ten (10) consolidation which took effect on June 30, 2002), representing approximately 90% of the then outstanding TVX common shares after giving effect to such issuance, in exchange for \$250 million 5% gold linked convertible notes of TVX. In connection with this transaction, a new board of directors was elected at the annual and special meeting of shareholders of TVX held on June 28, 2001. At such meeting, Messrs. Harry S. Campbell, W. Robert Dengler, T. Sean Harvey, J.S.A. MacDonald, George F. Michals, David P. Smith and Thomas Witz were elected directors of TVX. All directors other than Mr. Harvey had not previously been directors of TVX. Subsequent to the shareholders meeting, Mr. Mark I. Young, who had previously served as a director of TVX, was appointed as a director.

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DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

OPERATING MINES -- PRECIOUS METALS

The following table summarizes TVX's current interests in producing and previously producing precious metals mines and its annual share of production from each mine, except for changes in ownership as noted. TVX determines gold equivalent ounces by using the ratio of the spot gold price to the spot silver price on the day that the production is sold and converts silver ounces to gold ounces at this ratio.

PRECIOUS METALS MINES -----	CURRENT INTEREST -----	2001 -----	2000 -----	1999 -----	1998 -----	1997 -----
				(gold ounces)		
La Coipa, Chile(1).....	25%	78,000	87,300	186,200	225,600	186,200
Crixas, Brazil(2).....	25%	48,100	48,200	57,700	72,100	63,800
Brasilia, Brazil(3).....	24.5%	45,800	56,100	67,200	88,800	56,100
New Britannia, Canada(4).....	25%	28,600	26,400	37,000	48,800	48,800
Musselwhite, Canada(5).....	16%	37,300	39,100	49,900	63,800	48,800
Casa Berardi, Canada(6).....	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		237,800	257,100	398,000	499,100	398,000
		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

BASE METALS MINES -----	CURRENT INTEREST -----	2001 -----	2000 -----
Stratoni(7).....	100%*		
Zinc (tonnes).....		31,700	16,800
Lead (tonnes).....		26,500	15,600
Silver (ounces).....		2,005,000	985,000

(1) Includes gold equivalent ounces; decreased from 50% to 25% effective July 1, 1999.

(2) While TVX maintains a 50% legal interest, a 25% economic interest was sold to Newmont (formerly Normandy) effective July 1, 1999. Royalty payment obligations consist of 1.0% of sales.

(3) Increased from 23% to 33% in January, 1994; and increased to 49% at the end of 1997; decreased to 24.5% effective July 1, 1999. Royalty payment obligations consist of 1.33% of sales.

(4) For accounting purposes, commercial production commenced August 1, 1996; interest decreased from 50% to 25% effective July 1, 1999. Royalty payment

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obligations consist of 1.38% net smelter royalty.

- (5) Commercial production commenced April, 1997; interest decreased from 32% to 16% effective July 1, 1999. Royalty payment obligations consist of a 3.75% net operating profit royalty and a 5% net profit interest (both royalties apply after recovery of all project costs which is estimated to be in 2009).
- (6) Operations suspended in January, 1997; increased interest from 60% to 100% effective December 31, 1997; sold interest to Aurizon Mines Limited effective August 27, 1998.
- (7) Commenced operations as a separate business unit within TVX Hellas in 2000.
- * Subject to a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire a 12% participating interest in favour of certain third parties. See "Legal Proceedings -- The Hellenic Gold Properties Litigation."

CALCULATION OF CASH COSTS, PRODUCTION COSTS AND REALIZED REVENUE AND RECONCILIATION TO THE STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Cash costs, production costs and realized revenue are furnished to provide additional information and are non-GAAP measures. These measures should not be considered in isolation as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cost from operations as determined under generally accepted accounting principles.

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	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001	YEARS ENDED ----- DECEMBER 31, 2001	DECEMBER 31, 2000	D
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
CASH COSTS					
Total cost of sales (000,s).....	60,213	54,083	108,148	106,804	
Stratoni cost of sales (000's).....	(15,530)	(12,499)	(22,530)	(16,004)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Cash cost of precious metal sales.....	44,683	41,584	85,618	90,800	
Ounces sold (000's) -- consolidated...	235.0	234.8	474.9	508.7	
Cash Cost per Ounce.....	\$ 190	\$ 177	\$ 180	\$ 178	
PRODUCTION COSTS					
Total mine operating costs (000's)....	76,788	73,105	148,391	144,804	
Stratoni mine operating costs (000's).....	(16,670)	(13,141)	(24,401)	(17,007)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Production costs -- precious metals...	60,118	59,964	123,990	127,797	
Ounces sold (000's) -- consolidated...	235.0	234.8	474.9	508.7	
Production costs per ounce.....	\$ 256	\$ 255	\$ 261	\$ 251	
REALIZED REVENUE					

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Total revenue (000's).....	89,203	79,251	158,340	170,030
Stratoni revenue (000's).....	(15,148)	(13,608)	(24,160)	(16,081)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	74,055	65,643	134,180	153,949
Revenue -- mine operations (000's)				
--.....	71,300	62,418	128,900	142,322
Revenue -- hedging (000's) --.....	2,755	3,225	5,280	11,627
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	74,055	65,643	134,180	153,949
Ounces sold (000's) -- consolidated				
--.....	235.0	234.8	474.9	508.7
Ounces sold (000's) -- TVX's share				
--.....	117.5	117.4	237.4	254.4
Revenue per ounce -- mine				
operations(1).....	\$ 303	\$ 266	\$ 272	\$ 279
Revenue per ounce -- hedging(2).....	24	27	22	45
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total realized revenue per ounce.....	\$ 327	\$ 293	\$ 294	\$ 324

(1) Revenue per ounce from mine operations is calculated by dividing revenue from mine operations by ounces sold, on a consolidated basis.

(2) Revenue per ounce from hedging activities is calculated by dividing revenue from hedging activities by ounces sold, based on TVX's share only.

The above non-GAAP measures have been calculated on a consistent basis in each period.

For reasons of comparability, cash costs, production costs and realized revenue do not include certain items such as mining property write-downs which do not occur in all periods but are included under GAAP in the determination of net earnings or loss.

Cash costs and productions costs are calculated in accordance with "The Gold Institute Production Cost Standard". Cash costs, production costs and realized revenue may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

Cash costs, productions costs and realized revenue are used by management to assess profitability and cash flow of individual operations as well as to compare to other precious metal producers.

SUMMARY OF RESERVES AND RESOURCES

An "Ore Reserve" or "Mineral Reserve" is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary

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feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. An ore reserve or mineral reserve gives effect to diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined but does not reflect any subsequent losses in leaching or milling. Mineral reserves are further divided into proven and probable mineral reserves.

A "Proven Mineral Reserve" comprises the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource where there is the highest degree of confidence in the estimate. It is restricted to that part of the deposit where production

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planning is taking place and for which any variation in the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability.

A "Probable Mineral Reserve" is the economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some cases a measured mineral resource where there is a lesser degree of confidence in the estimate. The underlying preliminary feasibility study must address whether economic extraction can be justified.

The term "Mineral Resource" covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling. Within this mineralization, mineral reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of technical and economic factors. Mineral resources are sub-divided, in decreasing order of geological confidence, into measured, indicated and inferred categories.

A "Measured Mineral Resource" is one for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

An "Indicated Mineral Resource" is one where the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and reasonably to assume continuity of mineralization. The indicated mineral resource estimate is intended to be of sufficient quality to support a preliminary feasibility study which can serve as the basis for development and production planning decisions.

The following table presents the mineral reserves by property and should be

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read in conjunction with the "Notes to the Reserves and Resource Tables". The mineral reserves shown in the table represent TVX's share for each of its operating mines and mineral projects.

Reserve figures are estimates and no assurances can be given that the indicated quantities of gold will be produced. Markets and short-term operating factors relating to the ore reserves, such as the orderly development of orebodies or the processing of new or different grades of ore, could affect TVX's profitability in any particular accounting period.

MINERAL RESERVES (1) (2) (3) (4)

(as of December 31, 2001)

GOLD AND GOLD EQUIVALENT	2001						
	PROVEN			PROBABLE			PR
	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED OUNCES	TONNES
(000's)	(g/t)	(000's)	(000's)	(g/t)	(000's)	(000's)	
OPERATING MINES							
La Coipa.....	8,583			1,857			10,440
Gold.....		1.14	313		1.43	86	
Silver.....		57.5	15,853		54.5	3,253	
Gold Equivalent (5).....	8,583	2.15	591	1,857	2.39	143	10,440
Crixas.....	578	7.27	135	481	7.41	114	1,059
Brasilia(6).....	78,572	0.43	1,081	12,029	0.43	164	90,601
New Britannia.....	107	5.42	19	464	4.73	70	573
Musselwhite.....	1,631	5.73	301	427	4.78	65	2,058
MINES TOTAL.....			2,127			556	
TVX HELLAS PROJECTS							
Olympias +.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skouries.....	20,274	1.01	656	109,274	0.87	3,059	129,548
TVX HELLAS TOTAL.....			656			3,059	
TVX GRAND TOTAL.....			2,783			3,615	

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TVX HELLAS BASE METALS AND SILVER	2001						
	PROVEN			PROBABLE			TONN
	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED METAL	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED METAL	TONNES

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	(000's)		(000's)		(000's)		(000's)
Stratoni.....	723			1,362			2,
Zinc.....		9.9%	72 t		11.4%	155 t	
Lead.....		8.0%	57 t		7.9%	108 t	
Silver.....		213 g/t	4,946 oz		193 g/t	8,467 oz	
Olympias (U/G)*+.....	--			--			
Zinc.....		--	--		--	--	
Lead.....		--	--		--	--	
Silver.....		--	--		--	--	
Skouries							
Copper.....	20,274	0.58%	119 t	109,274	0.55%	606 t	129,

	2000

	PROVEN +
	PROBABLE

TVX HELLAS	CONTAINED
BASE METALS AND SILVER	METAL
-----	-----
	(000's)
Stratoni.....	
Zinc.....	66 t
Lead.....	56 t
Silver.....	4,200 oz
Olympias (U/G)*+.....	
Zinc.....	702 t
Lead.....	530 t
Silver.....	51,000 oz
Skouries	
Copper.....	725
	=====

* excludes surface stockpiles

+ due to the Conseil d'Etat decision, Olympias reserves have been reclassified as mineral resources (See -- "Legal Proceedings -- Litigation in Greece")

The following mining recovery rates have been applied to the mineral reserves estimates noted in the above table: La Coipa, 78%; Crixas, 95.0%; Brasilia, 77.0%; New Britannia, 90%; Musselwhite, 95%; Stratoni, 83%; Olympias, 85%; and Skouries, 95%.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES

This section uses the terms "measured" and "indicated" resources. We advise U.S. investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize

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them. U.S. INVESTORS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO ASSUME THAT ALL OR ANY PART OF MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THESE CATEGORIES WILL EVER BE CONVERTED INTO RESERVES.

The following table presents the mineral resources by property and should be read in conjunction with the "Notes to the Reserve and Resource Tables". The mineral resources shown in the table represent TVX's share for each of its operating mines and mineral projects.

MINERAL RESOURCES (1) (3) (4)

(as of December 31, 2001)

GOLD AND GOLD EQUIVALENT -----	2001				
	MEASURED		INDICATED		MEASURED INDICATED
	TONNES	GRADE	TONNES	GRADE	TONNES
	(000's)	(g/t)	(000's)	(g/t)	(000's)
AMERICAS -- MINES					
La Coipa.....	2,476		1,625		4,101
Gold.....		1.12		1.30	
Silver.....		45.39		28.6	
Gold Equivalent (5).....	2,476	1.92	1,625	1.80	
Crixas.....	--	--	--	--	--
Brasilia(6).....	11,025	0.45	35,525	0.38	46,550
New Britannia.....	14	3.43	395	3.43	409
Musselwhite.....	402	7.63	88	11.87	480

MINES TOTAL.....					
AMERICAS -- EXPLORATION					
Gurupi.....	--	--	30,192	1.39	30,192

EXPLORATION TOTAL.....					
AMERICAS TOTAL.....					
TVX HELLAS PROJECTS					
Olympias.....	9,019	9.00	3,604	9.83	12,623
Skouries.....	--	--	61,685	0.67	61,685

TVX HELLAS TOTAL.....					
=====					
TVX GRAND TOTAL.....					
=====					

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2001

TVX HELLAS BASE METALS AND SILVER -----	MEASURED		INDICATED		MEASUR INDIC
	TONNES	GRADE	TONNES	GRADE	TONNES
	(000's)	(g/t)	(000's)	(g/t)	(000's)
Stratoni.....	--		--		--
Zinc.....		--		--	
Lead.....		--		--	
Silver.....		--		--	
Olympias (U/G)*.....	6,566		3,604		10,170
Zinc.....		6.8%		7.1%	
Lead.....		5.1%		5.3%	
Silver.....		155 g/t		156 g/t	
Skouries					
Copper.....	--	--	61,685	0.54%	61,685
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

* excludes surface stockpiles

NOTES TO THE RESERVE AND RESOURCE TABLES

(1) TVX's reserves and resources were estimated as at December 31, 2001 using cut-off grades noted in the following table:

	2001 GOLD RESERVE CUT-OFF GRADES	2001 GOLD CUT-OFF
	(g/mt)	(g/m
MINES		
La Coipa.....	1.50*	0.9
Crixas.....	3.00	3.0
Brasilia.....	0.30	0.3
New Britannia.....	3.26	2.7
Musselwhite.....	3.25	3.2
PROJECTS		
Gurupi.....	--	0.5

* Represents silver converted to gold equivalent

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Cut off values for a specific volume of polymetallic mineralization are based upon the calculated metal value contained within, using current approximate metal prices. At Stratoni, the cut off value for proven and probable reserves is \$59.00 per tonne net smelter value. Average dilution (by weight) used in the estimation of the reserves is 17.4% and the average mining recovery is estimated to be 83%. At Skouries, the cut-off value for proven and probable reserves varies between \$6.80 per tonne for the proposed open pit and \$11.38 per tonne for ore requiring blasting within the proposed sub-level cave, and the cut-off value for the estimation of measured and indicated resources is 0.4 grams gold per tonne. Mining recoveries and dilution were estimated for each reserve block and vary depending on the mining method used and the location of the reserve block within the ore body. At Olympias, the cut-off value for the estimation of measured and indicated resources is \$30.86 per tonne.

Cut-off grades were determined from the following average long-term metal prices:

	2001 METAL PRICES						
	GOLD	SILVER	ZINC	LEAD	COPPER	GOLD	SILVER
	(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per pound)		(\$ per ounce)	
MINES							
La Coipa.....	265	4.65	--	--	--	300	5
Crixas.....	300	--	--	--	--	300	
Brasilia.....	300	--	--	--	--	300	
New Britannia.....	300	--	--	--	--	290	
Musselwhite.....	275	--	--	--	--	300	
Stratoni.....	---	4.25	0.37	0.23	--	--	5
	---	----	----	----	----	---	---
PROJECTS							
Olympias.....	325	5.50	0.50	0.25	--	325	5
Skouries.....	300	--	--	--	0.80	300	
Gurupi.....	325	--	--	--	--	325	
	---	----	----	----	----	---	---

Gold and silver prices used for estimated reserve and resource cut-off values at TVX's operations vary depending upon the estimates made by the mine operators. Variations in base metal and silver prices used for determining cut-off values are dependant upon the operational status of the site.

- (2) Drill spacing used to determine reserves varies by ore type and are as follows by property: La Coipa 25 meters for proven reserves, 50 meters for probable reserves; Crixas 25 meters for proven reserves, 50 meters for probable reserves; Brasilia 100 meters for proven reserves, 50 meters for probable reserves; New Britannia 50 feet for proven reserves, 50 to 200 feet for probable reserves; Musselwhite 50 meters for proven reserves, 50 meters horizontal by 25 meters vertical for probable reserves; Stratoni maximum of 15 meters for proven reserves, 15 to 35 meters for probable reserves; and Skouries 50 meters for proven reserves and 100 meters for probable reserves.

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- (3) Reserve and resource figures are estimates and no assurances can be given that the indicated quantities of metals will be produced. Market and short-term operating factors relating to the ore reserves, such as the orderly development of orebodies or the processing of new or different grades of ore, could affect TVX's profitability in any particular accounting period.
- (4) TVX's reserves and resources are estimated in accordance with the standards defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.
- (5) Gold equivalent ounces represent silver ounces converted to gold ounces at a ratio of 57 to 1.
- (6) On June 7, 2002 the TVX Newmont joint venture purchased Newmont's 50% interest in the Gurupi project joint venture in return for a net smelter interest.
- (7) The reserves and resources have been prepared by following "qualified persons", as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Dr. Albrecht Schneider, a former employee of TVX Newmont, has reviewed all reserve and resource estimates.

MINE/ PROJECT	RESERVES		RESOURCES	
	NAME	TITLE	NAME	
La Coipa	Juan Ochoa	Chief Engineer	Mauricio Rubio	Geo
	Andres Guaranga	Chief Mining Eng.		
Crixas	Marcos Geraldo de Simoni	Mining Engineer	Walter Yamaoka	Geo
Brasilia	Marcelo Batolochi Fabio Marques	Geologist	Marcelo Batolochi Fabio Marques	Geo
New Britannia	Bill Lewis	Chief Geologist	Bill Lewis	Chi
Musselwhite	Rob Usher	Chief Engineer	Andrew Cheatle	Chi
Gurupi	Albrecht Schneider	Consultant	Albrecht Schneider	Con
Stratoni	Mike Hodgson	Manager,	Mike Hodgson	Man
Olympias		Technical		Tec
Skouries		Services		Ser

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. READERS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF MEASURED, INDICATED AND INFERRED RESOURCES.

The terms "measured", "indicated" and "inferred resources" when used in this document have the meanings adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and incorporated by reference in National Instrument 43-101. We advise U.S. investors that while these terms are recognized and

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required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. "Inferred Resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules inferred resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. U.S. READERS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO ASSUME THAT ALL OR ANY PART OF AN INFERRED RESOURCE EXISTING OR IS ECONOMICALLY OR LEGALLY MINEABLE. U.S. READERS ARE ALSO CAUTIONED NOT TO ASSUME THAT ALL OR ANY PART OF A MEASURED OR INDICATED RESOURCE WILL EVER BE CONVERTED INTO RESERVES.

EXPLORATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

TVX's exploration and business development strategy combines the acquisition of promising advanced stage properties with limited grassroots exploration to ensure a steady supply of projects to maintain long-term growth in precious metals production.

The TVX Newmont Americas joint venture evaluates exploration opportunities and directs activities located internationally. Operating mines actively explore on their respective mine properties or venture areas. Exploration and business development expenses during 2001, including exploration activities at operating mines, amounted to \$3.4 million.

The allocation of exploration and business development expenses reflects TVX's current exploration and business development strategy. Consolidated exploration expenses for each of the last five years were as follows:

	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	----	----	----	----	----
	(MILLIONS)				
North America.....	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$0.8	\$1.2	\$ 2.1
South America.....	2.1	4.3	3.4	4.3	9.1
Europe.....	--	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
Other.....	0.3	--	--	0.2	2.0
	----	----	----	----	----
	\$3.4	\$5.5	\$4.5	\$6.3	\$14.0
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

In 2002, the exploration and business development expenses of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture are expected to be approximately \$4 million.

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GOVERNMENT CONTROLS AND REGULATIONS

TVX's operations are in different countries and are subject to various levels of government controls and regulations which are amended from time to time in these countries. Outlined below are some of the more significant aspects of such controls and regulations which materially affect the principal areas of business of TVX in Brazil, Canada, Chile and Greece.

BRAZIL

An exploration licence entitling the holder to prospect Brazilian mineral properties must be requested in an exploration application addressed to the General Director of the National Department of Mineral Production which, when

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registered, guarantees the applicant priority if the prospect applied for is not already covered by a geological reconnaissance permit, exploration licence, mining concession or mine manifest in favour of others and if no prior application has been filed for authorization to prospect in the same area.

An exploration licence from the General Director of the National Department of Mineral Production specifies the properties included within the area of prospecting and defines the latter by locality, boundaries and surface area.

An exploration licence is valid for three years, can be renewed for a further period under special conditions and may be transferred. Within the term of an exploration licence, its holder must submit to the General Director of the National Department of Mineral Production a report of exploratory work done. Upon submission of that report, General Director of the National Department of Mineral Production proceeds to an on-the-spot verification of its accuracy and approves that report when the existence of an ore deposit has been confirmed. Upon approval of that report, the holder of the licence has one year to apply for a mining concession. The holder of an exploration licence is allowed to receive a provisional licence to sell metals covered by such a licence until the granting of a mining concession.

An application for a mining concession must be addressed to the Brazilian Mining Ministry by the holder of an approved authorization to prospect, supported by information regarding the plan for economic development of the deposit, including a description of the mining plan, the processing plants, proof of the availability of funds or existence of financial arrangements for carrying out the economic development plan and operation of the mine and an Environmental Impact Report.

The holder of an approved Brazilian mining concession must, among other things, start working within six months after publication of the Portaria de Lavra. The mining work, once commenced, cannot be interrupted for more than six consecutive months except for proven reasons of force majeure. No significant fees or other payments are required to be paid in connection with the issuance of an exploration licence, an application for concession or a mining concession.

Corporations in Brazil are generally subject to taxes at a rate of 25% of profits plus a Social Contribution Tax equal to 9% of accounting income; these tax rates are subject to change by the Brazilian legislature. Tax holidays exist to encourage development of certain regions of the country. Foreign corporations may remit all of their Brazilian profits in dividends without incurring withholding tax. A Financial Transaction Tax of 1% and a 3.65% tax levied on any revenues generated by a company are applied on the sale of gold in the Brazilian market (export of gold is tax exempt).

On the ultimate sale of an investment in Brazil, present Brazilian regulations provide that the foreign investor may remit the proceeds of the sale free of withholding tax up to the amount of the registered foreign capital of the remitter. TVX had registered foreign capital of \$14.7 million in Brazil as of December 31, 2001.

CANADA

The gold exploration and mining industry in Canada operates under both federal and provincial legislation governing exploration, development and production. Such legislation encompasses, among other things, the method of acquisition and ownership of mineral rights, labour practices, health and safety standards, royalties, mining and income taxes and exports.

The mining industry in Canada is also subject to legislation at both the federal and provincial levels relative to the protection of the environment. In particular, such legislation imposes rigorous standards on the mining industry

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to reduce or eliminate the effects of wastes generated by extraction and processing operations and subsequently deposited on the ground or emitted into the air or water.

Accordingly, the design of mines and mills and the conduct of overall extraction and processing operations are subject to the restrictions contained in such legislation. In addition, the construction, development and operation of a mine, mill and refinery typically entail compliance with applicable environmental legislation and/or review processes

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and the obtaining of land use and other permits, water licences and similar authorizations from various governmental agencies. In particular, legislation is in place for lands under federal jurisdiction or located in certain provinces which provides for the preparation of environmental impact assessment reports prior to the commencement of any mining operations. These reports entail a detailed technical and scientific assessment as well as a prediction of the impact on the environment of proposed development.

Failure to comply with the legislation can have serious consequences. Orders may be issued requiring operations to cease or be curtailed or requiring installation of additional facilities or equipment. Violators may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of their mining activities and may be fined if convicted of an offense under such legislation.

CHILE

Any person or entity, whether or not Chilean, may apply for a concession with respect to precious metals properties in Chile. Concessions with respect to precious metals properties may be of two kinds: exploration concessions and exploitation concessions. While an exploration concession entitles its holder to explore Chilean precious metals properties, the holder of an exploration concession must file a further petition in order to obtain an exploitation concession permitting its holder to start mining operations. An exploitation concession may also be applied for independently of a previously granted exploration licence. There are presently no restrictions on foreign ownership of precious metal properties in Chile. Foreign investment is registered with the Central Bank upon entry into Chile and, until recently, was not allowed to be repaid for a period of three years.

Corporations in Chile are taxed at 17% on profits. In addition, a withholding tax is charged when dividends are distributed. The corporate tax is creditable against the withholding tax resulting in a combined tax rate of 35%. There are no restrictions on the amount of dividend remittances.

GREECE

The ownership of real estate which includes both land and buildings is guaranteed and protected by the Greek Constitution. It is not extended, however, to include mining rights to the ore which is in or underneath the land, although the mining rights are a kind of right in rem like the ownership of tangibles and as such enjoy protection under the law. Mining rights are acquired either by concession from the State or, under certain procedures, by lease from the concessionaire or by transfer from the concessionaire. A straight concession imposes obligations for exploration, development and exploitation but not for the payment of a royalty or fee, while a rental fee is paid on a lease.

Mining rights can be acquired by foreigners. However, in certain controlled areas, called border areas, additional procedures have to be followed for public security purposes. TVX Hellas obtained its concessions and mining rights under special procedures governing the restructuring of its predecessor, an existing

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mining operation, and the transfer contract has been ratified by the Greek Parliament by a special law.

The movement of capital, the remittance of profits and dividends, and payments in general are unrestricted as per the European Union regulations. In addition, foreign investments in any productive field, like mining, may obtain special privileges, based on laws governing foreign and/or local investments. Among such privileges are cash grants to subsidize part of the investment cost.

Research, development and exploitation of mining rights are governed by special laws, the Mining Code and the Regulation of Mining Works, which dictate to both the permits required and the appropriate organization required to run the mining operation. Accordingly, the design of the mines and mills, their development and operation, the construction of the required facilities and the disposal of wastes and tailings are all subject to the above laws as well as to other laws which refer to the specific subject. The above legislation, in addition to controlling and imposing restrictions, also facilitates the development and exploitation of mines as part of the national wealth of the country. The legislation, for example, allows the expropriation of the land necessary for the operation of the mines. Building permits and environmental protection are regulated by general legislation.

The permits for the construction and operation of the gold plant of TVX Hellas are regulated by the special law which ratified the contract by which it acquired the mining rights and related property. The special law comprehensively specifies the licences and permits required for the mining operations, the authorities responsible to issue them and the procedures which guarantee their timely issuance.

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The Greek legislation for protection of the environment, which is of European Union origin, is applicable for mining. Environmental Impact Assessments Reports must be prepared and approved for each operation as part of the procedure for obtaining the necessary permits for drilling, construction, development and operation. The procedure entails local notification of planned operations and expressions of opinion by local authorities. The approval of the Environmental Impact Assessments Report lies, in principle, with the central authorities. TVX Hellas acquired the mining rights and facilities from an existing mining operation and many of the required permits were thereby acquired. TVX Hellas is released by the special law of any liability for actions or omission which took place before it acquired the property. In addition, TVX Hellas has been given an extension to prepare the special Environmental Impact Assessments Reports for old operations and submit them for approval.

The net profits of TVX Hellas are taxed at a rate of 35%, while any distribution of dividends is free from any tax or surtax. Despite the higher general corporate income tax rate of 37.5%, the above rate of 35% still applies to TVX Hellas for a 10-year period because TVX Hellas was granted a guaranteed 10-year 35% tax rate period.

MINES

LA COIPA MINE

The La Coipa Mine is located 800 kilometres north of Santiago in Copiapo Province in the Atacama Region of the Chilean Andes. Access is by a 140 kilometre road from the regional centre of Copiapo.

The La Coipa Mine consists of approximately 7,500 hectares of mineral

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claims, of which the principal ones are Indagua, Marta, Escondida, Candelaria, Eduardo and Chimberos, and is owned by Compania Minera Mantos de Oro, a Chilean contractual mining society. The joint venture parties which control Minera Mantos are Macaines Mining Properties Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of TVX, together with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Placer Dome Inc., each of which own a 50% interest in Minera Mantos. See "Risk Factors -- Joint Ventures" on page B-41.

TVX acquired an initial indirect 49% interest in the La Coipa Mine in June, 1988 from companies controlled by Eike Batista, Roberto Hagemann Gerstmann and Jozsef Ambrus, which at the time held the remaining 51% interest, for consideration consisting of 22 million convertible special shares of TVX and warrants to acquire up to three million TVX common shares.

Pursuant to the La Coipa acquisition agreement dated January 25, 1989, Placer acquired a 50% indirect interest in the La Coipa Mine from both TVX and companies controlled by Messrs. Batista, Gerstmann and Ambrus, pro rata as to their respective interests in the La Coipa Mine, in consideration for the payment of \$63 million in cash and the assumption of project liabilities in the amount of \$18 million. The La Coipa acquisition agreement also provided for the future operation of the La Coipa Mine and the respective responsibilities of the joint venture parties. Pursuant to the La Coipa acquisition agreement, all of the property and assets comprising the La Coipa Mine were transferred to Minera Mantos. As a result of this transaction, TVX's indirect interest in the La Coipa Mine was reduced to 24.5% and the indirect interests of Messrs. Batista, Gerstmann and Ambrus was reduced to 25.5%.

In addition to the consideration described above, Placer also undertook to arrange 100% of the financing required to build a 15,000 tonnes per day plant, provide all necessary construction guarantees and political risk insurance required for the financing, construct the 15,000 tonnes per day plant and operate the existing 1,000 tonnes per day plant built by TVX and the 15,000 tonnes per day plant after completion of construction. Under the La Coipa acquisition agreement, the parties agreed that until the 15,000 tonnes per day plant financing was repaid, Placer would exercise control of the La Coipa Mine except for all significant decisions which would be made unanimously. As the 15,000 tonnes per day plant financing has been repaid, control is now exercised equally by both parties.

Pursuant to the Macaines acquisition agreement dated April 25, 1989, TVX acquired a further 15.5% indirect interest in the La Coipa Mine from companies controlled by Messrs. Batista, Gerstmann and Ambrus to hold an aggregate 40% indirect interest while reducing the interest of Messrs. Batista, Gerstmann and Ambrus to 10%. The consideration for the acquisition of this further 15.5% indirect interest in the La Coipa Mine was the conversion of 22 million TVX special shares into 16 million TVX common shares, the cancellation of the three million TVX warrants, the forgiveness of \$10 million in debt owed to TVX by Messrs. Batista, Gerstmann and Ambrus, together with the payment of \$5 million in cash.

A condition precedent to the business combination was that TVX acquire the 40% indirect interest in the La Coipa Mine from Messrs. Batista, Gerstmann and Ambrus. The consideration paid by TVX for the 40% indirect interest in the La Coipa Mine was 3,600,000 TVX common shares and the effective assumption of \$14,055,000 of debt owed by

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companies controlled by the Messrs. Batista, Gerstmann and Ambrus to TVX. The said acquisition was completed on January 7, 1991.

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In 1994, TVX acquired a 50% interest in Chimberos from Anglo America for \$4 million. In December, 1997, TVX acquired, through its share in Minera Mantos, a 50% interest in the Can-Can property, by acquiring mining and surface rights for \$1.5 million. The Can-Can property consists of 250 hectares located within the La Coipa claim area. This acquisition added significant exploration potential as well as provided potential operational benefits for the existing La Coipa open pits. The underground operation on the Can-Can property was operated under the management of the previous owner up to the end of the year 2000.

Pursuant to the formation of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, TVX's interest in the La Coipa Mine was reduced to 25%.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The La Coipa ore deposit forms part of a precious metal epithermal system, located in the northern Chilean tertiary volcanic belt which is generally known as the Maricunga belt. Three main mineralized zones are found at La Coipa, Ladera-Farellon and Coipa Norte, about three kilometres apart, and the Chimberos deposit approximately 25 kilometres northeast of the 15,000 tonnes per day plant.

The eastern portion of Coipa Norte and Farellon show high gold grades associated with advanced argillic alteration (alunite -- kaolinite -- dickite, quartz), semi-tabular forms and ore hosted mainly in the triassic sedimentary rocks. Ladera and western Coipa Norte have high silver-to-gold ratios, mushroom-like shapes and are hosted in the tertiary pyroclastic unit. Ladera is mainly associated with a vuggy-silica alteration and western Coipa Norte with silicification.

The most common precious metal-bearing minerals are cerargyrite, several other silver halide complexes, native silver, electrum and native gold as free particles in the size range of 0.5 to 50 microns. Sulfides such as pyrite, chalcopyrite, covellite, tennantite-tetrahedrite, enargite, galena and sphalerite have also been detected by deep drilling in the unoxidized zone and in some isolated cores included in the oxidized zone. Mercury is common in all the deposits and occurs as calomel.

All the known reserves at La Coipa are found in oxidized zones. Both Ladera and the silver orebody in Coipa Norte are located in the western and upper portions of the mineralized zones. At Coipa Norte, the silver orebody outcrops are closely associated with pervasively silicified rocks. The presence of bedded outflow material and geysers suggest that this area has not been subjected to significant erosion. At Ladera, however, the upper portion of the host pyroclastic sequence is strongly leached and practically barren, suggesting secondary enrichment as the source of the high silver in the ore. The mushroom-like part of the Ladera orebody is also broader and more lens-like than the one at Coipa Norte.

In 1992, exploration drilling resumed at La Coipa for the first year since 1984. The drilling program tested a number of geological targets in the vicinity of the Ladera/Farellon pit and resulted in the identification of Farellon Bajo deposit. During 1995, exploration delineated a new orebody, Brecha Norte, adjacent to the Coipa Norte deposit. From 1995 to 1999, more than 13,000 meters were drilled to explore a deep copper/gold mineralization, located below the Ladera/Farellon pit. In 2001, the exploration program was concentrated on the verification of high grade resources at Portezuelo.

CHIMBEROS

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Development of the Chimberos project commenced in the fourth quarter of 1997. Production commenced in July, 1998 and the La Coipa mill treated Chimberos material until August, 1999.

RESERVES AND RESOURCES SUMMARY

The mineral reserves and resources set forth below represent 100% of the La Coipa deposit, in which TVX holds a 25% interest.

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Reserves, consisting of diluted proven and probable mineral reserves, for the La Coipa ore deposits, of which 2.366 million gold equivalent ounces were in the proven category and 0.570 million ounces were in the probable category, were estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESERVES

GOLD AND GOLD EQUIVALENT	2001					
	PROVEN			PROBABLE		
	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED OUNCES
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)
Total.....	34.3	2.15	2.366	7.5	2.39	

DECEMBER 31, 2001	TONNES	GRADE (G/T)		CONTAINED OZ (MIL)	
		GOLD	SILVER	GOLD	SILVER
(100%)	(millions)				
Farellon Bajo.....	0.2	0.51	157.35	0.003	0.9
Coipa Norte.....	22.5	1.43	54.41	1.033	39.4
Brecha Norte.....	5.2	1.05	77.37	0.177	13.1
Cancan.....	2.9	1.31	69.60	0.122	6.5
Stock Coipa.....	11.0	0.74	47.36	0.261	16.7
Total.....	41.8	1.19	56.9	1.596	76.6

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(1) Converted at a gold price of \$265/oz and a silver price of \$4.65/oz in 2001 and \$300/oz and \$5.50/oz, respectively, in 2000.

DECEMBER 31, 2000 ----- (100%)	TONNES ----- (millions)	GRADE (G/T) -----		CONTAINED OZ (MIL -----		EQ -----
		GOLD ----	SILVER -----	GOLD -----	SILVER -----	
Ladera-Farellon.....	1.0	0.77	91.10	0.026	3.1	
Farellon Bajo.....	0.8	0.34	101.10	0.009	2.7	
Coipa Norte.....	24.2	1.31	65.37	1.021	50.9	
Brecha Norte.....	5.0	1.10	74.10	0.177	11.9	
Cancan.....	2.5	1.43	70.50	0.116	5.7	
Stock Coipa.....	12.5	0.73	48.55	0.293	19.5	
	----	----	-----	-----	----	
Total.....	46.0	1.11	63.3	1.642	93.8	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	

(1) Converted at a gold price of \$265/oz and a silver price of \$4.65/oz in 2001 and \$300/oz and \$5.50/oz, respectively, in 2000.

Mineral resources at December 31, 2001, which include proven and probable diluted reserves and measured and indicated resources, are estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESOURCES

GOLD AND GOLD EQUIVALENT -----	2001		
	MEASURED -----		INDICA -----
	TONNES ----- (millions)	GRADE ----- (g/t)	TONNES ----- (millions)
Total.....	9.9	1.92	6.5

For more detail on reserves and resources, please see the summaries on pages B-6 to B-10.

MINING AND PROCESSING

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Initially, Ladera-Farellon and Coipa Norte were mined as separate open pits. The 1,000 tonnes per day agitation leach plant began commissioning in May, 1989 with full production attained in the fourth quarter of 1989. The source of feed for the 1,000 tonnes per day plant was the Ladera open pit. The plant operated until April, 1991 when it was

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shut down in preparation for commissioning of the new 15,000 tonnes per day plant. The 1,000 tonnes per day plant cost \$34 million to develop and produced approximately 145,000 ounces of gold equivalent prior to being shut down.

The 15,000 tonnes per day agitation leach plant was built over a period of 20 months with commissioning starting on July 7, 1991. Full commercial operations commenced on October 1, 1991. The plant cost \$218 million. Feed for the plant was sourced from Ladera-Farellon for the initial years of operation with Coipa Norte becoming part of the feed source in 1995. During 1993, the plant increased its design capacity from 15,000 tonnes per day to 16,000 tonnes per day as a result of grinding modifications. During 1995, certain installations from the original 1,000 tonnes per day plant were returned to production to increase overall capacity to exceed 16,000 tonnes per day.

In the milling process, ore is crushed, then ground in a circuit incorporating a semi-autogenous mill with a pebble crusher and two ball mills. A new crushing system installed in October 1999 allows throughput of up to 17,000 tonnes per day. The ground ore is leached, then filtered and washed to separate out the tailings, and the solution is passed through a Merrill-Crowe plant. The precipitate is then sent to the refinery.

Water and power supplies are critical infrastructure aspects of the La Coipa Mine. Water requirements for the 15,000 tonnes per day plant are 100 litres per second and are obtained from underground springs which feed the Salar de Maricunga, a saltwater lake 38 kilometres from the mine site. The water is pumped via a pipeline built by Minera Mantos from the springs to the plant site. Power for the 15,000 tonnes per day plant is supplied by the National Power grid from a tie-in approximately 88 kilometres from La Coipa. Minera Mantos has built a substation at Carrera Pinto which ties the line from the mine site into the grid.

The decision was made during 1997 to develop the Chimberos high-grade silver deposit and work commenced in the fourth quarter of 1997. Milling of the Chimberos ore commenced in July, 1998 and was completed in August, 1999.

A significant interruption to production occurred in February, 1998 following the discovery of cracks in several teeth on the semi-autogenous mill ring gear. Approximately 16 days in total were lost as the damage was evaluated and remedial action taken. A replacement gear was delivered to the site and installed in January, 1999, incurring a 10-day stoppage. An insurance claim was finalized in March, 1999 to cover the repair of the mechanical damage and production losses. Following the completion of the milling of the Chimberos ore in August 1999, production came from the reserves at La Coipa. In 2001, production from the Ladera-Farellon open pit ceased and mining activities focused on the Coipa Norte open pit which is to provide the majority of mill feed until 2007. TVX's share of production in 2001 was 29,200 ounces of gold and 3.0 million ounces of silver for a total of 78,000 gold equivalent ounces, at a cash cost per gold equivalent ounce of \$210; and in 2002, TVX's share of production is projected to be 74,500 of gold equivalent ounces.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION AND FINANCIAL DATA

The following table summarizes certain gold and silver production and

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operating information relating to the La Coipa Mine for the years indicated (100%):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	199
Total tonnes mined (ore and waste).....	34,001,000	23,966,000	15,180,610	13,470,000	20,050
Total tonnes milled.....	6,347,000	6,012,000	4,712,330	4,206,000	5,590
Average grade milled (grams per tonne)					
Gold.....	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	
Silver.....	90	90	178	196	
Recovery rate (%)					
Gold.....	82.4	83.4	84.1	83	
Silver.....	65.9	63.3	76.3	75	
Production (ounces)					
Gold.....	116,800	152,726	80,691	102,200	210
Silver.....	12,120,000	11,092,548	20,570,012	19,774,000	10,280
Gold equivalent.....	311,800	349,412	466,149	451,200	364
Number of employees.....	442	434	474	524	

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As a consequence of the formation of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, TVX's participation in the earnings and production of the mine was reduced by one-half from July 1, 1999. As TVX controls the new TVX Newmont Americas joint venture entities, the financial results of the operating mines are consolidated and a 50% minority interest is deducted from these earnings. Prior to 1999, TVX's proportionate share of the mine results (50%) is shown in the following selected financial information (000's except for unit costs):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	199
Revenue.....	\$ 41,404	\$ 48,902	\$64,830	\$67,075	\$70,
Cost of sales.....	32,128	37,256	38,267	36,158	44,
Depletion and depreciation.....	16,260	13,859	24,074	26,045	19,
	48,388	51,115	62,341	62,203	64,
Earnings (loss) before the undernoted.....	(6,984)	(2,213)	2,489	4,872	6,
Mining property write-down.....	13,000	--	--	--	
Interest expense.....	309	426	82	--	
Exploration.....	320	768	894	1,313	1,
Other.....	595	8,581	(195)	(3,196)	
	14,224	9,775	781	(1,883)	1,

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Earnings (loss) before the undernoted.....	(21,208)	(11,988)	1,708	6,755	4,
Income taxes (recovery).....	(41)	(1,298)	1,103	2,069	1,
Minority interests and participation rights.....	(10,584)	(5,345)	(1,006)	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net earnings (loss).....	\$ (10,583)	\$ (5,345)	\$ 1,611	\$ 4,686	\$ 2,
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other financial information:					
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 5,975	\$ 6,053	\$ 4,475	\$11,937	\$11,
Unit costs:					
Cash cost per gold equivalent ounce.....	\$ 210	\$ 211	\$ 169	\$ 161	\$
Cash cost per tonne milled.....	10	12	16	17	
Total production cost per gold equivalent ounce.....	317	290	276	276	

Cash costs and total production costs are non-GAAP measures. For further information on these non-GAAP measures, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Calculation of Cash Costs, Production Costs and Realized Revenue and Reconciliation to Statement of Operations" on page B-5.

CRIXAS MINE

As a result of the formation of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, TVX maintains a 50% legal interest but only a 25% economic interest in the Crixas Mine, which is situated in central Goias State, Brazil, approximately 250 kilometres northwest of Goiania, the state capital, and three kilometres from the town of Crixas. See "Risk Factors -- Joint Ventures" on page B-41.

Access to the area is by a paved road which links the town of Crixas and the Belem-Brasilia highway 120 kilometres to the southeast.

The Crixas Mine is owned by Mineracao Serra Grande, S.A, which in turn is 50% owned by Newinco Comercio e Participacoes Limitada, a Brazilian corporation wholly owned by TVX, and 50% by Brazilian affiliates of AngloGold (formerly Minorco). TVX has granted Newmont a 25% economic interest in the Crixas Mine leaving TVX with a 50% legal interest and a 25% economic interest.

Serra Grande has interests in mineral rights covering a total area of 16,078 hectares. These interests include two mining leases covering a combined area of 6,482 hectares, eleven exploration licences over an area of 6,576 hectares and four exploration applications awaiting renewal covering further areas totalling 3,019 hectares.

Inco and certain of its Brazilian affiliated corporations and AngloGold and certain of its Brazilian affiliates entered into a series of agreements effective July 31, 1987 for the purposes of developing the Crixas Mine and establishing procedures for ongoing operations. TVX acquired its interests in Serra Grande on January 7, 1991. Serra Grande is

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managed by an administrative council and an executive committee. Mineracao Morro Velho S.A., a Brazilian affiliate of AngloGold, is designated as the manager of the project and as such is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the mine.

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EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Inco first began geological, geochemical and geophysical reconnaissance work in the Crixas region in 1973. Detailed geological mapping and ground magnetic surveys were completed and diamond drilling was conducted from 1973 to 1976. In 1976, Inco discovered gold mineralization below a group of excavations known as the Mina III Old Workings and began concentrating its effort in that area.

Subsequently, Inco decided to seek a partner to help fund further exploration and development and, in April 1983, Kennecott Corporation signed an option agreement to earn a 50% interest in the project. This agreement required the submission of a feasibility study and the commitment to spend \$21 million. In 1986, Kennecott Corporation sold its participation in the project to an affiliate of Anglo American, which continued underground development and exploration and completed a bankable feasibility study in 1987.

On October 16, 1987, the decision was made to proceed with the development of a mine and associated processing facilities having an annual throughput of 365,000 tonnes at a total capital cost of \$67,896,000. Mining started in 1987 with ore being stockpiled on the surface. Development was largely completed by the end of 1989, enabling successful testing of the metallurgical circuit to take place through the fourth quarter of 1989. Initial dore bullion associated with this testing was poured on November 14, 1989. Initial gold sales from the project occurred in January, 1990.

In 1993, a ramp decline was driven to provide further access to the Mina Nova orebody located approximately two kilometres from the existing mine. Exploration on this deposit occurred in 1995 and production began in 1996. During 1995, an exploration program involving 3,420 metres of drilling discovered an additional orebody to the south of Mina III, named Corpo Sul. An exploration drift reached this orebody in January, 1996.

Positive exploration results at Palmeiras have almost doubled the available resource to some 255,000 oz, grading 8.79 g/t gold. A major deep drilling project took place in 2001 at Mina III. The deep drilling program at Mina III to investigate the potential of the lower thin quartz rich veins, below levels 600 to 800, was terminated with fairly limited success. While the main mineralized structures continue to exist, as evidenced by the quartz presence and abundant visible gold, the reported grades were generally not economic. More than 17,700 meters were drilled.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Crixas property is situated in the Crixas greenstone belt in the State of Goias in central Brazil and forms part of a well-preserved tract of Archean terrain which is composed of three slightly arcuate strips or belts of volcano-sedimentary rocks trending in an approximately north-south direction. It is intruded by granitic rocks and, in places, is partially covered by the Middle Proterozoic Araxa Group.

The Mina III gold deposit occurs within folded metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Ribeirao das Antas Formation of Archean age. These rocks are well foliated, upper greenschist facies consisting largely of chlorite, biotite, graphite, carbonate and feldspar plus minor chloritoid and garnet. Although uniformly foliated, the schists do not commonly exhibit joints or shears.

The Mina III deposit is a stratabound deposit. Mineralization occurs within three stratigraphic horizons referred to as the Upper, Intermediate and Lower Ore Zones. The ore grade portions of the three horizons are markedly elongated

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in a west-northwest direction and are stacked vertically above one another. About 60 metres of barren rock separate each ore zone from the next overlying zone.

The Upper Zone ore is geologically complex and includes massive sulphide ore, chloritoid-garnet ore with lesser amounts of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite and sericite ore, a quartz-sericite schist with minor disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. The Intermediate Zone ore is very similar to the Upper Zone and is sandwiched within a dolomite unit. This zone is less continuous than the other zones. The Lower Zone ore is associated with a very persistent metachert horizon which has been traced by drilling for 1,800 metres down plunge. Gold mineralization occurs within the metachert, at the footwall of the chert and in the foot and hangingwall of the graphite schists.

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RESERVES AND RESOURCES SUMMARY

The mineral reserves set forth below represent 100% of the Crixas deposit, in which TVX holds a 25% beneficial interest and a 50% legal interest.

Reserves, consisting of diluted proven and probable mineral reserves, for the Crixas ore deposits, of which 0.540 million ounces of gold were in the proven category and 0.458 million ounces of gold were in the probable category, were estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESERVES

GOLD	2001				
	PROVEN			PROBABLE	
	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)	(millions)	(g/t)
Total.....	2.3	7.27	0.540	1.9	7.41
DECEMBER 31, 2001					

(100%)			TONNES	GOLD GRADE	CONTA
			-----	-----	GOLD
			(millions)	(g/t)	(mill
Mina III.....			2.7	8.98	0.7
Mina Nova.....			1.6	4.53	0.2
			---	---	---
Total.....			4.3	7.33	0.9

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DECEMBER 31, 2000 ----- (100%)	TONNES ----- (millions)	GOLD GRADE ----- (g/t)	CONTAINED GOLD ----- (millions)
Mina III.....	2.3	10.88	0.8
Mina Nova.....	1.8	4.63	0.2
Total.....	4.1	8.14	1.0

There were no measured and indicated resources as at December 31, 2001. For more detail on reserves, please refer to the summary on pages B-6 to B-8.

MINING AND PROCESSING

The Crixas Mine is an underground operation accessed from surface by means of a decline ramp. The mining methods used are primarily mechanized cut-and-fill and room-and-pillar with some slusher mucking. Ore is transported to surface by 22.5 tonne trucks. Mining currently focuses on the Mina III deposit on the 100, 250, 300, 350 and 400 metre levels with the Mina Nova deposit contributing minimal feed.

The ore is processed at an on-site mill which had an initial 365,000 tonnes per annum capacity. Following the completion in 1992 of an incremental expansion at a cost of \$2.8 million, the rated annual capacity increased to 450,000 tonnes. A further increase in plant throughput to a rated annual capacity of 485,000 tonnes occurred in 1995. The mill operates 362 days per year and uses the Merrill-Crowe zinc precipitation process to recover gold. In 1996, an additional expansion to the plant occurred which increased capacity to 540,000 tonnes per year which was subsequently increased. In 2000, the underground mines operated at 365 days which allowed annual throughput to reach 725,000 tonnes. A gravimetric circuit installed in September 2001, continued to recover about 40% of the total gold production, reducing the inventory. Towards the end of 2001, a mechanized cut and fill stope trial was initiated on the lower quartz-rich vein currently being exploited by manual room and pillar methods. If successful, this method should result in increased productivity. To date, tests are showing encouraging results. TVX's share of production in 2001 was 48,100 ounces at a cash cost of \$110 per ounce. Production attributable to TVX in 2002 is planned at 45,000 ounces at a cash cost of \$112 per ounce.

Mill tailings are deposited in a tailings area located in a natural valley approximately two kilometres from the plant. A second dam, located down the valley, acts as an overflow catchment area during periods of high rainfall. Decanted solutions from the tailings area are recirculated as mill process makeup water.

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In Brazil, electricity is predominantly (90%) sourced from hydro-electric power. Low rainfalls in recent years caused serious energy shortfalls. In response to this shortfall, all electricity users (both domestic and industrial) had been ordered, as from June 1, 2000, to reduce electricity draw-down from the

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grid by 20%. The Crixas mine secured alternative electricity supplies from rented generators and buying power on the market. All restrictions were lifted in the first quarter of 2002.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION AND FINANCIAL DATA

The following table summarizes certain gold production and operating information relating to the Crixas Mine for the years indicated (100%):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Total tonnes milled.....	740,300	736,000	620,000	602,000	558,600
Average grade milled (grams per tonne).....	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.8	7.5
Recovery rate (%).....	95.3	95.4	98.0	95	95
Production (ounces).....	192,300	192,800	124,000	144,200	128,100
Number of employees.....	451	434	435	433	441

As a consequence of the formation of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, TVX's participation in the earnings and production of the mine was reduced by one-half from July 1, 1999. As TVX controls the new TVX Newmont Americas joint venture entities, the financial results of the operating mines are consolidated and a 50% minority interest is deducted from these earnings. Prior to 1999, TVX's proportionate share of the mine results (50%) is shown in the following selected financial information (000's except for unit costs):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Revenue.....	\$26,699	\$26,774	\$21,712	\$20,329	\$22,300
Cost of sales.....	10,719	10,624	9,694	11,623	11,900
Depletion and depreciation.....	5,007	4,897	4,623	4,143	3,800
	15,726	15,521	14,317	15,766	15,800
Earnings before the undernoted.....	10,973	11,253	7,395	4,563	6,400
Interest expense.....	534	1,131	741	711	600
Exploration.....	237	584	215	83	400
Other.....	(166)	(499)	(687)	(243)	(500)
	605	1,216	269	551	400
Earnings before the undernoted.....	10,368	10,037	7,126	4,012	5,900
Income taxes.....	1,325	2,529	2,474	438	1,100
Minority interests and participation rights.....	4,522	3,754	1,430	--	--
Net earnings.....	\$ 4,521	\$ 3,754	\$ 3,222	\$ 3,574	\$ 4,800

Other financial information:

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Capital expenditures.....	\$ 3,254	\$ 2,912	\$ 2,362	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,7
Unit costs:					
Cash cost per gold ounce.....	\$ 110	\$ 112	\$ 125	\$ 167	\$ 1
Cash cost per tonne milled.....	29	29	31	39	
Total production cost per gold ounce.....	161	164	184	227	2

Cash costs and total production costs are non-GAAP measures. For further information on these non-GAAP measures, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Calculation of Cash Costs, Production Costs and Realized Revenue and Reconciliation to Statement of Operations" on page B-5.

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SERRA GRAND DEBT

Serra Grande continues to receive advances against future export commitments. These loans, denominated in U.S. dollars, totalled \$7.2 million at December 31, 2001. Interest rates averaged 3.3% in 2001.

BRASILIA MINE

The Morro do Ouro gold deposit at the Brasilia Mine occupies a low hill adjacent to the town of Paracatu which is approximately 200 kilometres southeast of Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, on the paved highway connecting Brasilia with Belo Horizonte, the state capital of Minas Gerais.

In early 1986, pursuant to agreements between Autram Mineracao e Participacoes S.A., a Brazilian corporation, and two Brazilian subsidiaries of Rio Tinto-Zinc plc, Rio Paracatu Mineracao S.A. and RTZM Mineracao Ltda., Autram Mineracao and RTZM Mineracao entered into a joint venture for the purpose of developing a mine at Morro do Ouro located adjacent to the town of Paracatu, in the State of Minas Gerais. The Brasilia Mine consists of two mining leases covering 1,258 hectares and 56 exploration applications which cover approximately 56,000 hectares. Rio Paracatu, which owns and operates the Brasilia Mine, is owned 51% by RTZM Mineracao and 49% by Autram Mineracao. See "Risk Factors -- Joint Ventures" on page B-41.

Rio Paracatu, formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of RTZM Mineracao, explored and developed the properties comprising the Brasilia Mine prior to TVX's involvement. TVX acquired an initial 14.7% profits interest in the Brasilia Mine in 1986 for providing a loan of \$6 million to Rio Paracatu. In 1988, after the Brasilia Mine had been completed and was operating at design capacity, TVX acquired a net 5% interest for \$6.75 million from companies controlled by Eike Batista and Fernando L.V. Cabral Silva. TVX also acquired an option, subsequently exercised, from Bankers Trust Company of New York to acquire a further 3% interest in the mine for \$4.95 million. During 1988, TVX's interests in the Brasilia mine were converted to a 68.8% equity interest in Autram Investimentos S.A. (one of the predecessor companies to TVX Participacoes Ltda.), which was equivalent to a 22.7% indirect interest in the Brasilia Mine. On January 25, 1995, TVX increased its interest in the Brasilia Mine to 33% by acquiring the remaining 31.2% of Autram Investimentos from APSA Participacoes S.A, the shareholders of which include Batista. At the end of 1997, TVX increased its interest in the Brasilia Mine to 49% by acquiring the remaining 32.7% of Autram Mineracao from Entech Inc., a subsidiary of Montana Power

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Company. Pursuant to the formation of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, TVX reduced its equity interest in the Brasilia Mine to 24.5%. For further information, please refer to disclosure under the heading "Legal Proceedings -- Litigation in Brazil" on page B-43.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Initial exploration by RTZM Mineracao, which began work in the Paracatu area in 1980, indicated that the Morro do Ouro deposit was a large-tonnage, low-grade gold deposit amenable to large-scale, low-cost processing. Following completion of a positive feasibility study, RTZM Mineracao decided to proceed with development of the Brasilia Mine and engineering for the project began in 1985.

A major exploration project was carried out during 2000 with \$650,000 spent to explore the Calha sector with encouraging results. The 2001 exploration diamond drilling was also successful with reserves and resources being increased. Considering the increase in reserves, RTZM Mineracao is initiating preliminary investigations into increasing mill throughput by up to 50%.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The host rock comprising the Morro do Ouro deposit lies within a sandstone-shale succession known as the Paracatu Formation. These rocks are part of the central Brazilian shield, are Proterozoic in age and form part of a marine sequence containing carbonates, shales and sandstone.

The portion of the Paracatu Formation of economic interest is a very well laminated, dark grey phyllite with thin lenses of carbonate and lenses or single crystals of sulphides, and contains a thin but persistent band of quartzite and other thinner and less consistent sandstone horizons. Quartz is present as variably-sized occurrences up to 0.5 metres in size, called boudins. Gold is present as the native metal, alloyed with minor amounts of silver, and tends to occur around the quartz boudins particularly where the boudins are marked by layers of iron carbonates and/or pyrrhotite. The weathered 40 metre thick phyllite package was the object of the mining plan to the end of 1997 and has been subdivided from top to bottom into ore types C, T and B1. Underlying the B1 ore the mineralization extends for approximately 30 metres more, hosted in a layer of partially weathered phyllite with visible sulphide (total sulphur

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exceeds one per cent) and high graphitic content. The grade of this lower phyllite layer, known as type B2 ore, is similar to the remainder of the orebody.

RESERVES AND RESOURCES SUMMARY

The mineral reserves and resources set forth below represent 100% of the Brasilia deposit, in which TVX holds a 24.5% interest. Reserves, consisting of diluted proven and probable mineral reserves, for the Brasilia ore deposit, of which 4.413 million ounces of gold were in the proven category and 0.671 million ounces of gold were in the probable category, were estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESERVES

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GOLD AND GOLD EQUIVALENT	2001				
	PROVEN			PROBABLY	
	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)	(millions)	(g/t)
Total.....	320.7	0.43	4.413	49.1	0.43

DECEMBER 31, 2001	TONNES	GOLD GRADE	CONTAINED GOLD OUNCES
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)
C/T/B1 and B2 zones.....	369.8	0.43	5.084
Total.....	369.8	0.43	5.084

DECEMBER 31, 2000	TONNES	GOLD GRADE	CONTAINED GOLD OUNCES
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)
C/T/B1 and B2 zones.....	260.8	0.42	3.563
Total.....	260.8	0.42	3.563

Mineral resources at December 31, 2001, which include measured and indicated resources, were estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESOURCES

2001	
MEASURED	INDICATED

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GOLD AND GOLD EQUIVALENT -----	TONNES -----	GRADE -----	TONNES -----
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)
Total.....	45.0	0.45	145.0

For more detail on reserves and resources, please refer to the summaries on pages B-6 to B-10.

The reserves and resources increased in 1997 due to the inclusion of the B2 ore zone. This zone was previously excluded because the sulphide content of the ore prevented the recovery of gold in the existing plant. During 1997, a major plant expansion and modifications were completed to allow recovery of gold from B2 ore resulting in the inclusion of this material into the resource/reserve totals. Initial metallurgical problems treating this ore necessitated the commissioning of a fifth mill in 1999. TVX's share of production in 2001 was 45,800 ounces at a cash cost of \$191 per ounce. TVX's share of production is expected to be 56,000 ounces at a cash cost of \$179 per ounce in 2002.

MINING AND PROCESSING

The ore, which is mined from surface and requires no drilling or stripping, and minimal blasting, is loaded by front-end loaders into trucks which transport the ore to the crushers. In 1995, it was decided to replace the mining contractor, who was using 20-tonne trucks, with a fleet of 85-tonne and 100-tonne trucks owned by the mine, at a capital cost of \$14 million. The new fleet commenced operations in February, 1996. Exploration started in 1999 to evaluate extensions of the orebody both laterally and at depth. The mill operates seven days a week, 24 hours a day, with feed for the plant obtained from stockpiles when the mine is not operating.

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The ore is crushed and ground prior to introduction into a flotation circuit. The concentrate is treated by gravimetric methods first and the coarser gold is recovered. The concentrate reject from the gravimetric plant is then treated by a conventional cyanidation and carbon-in-leach circuit developed by Rio Tinto-Zinc. Development of the orebody and the ore treatment plant cost a total of \$65 million. The plant was completed in November, 1987 with full commercial production attained in April, 1988.

The rated throughput of the processing plant was increased to 9.5 million tonnes per year in 1992 with the completion of a \$12.9 million optimization project. The optimization project was designed to supplement mill grinding capacity by the installation of a larger rod mill and additional flotation cells, and an increase in process water supply. As a result of further improvements, including finer run-of-mine fragmentation and larger aperture mill trommels in 1993, the mill processed 13.4 million tonnes of ore in 1994 and 13.6 million tonnes in 1995. In 1996, an expansion of the existing facilities to 18 million tonnes per year at a cost of \$65 million was approved. The expansion project was completed in December 1997. Commissioning of the new hydro-metallurgical plant continued into the first quarter of 1998. Commissioning problems dictated a change in the mining plan to treat a mixture of B1 and B2 material. The problems in the grinding circuit proved intractable and necessitated the installation of a fifth mill which was installed in 1999.

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At the end of 2000, following commissioning of the fifth mill, the plant was operating at 20 mtpa, the budgeted level. In 2001, a new grinding control system was installed which should optimize plant operation and recoveries. Significant repairs were required to all mills in 2001 due to the development of extensive cracks in welds directly associated with the processing of harder ore. In addition, heavy rains during the fourth quarter of 2001 necessitated a change in the mining plan, resulting in the processing of lower grade ore. By the end of 2001, all mills were operational and a new mine plan was being prepared to better blend the ore.

In Brazil, electricity is predominantly (90%) sourced from hydro-electric power. Low rainfalls in recent years caused serious energy shortfalls. In response to this shortfall, all electricity users (both domestic and industrial) had been ordered, as from June 1, 2000, to reduce electricity draw-down from the grid by 20%. The Brasilia mine secured alternative electricity supplies from rented generators and buying power on the market. All restrictions were lifted in the first quarter of 2002.

ENVIRONMENT

Because of its close proximity to Paracatu, Brasilia is very concerned with dust, noise control and water quality. Dust levels are monitored at several sites on the property as well as at three locations in Paracatu. Access and internal roads are surfaced with laterite and sprayed constantly with water, while dormant mine areas are sprayed with lime solution to prevent wind-generated dust. All process water is directed to the tailings area and tested daily to check acidity and the presence of chemicals, suspended solids, metals and oxygen. Groundwater monitoring wells drilled downstream from the treatment and collection ponds are tested for the same substances.

As mining proceeds at Brasilia, berms are constructed to screen the mine area and planted with vegetation. The mine supports its own nursery, which employs four horticulturalists, and is capable of providing 20,000 seedlings a year. Brasilia's facilities also include an environmental simulation laboratory where chemists are able to assess control methods for potential contaminants.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION AND FINANCIAL DATA

The following table summarizes certain gold production and operating information relating to the Brasilia Mine for the years indicated (100%):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Total tonnes milled.....	16,488,000	19,745,000	17,474,725	15,613,000	15,310,000
Average grade milled (grams per tonne).....	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.48	
Recovery rate (%).....	78.3	75.8	73.4	72	
Production (ounces).....	186,900	228,800	185,200	181,300	156,000
Number of employees.....	512	512	510	460	

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As a consequence of the formation of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, TVX's participation in the earnings and production of the mine was reduced by one-half from July 1, 1999. As TVX controls the new TVX Newmont

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Americas joint venture entities, the financial results of the operating mines are consolidated and a 50% minority interest is deducted from these earnings. Prior to 1999, TVX's proportionate share of the mine results (22.7% prior to January 25, 1995; 33% to December 31, 1997; 49% to June 30, 1999) is shown in the following selected financial information (000's except for unit costs):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Revenue.....	\$25,386	\$30,361	\$26,318	\$25,784	\$17,0
Cost of sales.....	17,953	19,402	16,608	20,409	11,1
Depletion and depreciation.....	5,091	8,079	7,296	7,714	5,3
	23,044	27,481	23,904	28,123	16,4
(Loss) earnings before the undernoted.....	2,342	2,880	2,414	(2,339)	6
Interest expense.....	575	505	3,406	4,706	2,5
Other.....	593	(4,060)	(6,306)	(5,602)	(4,2
	1,168	(3,555)	(2,900)	(896)	(1,7
Earnings (loss) before the undernoted.....	1,174	6,435	5,314	(1,443)	2,3
Income taxes (recovery).....	(215)	253	--	--	3
Minority interests and participation rights...	695	3,091	2,039	--	
Net earnings (loss).....	\$ 694	\$ 3,091	\$ 3,275	\$ (1,443)	\$ 2,0
Other financial information:					
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 2,004	\$ 2,171	\$ 4,636	\$ 2,434	\$12,5
Unit costs:					
Cash cost per gold ounce.....	\$ 191	\$ 179	\$ 176	\$ 234	\$ 2
Cash cost per tonne milled.....	2.20	2.00	1.90	2.70	2.
Total production cost per gold ounce.....	246	254	253	322	3

Cash costs and total production costs are non-GAAP measures. For further information on these non-GAAP measures, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Calculation of Cash Costs, Production Costs and Realized Revenue and Reconciliation to Statement of Operations" on page B-5.

RIO PARACATU DEBT

Rio Paracatu continues to receive advances against future export commitments. These loans, totalling \$67.0 million, are denominated in U.S. dollars and, in 2001, interest was charged at rates averaging 8.0%. These debts are utilized principally to arbitrage interest in Brazil and are supported by cash deposits of similar term.

MUSSELWHITE MINE

The Musselwhite property is operated as an unincorporated joint venture and is located in the vicinity of Opapimiskan Lake, 120 kilometres north of Pickle

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Lake, Ontario, Canada. Access to the property is by a 45 kilometre road from Provincial Highway 808 or by air from Pickle Lake. The property consists of a core of 338 leased mining claims bounded by 231 contiguous unpatented mining claims for a total of 569 claims covering an area of 9,118 hectares.

The Musselwhite joint venture participants are Placer Dome Canada Limited (68.07%) and the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture (31.93%). Each party is responsible for funding the expenses incurred in any work program in proportion to its participating interest in the joint venture. Placer Canada is designated as the operator of the joint venture, and thus is responsible for preparing work programs and carrying out and supervising all work to be performed under each work program. The management committee is comprised of four members of whom two are the nominees of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture. Decisions of the management committee require the approval of nominees representing at least a majority interest in the joint venture. See "Risk Factors -- Joint Ventures" on page B-41.

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In 1962, two Ontario prospectors, Harold and Allan Musselwhite, discovered a gold-bearing quartz vein on the north shore of Lake Opapimiskan and in 1973, they obtained sufficient financing to carry out exploration on a relatively small scale. Exploration continued until 1980, during which time several small zones of gold mineralization were discovered.

In 1980, a major drilling program resulted in the discovery of the West Anticline Zone (1 million tonnes averaging 7.5 grams of gold per tonne) and the Camp Zone (400,000 tonnes at 6.9 grams per tonne). Underground exploration of the West Anticline Zone was carried out from an adit in 1984 but structural complexities affected the calculated resource grade and activity moved elsewhere on the property. The East Bay Zones (formerly Snoppy Pond Zones) were found in 1985.

In 1988 and 1989, a \$17 million underground exploration program and a feasibility study were carried out. Mine construction was postponed due to the high cost of power and infrastructure.

By the end of 1992, 12 zones of gold mineralization had been identified. The main Musselwhite deposit is a long narrow band that starts near the surface of Snoppy Pond, then plunges northwest to about 200 metres below surface at the edge of Lake Opapimiskan, reaching about 400 metres below surface under the lake.

The 1993 work program focused on a new exploration strategy which was to improve the tonnage rather than the grade of material, thereby creating a much larger inventory of contained gold. In early 1993, this inventory amounted to 1.3 million ounces of gold.

In 1993, diamond drilling, including barge drilling, and geological compilations were carried out. As a result of this exploration work, TVX and Placer Canada agreed to accelerate the underground exploration program for the Musselwhite project and to increase the 1994 expenditure from Cdn.\$12 million to Cdn.\$21.8 million. This increased expenditure was designed to complete exploration and to advance the project to the feasibility stage.

The 1994 work program included infill surface drilling, dewatering the underground workings, driving an access ramp to the T-Antiform Zone and

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underground diamond drilling. Drifts and raises were positioned along the mineralized zones to gather detailed geological and engineering information. Construction of the ramp and related underground work were completed to enable the detailed drilling and sampling necessary to upgrade the measured and indicated resource estimate.

Total costs for the 1995 program were approximately \$15 million and included the construction of a 45-kilometre all-weather road to the property and a feasibility study which was completed in the first quarter of 1996 when a production decision was made.

Exploration work in 1997 identified additional resources. Of particular interest was shallow-depth mineralization outlined at Snoppy Pond which was included in the 1998 year end reserve statement for the first time. Drilling activity in 2000 added 234,999 oz to the reserves before production of 255,883 oz resulting in a net decrease in reserve of 20,884 oz. Exploration drilling continued to identify additions to the resource base.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Musselwhite property ore zones are situated within the Weagamow-North Caribou Greenstone Belt of the Sachigo sub-province of the Superior geologic province. Gold bearing mineralization is characteristically hosted in folded oxide-silicate facies banded iron formations. The main deposits are developed as a series of sub-vertical tabular bodies along the tightly-folded 15 to 18 degree northwesterly plunging T-Antiform structure. Gold mineralization in the West Anticline zone occurs within quartz-pyrrhotite-albite- almandine veinlets and lenses which parallel a secondary deformation axial planar cleavage, and as stratabound disseminated mineralization. Other deposits are developed along the limbs and subsidiary fold structures within the larger East Bay Synform and West Anticline.

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RESERVES AND RESOURCES SUMMARY

The mineral reserves and resources set forth below represent 100% of the Musselwhite deposit in which TVX holds a 16% interest. Reserves, consisting of diluted proven and probable mineral reserves for the Musselwhite ore deposits, of which 1.882 million ounces of gold were in the proven category and 0.411 million ounces of gold were in the probable category, were estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESERVES

GOLD	2001				
	PROVEN			PROBABLE	
	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)	(millions)	(g/t)
Total.....	10.2	5.73	1.882	10.2	4.78

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DECEMBER 31, 2001 -----	TONNES ----- (millions)	GOLD GRADE ----- (g/t)	CONTAIN GOLD O ----- (millio
Total.....	12.9	5.53	2.293

DECEMBER 31, 2000 -----	TONNES ----- (millions)	GOLD GRADE ----- (g/t)	CONTAIN GOLD O ----- (millio
Total.....	14.2	5.58	2.545

Mineral resources at December 31, 2001, which include measured and indicated resources, are estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESOURCES

GOLD -----	2001		
	MEASURED		INDICA
	TONNES ----- (millions)	GRADE ----- (g/t)	TONNES ----- (millions)
Total.....	2.5	7.63	0.5

For more detail on reserves and resources, please refer to the summaries on pages B-6 to B-10.

MINING AND PROCESSING

In February 1996, the joint venture participants made a decision to construct a gold mine on the Musselwhite property. Gold production began in March 1997 and the mine was projected to produce approximately 200,000 ounces of gold per year for 11 years, at an estimated average cash cost of \$210 per ounce.

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The capital cost of placing the mine in production was \$170 million, of which TVX's share was \$54 million.

The feasibility study by Placer Canada envisaged a two-stage mining plan. In the first stage, a decline ramp would access ore in the top levels of the mine, using truck haulage to the mill, followed in later years by deeper underground mining requiring shaft access and ore hoisting. In addition, lower-grade ore from a small open pit was developed early to create an ore stockpile. The mill has a nominal capacity of 3,300 tonnes of ore per day employing conventional gravity separation, cyanide leach and carbon-in-pulp processes. The ore is free-milling, providing gold recoveries of about 95%. In 2001, throughput increased to 3,650 tonnes per day through an amendment to an agreement with the local First Nations communities. Two backfill pillar failures in 2001 directly impacted mine tonnage and required the mining of some lower grade stopes. In addition, construction on a conveyor project costing approximately Cdn.\$25 million was commenced during 2001, which is scheduled to reduce truck haulage and related costs; while behind schedule and over budget, the project should be completed during the third quarter of 2002.

Mining and milling are carried out at approximately 1.2 million tonnes of ore per year. The mine is a fly in, fly out operation and power is provided by a transmission line connected to the provincial power grid at Pickle Lake.

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The mine commenced full operations in 1997 and provided 282 new jobs in the region. A key element of the project is an agreement ensuring the active participation of the local First Nations communities. Environmental impact and reclamation plans, including measures to protect water quality in rivers and lakes, have been approved by the province of Ontario and the Government of Canada.

TVX's share of production in 2001 was 37,300 ounces at a cash cost of \$192 per ounce. TVX's share of production in 2002 is projected at 37,000 at a cash cost of \$181 per ounce.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION AND FINANCIAL DATA

The following table summarizes certain gold production and operating information relating to the Musselwhite Mine for the years indicated (100%):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Total tonnes milled.....	1,291,400	1,228,100	1,218,931	1,194,500	961,000
Average grade milled (grams per tonne).....	5.9	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.5
Recovery rate (%).....	95.3	95.8	95	95	95
Production (ounces).....	233,600	244,600	209,176	199,700	153,000
Number of employees.....	319	262	272	263	263

As a consequence of the formation of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, TVX's participation in the earnings and production of the mine was reduced by one-half from July 1, 1999. As TVX controls the new TVX Newmont Americas joint venture entities, the financial results of the operating mines are consolidated and a 50% minority interest is deducted from these earnings.

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Prior to 1999, TVX's proportionate share of the mine results (32%) is shown in the following selected financial information (000's except for unit costs):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997 (1)
Revenue.....	\$20,122	\$21,892	\$18,507	\$18,864	\$14,700
Cost of sales.....	14,281	12,526	11,924	11,790	9,700
Depletion and depreciation.....	5,904	5,922	7,477	7,504	5,600
	20,185	18,448	19,401	19,294	15,300
Earnings (loss) before the undernoted.....	(63)	3,444	(894)	(430)	(500)
Exploration.....	488	555	255	216	500
Other.....	47	166	29	272	600
	535	721	284	488	600
Earnings (loss) before the undernoted.....	(598)	2,723	(1,178)	(918)	(1,200)
Income taxes.....	--	--	--	--	--
Minority interests and participation rights...	(299)	1,362	(112)	--	--
Net earnings (loss).....	\$ (299)	\$ 1,361	\$ (1,066)	\$ (918)	\$ (1,200)
Other financial information:					
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 4,032	\$ 1,076	\$ 2,017	\$ 1,708	\$24,200
Unit costs:					
Cash cost per gold ounce.....	\$ 192	\$ 161	\$ 180	\$ 184	\$ 200
Cash cost per tonne milled.....	35	32	31	31	30
Total production cost per gold ounce.....	272	237	293	301	300

(1) For accounting purposes, production commenced April 1, 1997.

Cash costs and total production costs are non-GAAP measures. For further information on these non-GAAP measures, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Calculation of Cash Costs, Production Costs and Realized Revenue and Reconciliation to Statement of Operations" on page B-5.

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NEW BRITANNIA MINE

The New Britannia Mine is located in the town of Snow Lake in the province of Manitoba, Canada. Snow Lake is located approximately 700 kilometres northwest of Winnipeg, the capital of the province.

The New Britannia Mine is a joint venture which began commissioning in

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September, 1995. This underground, shaft accessed mine is owned 50% by the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture and 50% by High River Gold Mines Ltd., with the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture as the operator and High River acting as the exploration manager. TVX acquired a 50% interest on June 14, 1994 from High River by transferring back to High River TVX's approximately 32% equity interest in High River and High River share purchase warrants and agreeing to arrange financing for the project. TVX immediately made a production decision and commenced a development project which included mine dewatering, mine development, surface facility construction and shaft rehabilitation. Production commenced in November 1995. The TVX interest was reduced to 25% as a result of the formation of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture. See "Risk Factors -- Joint Ventures" on page B-41.

The New Britannia Mine property consists of two mining leases and 25 contiguous optioned mining claims comprising 2,304 hectares. The mining leases are granted for 21-year terms which expire in 2013 and 2016. The optioned claims are subject to net smelter royalties of 1.5% to 2.0% on exercise of the option and require annual work commitments.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The New Britannia Mine (formerly the Nor Acme Mine) is a former producing gold mine which was in commercial production from 1947 through 1958 and produced 4.9 million tonnes of ore grading 5.1 grams of gold per tonne resulting in 620,000 ounces of gold. All commercial gold production was mined above the 460 metre level and, in 1958, the mine had been developed down to the 540 metre level.

The New Britannia gold deposit consists of the Main Zone which is subdivided into the Toots, Dick, Ruttan and Hogg zones. The New Britannia gold deposit is located within the Apehbian Flin Flon/Snow Lake Greenstone Belt, an assemblage of polydeformed volcano-sedimentary supracrustal sequences intruded by pre- and sin-tectonic ultramafic and mafic intrusions and sin- to post-tectonic granitoid.

The gold deposit consists of quartz-carbonate alteration zones emplaced in a simple intercalated sequence of altered felsic and mafic volcanics and pyroclastics. The host rocks are altered and include varying proportions of quartz and carbonate. The contacts of the mineralized zones are often gradational, although sharp shear and fault contacts are noted. A biotite alteration halo occurs within a few feet of the mineralized zone.

The main controls of the location of the mineralization within the New Britannia deposit are contacts between rocks of different competency, warps within a subparallel, east trending, north dipping fault splay, and a change in the dip of the fault plane.

Auriferous replacement zones in mafic rocks are composed of quartz, albite, carbonate (mainly calcite), biotite, secondary amphibole and locally diopside. Metallic minerals are arsenopyrite (1.0%), pyrrhotite, pyrite, traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and occasionally visible gold. Total sulphide content averages less than 5%. Gold is associated with arsenopyrite, especially when it occurs as a mesh of fine needles.

Three other zones of mineralization have been identified north of the Main Zone. These are, proceeding in a northerly direction from the Main Zone, the Boundary Zone, the No. 3 Zone and the Birch Zone. Development of the No. 3 Zone began in the fall of 1994 with development and production ore stockpiled, and used for early mill feed upon completion of the mill.

Exploration programs conducted in 1980 through 1982, 1987 through 1991 and

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1993 identified additional resources which resulted in a decision to place the deposit into production.

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RESERVES AND RESOURCES SUMMARY

The mineral reserves and resources set forth below represent 100% of the New Britannia deposit, in which TVX holds a 25% interest. Reserves, consisting of diluted proven and probable mineral reserves for the New Britannia gold deposits, of which 0.075 million ounces of gold were in the proven category and 0.283 million ounces of gold were in the probable category, were estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESERVES

GOLD -----	2001				
	PROVEN			PROBABLE	
	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)	(millions)	(g/t)
Total.....	0.4	5.42	0.075	1.9	4.73

DECEMBER 31, 2001 -----	TONNES	GOLD GRADE	CONTAIN GOLD O
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millio
Main.....	2.3	4.86	0.358
Total.....	2.3	4.86	0.358

DECEMBER 31, 2000 -----	TONNES	GOLD GRADE	CONTAIN GOLD O
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millio
Main.....	2.8	5.33	0.478

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Total.....	2.8 ===	5.33 ====	0.478 =====
------------	------------	--------------	----------------

Mineral resources at December 31, 2001, which include measured and indicated resources, are estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESOURCES

GOLD AND GOLD EQUIVALENT -----	2001		
	----- MEASURED		INDICA
	TONNES ----- (millions)	GRADE ----- (g/t)	TONNES ----- (millions)
Total.....	0.056	3.43	1.6

For more detail on reserves and resources, please refer to the summaries on pages B-6 to B-10.

Diamond drilling in 1999 was successful in replacing the 1999 gold production and maintaining the reserves at previous levels. 2000 was the first year since 1995 that the mine failed to replace annual production. The principal reason was a reduction in gold price used in the reserve calculation from \$325 to \$290/oz. In addition, a reduction in exploration diamond drilling during 2000 further contributed to the lower gold reserves.

MINING AND PROCESSING

Rehabilitation of the main mine started in January 1995, and development began in May 1995, with the first development ore being skipped in November, 1995. The main method of development in the Toots Zone is conventional drilling and blasting, with mucking by captive equipment. The new development in the Dick and Ruttan Zones below the 540 metre level is mechanized, with electric-hydraulic jumbos, 6-yard scoops and 24 tonne trucks. The mining method is sublevel retreat, longhole stoping, using both electric-hydraulic and pneumatic drills.

A 1,010 metre deep, five-compartment shaft provides access to the mine for men and materials. The shaft is also used to move ore to the surface from underground loading pockets. Ore is moved to the shaft from operating workings using high speed tracked haulage along the 390 and 915 metre levels. Waste rock is hoisted to surface and used as backfill underground.

Shaft deepening commenced in May 1994, reaching a final depth of 1,010 metres in late December 1994. Development of the 920 metre level haulage drift and 950 metre level began in early 1996.

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The mill facilities were completed in October 1995, with a rated capacity of 1,850 tonnes per day, 24 hours a day, 365 days per year to process 660,000 tonnes per annum. Plant capacity has subsequently been found capable of exceeding 2,000 tonnes per day. Total capital costs to bring the mine into production were \$37.9 million. The mill uses conventional crushing, grinding and carbon-in-pulp technology. The introduction of the Alimak mining method is currently being evaluated and if successful, will allow the exploitation of portions of the New Britannia orebody, such as the Upper Toots Zone, which to date could not be economically mined using longhole methods. Total mine production in 2001 increased to 114,500 ounces (with TVX's share being 28,600 ounces) with cash costs declining to \$187 per ounce. In 2002, TVX's share of production is expected to be 27,500 ounces at a cash cost of \$208 per ounce.

ENVIRONMENT

The operation's location within the Snow Lake community calls for particular attention to be paid to dust and noise control.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION AND FINANCIAL DATA

The following table summarizes certain gold production and operating information relating to the New Britannia Mine for the years indicated (100%):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Total tonnes milled.....	721,700	743,862	786,520	733,700	688,200
Average grade milled (grams per tonne).....	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.4
Recovery rate (%).....	93.8	92.8	91.0	91	91
Production (ounces).....	114,500	105,512	100,911	97,600	91,400
Number of employees.....	241	243	242	250	250

As a consequence of the formation of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, TVX's participation in the earnings and production of the mine was reduced by one-half from July 1, 1999. As TVX controls the new TVX Newmont Americas joint venture entities, the financial results of the operating mines are consolidated and a 50% minority interest is deducted from these earnings. Prior to 1999, TVX's proportionate share of the mine results (50%) is shown in the following selected financial information (000's except for unit costs):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Revenue.....	\$15,289	\$14,552	\$15,202	\$21,472	\$19,300
Cost of sales.....	10,537	10,992	10,805	11,783	12,600
Depletion and depreciation.....	5,916	4,158	4,364	4,848	4,900

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	16,453	15,150	15,169	16,631	17,5
Earnings (loss) before the undernoted.....	(1,164)	(598)	33	4,841	1,7
Mining property write-down.....	8,000	--	--	--	
Interest expense.....	--	--	--	--	7
Exploration.....	466	515	530	855	1,5
Other.....	62	28	--	437	
	8,528	543	530	1,292	2,2
Earnings (loss) before the undernoted.....	(9,692)	(1,141)	(497)	3,549	(5
Income taxes.....	--	--	--	--	
Minority interests and participation rights...	(4,846)	(571)	(250)	--	
Net earnings (loss).....	\$ (4,846)	\$ (570)	\$ (247)	\$ 3,549	\$ (5
Other financial information:					
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,435	\$ 2,678	\$ 3,8
Unit costs:					
Cash cost per gold ounce.....	\$ 187	\$ 213	\$ 216	\$ 238	\$ 2
Cash cost per tonne milled.....	29	30	27	32	
Total production cost per gold ounce.....	292	293	303	336	3

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Cash costs and total production costs are non-GAAP measures. For further information on these non-GAAP measures, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Calculation of Cash Costs, Production Costs and Realized Revenue and Reconciliation to Statement of Operations" on page B-5.

STRATONI OPERATIONS

The Stratoni operation is comprised of the Madem Lakkos and Mavres Petres Mines and the Stratoni Mill and produces lead-silver and zinc concentrates. These mines and mill were part of the Hellenic gold assets acquired by TVX in 1995. For further information please refer to the disclosure under the headings "Development Properties -- Hellenic Gold Complex" and "Legal Proceedings -- Litigation in Greece" on page B-43.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Madem Lakkos and Mavres Petres deposits are skarn deposits. The sulphide mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, tennantite-tetrahedrite and a wide range of other metallic minerals including cubanite and galenobismuthite. Gangue minerals are mainly calcite, sericite, quartz and rhodochrosite. Mineralization at both the Madem Lakkos and Mavres Petres deposits occurs within marble units or along the contacts between marble and the overlying schists and gneisses and is controlled by the marble/schist-gneiss contact.

Resources at Madem Lakkos and Mavres Petres were sufficient for the production of approximately 337,000 tonnes of ore in 2001, with head grades averaging 10.5% zinc, 8.7% lead and 214 grams per tonne of silver. Operations at the Mavres Petres deposit, located two kilometres from Madem Lakkos, were

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suspended when TVX completed its purchase of the complex and investigation work commenced to examine the potential for reopening the Mavres Petres mine. Following a positive result to this study, the mine was brought back into production in 2000. It is expected that the reserves of Madem Lakkos will be depleted in mid-2002. Reserves at the Mavres Petres mine are sufficient to sustain production for 4.5 years at a milling rate of approximately 450,000 tonnes per annum.

RESERVES AND RESOURCES SUMMARY

The mineral reserves and resources set forth below represent 100% of the Stratoni deposit. TVX's 100% interest is subject to a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire a 12% participating interest in favour of certain third parties. Reserves, consisting of diluted proven and probable mineral reserves, for the Stratoni ore deposits were estimated as follows;

MINERAL RESERVES

DECEMBER 31, 2001 -----	TONNES -----	GRADE -----		
	(000s)	(g/t) Ag	(%) Pb	(%)
Reserves.....	2,100	200	7.9	10
Total Reserves.....	2,100	200	7.9	10
	=====	===	===	==

DECEMBER 31, 2000 -----	TONNES -----	GRADE -----		
	(000s)	(g/t) Ag	(%) Pb	(%)
Reserves.....	643	202	8.7	10
Total Reserves.....	643	202	8.7	10
	=====	===	===	==

There were no measured or indicated resources as at December 31, 2001. For further information on reserves, please refer to a summary on pages B-6 to B-8.

MINING AND PROCESSING

The Madem Lakkos mine is accessed from the surface through a 315-metre vertical shaft. The Mavres Petres mine is accessed by an adit, and a newly mined internal decline provides access to the production levels. In both mines, the mining method is a mixture of longitudinal and transversal drift-and-fill, with cemented backfill. A re-development and mechanization program at Mavres Petres was successfully completed in 2001 and the mine will become the only source of run-of-mine ore after the scheduled closure of Madem Lakkos at the end of the first quarter of 2002. The production rate at Mavres Petres is planned to be

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450,000 tonnes per year starting from July 2002.

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TVX Hellas began shipping lead-silver and zinc concentrates from the Stratoni mill in July 1996 after completing the basic refurbishment of the mill, which had the capacity to treat 1,000 tonnes per day of ore. Further work was done in the mill in 2001, increasing the capacity to 1,300 tonnes per day (450,000 tpa). The ore from Mavres Petres and Madem Lakkos is blended and treated in the Stratoni mill, producing lead/silver and zinc concentrates containing approximately 73% lead with 1,700 g/t of silver, and 54% zinc, respectively.

The existing power supply and distribution system is adequate to meet the current and planned future requirements at the Mavres Petres and Madem Lakkos mines and the Stratoni mill.

The Stratoni operation completed in 2001 its second full year as a separate business unit within TVX Hellas, essentially on a break-even basis. Although the results were negatively affected by permitting restrictions imposed by the inspector of mines, the production of lead and zinc concentrates in 2001 did increase 70% and 90%, respectively, compared to 2000. This was achieved through the mechanization of the Mavres Petres mine, and the implementation in January 2001 of a six-day workweek for the mines and continuous milling operations.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION AND FINANCIAL DATA

The following table summarizes lead, zinc and silver production and certain operating information relating to Stratoni for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000:

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Tonnes milled.....	337,000	183,000
Grade		
Lead (%).....	8.65	9.73
Zinc (%).....	10.46	10.57
Silver g/tonne.....	214	199
Recovery		
Lead (%).....	90.8	87.4
Zinc (%).....	90.0	86.8
Silver (%).....	86.5	84.2
Metal production (000s)		
Lead (tonnes).....	26.5	15.6
Zinc (tonnes).....	31.7	16.8
Silver (ounces).....	2,005	985
Number of employees.....	500	550

YEARS ENDED

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	DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
Revenue.....	\$24,160	\$16,081
Cost of sales.....	22,530	16,004
Depletion and depreciation.....	1,871	1,003
	24,401	17,007
Loss from mining operations.....	(241)	(926)
Exploration.....	--	146
Loss before the undernoted.....	(241)	(1,072)
Income taxes.....	--	--
Net loss.....	\$ (241)	\$ (1,072)
Other financial information:		
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 3,471	\$ 3,258
Unit operating costs (\$/tonne milled).....	72	93

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NON-OPERATING MINES

MINERAL HILL MINE

Operations at Mineral Hill Mine in Montana, U.S.A. were suspended in September, 1996; care and maintenance continued with water treatment being the principal activity. Ongoing attempts to find a purchaser of the site were unsuccessful and, consequently, the development and permitting of a closure plan began in 1999. TVX entered into an agreement with Amerikanuak, Inc. whereby Amerikanuak agreed to manage the permitting process and, subsequently, the closure and reclamation of the site on behalf of TVX. This process is expected to be completed in 2002.

The TVX Mineral Hill Mine property, located adjacent to Yellowstone National Park and within the Gallatin National Forest, possesses outstanding natural characteristics, wildlife habitats and historic and educational attributes. After discussions with government officials and interested parties, it is the intention of TVX to donate the property to the United States Forest Service upon completion of the reclamation program.

DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES

HELLENIC GOLD COMPLEX

The complex is owned by TVX Hellas, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of TVX, and is located on the eastern coastal region of the Chalkidiki Peninsula in northeastern Greece, approximately 100 kilometres east of Thessaloniki, Greece's second largest city. The mining concessions cover a total area of 31,400 hectares and include the Olympias mine and mill, the Skouries gold-copper deposit, the Madem Lakkos and Mavres Petres mines along with the base metal and silver processing facility at Stratoni.

On March 3, 1995, TVX announced that it had been named as the successful

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bidder for the purchase and development of the Hellenic Gold Mines assets in Greece. On December 21, 1995, TVX acquired the assets for approximately \$46 million. Approximately \$19 million was paid on closing with five equal installments, plus interest, due on the anniversary dates of the closing. The final installment was paid in December 2000.

Pursuant to the October, 1998 judgment of the Ontario Court of Justice and the 2000 judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal, TVX holds a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire a 12% participating interest in the Hellenic Gold complex as constructive trustee for the three individuals. In July, 1999, TVX entered into a settlement agreement with 1235866 Ontario Inc. whereby, should 1235866 be successful in its claim against the three individuals, TVX would recognize 1235866 holding a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire a 12% participating interest. For further information, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Legal Proceedings -- The Hellenic Gold Properties Litigation" on page B-44.

Greece, which receives the funds from the European Union, makes available cash grants for projects such as the Hellenic Gold Mines to subsidize part of the investment cost. TVX Hellas has been granted a subsidy on the Olympias project of GrD 16,056,641,000 and a 35% subsidy on interest expense on loans up to a maximum principal balance of GrD 11,469,031,000.

The total manpower of TVX Hellas as of December 31, 2001 was 500. Pursuant to the acquisition agreement, TVX agreed to maintain employment of 550 former employees at the mine complex until December 21, 1998 and to employ a further 50 employees in the operation of the gold plant for at least three years. In addition, during the construction of the gold plant, the contractor will be required to offer employment to at least 150 former employees for at least 18 months. A portion of the costs for certain of these employees was borne by the Greek government. The requirement to employ the 550 has now fallen away. The requirement to employ a further 50 in the gold plant was cancelled upon a severance package being agreed with the relevant personnel.

As part of the acquisition agreement, TVX Hellas has completed its commitment to spend at least \$7.3 million for environmental programs and studies to improve existing environmental conditions. However, apart from these liabilities, TVX Hellas has no liability for pre-existing conditions at the Hellenic Gold Mines.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Hellenic Gold ore deposits are found within the Serbo-Macedonian Massif which comprises a series of Paleozoic and/or older rocks, extending northward into Bulgaria and eastern Yugoslavia. The Serbo-Macedonian Massif is subdivided into the Kerdyllia formation in the east and the Vertiskos formation in the west. The contact between the two formations is poorly defined; nevertheless, there is locally a major fracture zone -- the Stratonis thrust

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fault. The Kerdyllia formation consists of biotite gneiss interbedded with hornblende gneiss, amphibolite and marble layers. The overlying Vertiskos formation is composed mainly of a mica gneiss with intercalations of garnet-tourmaline, sillimanite and quartz-feldspar gneiss and ortho-amphibolite.

Olympias

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On March 1, 2002, the Conseil d'Etat, the Greek Supreme Court, issued a judgment which annulled the purportedly valid permits, including Environmental Impact Study approval, issued by the Greek Government to TVX Hellas with respect to the Olympias project. The Conseil d'Etat ruling effectively prohibits development of the Olympias project. TVX is reviewing its options, including legal remedies, with respect to recovering its investment in Greece. Given the court decision, TVX took a write down of approximately \$198.5 million, reducing the carrying value of the Olympias project to zero. Until a decision is made on the future of the Olympias project, the following disclosure is included for historical information purposes. For further information, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Legal Proceedings -- Litigation in Greece" on page B-43.

Geology and mineralization

The Olympias deposit is a stratabound, polymetallic, gold-silver-zinc-lead deposit. Gold occurs primarily within fine to medium grained arsenopyrite and arsenic-rich pyrite and is spatially associated with the massive sulphide mineralization. The deposit consists of three zones which occur along a folded contact between marble and overlying schists and gneisses. The West Zone is a massive lensoidal orebody dipping 30(LOGO) to 35(LOGO) with an average width of 11 metres, a strike length of 350 metres and a down-dip length of 1,500 metres and occurs along the western flank of an anticline. Located 300 metres east of the West Zone, the East Zone dips at 33(LOGO) and has an average thickness of 9 metres, a strike length of 250 metres and a down dip extent of 550 metres. The East Zone is located along the crest of an adjacent anticline. A third zone of mineralization, the Second Horizon, underlies the West Zone at its deepest location and is open to depth.

An intensive drilling program began at the Olympias mine in late 1996, and was completed in 1998, by which time 72,000 meters of diamond drilling had been achieved. Based on that information, and a re-evaluation of the existing gold-bearing stockpiles and tailings, the mineral resources were estimated in 2000. No re-estimation was undertaken in 2001, however, following the decision by the Conseil d'Etat, all reserves were re-classified as resources resulting in an elimination of reserve gold ounces.

Reserve and resources summary

The mineral reserves and resources set forth below represent 100% of the Olympias deposits. TVX's 100% interest is subject to a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire a 12% participation interest in favour of a third party. Reserves, consisting of diluted proven and probable mineral reserves, for the Olympias ore deposits were estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESERVES

DECEMBER 31, 2001 -----	TONNES ----- (millions)	GOLD GRADE ----- (g/t)	CONTAIN GOLD O ----- (millio
East.....	0.0	0.00	0.000
Upper West.....	0.0	0.00	0.000

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Intermediate West.....	0.0	0.00	0.000
Lower West.....	0.0	0.00	0.000
South West Extension.....	0.0	0.00	0.000
AsPy Stockpile.....	0.0	0.00	0.000
Tailings.....	0.0	0.00	0.000
	---	---	---
Total.....	0.0	0.00	0.000
	===	====	=====

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DECEMBER 31, 2000	TONNES	GOLD GRADE	CONTAINING GOLD O
-----	-----	-----	-----
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millio
East.....	1.3	13.74	0.558
Upper West.....	0.5	12.46	0.182
Intermediate West.....	1.6	8.55	0.429
Lower West.....	6.1	8.93	1.740
South West Extension.....	2.2	5.89	0.412
AsPy Stockpile.....	0.3	23.24	0.207
Tailings.....	2.2	3.43	0.240
	----	----	----
Total.....	14.0	8.39	3.768
	=====	=====	=====

Mineral resources at December 31, 2001, which include measured and indicated resources are estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESOURCES

	2001		
	MEASURED		INDICA
	-----	-----	-----
GOLD	TONNES	GRADE	TONNES
----	-----	-----	-----
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)
Total.....	9.019	9	3.604

The Olympias deposit also contains significant reserves and resources of silver, lead and zinc as noted in the Mineral Reserve and Resource tables on pages B-7 through B-10.

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Mining and processing

The Olympias Mine, which was in production from 1976 to 1995 under previous owners, is accessed from the surface through a 300-metre vertical shaft and two declines and used an undercut and fill mining method and blasthole, retreat stoping after mining longitudinal galleries. Previously, sublevel caving was used. Ore from the Olympias mine was delivered to the nearby Olympias mill for processing. Local opposition has caused some delay at Olympias, and development is currently halted awaiting the outcome of the Supreme Court ruling on the mine Environmental Impact Study.

Mine planning at Olympias has been completed and, based on a mechanized drift and fill mining method, will increase the historical capacity from 700 tonnes per day to 2,700 tonnes per day.

Although the Olympias deposits were mined for 20 years as a silver-lead-zinc operation, the gold content of the ore has not been exploited because of its refractory nature. In order to recover the gold, it is necessary to incorporate an oxidation phase in the process. Following extensive testwork, both Biox(C) and pressure oxidation will be used as the oxidising processes.

Kvaerner Metals Davy concluded a feasibility study in October, 1999. Actual construction of the plant is expected to take about two years after all licences and permits are received and financing is in place. The plant is designed to produce in excess of 250,000 ounces of gold annually over the first four years of operation. Output for the first four years will include production obtained by re-processing stockpiled concentrate and tailings. Silver, lead and zinc production would be credited to the overall cash operating costs.

The capital cost of the gold recovery plant and modernization of the existing operation is estimated to be approximately \$258 million. Government grants will cover 35% of the eligible capital. The permits for the construction and operation of the gold plant of TVX Hellas are regulated by the special law which ratified the contract by which TVX acquired the mining rights and related property. The special law comprehensively specifies the licences and permits required for the mining operations, the authorities responsible to issue them and the procedures which guarantee their timely issuance.

The power supply and distribution system at Olympias is adequate for the current operation and the proposed concentrator modifications, but the distribution system would be inadequate to meet the demands of the proposed expansions. A significant increase in power requirements will necessitate the construction of a 24-kilometre-long transmission line from the national power grid at Stagira.

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During 1999, Kvaerner completed a revision of the feasibility study which incorporated pressure oxidation in addition to biooxidation in the process design. Based on this revision, the permitting process was started. A permit approving the site location was received and an Environmental Impact Study was completed and submitted to the government in November. In December 1999, SNC Lavalin were appointed as the engineering contractor responsible for project engineering, procurement and construction.

During 2000, SNC Lavalin completed the basic engineering, estimating pre-production capital costs of \$258 million as the cost of construction. Continuous pilot plant testwork, conducted by Lakefield Research, Canada, confirmed the viability of the combined flotation, biooxidation and pressure oxidation process technologies. Also in 2000, the Environmental Impact Study was

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issued after receiving the approval of the relevant five government ministries, as well as the support of the regional council.

Permits -- Legal Challenges

Pre-site approval and a permit to enable geotechnical drilling on the proposed tailings site were issued during 1999 plus the Environmental Impact Study in September 2000. These permits were being challenged under the Greek administrative law system.

This system allows an interested party to challenge the validity of the issuance by the government of a permit or licence. The relevant Greek government departments issuing the permits were the defendants and TVX Hellas was added to the challenges as an intervenor, as were other interested parties such as labour unions and several local communities, which were supportive of the TVX Hellas position.

These challenges were heard by the Conseil d'Etat (the Supreme Court relating to Administrative Law) in January, 2001. The Judge Rappateur, the judge who reviewed the issue and presented the case to the other judges, recommended that the challenges be rejected. In March, 2002, the Conseil d'Etat issued its judgment, which annulled the permits. For further information, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Legal Proceedings -- Litigation in Greece" on page B-43.

Skouries

The Skouries deposit is located in the southwest of the Hellenic Gold concessions, approximately 10 kilometres from the Aegean coast in a sparsely populated area and 15 kilometres southwest of the Olympias mine. TVX Hellas began an exploration drilling program in August, 1996, which by May, 1998 had completed a total of 65,200 metres of diamond drilling. For further information, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Recent Developments -- Significant Charge Against Fourth Quarter 2001 Earnings" on page B-4.

Exploration and development history

Previous exploration was carried out in the 1960s by Nippon Mining and Placer Development, and in the mid-1970s by the previous mine owners. This work indicated a gold-copper porphyry deposit to a depth of about 400 metres containing 72 million tonnes averaging 0.7 grams of gold per tonne and 0.5% copper.

Geology and mineralization

The TVX exploration program, which took three years and was completed in 1998, confirmed Skouries to be a classic, pipe-shaped, gold-copper porphyry. Ore grade mineralization appears to be continuous to a depth of 800 metres in the central parts of the deposit. Within the deposit, two high grade zones are indicated, one from surface to a depth of about 200 metres grading 1.0 grams of gold per tonne and 0.6% copper, and the other a deep core zone extending from a depth of 300 metres to 550 metres and averaging 1.5 grams of gold per tonne and 0.8% copper.

Reserves and resources summary

The mineral reserves and resources set forth below represent 100% of the

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Skouries deposit. TVX's 100% interest is subject to a 12% carried interest and the right to acquire a 100% participating interest in favour of certain third parties. Reserves, consisting of diluted proven and probable mineral reserves, for the Skouries ore deposit, of which

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0.656 million ounces of gold were in the proven category and 3.059 million ounces of gold were in the probable category, were estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESERVES

GOLD	2001				
	PROVEN			PROBABLE	
	TONNES	GRADE	CONTAINED OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(millions)	(g/t)	(millions)	(millions)	(g/t)
Total.....	20.3	1.01	0.656	109.2	0.87

DECEMBER 31, 2001	TONNES	GOLD GRADE	COPPER GRADE
-----	-----	-----	-----
	(millions)	(g/t)	%
Open Pit.....	24.8	0.99	0.57
Sub Level Cave.....	46.2	1.08	0.61
Block Cave.....	58.6	0.70	0.51
Total.....	129.6	0.89	0.56
	=====	=====	=====

Mineral resources at December 31, 2001, which include indicated reserves are unchanged from 2000 and are estimated as follows:

MINERAL RESOURCES

2001

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GOLD ----	----- INDICATED -----	
	TONNES ----- (millions)	GRADE ----- (g/t)
Total.....	61.7	0.67

For more detail on reserves and resources, please see the summaries on pages B-6 to B-10.

As at December 31, 2001, the Skouries deposit also contained proven and probable reserves of 129.55 million tonnes grading 0.56% copper and indicated resources of 61.69 million tonnes grading 0.54% copper. The copper reserves and resources are unchanged from December 31, 2000.

Mining and processing

In the feasibility study completed by Kvaerner Metals in September 1998, three phases of mining were scheduled; open pit, sublevel cave and block cave. The open pit would provide initial feed from the upper high grade zone, including 8 million tonnes of oxides, followed by sublevel cave to extract the lower high grade zone and finally block cave for the lower grade material at depth.

Preliminary metallurgical testwork indicates processing will be straightforward and will produce a copper concentrate containing between 30 -- 60 grams of gold per tonne and 26 -- 30% copper. Some coarser gold will also be recovered by gravity concentration.

Assuming an initial open pit operation of 18,000 tonnes per day, the capital cost of building these facilities would be \$240 million. The resulting production would be 200,000 ounces of gold per year at an expected cash cost of less than \$100 per ounce net of copper revenue credits, assuming a copper price of \$0.80 per pound.

Kasperske Hory

The Kasperske Hory project was suspended in 1998 as the exploration permits were revoked. It is the current intention of TVX to sell its interests to the former Czech Republic managers of the project.

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PROJECTS/EXPLORATION PROPERTIES

With the prevailing low gold price environment, TVX decided in 2000 to cease funding non-mine exploration activities until markets improve. Accordingly, the Pachicutza Project in Ecuador was terminated.

GURUPI, BRAZIL

The Gurupi project, formerly a 50/50 joint venture between TVX Newmont and Newmont, is located 350 kilometres southeast of the city of Belem in Brazil

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along the Gurupi River. Chega Tudo is the owner of the Gurupi exploration property located in the States of Maraho and Para, Brazil. The property comprises the mineral rights of 28 exploration licences covering an area of 128,627.69 hectares and 13 applications for exploration licenses covering an area of 80,261.49 hectares. Gold is contained in metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks in two intensely mineralized parallel trends cut by shear zones and quartz stockworks, veins and tonalitic rocks.

By the end of 1998, 204 diamond drill holes totalling 36,100 metres and 212 reverse circulation drill holes totalling 23,048 metres had been completed as well as surface sampling and geophysical surveys. Five potential open pitable gold-bearing targets have been identified in saprolite and bedrock, ranging up to 2.8 kilometres in length and 15 to 60 metres thick with average grades of about one to two grams of gold per tonne. Additional exploration during 1999 failed to increase the resource significantly.

The mineral resources set forth below represent 100% of the Gurupi project, 50% of which is held by TVX. The indicated resources are unchanged from 2000 and are estimated at December 31, 2001 as follows:

MINERAL RESOURCES

	2001	
	INDICATED	
GOLD	TONNES	GRADE
----	-----	-----
	(millions)	(g/t)
Total.....	60.38	1.39

Pursuant to an agreement dated as of June 7, 2002, TVX Newmont (Cayman) Holdings Inc. purchased the 49% interest in the share capital of Mineracao Chega Tudo Limitada, held by Newmont, by way of the purchase from Newmont of 100% of the share capital of Newmont Brasil Mineracao Limitada, an indirect, wholly-owned Brazilian subsidiary of Newmont. TVX Newmont Cayman owns the remaining 51% of the quotas of Chega Tudo.

The consideration paid consisted of a net smelter return royalty on all production of gold at the following rates: (i) 0% if the applicable spot price of gold is less than \$250 per ounce; (ii) 0.30% if the applicable spot price of gold is greater than \$250 per ounce but not greater than \$300 per ounce; (iii) 0.40% if the applicable spot price of gold is greater than \$300 per ounce but not greater than \$350 per ounce; (iv) 0.75% if the applicable spot price of gold is greater than \$350 but not greater than \$400 per ounce; and (v) 1.0% if the applicable spot price gold is greater than \$400 per ounce.

In the event that there is a direct or indirect disposition of Chega Tudo by TVX Newmont Cayman within 18 months following closing, TVX Newmont Cayman must pay to Newmont; (i) an amount equal to 45% of the net non-royalty consideration to be paid to TVX Newmont Cayman (being equal to the consideration received at fair market value less the amount of bona fide operating costs

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incurred by Chega Tudo from the date of closing between TVX Newmont Cayman and Newmont to the date of closing the acquisition transaction); and (ii) 45% of the royalty consideration. In such event, Newmont will release its royalty.

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DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF TVX

DIRECTORS

The number of directors of TVX may consist of a minimum of three and a maximum of 15 with the actual number of directors determined from time to time by resolution of the directors. Currently, the number of directors has been fixed at eight and, as of March 31, 2002, the following are the names, municipality of residence and principal occupations of the directors of TVX:

NAME MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE -----	BECAME A DIRECTOR -----	BUSINESS EXPERIENCE (FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) -----
George F. Michals, Chairman, (1) Toronto, Ontario	June, 2001	President, Baymont Capital Resources (investment and business development)
Harry S. Campbell, Q.C. Calgary, Alberta	June, 2001	Managing Partner, Burnet, Duckworth & Tomlinson (law firm).
W. Robert Dengler (2) Toronto, Ontario	June, 2001	President and Chief Executive Officer of TVX Newmont Corporation (engineering and mining services company) since 1997. Prior to that, he was Chief Executive Officer of Dynatec Limited (mining services company).
T. Sean Harvey (3) Toronto, Ontario	February, 2001	President and Chief Executive Officer of TVX Newmont Gold Inc. Prior to April 2001, Mr. Harvey was an independent financial consultant to various mining companies as TVX and EBX Capital Partners (investment company). Prior to April 2001, Mr. Harvey was a Director of Deutsche Securities Limited (financial advisor) and prior to September 1998, Mr. Harvey was Senior Coverage and Execution Director of Nesbitt Burns Inc. (investment bank).
J.S.A. MacDonald (2) Toronto, Ontario	June, 2001	Chairman and Managing Partner of Echo Bay Mines Capital Management Inc. (investment management company) since January 1997. Prior to January 1997, Mr. MacDonald was Deputy Chairman of Scotia McLeod (investment dealer).
David P. Smith (1) Toronto, Ontario	June, 2001	Managing Partner of Enterprise Capital Management Inc. (investment management company) since January 1997.
Thomas Witz (1) (3) Somers, New York	June, 2001	Managing Director of Investments at Paloma Partners Management Company (investment management company).
Mark I. Young (2) Toronto, Ontario	December, 1998	Managing Partner, Cassels Brock & Blackwell (law firm).

Notes:

(1) Audit Committee member.

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- (2) Compensation Committee member.
- (3) Risk Management Committee member.

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OFFICERS

The names, municipality of residence and positions held by the officers, as of March 31, 2002, of TVX are as follows:

NAME MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE -----	OFFICE HELD AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE (FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN) -----
T. Sean Harvey..... Toronto, Ontario	President and Chief Executive Officer. Prior to April 2000, Mr. Harvey was an independent financial consultant to such companies as TVX and EBX Capital Partners (investment company). From April 2000, Mr. Harvey was a Director of Deutsche Bank Securities Limited (financial advisory services) and from September 1998, Mr. Harvey was a Senior Coverage and Execution Director of Nesbitt Burns Inc. (investment company).
R. Gregory Laing..... Mississauga, Ontario	General Counsel, Vice President and Corporate Secretary
Melvyn Williams..... Cheshire, United Kingdom	Chief Financial Officer
Robert Whittall..... Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Finance since April 2001. From August 2000 to March, 2001 Mr. Whittall provided financial consulting services to TVX as well as acting as Chief Financial Officer to Omineca Resources Inc. and Scorpion Minerals Inc. (junior mining companies). From June, 1997 to July, 1999, he was a Director, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of Laramie Inc. (exploration company) and prior to that, he was Chief Financial Officer of Central Asia Goldfields Corporation and Kazakstan Goldfields Corporation (gold mining and exploration companies).

RISK FACTORS

The operations of TVX are speculative due to the high-risk nature of its business which is the acquisition, financing, exploration, development and operation of precious and base metals mining properties. These risk factors could materially affect TVX's future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to TVX.

GOLD AND SILVER PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

The profitability of TVX's business is heavily influenced by the market price of gold and silver. Gold and silver prices can be subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors, most of which are beyond the control of TVX. These factors include expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the strength of the United States dollar

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and other currencies, interest rates, the level of industrial demand and the demand for bullion investment and jewelry, economic crises and the economic and political situations in Russia and South Africa, two of the world's largest individual producers of gold. If the price of gold or silver were to drop significantly, TVX's operations could be substantially reduced or, in extreme circumstances, rendered uneconomic.

Illustrative of the movement in the gold and silver prices is the following table which shows the high, low and average spot gold and silver prices in United States dollars per ounce based on the London fixing prices over the past five years:

	GOLD			SILVER		
	HIGH	LOW	AVERAGE	HIGH	LOW	AVERAGE
2001.....	\$304	\$256	\$271	\$4.84	\$4.06	\$4.35
2000.....	313	264	279	5.45	4.57	4.95
1999.....	326	253	279	5.75	4.88	5.22
1998.....	313	273	294	7.81	4.69	5.53
1997.....	367	283	331	6.24	4.22	4.89

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TVX uses forwards, puts and calls to hedge its gold and silver production. TVX estimates that a \$10/ounce movement in the gold price, without considering the effects of hedging instruments, would affect 2002 earnings by approximately \$2.2 million. TVX also uses forwards to hedge its zinc and lead production.

COMPETITION

TVX competes with mining companies and private individuals in connection with the acquisition of precious metals properties and in connection with the recruitment and retention of qualified employees. Given the commodity status of precious metals in the worldwide market, competition in the sale of precious metals is not significant for TVX or other precious metals producers.

EXPLORATION

The exploration and development of precious metal properties involves high risks and significant competition. The gold and silver industry is highly speculative in nature, involving many risks which even a combination of scientific knowledge, technical skills and industry experience cannot always overcome, often resulting in unproductive efforts. There can be no assurance that the precious metals exploration, development and production activities of TVX will be viable in the future.

PRECIOUS METALS BUSINESS

TVX operates in the precious metals mining industry and, in its normal course of business, manages geological, operational, geographic and financial risks. Past events at the Olympias project in Greece and at the Kasperske Hory project in the Czech Republic highlight such risks in that a small but strong opposition to development of mining projects occurred due, in part, to the lack of understanding of modern mining practices.

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Operational risks which could interrupt or impair future production include supply obstacles, physical asset damage or destruction, labour interruptions, unexpected ground conditions and incorrect estimates of geology and ore reserves. To manage these risks, TVX carefully plans and designs its mines, trains employees in safety and production methods, maintains adequate supply inventories and insurance and uses reputable consultants where appropriate.

Geographic risks arise from political, legal, social, structural and economic conditions. TVX has diversified its investment base, thus reducing its dependence on any one sector. As well, various countries are appreciating mining as a primary industry and a creator of wealth. This has increased access to mining properties in many countries around the world which traditionally have not been mining nations. TVX is subject to political risk in countries in which it conducts its mining activities, including Chile, Brazil and Greece. Local management and advisors are employed where possible to monitor and assess economic, political and legal developments which could affect TVX and to allow a prompt response to any new risk.

CURRENCY RISKS

Currency fluctuations may affect the costs which TVX will incur at its operations. Gold is sold in the world market in U.S. dollars. In addition to U.S. dollars, TVX's costs are incurred principally in Canadian dollars, Brazilian reals, Chilean pesos and Euros. During 2001, the Canadian dollar continued to be weak against the U.S. dollar, Brazilian reals devalued in January, 1999 and continued to be weak throughout 2001. These currency movements will benefit local dollar operating costs, which exceed 60% of all costs at all mines. To manage foreign currency risk, TVX hedges Canadian dollar and Euro operating costs as is deemed appropriate.

JOINT VENTURES

Each of the La Coipa mine (Chile), the Crixas mine (Brazil), the Brasilia mine (Brazil), the New Britannia mine (Canada) and the Musselwhite mine (Canada), in which TVX owns interests, are operated through joint ventures with other mining companies. Any failure of such other companies to meet their obligations to TVX or to third parties could have a material adverse effect on the joint venture. For further information regarding the joint ventures, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Mines" on pages B-13 through B-31.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

TVX's mining and processing operations and explorations activities in Canada, Chile, Brazil and Greece and other countries are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, exploration, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine

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safety and other matters. New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations or more stringent implementation of existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on TVX, increase costs, cause a reduction in levels of production and/or delay or prevent the development of new mining properties. TVX's compliance with these environmental laws and regulations requires significant expenditures and increases TVX's mine development and operating costs.

In all jurisdictions, permits from various governmental authorities are necessary in order to engage in mining operations. Such permits relate to many aspects of mining operations, including maintenance of air, water and soil quality standards. In most jurisdictions, the requisite permits cannot be obtained prior to completion of an environmental impact statement and, in some cases, public consultation. Further, TVX may be required to submit for government approval a reclamation plan and to pay for the reclamation of the mine site upon the completion of mining activities.

Mining, like many other extractive natural resource industries, is subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration and production. Environmental liability may result from mining activities conducted by others prior to TVX's ownership of a property. To the extent TVX is subject to uninsured environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce funds otherwise available and could have a material adverse effect on TVX. Should TVX be unable to fund fully the cost of remedying an environmental problem, TVX might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy, which could have a material adverse effect on TVX.

LICENSES AND PERMITS

The operations of TVX require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. Such licenses and permits are subject to change in various circumstances. There can be no guarantee that TVX will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits as are required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or operation of mining facilities and properties under exploration or development or to maintain continued operations that economically justify the cost.

ROYALTIES

Approximately 67% of TVX's mining properties are subject to various royalty and land payment agreements. Failure by TVX to meet its payment obligations under these agreements could result in the loss of the related property interests. For further information regarding these payment obligations, please refer to the disclosure under the heading "Description of Business and Properties -- Operating Mines -- Precious Metals" on page B-5.

DIVIDEND POLICY

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TVX has not declared a dividend since June 29, 1990. The decision to pay dividends and the amount thereof is at the discretion of TVX's Board of Directors and is governed by such factors as earnings, capital requirements and the operating and financial condition of TVX. Accordingly, there can be no assurances that TVX will pay dividends with respect to the TVX common shares in the future.

ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Future development of the Skouries project in Greece and TVX's exploration properties may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production at the Skouries project or TVX's exploration properties. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to TVX.

INSURANCE

Risks not insured against in each case include environmental pollution or other hazards against which mining companies cannot insure or against which TVX may elect not to insure because of high premium costs or other reasons.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Certain of the directors of TVX also serve as directors of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors to be in a position of conflict.

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LAND TITLE

No formal title opinions are delivered to TVX or such subsidiaries and, consequently, no assurances can be given that there are not title defects affecting such properties. In the event that property titles to any of TVX's projects are defective, and such defects are contested, TVX's ownership interest may be deemed invalid and this could have an adverse impact on TVX's operations and result in legal liability for TVX.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

LITIGATION IN BRAZIL

In September 2001, Rio Tinto Brasil Ltda., a subsidiary of Rio Tinto PLC, purported to terminate the shareholders agreement relating to Rio Paracatu Mineracao S.A., the operating corporation which holds the Brasilia Mine. Rio Tinto Brasil also caused Rio Paracatu to call a meeting of its shareholders to amend its Articles of Association. The effect of the proposed amendments would be to permit Rio Tinto Brasil to have sole decision-making authority over Rio Paracatu through its 51% interest. Rio Tinto Brasil alleged that the transaction resulting in the formation of TVX Newmont Americas joint venture (formerly, TVX Normandy Americas joint venture) in June 1999 and the resignation of the former

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Chairman and Chief Executive officer of TVX in April 2001 had triggered rights of first refusal under the shareholders agreement in favour of Rio Tinto Brasil and as such rights were not made available to Rio Tinto Brasil, it was permitted to terminate the shareholders agreement.

The TVX Newmont Americas joint venture disagrees with Tinto Brasil's interpretation of the shareholders agreement and was successful in obtaining an injunction against Rio Paracatu from holding the proposed shareholders meeting. Following the granting of the injunction, in November 2001, the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture commenced a claim in Brasil against Rio Tinto Brasil and Rio Paracatu to declare that the shareholders agreement continues to be valid. Rio Tinto Brasil and the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture have each filed pleadings with respect to this action. TVX anticipates that the decision of the court will be made within the next year. In the event that such decision is not in favour of the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture, TVX will evaluate other legal remedies with respect to the management of Rio Paracatu. A negative outcome in these legal proceedings could have a material adverse effect.

LITIGATION IN GREECE

On March 1, 2002, the Conseil d'Etat, the Greek Supreme Court, issued a judgement which annulled the purportedly valid permits, including Environmental Impact Study approval, issued by the Greek Government to TVX's subsidiary, TVX Hellas, with respect to the Olympias project. The Conseil d'Etat ruling effectively prohibits development of the Olympias project. TVX is reviewing its options, including legal remedies, with respect to recovering its investment in Greece.

In December 2001, mining operations at Stratonis were temporarily suspended following a declaration of force majeure by TVX Hellas related to a suspension order delivered by a mining inspector. On February 15, 2002, a new mining permit, which allows for the continuation of mining at TVX's Stratonis base metal operations beneath the village of Stratoniki, was issued to TVX Hellas. A local action group has filed a Petition of Annulment against the Greek Government to have the new mine permit annulled. This action was heard on June 7, 2002. The Judge Rapporteur, who reviewed the petition, expressed the opinion that an environmental impact study may be required in support of the permits. However, the Judge accepted that the opposite opinion may also be supported, i.e. that the activities covered by the new permits which were issued do not cause a substantial environmental change as compared with the previous mining activities and, therefore, no new environmental impact study is required in which case the permit approving the new technical study would be valid. The Judge Rapporteur also recommended the rejection of all the other arguments for the annulment brought forward by the opposition group and mining operations are continuing. The Court took the matter under consideration and a final decision is anticipated in late 2002.

Given the difficulties and challenges encountered, TVX assesses, on an ongoing basis, the merits of continuing to operate in Greece. Should the situation not improve, TVX will take such steps as are necessary to preserve shareholder value, which may include ceasing to finance TVX Hellas. TVX Hellas may have significant financial obligations should operations cease. Without funding from TVX, the ongoing economic viability of TVX Hellas (which includes Olympias, Stratonis and Skouries) is uncertain and TVX Hellas may not have the funds required to meet its financial obligations.

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THE HELLENIC GOLD PROPERTIES LITIGATION

In November 1995, three individuals commenced an action in Ontario against

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TVX in respect of its Hellenic gold mining properties in Greece. The trial commenced in October 1997 and judgment was rendered in October 1998. The court rejected the claim of the individuals to full ownership of the Hellenic gold properties and damages in the amount of Cdn.\$501 million. However, the court awarded the individuals a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire a 12% participating interest in the Hellenic gold properties upon payment of costs associated with that interest. The carried and participating interests are held by TVX as constructive trustee for the individuals. TVX filed notice of appeal of the trial decision and the individuals filed notice of cross appeal.

Subsequent to the release of the trial judgment in October, 1998, TVX received notification of two actions commenced by 1235866 Ontario Inc., the successor to Curragh Inc., Mineral Services Limited and Curragh Limited, against the three individuals, and others, in Ontario and English Courts, in relation to the claim by the three individuals against TVX for an interest in the Hellenic gold mines. These new actions seek declarations that the defendants hold their interests in the Hellenic gold mines in trust for 1235866.

On July 28, 1999 TVX entered into an agreement with 1235866 to ensure that these new claims would not result in any additional diminution of TVX's interest in the Hellenic gold mines. 1235866 agreed not to pursue any claim against TVX for an interest in the Hellenic gold mines beyond the interest which had been awarded to the three individuals. In the event that 1235866 is successful in its claim against the three individuals, 1235866 will be entitled to a 12% carried interest as defined in the agreement and the right to acquire a 12% participating interest upon payment of 12% of the aggregate amounts expended by TVX and its subsidiaries in connection with the acquisition, exploration, development and operation of the Hellenic gold mines up to the date of exercise.

The TVX appeal, the individuals' cross appeal and a motion by 1235866 for a new trial were heard by the Court of Appeal for Ontario on February 17, 18 and 25, 2000. By judgment released June 1, 2000, the Court of Appeal, while partially granting the TVX appeal, upheld the trial decision and rejected the individuals' cross appeal. The Court also rejected the motion of 1235866 for a new trial. The result is that TVX holds, as constructive trustee, a 12% carried interest and a right to acquire 12% participating interest in the Hellenic gold mines upon the payment of costs associated with that interest. The action by 1235866 against the three individuals continues.

Following judgment by the Court of Appeal on Ontario, TVX and the three individuals have been unable to agree on the definition and application of the 12% carried interest and the right to acquire a 12% participating interest in the Hellenic gold properties awarded to the individuals in the trial judgment. Accordingly, in June 2001, a new action was commenced between the individuals and TVX to clarify the award. TVX anticipates that the hearing with respect to such matter will be held in 2003.

AUDITORS, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The auditors of TVX are PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants.

The transfer agent and registrar for the TVX common shares is Computershare Trust Company of Canada at its principal office in Toronto.

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SCHEDULE C

INFORMATION CONCERNING ECHO BAY

All references to the "Corporation" or "Echo Bay" in this Schedule "C",

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unless the context otherwise requires, are references to Echo Bay Mines Ltd., its predecessors and its subsidiaries. Echo Bay is a North American gold mining company which mines, processes and explores for gold. Echo Bay has three operating mines: (1) Round Mountain in Nevada, United States; (2) Kettle River in Washington, United States; and (3) Lupin in Nunavut Territory, Canada. The Corporation holds a 100% interest in its Kettle River and Lupin mines and a 50% interest in its Round Mountain mine, which it operates, with the remaining 50% interest held by affiliates of Barrick Gold Corporation. The Corporation operated a fourth mine, McCoy/Cove in Nevada, United States, until March 31, 2002, at which date mining and processing activities were completed. Reclamation activities, which had been initiated in 2000, are now fully under way at McCoy/Cove and are expected to continue over the next several years. The Corporation has entered into an agreement to sell its interests in McCoy/Cove to Newmont Mining Corporation ("Newmont"). See "Recent Developments" in this Schedule "C".

PROPERTY AND OFFICE LOCATIONS

[MAP OF NORTH AMERICA]

PROPERTIES:

- A. Round Mountain (Nevada, United States)
- B. McCoy/Cove (Nevada, United States)
- C. Kettle River (Washington, United States)
- D. Lupin (Nunavut, Canada)
- E. Aquarius (Ontario, Canada)

OFFICES:

- 1. Edmonton (Alberta)
- 2. Englewood (Colorado)
- 3. Reno (Nevada)

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The Corporation wholly owns the following material subsidiaries (with the jurisdiction of incorporation listed in parentheses):

- Echo Bay Inc. (Delaware, United States)
- Echo Bay Finance Corporation (Delaware, United States)
- Echo Bay Exploration Inc. (Delaware, United States)
- Round Mountain Gold Corporation (Delaware, United States)
- Sunnyside Gold Corporation (Delaware, United States)
- Echo Bay Minerals Company (Delaware, United States)
- Echo Bay Resources Inc. (Delaware, United States)
- Echo Bay Management Corporation (Delaware, United States)
- Corp. Air Inc. (Alberta, Canada)

The Corporation also has a total of 16 other subsidiaries which are omitted from the description above as they are not considered material individually or in the aggregate.

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The Corporation is governed by the Canada Business Corporations Act. Its executive, registered and records office is located at Suite 1210, 10180 -- 101 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 3S4.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

COMPLETION OF FINANCING

On May 17, 2002, Echo Bay sold a total of 34,000,000 units at a price of \$0.70 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$23,800,000 and granted the underwriters for the offering an over-allotment option to purchase an additional 5,100,000 units. On May 24, 2002, the underwriters exercised the full over-allotment option for further gross proceeds to Echo Bay of \$3,570,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. The common shares and the warrants comprising the units separated upon closing and trade separately on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of Echo Bay at a price of \$0.90 at any time prior to November 14, 2003.

EXCHANGE OF CAPITAL SECURITIES

On April 3, 2002, the Corporation issued an aggregate of 361,561,230 common shares, representing approximately 72% of the outstanding common shares after giving effect to such issuance, in exchange for all of its \$100 million aggregate principal amount of 11% junior subordinated debentures due 2027, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (the "capital securities").

Following this issuance of common shares, and as at April 3, 2002, the new principal holders of the Corporation's common shares and their respective share ownership positions in the Corporation were Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited ("Newmont Canada") (48.8%) and Kinross Gold Corporation (11.4%). In connection with the completion of the capital securities exchange, three directors of the Corporation resigned from the board of directors. Two of the vacancies created by these resignations were filled by executive officers of Newmont Canada.

SALE OF MCCOY/COVE COMPLEX

Effective February 13, 2002, Echo Bay Inc., a subsidiary of Echo Bay, entered into an agreement with Newmont providing for the sale to Newmont Mining Corporation ("Newmont") of the entire McCoy/Cove complex in Nevada. The agreement was subject to the completion of due diligence by Newmont by July 31, 2002 and called for a payment to the seller of \$6 million and the assumption by Newmont of all reclamation and closure obligations at McCoy/Cove.

On June 9, 2002, Echo Bay Exploration Inc. and Echo Bay Minerals Company, subsidiaries of Echo Bay, entered into a new McCoy/Cove asset purchase agreement with Newmont USA Limited, a subsidiary of Newmont, providing for the sale of the McCoy/Cove complex. The closing of the transaction is subject to the completion of the combination. In consideration of the purchase of such assets, Newmont USA has agreed to assume all liabilities and obligations relating to the reclamation or remediation required for the McCoy/Cove complex. The new agreement does not result in any cash payment to the seller and replaces the letter agreement dated February 13, 2002.

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RECENT EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

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The Corporation is currently engaged in exploration activity at its Round Mountain and Kettle River mines. At Round Mountain, there are several underground targets in proximity to and accessible from the bottom of the open pit. In addition, the Corporation and its Round Mountain joint venture partner have committed to a drilling program, along with related field and analytical work, at Gold Hill, an exploration project owned by the joint venture and located four miles north of the existing Round Mountain pit. Gold Hill has displayed Round Mountain style mineralization over a presently known area that measures approximately 2,000 by 4,000 feet.

At the Corporation's wholly-owned Kettle River operation, the Corporation is evaluating exploration in an area named Emanuel Creek, located adjacent to the existing production area. The Corporation is evaluating how to best pursue this target and additional exploration work is planned.

Exploration activity at these targets is preliminary in nature. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that a mineral resource or mineral reserve will be identified at either Gold Hill or Emanuel Creek.

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Early in 2000, the American Stock Exchange had advised Echo Bay that its listing eligibility was under review because Echo Bay had fallen below two of the exchange's listing guidelines. On May 28, 2002, the Corporation received notification from the American Stock Exchange that Echo Bay was in compliance with the American Stock Exchange continued listing guidelines.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

Echo Bay mines, processes and explores for gold. Echo Bay also produced silver at its McCoy/Cove mine in Nevada. Echo Bay has three operating mines: Round Mountain in Nevada, U.S.A.; Kettle River in Washington, U.S.A.; and Lupin in Nunavut Territory, Canada. Echo Bay operated a fourth mine, McCoy/Cove in Nevada, United States, until March 31, 2002, at which date mining and processing activities were completed.

	OWNERSHIP % -----
MINES:	
Round Mountain(1).....	50
Lupin.....	100
Kettle River(2).....	100
DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY:	
Aquarius.....	100

(1) Round Mountain mine production is subject to a net smelter return royalty ranging from 3.53% at gold prices of \$320 per ounce or less to 6.35% at gold prices of \$440 per ounce or more. Its production is also subject to a gross revenue royalty of 3.0%, reduced to 1.5% after \$75.0 million has been paid.

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- (2) K-2 area production at Kettle River is subject to a 5% gross proceeds royalty and a net smelter return royalty ranging from 2% at gold prices of \$300 per ounce or less to 3% at gold prices of \$400 per ounce or more.

In 2001, Echo Bay produced a total of 657,784 ounces of gold and 6,451,425 ounces of silver at an average cash operating cost of \$223 per ounce. Echo Bay reports per ounce production cost data in accordance with The Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (the "Standard"). The Gold Institute is an association of suppliers of gold and gold products and includes leading North American gold producers. Adoption of the Standard is voluntary, and the data presented may not be comparable to data presented by other gold producers. Production costs per ounce are derived from amounts included in the audited statements of operations and include mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, administration, transportation, royalties, production taxes, depreciation, amortization and reclamation costs, but exclude financing, capital, development and exploration costs. These costs are then divided by gold ounces produced to arrive at the total production costs per ounce. The measures are furnished to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Throughout this Schedule, all references to per ounce production cost data, or cash operating costs in this section, will be in accordance with the Standard.

In 2001, Echo Bay reported a net loss of \$5.7 million on revenues of \$237.7 million. At December 31, 2001, Echo Bay had 3.8 million ounces of gold reserves and 1.1 million ounces of silver reserves.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY

	2001 -----	2000 -----	1999 -----
GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION			
GOLD PRODUCTION (OUNCES)			
Round Mountain (50)%(1).....	373,475	320,064	270,900
Lupin.....	139,327	117,729	-
McCoy/Cove.....	94,633	162,784	124,530
Kettle River.....	50,349	94,086	104,390
	-----	-----	-----
Total gold.....	657,784	694,663	499,830
	=====	=====	=====
Percentage increase (decrease) from prior year.....	(5.3)%	39.0%	(6.1)%
SILVER PRODUCTION (OUNCES)			
Total silver-all from McCoy/Cove.....	6,451,425	12,328,297	8,430,070
	=====	=====	=====
Percentage increase (decrease) from prior year.....	(47.7)%	46.2%	(10.1)%

(1) Echo Bay's 50% share.

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REVENUE

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
REVENUE DATA			
GOLD			
Ounces sold.....	667,015	676,439	486,5
Average price realized per ounce -- revenue basis.....	\$ 305	\$ 319	\$ 3
Average price realized per ounce -- cash basis(1).....	\$ 281	\$ 294	\$ 3
Average market price per ounce.....	\$ 271	\$ 279	\$ 2
Revenue (millions of U.S. dollars).....	\$ 203.6	\$ 215.8	\$ 158
Percentage of total revenue.....	86%	77%	
SILVER			
Ounces sold.....	\$7,241,147	\$12,347,779	\$9,173,0
Average price realized per ounce -- revenue basis.....	\$ 4.70	\$ 5.28	\$ 5.
Average price realized per ounce -- cash basis(1).....	\$ 4.77	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.
Average market price per ounce.....	\$ 4.39	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.
Revenue (millions of U.S. dollars).....	\$ 34.1	\$ 65.2	\$ 52
Percentage of total revenue.....	14%	23%	
Total revenue (millions of U.S. dollars).....	\$ 237.7	\$ 281.0	\$ 210

(1) Excludes non-cash items affecting gold and silver revenues, such as the recognition of deferred income or deferral of revenue to future periods for hedge accounting purposes.

The effects of changes in sales volume and prices were:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
(THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)			
REVENUE VARIANCES			
Increase (decrease) in volume.....	\$ (29,968)	\$79,770	\$ (16,438)
Lower gold prices.....	(9,154)	(4,084)	(3,649)
Lower silver prices.....	(4,170)	(5,061)	(1,743)
Increase/(decrease) in total revenue from the previous year.....	\$ (43,292)	\$70,625	\$ (21,830)

The decrease in gold revenue from 2000 to 2001 was primarily due to lower realized gold prices. The decrease in silver revenues from 2000 to 2001 was due

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to lower grades and decreased production at McCoy/Cove.

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The increase in gold revenue from 1999 to 2000 was primarily due to the recommissioning of Lupin operations, increased mill grades and recoveries at McCoy/Cove and higher leach pad tons at Round Mountain. The increase in silver revenues from 1999 to 2000 was due to higher grades and increased production at McCoy/Cove.

PRODUCTION COSTS

	2001 ----	2000 -----	1999 ----
PRODUCTION COSTS PER OUNCE OF GOLD PRODUCED			
Direct mining expense.....	\$214	\$ 192	\$237
Deferred stripping and mine development costs.....	11	3	(23)
Inventory movements and other.....	(2)	(2)	1
	----	-----	----
Cash operating costs.....	223	193	215
Royalties.....	10	9	11
Production taxes.....	--	2	--
	----	-----	----
Total cash costs.....	233	204	226
Depreciation.....	41	35	58
Amortization.....	14	20	20
Reclamation and mine closure.....	8	12	11
	----	-----	----
Total production costs.....	\$296	\$ 271	\$315
	=====	=====	=====
Percentage increase (decrease) from prior year.....	9.2%	(14.0)%	(0.6)%
CASH OPERATING COSTS PER OUNCE OF GOLD PRODUCED			
Round Mountain.....	\$190	\$ 195	\$200
Lupin.....	246	213	--
McCoy/Cove.....	252	179	221
Kettle River.....	288	218	238
	----	-----	----
Company consolidated weighted average.....	\$223	\$ 193	\$215
	=====	=====	=====
Percentage increase (decrease) from prior year.....	15.5%	(10.2)%	3.4%

In 2001, the average cash operating cost per ounce was \$223 compared with \$193 in 2000 and \$215 in 1999. Cash operating costs per ounce were higher in 2001 compared to 2000, reflecting lower production at McCoy/Cove and Kettle River. Cash operating costs per ounce were lower in 2000 compared to 1999, reflecting increased grades and higher production at McCoy/Cove. Echo Bay's consolidated cash operating cost target is \$225 per ounce of gold produced in 2002.

Operating costs include mining and processing costs for gold and silver sold during the year. The most significant of these costs are labor, consumable materials, repairs of machinery and equipment, fuel, utilities and environmental compliance. The cost of transporting personnel and freight to the Lupin mine is also a significant cost for that operation.

The reconciliation of cash operating costs per ounce to the financial statements for the last three years is provided below.

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RECONCILIATION OF CASH OPERATING COSTS PER OUNCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2001 -----	2000 -----	1999 -----
Thousands of U.S. dollars, except per ounce amounts			
Operating costs per financial statements.....	\$175,341	\$173,435	\$139,816
Change in finished goods inventory and other.....	(2,334)	208	2,381
Co-product cost of silver produced.....	(26,322)	(39,574)	(34,732)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash operating costs.....	\$146,685	\$134,069	\$107,465
	=====	=====	=====
Gold ounces produced.....	657,784	694,663	499,836
Cash operating costs per ounce.....	\$ 223	\$ 193	\$ 215

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RESERVES

The data referred to herein, in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources, have been verified by Ralph Bullis, Director of Exploration. Mr. Bullis, a full-time employee of Echo Bay, is a "qualified person" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities regulatory standards. He has verified the data disclosed herein, including any relevant sampling, analytical and test data. Reserves reported for development properties are reviewed by independent third parties in conjunction with feasibility studies. The following table presents mineral reserves by property. A description of each mine follows the "Mineral Reserves" and "Mineral Resources" section. See "Risk Factors" in this Schedule "C" for a discussion of items that could affect Echo Bay's reserve estimates.

An "Ore Reserve" or "Mineral Reserve" is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. An ore reserve or mineral reserve gives effect to diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined but does not reflect any subsequent losses in leaching or milling. Mineral reserves are further divided into proven and probable mineral reserves.

A "Proven Mineral Reserve" comprises the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource where there is the highest degree of confidence in the estimate. It is restricted to that part of the deposit where production planning is taking place and for which any variation in the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability.

A "Probable Mineral Reserve" is the economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some cases a measured mineral resource where there is a lesser degree of confidence in the estimate. The underlying preliminary feasibility study must address whether economic extraction can be justified.

MINERAL RESERVES (1)
(thousands, except average grades)
(proven and probable at December 31)

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	TONS	AVERAGE GRADE (2)	2001 CONTAINED OUNCES	2000 CONTAINED OUNCES
	-----	-----	-----	-----
GOLD				
MINES:				
Round Mountain(3) (50%).....	118,490	0.019	2,244	2,609
Lupin.....	1,367	0.256	350	434
McCoy/Cove.....	430	0.031	13	161
Kettle River.....	129	0.194	25	70
			-----	-----
			2,632	3,274
DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES:				
Aquarius.....	17,527	0.068	1,189	1,189
			-----	-----
Total gold.....			3,821	4,463
			=====	=====
SILVER				
McCoy/Cove.....	430	2.624	1,128	10,899
			-----	-----
Total silver.....			1,128	10,899
			=====	=====

(1) Drill spacing used to determine reserves varies by ore type and are as follows by property: Round Mountain -- 50 to 100 feet for proven reserves, 100 to 200 feet for probable reserves; McCoy/Cove -- 40 to 100 feet for proven reserves, 110 to 230 feet for probable reserves; Lupin -- 15 feet laterally and 65 feet vertically for proven reserves, 75 feet for probable reserves; Kettle River -- 75 feet for proven and probable reserves; Aquarius -- 82 feet for proven and probable reserves.

(2) Ounces per ton.

(3) Echo Bay's 50% share of tons and contained ounces.

Echo Bay reports extractable (mineable) mineral reserves. Reserves do not reflect recovery losses in the milling or heap leaching processes, but do include allowance for dilution of ore in the mining process.

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Mineral reserves were estimated based on a gold price of \$300 per ounce at December 31, 2001 (\$300 per ounce at December 31, 2000 and \$325 per ounce at December 31, 1999) and a silver price of \$4.25 per ounce at December 31, 2001 (\$5.00 per ounce at December 31, 2000 and \$5.50 per ounce at December 31, 1999). For more than four years, the market price for gold has traded, on average, below the level used in estimating reserves at December 31, 2001. If the market price for gold were to continue at such levels and Echo Bay determined that its reserves should be estimated at a significantly lower gold price than that used at December 31, 2001, there would be a reduction in the amount of gold reserves. Echo Bay estimates that if reserves at December 31, 2001 were based on \$275 per ounce of gold, reserves would decrease by approximately 13% at Round Mountain, 5% at Kettle River and 2% at the Aquarius development property. There would be no impact on reserves at Lupin and McCoy/Cove. The estimates are based on extrapolation of information developed in the reserve calculation, but without

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the same degree of analysis required for reserve estimation. Should any significant reductions in reserves occur, material write-downs of Echo Bay's investment in mining properties and/or increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges may be required.

CHANGE IN PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES

The reconciliation of the change in Echo Bay's share of proven and probable reserves from December 31, 2000 to December 31, 2001 is as follows.

	GOLD	SILVER
	----	-----
	(MILLIONS OF OUNCES)	
Proven and probable reserves at December 31, 2000.....	4.5	10.9
Production(1).....	(0.8)	(9.8)
Extensions, discoveries and adjustments Round Mountain....	0.1	--
	----	----
Proven and probable reserves at December 31, 2001.....	3.8	1.1
	====	====

 (1) Production represents previously modeled, in-situ ounces mined during 2001; this amount does not reflect recovery losses from heap leaching and milling.

For further information on mineral reserves for specific mines, see the mines' descriptions below.

MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES

The term "Mineral Resource" covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling. Within this mineralization, mineral reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of technical, economic, legal, environmental, socio-economic and governmental factors. To qualify as a mineral resource the material must have reasonable prospects for economic extraction, having regard to relevant technical and economic factors. Mineral resources are sub-divided, in decreasing order of geological confidence, into measured, indicated and inferred categories.

A "Measured Mineral Resource" is one for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

An "Indicated Mineral Resource" is one where the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and reasonably to assume continuity of mineralization. The

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indicated mineral resource estimate is intended to be of sufficient quality to support a preliminary feasibility study which can serve as the basis for development and production planning decisions.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES

This section uses the terms "measured" and "indicated" resources. We advise U.S. investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. U.S. INVESTORS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO ASSUME THAT ALL OR ANY PART OF MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THESE CATEGORIES WILL EVER BE CONVERTED INTO RESERVES.

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The following table presents measured and indicated resources by property. Measured and indicated resources for producing mines and development properties are generally estimated by Echo Bay.

MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES (1) (2)
(thousands, except average grades) (at December 31)

	2001		2000		1999
	TONS	AVERAGE GRADE (3)	TONS	AVERAGE GRADE (3)	TONS
GOLD					
Round Mountain (50%) (4).....	3,914	0.024	9,353	0.022	15,682
Lupin.....	3	0.215	76	0.263	69
Kettle River.....	94	0.191	418	0.189	17
McCoy/Cove.....	--	--	--	--	100
SILVER					
McCoy/Cove.....	--	--	--	--	100

(1) Measured and indicated resources have not been included in the proven and probable ore reserve estimates because even though enough drilling, trenching, and/or underground work indicate a sufficient amount and grade to warrant further exploration or development expenditures, these resources do not qualify under the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission standards as commercially mineable ore bodies until further drilling, metallurgical work, and other economic and technical feasibility factors based upon such work are resolved.

(2) Quantities of measured and indicated resources are roughly equivalent to the commonly used term "mineralized materials."

(3) Ounces per ton.

(4) Echo Bay's 50% share.

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INFERRED RESOURCES

An "Inferred Mineral Resource" is the part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The information is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Due to the uncertainty which may attach to inferred mineral resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will be upgraded to an indicated or measured mineral resource as a result of continued exploration.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF INFERRED RESOURCES

This section uses the term "inferred resources." We advise U.S. investors that while this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize it. "Inferred Resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. U.S. INVESTORS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO ASSUME THAT ALL OR ANY PART OF AN INFERRED RESOURCE EXISTS, OR IS ECONOMICALLY OR LEGALLY MINEABLE.

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The following table presents inferred resources by property. Inferred resources for producing mines and development properties are generally estimated by Echo Bay.

INFERRED RESOURCES(1)
(thousands, except average grades) (at December 31)

	2001		2000		1999
	TONS	AVERAGE GRADE (2)	TONS	AVERAGE GRADE (2)	TONS
GOLD					
MINES:					
Round Mountain (50%) (3).....	29,999	0.014	45,267	0.014	47,440
Lupin.....	369	0.314	611	0.326	739
Kettle River.....	11	0.182	96	0.177	--
DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES(4):					
Aquarius.....	724	0.066	724	0.066	575
Ulu.....	1,279	0.326	1,279	0.326	1,509

(1) Inferred resources have not been included in the proven and probable ore reserve estimates because even though enough drilling, trenching, and/or underground work indicate a sufficient amount and grade to warrant further

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exploration or development expenditures, these resources do not qualify under the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission standards as commercially mineable ore bodies until further drilling, metallurgical work, and other economic and technical feasibility factors based upon such work are resolved.

(2) Ounces per ton.

(3) Echo Bay's 50% share.

(4) Echo Bay's construction and production decisions at its development properties depend on the issuance of appropriate permits and the ability of Echo Bay to obtain required financing. See "Aquarius Development Project" in this Schedule "C".

ROUND MOUNTAIN

Echo Bay owns an undivided 50% interest in and operates the Round Mountain gold mine. An affiliate of Barrick Gold Corporation owns the remaining undivided 50% interest in the joint venture common operation. The Round Mountain gold mine is an open-pit mining operation located 60 miles north of Tonopah in Nye County, Nevada. The property position consists of contiguous patented and unpatented mining claims covering approximately 27,500 acres, while the active project boundary encompasses 7,263 acres. Echo Bay has received patents to convert mineable land to patented status. Patented claims cover all of the current reserves in the ultimate pit.

The following table sets forth operating data for the Round Mountain operation from 1997 through 2001. Echo Bay's share of production is 50% of the ounces shown and Echo Bay is obligated to pay 50% of all operating, capital and other related costs.

	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gold produced (ounces) (100%):					
Heap leached -- reusable pad.....	219,704	141,176	140,988	182,378	268,5
Heap leached -- dedicated pad.....	369,750	352,132	215,825	221,396	195,5
Milled.....	156,854	139,870	157,901	97,686	6,4
Other(1).....	642	6,950	27,094	9,044	7,1
Total.....	746,950	640,128	541,808	510,504	477,6
Mining cost/ton of ore and waste.....	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.
Heap leaching cost/ton of ore.....	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.
Milling cost/ton of ore.....	\$ 3.07	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.92	\$ 3.36	\$ 4.
Production cost/ounce of gold produced					
Direct mining expense.....	\$ 178	\$ 200	\$ 221	\$ 209	\$ 2
Deferred stripping cost.....	14	(1)	(19)	(7)	
Inventory movements and other.....	(2)	(4)	(2)	(4)	
Cash operating cost.....	190	195	200	198	2

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	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Royalties paid.....	18	17	19	20	
Production taxes.....	2	1	--	3	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total cash cost.....	210	213	219	221	2
Depreciation.....	40	43	48	46	
Amortization.....	15	18	18	18	
Reclamation and mine closure....	9	9	9	7	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total production costs.....	\$ 274	\$ 283	\$ 294	\$ 292	\$ 2
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Capital expenditures (millions) (2).....	\$ 15.0	\$ 4.6	\$ 7.7	\$ 12.6	\$ 30
Deferred (applied) mining expenditures (millions) (2).....	\$ (5.3)	\$ 0.4	\$ 5.1	\$ 1.7	\$ (0
Heap leached-reusable pad:					
Ore processed (tons/day).....	23,601	24,335	15,602	18,953	26,6
Total ore processed (000 tons).....	8,520	8,785	5,741	6,842	9,5
Grade (ounce/ton).....	0.035	0.028	0.034	0.036	0.0
Recovery rate (%).....	77.4	61.6	73.4	70.6	74
Heap leached-dedicated pad:					
Ore processed (tons/day) (100%).....	128,637	141,047	120,020	101,892	107,7
Total ore processed (000 tons) (100%).....	46,438	50,918	44,167	36,783	38,6
Grade (ounce/ton).....	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.0
Recovery rate (%).....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Milled: (4)					
Ore processed (tons/day) (100%).....	10,171	9,304	8,083	7,993	n.m.
Total ore processed (000 tons) (100%).....	3,702	3,387	2,999	2,885	2
Gold grade (ounce/ton).....	0.050	0.045	0.067	0.045	0.0
Gold recovery rate (%).....	83.7	83.1	87.0	77.9	60

-
- (1) A high-grade occurrence was discovered in April 1992. A small gravity plant was constructed to recover these ounces.
 - (2) Echo Bay's 50% share.
 - (3) For dedicated leach pads, a gold recovery rate cannot be calculated until leaching is complete. Based on metallurgical test work completed during 1994 and 1995, the eventual recovery rate is estimated to be approximately 50%.
 - (4) Construction of a mill to treat higher-grade non-oxidized ore was completed in the fourth quarter of 1997.
 - (5) "n.m." means not meaningful.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESERVES

Gold mineralization at Round Mountain primarily occurs as electrum, a

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natural gold/silver alloy, in association with quartz, adularia and pyrite. The oblong open-pit mine is over a mile at its longest dimension and currently more than 1,200 feet from the highest working level to the bottom of the pit. Round Mountain mineral reserves(1) (2) at December 31, 2001 were as follows:

	TONNAGE	AVERAGE GRADE OF GOLD
	(000's short tons)	(ounces per ton)
Round Mountain pit.....	141,057	0.022
Offloads and heap leach stockpiles(4).....	89,368	0.010
Mill stockpiles.....	6,554	0.065
	-----	-----
Total Proven and Probable-2001.....	236,979	0.019
	=====	=====
Proven.....	175,967	0.018
Probable.....	61,012	0.022
	-----	-----
Total Proven and Probable-2001.....	236,979	0.019
	=====	=====
Total Proven and Probable-2000.....	273,206	0.019
	=====	=====

(1) Echo Bay's share is 50% of the reserves presented.

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(2) See "Reserves" in this Schedule "C" for a discussion of the estimation of proven and probable mineral reserves.

(3) Reserves include allowances for dilution in mining but do not reflect losses in the leaching process. The average leach recovery rate for the reusable pad in 2001 was 77.4%. The eventual average recovery rate for the dedicated pad is estimated to be approximately 50%. The mill recovery rate was 83.7% in 2001.

(4) The offloads consist of approximately 42 million tons of previously crushed, leached and rinsed ore. The heap leach stockpiles consist of approximately 47 million tons of previously unprocessed ore. Sampling and metallurgical testing conducted in 1994 and 1995 confirmed that this material could be profitably processed on the dedicated leach pads.

The cut-off grades are 0.006 ounce of gold per ton for oxides and 0.010 ounce per ton for non-oxides. The prospective waste to ore ratio of pit ore is 0.68:1.

MINING AND PROCESSING

The Round Mountain operation uses conventional open-pit mining methods and recovers gold using four independent processing operations. These include crushed ore leaching (reusable pad), run-of-mine ore leaching (dedicated pad), milling and the gravity concentration circuit. Most of the ore is heap leached, with higher grade oxidized ores crushed and placed on the reusable pad. Lower grade ore, ore removed from the reusable leach pad and stockpiled ore that was previously leached are placed on the dedicated pad.

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The reusable pad processed 23,601 tons of ore per day in 2001, compared to 24,335 tons per day in 2000. Reusable pad volume varies with ore release, which is determined by the phases of the pit being mined. Reusable pad production increased in 2001 to 219,704 ounces from 141,176 ounces in 2000 due to the processing of higher grade ores and higher recoveries.

The dedicated pad processed 128,637 tons of ore per day in 2001, compared to 141,047 tons per day in 2000. Production in 2001 from the dedicated pad was 369,750 ounces, compared to 352,132 ounces in 2000, due to higher recoveries.

The mill processed 10,171 tons per day in 2001 producing 156,854 ounces, compared to 9,304 tons per day in 2000 producing 139,870 ounces. The mill facility achieved a recovery rate of 83.7% from both higher-grade oxide and non-oxidized ores during 2001 by employing gravity concentration, fine grinding and cyanide leaching.

Round Mountain mine production is subject to a net smelter return royalty ranging from 3.53% at gold prices of \$320 per ounce or less to 6.35% at gold prices of \$440 per ounce or more. Its production is also subject to a gross revenue royalty of 3.0%, reduced to 1.5% after \$75.0 million has been paid.

Ore and waste rock were mined at a rate of approximately 194,579 tons per day in 2001 compared to 193,837 tons per day in 2000.

In 2001, Round Mountain purchased a new fleet of eight 240-ton haul trucks at a total cost of \$18.0 million (Echo Bay's share, \$9.0 million). In 2002, Round Mountain plans to purchase four additional 240-ton haul trucks at a total cost of approximately \$9.0 million (Echo Bay's share, \$4.5 million).

Mining at Round Mountain is expected to be complete during 2006 (assuming no additions to reserves), with completion of stockpile processing in 2008. The joint venture partners continue to support an aggressive exploration program in the vicinity of the mine in order to add reserves and extend the mine life. In 2001, the operation conducted an exploration program to explore for geologic environments similar to the Round Mountain deposit.

In 2002, Round Mountain is expected to produce approximately 700,000 ounces (Echo Bay's share, 350,000 ounces), 6% less than 2001's production of 746,950 ounces (Echo Bay's share, 373,475 ounces) reflecting anticipated lower dedicated pad recovery from previously leached stockpiled material. See "Risk Factors" in this Schedule "C".

LUPIN

The Lupin mine is an underground operation located 250 miles northeast of Yellowknife in the Nunavut Territory of Canada, 56 miles south of the Arctic Circle.

The Lupin mining lease covers 6,998 acres. The principal lease was renewed for 21 years in 1992 and, provided Echo Bay has complied with its terms, is renewable for further 21 year periods subject to any applicable regulations then in effect. The lease was granted by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on behalf of the Crown and is subject to the provisions of the Territorial Lands Act (Canada) and the Canada Mining Regulations. The

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lease is in good standing. For a discussion regarding Inuit ownership interests see "-- Other -- Governmental and Environmental Regulation" in this Schedule "C".

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Based on current reserves of 350,000 ounces and other resources of 0.4 million tons at an average grade of 0.314 ounces of gold per ton, the mine plan projects production through 2004. Drilling indicates additional mineralization at depth, which if confirmed by additional drilling, could extend the mine life for several more years. The Ulu satellite deposit, located approximately 100 miles north of Lupin, represents the potential for additional mill feed for the site.

The following table sets forth operating data for the Lupin mine from 1997 through 2001:

	2001	2000	1999 (1)	1998 (1)	1997
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gold produced (ounces).....	139,327	117,729	--	--	16
Mining cost/ton of ore.....	Cdn.\$ 47.35	Cdn.\$ 42.36	--	--	Cdn.\$
Milling cost/ton of ore.....	Cdn.\$ 13.43	Cdn.\$ 13.98	--	--	Cdn.\$
Production cost/ounce of gold produced:					
Canadian dollars:					
Direct mining expense.....	Cdn.\$ 420	Cdn.\$ 344	--	--	Cdn.\$
Deferred mine development.....	(16)	(6)	--	--	
Inventory movements and other.....	--	--	--	--	
Cash operating cost.....	Cdn.\$ 404	Cdn.\$ 338	--	--	Cdn.\$
U.S. dollars:					
Cash operating cost.....	US\$ 246	US\$ 213	--	--	US\$
Royalties.....	--	--	--	--	
Production taxes.....	--	--	--	--	
Total cash cost.....	246	213	--	--	
Depreciation.....	30	27	--	--	
Amortization.....	7	8	--	--	
Reclamation and mine closure.....	14	17	--	--	
Total production cost.....	US\$ 297	US\$ 265	--	--	US\$
Capital expenditures (millions US\$).....	\$ 2.6	\$ 4.7	--	--	\$
Deferred (applied) mining expenditures (millions US\$).....	\$ 1.5	\$ 0.4	--	--	\$
Milled:					
Ore processed (tons/day).....	1,883	1,861	--	--	
Total ore processed (000 tons).....	685	508	--	--	
Grade (ounce/ton).....	0.218	0.248	--	--	
Recovery rate (%).....	93.2	93.3	--	--	

(1) The Lupin mine was under care and maintenance in 1999 and 1998 and recommenced production in April 2000.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESERVES

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Gold at the Lupin deposit occurs in a Z-shaped isoclinally folded iron formation of Archean age. Gold is associated with pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and quartz. Lupin mineral reserves(1) at December 31, 2001 were as follows:

	TONNAGE	AVERAGE GRADE OF GOLD
	(000's short tons)	(ounces per ton)
Center Zone.....	493	0.278
East Zone.....	128	0.226
West Zone.....	590	0.251
McPherson Zone.....	156	0.263
	-----	-----
Total Proven and Probable-2001.....	1,367	0.256
	=====	=====

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	TONNAGE	AVERAGE GRADE OF GOLD
	(000's short tons)	(ounces per ton)
Proven.....	949	0.254
Probable.....	418	0.259
	-----	-----
Total Proven and Probable-2001.....	1,367	0.256
	=====	=====
Total Proven and Probable-2000.....	1,678	0.259
	=====	=====

(1) See "Reserves" in this Schedule "C" for a discussion of the estimation of proven and probable mineral reserves.

(2) Reserves do not reflect losses in the milling process but do include allowance for dilution of ore in the mining process. The mining recovery factor was estimated at 85%. The average mill recovery rate in 2001 was 93.2%.

The cut-off grade used in the reserve calculation is 0.204 ounce of gold per ton except for portions of the East Zone, where a cut-off grade of 0.150 ounce of gold per ton was used. The lower grade East Zone represents 6% of total reserves at Lupin.

MINING AND PROCESSING

Access to the Lupin underground mine, removal of ore and waste, and movement of personnel within the mine is by a shaft developed to a depth of 3,970 feet and by a ramp driven to a depth of 4,510 feet. The first phase of the winze (internal shaft) has been developed between the 3,450 foot level and the 4,400 foot level, allowing removal of ore and waste from deeper within the mine.

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However, additional ground support is required and longer truck haulage distances are a factor as the depth increases. As a result, mining in the deeper levels of the mine is slower and more expensive.

The mill processed 1,883 tons per day in 2001 compared to 1,861 tons per day in 2000. Production increased due to a full year of production in 2001 compared to nine months of production in 2000, partially offset by the mining and milling of lower grade ore.

In 2002, Lupin is expected to produce 140,000 ounces, approximately the same amount as in 2001. See "Risk Factors" in this Schedule "C".

SUPPLIES, UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION

The Lupin mill facilities and mine are in a remote location in the sub-Arctic region of Canada. Echo Bay must, therefore, prepare for and respond to difficult weather and other conditions. At the mine, Echo Bay maintains supplies of spare parts and other materials, including fuel, in excess of that required at less remote locations.

The principal supplies needed for the operation of the Lupin mine are diesel fuel, chemical reagents (including lime, cyanide and zinc), cement, grinding media, drill steel, equipment parts, lubricants, food and explosives. The largest single item is diesel fuel, which is used principally to generate power. A diesel-powered generating plant provides power for all the Lupin facilities. The powerhouse has a primary installed capacity of approximately 18,000 kilowatts, which is supplemented by additional standby generators having a combined capacity of 1,500 kilowatts. Heating for the Lupin facilities is obtained by using waste heat from these generators augmented by oil-fired boilers.

All equipment, materials and supplies must be transported to the mine from Edmonton or Yellowknife. Personnel are transported from these locations and from Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay in the Nunavut Territory. In 2001, the cost of transporting personnel, equipment, material and supplies to Lupin was approximately \$5.2 million. Each year since 1983, Echo Bay has completed a 360-mile ice road commencing 40 miles northeast of Yellowknife and ending at the Lupin mine. This is the most economical way of transporting bulk items, including fuel, to the mine. Winter road operating costs are shared with other users. The winter road is usable for approximately 12 weeks each year beginning in mid-January, during which time tractor-trailers can transport all of Echo Bay's annual requirements for diesel fuel, chemical reagents and other supplies. There are on-site facilities for the storage of approximately 5.4 million U.S. gallons of diesel fuel, which is in excess of the mine's annual requirements.

In order to operate the winter road, Echo Bay is required to obtain certain licenses from the Federal and Territorial Governments. To date, Echo Bay has experienced no significant difficulties in obtaining these licenses. The current license of occupation expires in 2003. The process to file a new application for a jointly held license of occupation among major road users is underway.

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Surface facilities at the Lupin mine include a 6,300-foot compacted gravel airstrip with an instrument landing and navigation system and runway lighting. Supplies and personnel that must be brought in by air are transported principally on Echo Bay's Boeing 727 aircraft, which carries up to 114 passengers, or up to 35,000 pounds of freight, or a combination of both passengers and freight.

Voice and data communications with the Lupin mine are maintained via

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satellite, which provides for uninterrupted communications regardless of weather conditions.

WATER SUPPLY AND WASTE DISPOSAL

Water for mining, milling and domestic use is obtained on site by pumping from Contwoyto Lake. Tailings from the mill are pumped into a tailings pond or pumped underground as part of the paste-backfill. Since 1995, approximately 31% of tailings have been placed underground as paste-backfill. Water from the tailings pond is processed through a water treatment plant and monitored for compliance with all regulatory standards prior to discharge. In July of 2000, the Lupin water license was extended for a period of 8 years through 2008.

MCCOY/COVE

On June 9, 2002, Echo Bay Exploration Inc. and Echo Bay Minerals Company, subsidiaries of Echo Bay, entered into a new McCoy/Cove asset purchase agreement with Newmont USA Limited, a subsidiary of Newmont, providing for the sale of the McCoy/Cove complex. The closing of the transaction is subject to the completion of the combination. In consideration of the purchase of such assets, Newmont USA has agreed to assume all liabilities and obligations relating to the reclamation or remediation required for the McCoy/Cove complex.

The McCoy mine and surrounding property is located in Lander County, Nevada, about 30 miles southwest of the town of Battle Mountain. The Cove deposit, located one mile northeast of the McCoy deposit, was discovered in early 1987. Open pit mining of the Cove deposit began in early 1988 and was completed in October 2000. Underground mining of the Cove deposit was completed in July 2001. The Corporation completed mining and processing activities at McCoy/Cove on March 31, 2002 and McCoy/Cove thereafter transitioned from a producing property to a property in reclamation. McCoy/Cove produced 16,501 ounces of gold and 1.5 million ounces of silver in the first quarter of 2002.

The McCoy/Cove property consists of approximately 946 unpatented and 9 patented claims covering approximately 19,000 acres of United States federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. See "-- Other -- Governmental and Environmental Regulation" in this Schedule "C".

KETTLE RIVER

The Kettle River properties are located in Ferry County in the State of Washington and cover approximately 8,588 acres through patented and unpatented mining claims and fee lands.

In 2000, exploration efforts identified an extension to the northeast of the K-2 project. This area was developed in 2001 and is scheduled for mining in 2002. However, additions to reserves were less than expected and Echo Bay recorded a provision for impaired assets of \$4.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2001. The need for, and the amount of, the provision was determined by comparing asset carrying values to estimated future net cash flows from existing reserves.

The following table sets forth operating data for the Kettle River operation from 1997 through 2001:

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	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gold produced (ounces).....	50,349	94,086	104,396	113,692	129,8
Mining cost/ton of ore.....	\$ 25.20	\$ 20.52	\$ 23.57	\$ 21.65	\$ 21.
Milling cost/ton of ore.....	\$ 12.02	\$ 11.58	\$ 11.22	\$ 10.71	\$ 10.
Production cost/ounce of gold produced:					
Direct mining expense.....	\$ 229	\$ 224	\$ 239	\$ 238	\$ 2
Deferred mine development.....	--	--	--	--	
Inventory movements and other.....	59	(6)	(1)	6	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cash operating cost.....	288	218	238	244	2

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	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Royalties.....	10	13	15	12	
Production taxes.....	1	1	2	1	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total cash cost.....	299	232	255	257	2
Depreciation.....	19	11	55	77	
Amortization.....	42	8	8	5	
Reclamation and mine closure.....	15	15	15	12	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total production cost.....	\$ 375	\$ 266	\$ 333	\$ 351	\$ 3
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Capital expenditures (millions).....	\$ 4.1	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.5	\$ 1.5	\$ 3
Milled:					
Ore processed (tons/day).....	934	1,470	1,698	2,017	2,1
Total ore processed (000 tons).....	340	535	630	734	7
Grade (ounce/ton).....	0.178	0.209	0.198	0.187	0.1
Recovery rate (%).....	83.0	84.1	83.7	82.8	85

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESERVES

Mineral reserves at the K-2 deposit are contained in steeply dipping quartz carbonate veins hosted by Eocene age volcanic rocks. Kettle River mineral reserves(1) at December 31, 2001 were as follows:

	TONNAGE	AVERAGE GRADE
	-----	-----
	(000's short tons)	(ounces per ton)
Ore stockpiles.....	22	0.182
K-2.....	107	0.196
	---	-----
Total Proven and Probable-2001.....	129	0.194
	===	=====
Proven.....	105	0.197
Probable.....	24	0.179
	---	-----
Total Proven and Probable-2001.....	129	0.194

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	===	=====
Total Proven and Probable-2000.....	363	0.193
	===	=====

- (1) See "Reserves" for a discussion of the estimation of proven and probable mineral reserves.
- (2) Reserves do not reflect losses in the milling process but do include allowance for dilution in the mining process. The average mill recovery rate of gold in 2001 was 83.0%.

The cut-off grade is 0.143 ounces of gold per ton at K-2.

MINING AND PROCESSING

At Kettle River, a series of deposits are mined and trucked to feed a central mill. In 2001, approximately 78% of ore milled came from K-2 and 22% came from Lamfoot stockpiles. The mill processed approximately 934 tons of ore per day in 2001, compared to 1,470 tons per day in 2000. Total Kettle River production decreased in 2001 compared to 2000 due to the completion of Lamfoot mining in 2000.

The mining method used at K-2 is longhole open stoping, with delayed backfill. Total K-2 ore production in 2001 was 221,547 tons compared to 227,671 in 2000.

K-2 area production at Kettle River is subject to a 5% gross proceeds royalty and a net smelter return royalty ranging from 2% at gold prices of \$300 per ounce or less to 3% at gold prices of \$400 per ounce or more. A portion of production from the Lamfoot area of the Kettle River mine is subject to a 5% net smelter return royalty.

In 2002, Kettle River is expected to produce approximately 35,000 ounces of gold, which is 30% less than the 50,349 ounces of gold produced in 2001, reflecting lower mill tonnage. See "Risk Factors" in this Schedule "C".

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AQUARIUS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

In 1997, Echo Bay deferred a final construction decision on its 100%-owned Aquarius gold project, located in Macklem Township, 40 kilometers east of Timmins, Ontario, Canada.

Based on the revised bankable feasibility study completed during 2000, Aquarius has proven and probable reserves of 1,189,000 ounces of gold at December 31, 2000 (17.5 million tons of ore at an average grade of 0.068 ounces per ton). The reserves are based on a cutoff grade of 0.015 ounce per ton. The cutoff grade was based on a price of \$300 per ounce of gold.

Echo Bay expensed Aquarius holding costs of \$0.8 million in 2001 and \$0.7 million in 2000. At December 31, 2001, Echo Bay has a net book value of approximately \$43.7 million in acquisition and construction costs related to Aquarius. Further delays in development and construction from continued low gold prices could result in a write-down of all or a portion of these costs. Echo Bay expects to expense approximately \$1.1 million in development holding costs for Aquarius in 2002.

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EXPLORATION

In addition to conducting exploration for new gold deposits, Echo Bay explores for extensions of known reserves at its mines and development properties. Echo Bay's exploration program concentrates on those projects believed to represent the most promising near-term prospects. In particular, exploration efforts are focused on projects located where Echo Bay already has, or plans an extensive gold mining infrastructure, principally those prospects in North America.

At Round Mountain, drilling continued at the Gold Hill property located approximately four miles north of the current mining and processing facilities. Results were encouraging and additional drilling will continue in 2002 to delineate the potential.

At Kettle River, drilling continued to define an extension to the northeast of the K-2 deposit. In 2002, work will continue to further delineate and define the resource.

SUNNYSIDE

In 1996, Sunnyside Gold Corporation ("SGC"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Echo Bay, finalized a consent decree with the State of Colorado that set standards for the release of all reclamation and water treatment permits and resolved future enforcement issues regarding groundwater seeps and springs. SGC estimates that it will take at least two more years for all of the conditions of the consent decree agreement to be fulfilled by both parties. SGC has \$3.6 million accrued at December 31, 2001 for future reclamation costs at the Sunnyside mine. SGC's provision for future reclamation costs is reviewed periodically and adjusted, as additional information becomes available.

OTHER

PRECIOUS METAL SALES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

Echo Bay's dore bars are further refined by third parties and the refined gold and silver is sold to banks or precious metal dealers.

Echo Bay's profitability is subject to changes in gold prices, exchange rates, interest rates and certain commodity prices. To reduce the impact of such changes, Echo Bay attempts to lock in the future value of certain of these items through hedging transactions. These transactions are accomplished through the use of derivative financial instruments, the value of which is derived from movements in the underlying prices or rates.

Echo Bay continually monitors its hedging policy in light of forecasted production, operating and capital expenditures, exploration and development requirements and factors affecting volatility of gold prices such as actual and prospective interest rate and gold lease rate performance. The gold-related instruments used in these transactions include forward sales contracts and options. These forward sales contracts obligate Echo Bay to sell gold at a specific price on a future date. Call options give the holder the right, but not the obligation to buy gold on a specific future date at a specific price. These tools reduce the risk associated with gold price declines, but also could limit Echo Bay's participation in increases of gold prices. Echo Bay engages in forward currency-exchange contracts to reduce the impact on the Lupin mine's operating costs caused by fluctuations in the exchange rate of U.S. dollars to Canadian dollars.

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Echo Bay assesses the exposure that may result from a hedging transaction prior to entering into the commitment, and only enters into transactions which it believes accurately hedge the underlying risk and could be safely held to maturity. Echo Bay does not engage in the practice of trading derivative securities for profit. Echo Bay regularly reviews its unrealized gains and losses on hedging transactions.

The credit risk exposure related to all hedging activities is limited to the unrealized gains on outstanding contracts based on current market prices. To reduce counterparty credit exposure, Echo Bay deals only with large, credit-worthy financial institutions and limits credit exposure to each. In addition, Echo Bay deals only in markets it considers highly liquid to allow for situations where positions may need to be reversed.

At December 31, 2001, the estimated fair value of Echo Bay's hedge portfolio was \$1.4 million. Echo Bay's current counterparties do not require margin deposits. Sensitivity to various market factors underlying these contracts are shown in note 18 to the 2001 audited consolidated financial statements of Echo Bay.

In 2001, Echo Bay delivered approximately 19% of gold production against forward sales and put options at an average commitment price of \$317 per ounce. This compares with 37% of gold production at \$313 per ounce in 2000 and 77% of gold production at \$346 per ounce in 1999. Approximately 21% of silver production was delivered against forward sales and put options at an average cash price of \$5.86 per ounce in 2001. This compares to 35% at \$5.71 per ounce in 2000 and 43% at \$5.66 per ounce in 1999.

Echo Bay's commodity contracts as of December 31, 2001 are shown in note 18 to the 2001 audited consolidated financial statements of Echo Bay. For the year 2002, this position includes forward sales of approximately 60,000 ounces of gold at a minimum forward price of \$293 per ounce. In addition, Echo Bay has sold call options for 120,000 ounces of gold at an average strike price of \$297 per ounce. These forward sales contracts and call options represent approximately 5% of reserves at December 31, 2001. The reduced hedging position results from continued weakness in spot gold prices and low forward premiums resulting in lower hedge prices that can be achieved.

Echo Bay's hedging commitments are described in note 18 to Echo Bay's 2001 audited consolidated financial statements.

GOVERNMENTAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

Canada

The mining industry in the Nunavut Territory, where Echo Bay's Lupin mine is situated, operates under Canadian federal and territorial legislation governing prospecting, development, production, environmental protection, exports, income taxes, labor standards, mine safety and other matters. Echo Bay believes its Canadian operations are operating in substantial compliance with applicable law.

Echo Bay's Lupin operation is subject to environmental regulation primarily by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Nunavut Water Board. In addition, any changes or additions to existing operations at Lupin may be subject to environmental assessment by the federal government under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (Canada). The Department of Fisheries & Oceans (Canada) and the Department of the Environment (Canada) have an enforcement role in the event of environmental incidents, but presently have no direct regulatory role in relation to the Lupin operation. Lupin is also subject to the jurisdiction of the Nunavut Department of Sustainable Development pursuant to the Nunavut Environmental Protection Act.

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This Act contains requirements to obtain licenses and permits that may affect the Lupin operation in the future. Echo Bay believes it is in substantial compliance with all relevant territorial environmental law.

On April 1, 1999, the Nunavut Agreement, dated May 25, 1993, between the Inuit of Canada's eastern arctic region and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada, came into force. Under this agreement, the Inuit were granted ownership of approximately 360,000 square kilometers of land in an area referred to as the Nunavut Settlement Area, including ownership of subsurface rights in approximately 37,500 square kilometers of those lands. Third party interests in lands in the Nunavut Settlement Area created prior to April 1, 1999 are protected under the Nunavut Agreement. Where a third party was granted a mining lease under the Canada Mining Regulations in lands comprising the Nunavut Settlement Area, that interest continues in accordance with the terms and conditions on which it was granted, including any rights granted under the legislation that gave rise to the interest. However, where any successor legislation has the effect of diminishing the rights afforded to the federal government, it will not bind the Inuit without its consent. The Inuit are entitled to receive whatever compensation is payable by the interest holder for the use or exploitation of mineral rights. The federal government continues to administer the third party interest on behalf of the

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Inuit, unless the third party and the Inuit enter into an agreement under which the third party agrees to the administration of their interest by the Inuit. In the event such an agreement is reached, the applicable legislation will cease to apply to the third party interest. Subsurface interests in such lands continue to be administered in accordance with applicable legislation relating to those interests and are not affected by the Nunavut Agreement.

Third party interests in lands in the Nunavut Settlement Area created on or after April 1, 1999 are granted, in the case of surface rights, by the appropriate regional Inuit association and, in the case of subsurface rights, by Nunavut Tungavik Incorporated, which will hold subsurface title to Inuit owned lands and will be additionally responsible, in consultation with the appropriate regional Inuit associations, for the administration and management of those subsurface rights.

United States

Echo Bay's U.S. operations are subject to comprehensive regulation with respect to operational, environmental, safety and similar matters by federal agencies including the U.S. Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") and similar state and local agencies. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits can result in injunctive actions, damages and civil and criminal penalties. If Echo Bay expands or changes its existing operations or proposes any new operations, it may be required to obtain additional or amended permits or authorizations in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act or state law counterparts. Echo Bay spends substantial time, effort and funds in planning, constructing and operating its facilities to ensure compliance with U.S. environmental and other regulatory requirements. Such efforts and expenditures are common throughout the U.S. mining industry and generally should not have a material adverse effect on Echo Bay's competitive position.

Echo Bay believes its U.S. operations are in substantial compliance with applicable air and water quality laws and regulations, including reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning Community Right to Know Act, and that

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it has acquired or applied for all permits required under such laws or requested by the states in which it is operating.

Certain wastes from mining and mineral processing operations are currently exempt from regulation under the Bevill amendment to the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"). However, Congress may consider revision and reauthorization of RCRA, as well as the Federal Clean Water Act and Endangered Species Act, each of which substantially affects mine development and operations. The effect of any revised or additional regulation on Echo Bay's U.S. operations cannot be determined until the legislative process is completed and new administrative rules are issued, but they could have a significant impact upon operations of all mining companies and increase the costs of those operations.

New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations, administrative interpretation of existing laws and regulations, or more stringent enforcement of existing laws and regulations, could have a material adverse impact on Echo Bay's results of operations and financial condition, although the results of such actions are speculative. For example, during recent legislative sessions, legislation was considered in the United States Congress which proposed a number of modifications to the General Mining Law of 1872, which has traditionally governed the location and maintenance of unpatented mining claims and related activities on federal land. Among these modifications were proposals that would have (i) imposed a royalty on production from unpatented mining claims, (ii) increased the cost of holding and maintaining such claims, and (iii) imposed more specific reclamation requirements and standards for operations on such claims. Although none of these proposed modifications was enacted into law, Congress may consider the same or similar proposals during the balance of 2002 as well.

The one area in which specific action has been taken relates to the regulation of surface activities on federally owned lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). New surface management regulations (the "3809 Regulations") were enacted and became effective on January 20, 2001. The effect of the new 3809 Regulations is to create a significantly more stringent and restrictive environment for activities and operations on federal lands involving unpatented mining claims and millsites. For example, the new 3809 Regulations provide that all activities on unpatented mining claims or millsites for which approval of a Plan of Operations is required (which includes all activities other than exploration activities that disturb less than five acres of surface) are subject to a new standard of review by the BLM, which must make a determination that the proposed activities would not cause substantial irreparable harm to significant scientific, cultural or environmental resource values that cannot be effectively mitigated. That new standard would apply to any new significant activities undertaken by Echo Bay or its subsidiaries on federal

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public lands. Imposition of that new standard does not affect Echo Bay's existing approved Plans of Operation at its Round Mountain, McCoy/Cove and Kettle River properties. If Echo Bay makes any substantive modifications to those existing Plans of Operation (such as widening a road or expanding a leach pad or tailings facility), that standard (as well as all other provisions of the new 3809 Regulations) would apply unless Echo Bay could demonstrate to the BLM's satisfaction that it was not practical for economic, environmental, safety or technical reasons. In addition, under previous regulations, up to 75% of financial security for the performance of reclamation obligations could be provided by corporate guarantees. While the new 3809 Regulations do provide for existing financial guarantees to continue to be in effect, no new corporate guarantees were to be accepted after July 19, 2001. To the extent applied to

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modifications of Echo Bay's current operations, and to the extent Echo Bay engages in activities or operations on public lands outside of its current permit boundaries (including any new projects), the new 3809 Regulations will make the process for the preparation and obtaining of approval of a Plan of Operations more time-consuming and expensive, and any such proposed activities or operations will be subject to more detailed and expensive regulatory requirements. Moreover, Echo Bay's ultimate ability to have any such proposed activities or operations approved will be subject to a much greater level of uncertainty. The new regulations may not significantly affect existing operations, so long as such operations do not require, for their continuing viability, new discretionary permits for land outside the boundaries of land currently permitted or significant changes within current permit boundaries. New, including expanded, exploration or mining operations will need to quantify the cost burden imposed by the new regulations when assessing the economic viability of any project.

In addition, the BLM has called upon two of Echo Bay's subsidiaries to provide other security to replace corporate guarantees that had been given in respect of the Round Mountain and McCoy/Cove operations totaling approximately \$33 million. The subsidiaries consider the BLM's action, taken by administrative decision, to be arbitrary, capricious and an abuse of discretion and are opposing and contesting the decision. The BLM has not asked for additional security amounts, rather the agency has requested a different form of security. If the BLM position were to prevail, there is a risk the BLM would initiate action designed to have operations suspended at the applicable location. The potential impact on Echo Bay as a result of such administrative action is difficult to predict. See "Risk Factors" in this Schedule "C".

The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA"), commonly called the "Superfund Act," contains stringent reporting requirements for the release or disposal of hazardous substances, with substantial fines for noncompliance. In addition, under CERCLA, any party responsible for the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment is liable for all clean-up costs. Responsible parties under CERCLA include the owner or operator of the site where the release occurs or anyone who owned or operated the site when a disposal was made, regardless of culpability. Mining wastes are subject to CERCLA regulation if they contain hazardous substances, and the EPA has included several mining sites on its list of high-priority sites for clean up under CERCLA.

Various types of dust control, revegetation and similar reclamation-related measures are generally required for Echo Bay's U.S. operations under specific state or federal air, water quality and mine reclamation rules and permits. The BLM and Forest Service permits, and Plans of Operations for Echo Bay's operations, also contain reclamation-related requirements. Echo Bay believes its operations are in substantial compliance with these reclamation requirements. Reclamation spending in 2001 amounted to approximately \$4.9 million.

Echo Bay believes that all of its U.S. operations are currently being conducted in substantial compliance with applicable MSHA and similar state labor, health and safety rules.

EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2001, the Company employed 1,194 persons (excluding temporary employees directly involved in short-term programs), broken down as follows.

Round Mountain, including ancillary services.....	648
McCoy/Cove.....	143

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Kettle River.....	88
Lupin.....	284
Technical and corporate staff and other.....	31

	1,194
	=====

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A sufficient supply of qualified workers is available for both Canadian and U.S. operations, although the continuation of such supply depends upon a number of factors, including the availability of other employment opportunities. None of Echo Bay's employees are represented by labor unions. Echo Bay believes it generally has good relations with its employees. Echo Bay provides its employees with a competitive compensation package and comprehensive benefits program.

MINING RISKS AND INSURANCE

Echo Bay carries insurance against property damage, including boiler and machinery insurance, and comprehensive general liability insurance of \$50 million per occurrence, which is applicable to all operations. Echo Bay carries special liability policies applicable to aircraft and motor vehicles. It is also insured against dishonesty and gold and silver bullion thefts, as well as losses of goods in transit. The property damage and boiler and machinery insurance policies include coverage for business interruption resulting from an insured physical loss, subject to a five-day waiting period and a maximum indemnification period of one year.

Risks not insured against include mine cave-ins, mine flooding and other uninsurable underground hazards, ground failure in open-pit mines and most types of environmental pollution against which Echo Bay cannot insure or against which it has elected not to insure.

Echo Bay believes that it has taken adequate precautions to minimize the risk of environmental pollution. However, with respect to certain mines, there is some risk that cyanide may escape from leach pads or tailings dams in sufficient quantities to cause water or surface pollution. See "-- Other -- Governmental and Environmental Regulation" in this Schedule "C".

Underground mining is generally subject to certain types of risks and hazards, including unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions. Echo Bay has not experienced any significant cave-ins at its underground mines. In addition, because mining can be conducted on a number of different levels at the same time, a cave-in in one area would not necessarily affect mining in other areas.

Open-pit mining, such as that conducted at certain of Echo Bay's mines, is generally subject to certain types of risks and hazards, primarily pit wall failure. Open pit mining is conducted in phases and a pit wall failure in one area would not necessarily affect overall pit design or mining in unaffected areas.

SUPPLIES, UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION

The principal supplies needed for the operation of Echo Bay's mines are explosives, diesel fuel, chemical reagents (including cyanide, lime, sulfur dioxide, sodium hydroxide and zinc dust), cement, equipment parts and lubricants.

Power is supplied to Echo Bay's mines by power companies or by diesel

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generators. Each mine has access to adequate water.

Each of the U.S. mines has good road access by either paved or gravel roads from state highways.

The Lupin mill facilities and mine are in a remote location in the sub-Arctic region of Canada. Echo Bay must therefore prepare for and respond to difficult weather and other conditions. All equipment, materials and supplies must be transported to the mine from Edmonton or Yellowknife. Personnel are transported from these locations and from Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay in the Nunavut Territory. Each year since 1983, Echo Bay has completed a 360-mile ice road commencing 40 miles northeast of Yellowknife and ending at the Lupin mine. This is the most economical way of transporting bulk items, including fuel, to the mine. Echo Bay operates a Boeing 727 to transport personnel and some supplies to the mine.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Heap leaching is done with a weak cyanide solution held within a closed circuit, which includes the leach pads and surface holding ponds. Leached ore from the reusable pad at Round Mountain is rinsed and fed to the mill or placed on dedicated pads. Where dedicated pads are used, the leached ore remains on the pads. Mill processing may use a cyanide leaching solution, which is contained within the mills' processing circuits. See "-- Other -- Governmental and Environmental Regulation" in this Schedule "C". See also "-- Lupin -- Water Supply and Waste Disposal" in this Schedule "C".

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ROYALTIES

Round Mountain mine production is subject to a net smelter return royalty ranging from 3.53% at gold prices of \$320 per ounce or less to 6.35% at gold prices of \$440 per ounce or more. Its production is also subject to a gross revenue royalty of 3.0%, reduced to 1.5% after \$75.0 million has been paid.

McCoy/Cove production is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty. This royalty is based on sales less certain deductions.

A portion of production from the Lamfoot area of the Kettle River mine is subject to a 5% net smelter return royalty. K-2 area production at Kettle River is subject to a 5% gross proceeds royalty and a net smelter return royalty ranging from 2% at gold prices of \$300 per ounce or less to 3% at gold prices of \$400 per ounce or more.

LEASE COMMITMENTS

Echo Bay leases office premises for its head office functions, and enters into lease commitments for office equipment. Echo Bay incurred \$1.1 million in rental expense in 2001, net of \$1.4 million in rental income related to office subleases. Echo Bay's commitments under the remaining terms of the leases are approximately \$6.7 million, payable as follows: \$2.0 million in 2002, \$1.6 million in 2003, \$1.5 million in 2004, \$1.0 million in 2005, \$0.1 million in 2006 and \$0.5 million thereafter.

RISK FACTORS

The risk factors identified below should be carefully reviewed and evaluated.

CONTINUED DEPRESSED GOLD PRICES MAY NEGATIVELY AFFECT ECHO BAY'S PRODUCTION,

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PROFITABILITY, RESERVES AND LIQUIDITY.

The profitability of Echo Bay's current operations is directly related and sensitive to the market price of gold, which fluctuates widely due to factors beyond Echo Bay's control.

Since 1997, gold prices have been at depressed levels and may remain at such depressed levels in the future. If gold prices should fall below Echo Bay's cash costs of production and remain at such levels for any sustained period of time, it may not be economically feasible to continue commercial production at any or all of Echo Bay's mines. This previously occurred in January 1998, when Echo Bay temporarily suspended operations at the Lupin mine. Also, in 1997, Echo Bay deferred a final construction decision on its Aquarius development project and deferred further development of the Ulu satellite deposit in Canada due to the decline in gold prices.

The cash operating costs at Echo Bay's four operating mines averaged \$223 per ounce in 2001 and are expected to average approximately \$225 per ounce in 2002. Total production costs were \$296 per ounce in 2001 and are expected to average approximately \$300 per ounce in 2002. Given the current price of gold, \$301 per ounce as of March 28, 2002, Echo Bay may experience liquidity difficulties, and its ability to invest funds in exploration and development may be significantly impaired. While Echo Bay continues to generate cash flow from operations at current gold prices, the amount of cash flow available for acquisitions, investments, exploration and development remains very limited.

Declines in the market price of gold and related precious metals also may require Echo Bay to write-down its reserves, which would adversely affect production, profitability and Echo Bay's financial position. The gold price used in estimating Echo Bay's mineral reserves at December 31, 2001 was \$300 per ounce. The market price was \$277 per ounce at December 31, 2001. The market price of gold has for more than four years traded, on average, below the price at which Echo Bay estimates its reserves. If Echo Bay were to determine that its reserves and future cash flows should be estimated at a significantly lower gold price than that used at December 31, 2001, there would likely be a reduction in the amount of gold reserves. Echo Bay estimates that if reserves at December 31, 2001 were based on \$275 per ounce of gold, reserves would decrease by approximately 13% at Round Mountain, 5% at Kettle River and 2% at the Aquarius development property. Should any significant reductions in reserves occur, material "write-downs" of Echo Bay's investment in mining properties and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges may be required. For example, in 2001, due to an unexpected reduction in reserves, a \$4.4 million provision was made for impaired assets at Kettle River. Under certain such circumstances, Echo Bay may discontinue the development of a project or mining at one or more of its properties.

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Echo Bay has implemented a hedging program to reduce the risk associated with gold price volatility, however, there is no assurance that Echo Bay's hedging strategies will be successful. See "Description of Business and Properties -- Other -- Precious Metal Sales and Hedging Activities" in this Schedule "C".

FAILURE TO REPLACE RESERVES MAY NEGATIVELY AFFECT PRODUCTION.

Because mines have limited lives based on proven and probable reserves, Echo Bay must continually replace and expand its reserves as it produces gold. It is currently estimated that Kettle River has less than one year of mine life remaining without the development of additional reserves. Echo Bay's ability to maintain or increase its annual production of gold will be dependent in

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significant part on its ability to bring new mines into production, such as the Aquarius project in Canada, and to expand existing mines.

No assurance can be given that Echo Bay's exploration programs will result in the replacement of current production with new reserves or that Echo Bay's development program will be able to extend the life of Echo Bay's existing mines. In the event that new reserves are not developed, Echo Bay will not be able to sustain its current level of gold production beyond the life of its existing reserve estimates and revenues will decrease as a result.

There are a number of uncertainties inherent in any exploration and development program relating to:

- the location of economic mineral reserves;
- the development of appropriate metallurgical processes;
- the receipt of necessary governmental permits; and
- the construction of mining and processing facilities.

Accordingly, there can be no assurance that Echo Bay's efforts will yield new reserves to replace and expand current reserves.

FAILURE TO DEVELOP NEW MINES OR EXPAND EXISTING MINES MAY NEGATIVELY AFFECT FUTURE PRODUCTION.

Echo Bay's ability to maintain, or increase, its annual production of gold will be dependent in significant part on its ability to bring new mines into production, such as the Aquarius project in Canada, and to expand existing mines. In 1997, Echo Bay deferred a final construction decision on Aquarius and deferred further development of the Ulu satellite deposit in Canada.

The economic feasibility analysis with respect to any individual project is based upon:

- the interpretation of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques;
- estimates of cash operating costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed;
- gold and silver price assumptions;
- the configuration of the ore body;
- expected recovery rates of metals from the ore;
- comparable facility and equipment costs;
- anticipated climatic conditions;
- estimates of labor productivity; and
- royalty or other ownership burdens.

Echo Bay's feasibility studies are based on Echo Bay's knowledge of the operating history of similar ore bodies in the region. The actual operating results of its development projects, however, may differ materially from those anticipated, and uncertainties related to operations are increased further in the case of development projects. In addition to the successful completion of final feasibility studies, the issuance of necessary permits and receipt of

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adequate financing are required for successful development of properties. See "Description of Business and Properties -- Other -- Governmental and Environmental Regulation" in this Schedule "C".

ECHO BAY ENCOUNTERS STRONG COMPETITION FROM OTHER MINING COMPANIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACQUISITION OF PERSONNEL AND PROPERTIES PRODUCING OR CAPABLE OF PRODUCING PRECIOUS METALS.

As a result of this competition, some of which is with companies with greater financial resources, Echo Bay may be unable to maintain or acquire the personnel and expertise required to develop and operate its properties. Also, Echo

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Bay may be unable to acquire attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable or at all. Consequently, its revenues, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

FAILURE TO SECURE THE NECESSARY LETTERS OF CREDIT OR SURETY BONDS OR TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY CORPORATE GUARANTEES TO SECURE RECLAMATION OBLIGATIONS, COULD RESULT IN VIOLATION OF ECHO BAY'S OPERATING PERMITS AND IMPACT ECHO BAY'S ABILITY TO CONTINUE OPERATING AT SPECIFIC LOCATIONS.

Certain regulatory agencies may require security to be provided for some or all of the cost to restore land disturbed during operations. Echo Bay has typically provided letters of credit, surety bonds and corporate guarantees as security for these future reclamation costs. The market place for third party security instruments is, however, very limited to the mining industry and to Echo Bay in particular. If Echo Bay is unable to secure the necessary forms of security, its ability to continue operations at specific locations could be jeopardized. Even where Echo Bay currently has security in place for reclamation costs, it may be required to provide additional, or alternative, financial instruments. For example, early in 2001, regulators in Nevada called upon two of Echo Bay's subsidiaries to provide other forms of security to replace corporate guarantees that had been given in respect of the Round Mountain and McCoy/Cove operations totaling approximately \$33 million. Echo Bay disagrees with the regulators' position and believes that the subsidiaries qualify under the criteria set out for corporate guarantees and will oppose the regulatory position. If Echo Bay is required to provide additional or alternative forms of security, and is unable to do so at acceptable costs or at all, it may be prohibited from commencing or continuing operations and its financial condition and prospects would be adversely affected. See "Description of Business and Properties -- Other -- Governmental and Environmental Regulation" in this Schedule "C".

RESERVE ESTIMATES ARE INHERENTLY UNCERTAIN. ANY MATERIAL INACCURACIES IN ECHO BAY'S RESERVE ESTIMATES OR ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING RESERVE ESTIMATES COULD CAUSE RESERVES TO BE OVERSTATED.

The estimation of reserves and resources is inherently uncertain and involves subjective judgments about many relevant factors. The accuracy of any such estimate is a function of:

- the quantity and quality of available drilling data;
- engineering and geological interpretation;
- testing and production experience;
- gold prices;

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- operating and capital costs;
- short-term operating factors such as the need for sequential development of ore bodies; and
- the processing of new or different ore grades and ore types.

The volume and grade of reserves mined and processed and recovery rates may not be the same as currently anticipated. If they are not, Echo Bay may discontinue the development of a project or mining at one or more of its properties.

Reserve calculations and life-of-mine plans using significantly lower prices (see gold price affect on Echo Bay's production, profitability, reserves and liquidity) could result in material write-downs of its investment in mining properties and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges.

ECHO BAY'S ACTIVITIES ARE SUBJECT TO COMPLEX LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT CAN ADVERSELY AFFECT OPERATING AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS, THE TIMING OF OPERATIONS AND/OR THE ABILITY TO OPERATE.

Echo Bay's mining operations and exploration and development activities are subject to extensive Canadian, U.S. and other foreign federal, state, provincial, territorial and local laws and regulations governing exploration, development, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, waste disposal, protection of the environment, reclamation, historic and cultural resources preservation, mine safety and occupational health, toxic substances, reporting and other matters. The costs of discovering, evaluating, planning, designing, developing, constructing, operating and closing Echo Bay's mines and other facilities in compliance with such laws and regulations are significant. It is possible that the costs and delays associated with compliance with such laws and regulations could become such that Echo Bay would not proceed with the development or operation of a mine. Future regulatory developments, such as more stringent environmental protection laws, regulations and enforcement policies thereunder, and claims for damages to

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property and persons resulting from Echo Bay's operations, could result in substantial costs and liabilities, reduced profits and a deterioration of its financial condition.

Echo Bay is required to obtain governmental permits to develop its reserves and for expansion or advanced exploration activities at its operating properties and its exploration properties. Obtaining the necessary governmental permits is a complex and time-consuming process involving numerous Canadian, U.S. or foreign federal, state, provincial, territorial and local agencies. Echo Bay will be required to obtain additional permits to allow it to construct and operate properties currently under development. The duration and success of each permitting effort are contingent upon many variables not within Echo Bay's control. If Echo Bay is unable to obtain the necessary approvals, it will not be able to commence production at the applicable mine. See "Description of Business and Properties -- Other -- Governmental and Environmental Regulation" in this Schedule "C".

In addition, there is a risk that private individuals or entities may assert that Echo Bay's activities have caused damage to their interests. For example, in 2000, a subsidiary of Echo Bay and numerous other parties were served with a complaint from the Colorado School of Mines for environmental cleanup costs at a federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act site. Echo Bay's share of the settlement was approximately

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\$89,500.

ECHO BAY'S MINING OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT RISKS THAT MAY NOT BE COVERED BY INSURANCE.

The business of gold and silver mining is generally subject to a number of risks and hazards, including:

- environmental conditions;
- industrial accidents;
- labor disputes;
- unusual or unexpected geological conditions;
- ground or slope failures, cave-ins;
- changes in the regulatory environment; and
- natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, blizzards and earthquakes.

Such occurrences could result in:

- damage to mineral properties or production facilities;
- personal injury or death;
- environmental damage to Echo Bay's properties or the properties of others;
- delays in mining;
- monetary losses and possible legal liability.

"Description of Business and Properties -- Other -- Mining Risks and Insurance" in this Schedule "C".

CERTAIN OF ECHO BAY'S UNITED STATES PROPERTY RIGHTS CONSIST OF UNPATENTED LODE MINING CLAIMS.

Unpatented mining claims and millsites are generally considered to be subject to greater title risk than other real property interests. The validity of an unpatented mining claim or millsite, in terms of its location and maintenance, and the uses thereof, is dependent on strict compliance with a complex body of federal and state statutory and decisional law, administrative interpretation of that law and, for unpatented mining claims, the existence of a discovery of valuable minerals. In addition, there are few public records that definitively control the issues of validity and ownership of unpatented mining claims or millsites. There can be no assurance that title to any of its unpatented mining claims or millsites may not be defective.

REPERCUSSIONS FROM TERRORIST ACTS COMMITTED IN THE UNITED STATES COULD HARM BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND ADVERSELY IMPACT THE CORPORATION'S ABILITY TO MEET ITS EXPECTATIONS AND OTHER FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN.

The terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001 caused instability in the world's markets. There can be no assurance that these terrorist attacks, or the responses to them, will not lead to further acts of

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terrorism in the United States, Canada or elsewhere, which may contribute to economic instability in the United States, Canada and

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other geographic areas in which Echo Bay is active. Specifically, such instability could adversely affect production or exploration activities.

GOLD PRICES

The following table sets forth annual high, low, average and end of period afternoon fixing gold prices in U.S. dollars per troy ounce on the London Bullion Market.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,					
	2002 (*)	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
High.....	\$327	\$293	\$313	\$326	\$313	\$313
Low.....	278	256	264	253	273	273
Average.....	301	271	279	279	294	294
End of Period.....	319	277	274	290	286	286

(*) Through June 30, 2002

SILVER PRICES

The following table sets forth annual high, low, average and end of period noon prices in U.S. dollars per troy ounce as quoted by Handy & Harman.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,					
	2002 (*)	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
High.....	\$5.15	\$4.86	\$5.53	\$5.77	\$7.31	\$7.31
Low.....	4.26	4.06	4.60	4.91	4.72	4.72
Average.....	4.63	4.39	5.00	5.25	5.54	5.54
End of Period.....	4.86	4.50	4.60	5.40	4.87	4.87

(*) Through June 30, 2002

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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Corporation is currently subject to a number of third party claims which the Corporation believes are routine in, and incidental to, the normal course of its business. In addition, two wholly owned subsidiaries of the

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Corporation, Echo Bay Exploration Inc. and Echo Bay Management Corporation (together, the "Subsidiaries"), are currently subject to legal proceedings.

In September 1992, Summa Corporation ("Summa") commenced a lawsuit against the Subsidiaries alleging improper deductions in the calculation of royalties payable over several years of production at McCoy/Cove and another mine, which is no longer in operation. The matter was tried in the Nevada State Court in April 1997, with Summa claiming more than \$13 million in damages, and, in September 1997, judgment was rendered for the Subsidiaries. The decision was appealed by Summa to the Supreme Court of Nevada, which in April 2000 reversed the decision of the trial court and remanded the case back to the trial court for "a calculation of the appropriate [royalties] in a manner not inconsistent with this order." The case was decided by a panel comprised of three of the seven Justices of the Supreme Court of Nevada and the Subsidiaries petitioned that panel for a rehearing. The petition was denied by the three member panel on May 15, 2000 and remanded to the lower court for consideration of other defences and arguments put forth by the Subsidiaries. The Subsidiaries filed a petition for a hearing before the full Supreme Court and on December 22, 2000, that Court recalled its previous decision. Both the Subsidiaries and their counsel believe that grounds exist to modify or reverse the decision. The Corporation has \$1.5 million accrued related to this litigation. If the appellate reversal of the trial decision is maintained and the trial court, on remand, were to dismiss all of the Subsidiaries' defences, the royalty calculation at McCoy/Cove would change and additional royalties would be payable. Neither the Corporation, nor counsel to the Subsidiaries, believes it is possible to quantify the precise amount of liability pursuant to a revised royalty calculation.

In November 2001, two former employees of the Corporation brought a claim against the Corporation pursuant to the Class Proceedings Act (British Columbia) as a result of the temporary suspension of operations at the Corporation's Lupin mine in the spring of 1998 and the layoff of employees at that time. The Corporation does not know at this time the amount being claimed by the former employees nor whether the claim is appropriate for certification as a class action. On August 12, 2002, the Supreme Court decided it had such jurisdiction. Echo Bay is appealing this decision. No determination has been made as to whether this action is suitable for certification as a class action and no decision has been rendered with respect to the merits of the action.

While the outcome of any particular claim is not certain, the Corporation believes it has substantive defences and intends to vigorously defend all claims.

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COMPILATION REPORT

To the Directors of
KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION

We have reviewed, as to compilation only, the accompanying unaudited pro forma consolidated balance sheet as at June 30, 2002 and the unaudited pro forma consolidated statements of operations for the six months then ended and for the year ended December 31, 2001, which have been prepared for inclusion in this circular. In our opinion, the unaudited pro forma consolidated balance as at June 30, 2002 and the unaudited pro forma consolidated statements of operations for the six months then ended and for the year ended December 31, 2001 have been

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properly compiled to give effect to the transactions and assumptions described in the notes thereto.

(SIGNED) DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Chartered Accountants

Toronto, Canada

September 13, 2002

COMMENT FOR UNITED STATES READERS ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES REPORTING STANDARDS

The above opinion, provided solely pursuant to Canadian requirements, is expressed in accordance with reporting standards generally accepted in Canada. Such standards contemplate the expression of an opinion with respect to the compilation of unaudited pro forma financial statements. U.S. standards do not provide for the expression of an opinion on the compilation of unaudited pro forma financial statements. To report in conformity with United States standards on the reasonableness of the pro forma adjustments and their application to the unaudited pro forma consolidated balance sheet and unaudited pro forma consolidated statements of operations would require an examination or review which would be substantially greater in scope than the review as to compilation only that we have conducted. Consequently, under U.S. standards, we would be unable to express any opinion with respect to the compilation of the accompanying unaudited pro forma consolidated balance sheet and unaudited pro forma consolidated statements of operations.

(SIGNED) DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Chartered Accountants

Toronto, Canada

September 13, 2002

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KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION

PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(unaudited)
(Expressed in millions of U.S. Dollars)
As at June 30, 2002

NOTES	KINROSS	TVX	ECHO BAY
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ASSETS

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CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....		\$ 93.6	\$117.0	\$ 16.6
	2.3	--	--	--
	2.4	--	--	--
	2.15	--	--	--
Restricted cash.....		4.4	--	--
	2.15	--	--	--
Accounts receivable.....		18.4	24.3	7.3
	2.2	--	--	--
Inventories.....		36.1	21.8	31.5
Marketable securities.....		0.3	1.9	2.0
	2.2	--	--	--
		-----	-----	-----
		152.8	165.0	57.4
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.....		364.7	230.9	146.8
	2.1	--	--	--
	2.2	--	--	--
GOODWILL.....		--	--	--
	2.1	--	--	--
	2.2	--	--	--
	2.3	--	--	--
	2.5	--	--	--
	2.6	--	--	--
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS.....		13.2	--	52.8
	2.2	--	--	--
	2.6	--	--	--
FUTURE INCOME AND MINING TAXES.....		--	12.4	--
DEFERRED CHARGES AND OTHER ASSETS.....		9.4	27.7	--
	2.1	--	--	--
		-----	-----	-----
		\$540.1	\$436.0	\$257.0
		=====	=====	=====

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KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION

PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET -- (CONTINUED)
(unaudited)
(Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)
As at June 30, 2002

	NOTES	KINROSS	TVX	ECHO BAY
	-----	-----	-----	-----
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....		\$ 31.9	\$ 25.5	\$ 25.6
	2.1			
Current portion of long-term debt.....		20.6	5.2	--
Short-term debt.....	2.4	--	--	--
Deferred revenue.....		--	5.9	0.8
	2.1	--	--	--
	2.2	--	--	--
Current portion of site restoration cost accruals.....		10.1	--	3.0
	2.1	--	--	--
		-----	-----	-----

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		62.6	36.6	29.4
LONG-TERM DEBT.....		31.4	--	--
	2.1	--	--	--
SITE RESTORATION COST ACCRUALS.....		44.6	--	49.5
	2.1	--	--	--
	2.2	--	--	--
FUTURE INCOME AND MINING TAXES.....		3.5	20.0	1.0
	2.5	--	--	--
DEFERRED REVENUE.....		7.1	--	27.4
	2.2	--	--	--
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES.....		6.2	23.8	--
	2.1	--	--	--
DEBT COMPONENT OF CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES.....		24.9	--	--
REDEEMABLE RETRACTABLE PREFERRED SHARES.....		2.5	--	--
		-----	-----	-----
MINORITY INTERESTS AND PARTICIPATION RIGHTS.....		182.8	80.4	107.3
	2.1	--	132.2	--
	2.4	--	--	--
CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SHARES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANY.....		12.4	--	--
COMMON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....		344.9	223.4	149.7
	3.0	--	--	--
		-----	-----	-----
		\$540.1	\$436.0	\$257.0
		=====	=====	=====

Signed on behalf of the Board:

(Signed) John A. Brough
Director

(Signed) Cameron A. Mingay
Director

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KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION

PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

(Expressed in millions of U.S. Dollars except Per Share Amounts)
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2002

	NOTES	KINROSS	TVX	ECHO BA
	-----	-----	-----	-----
REVENUE				
Mining revenue.....		\$128.0	\$ 89.2	\$ 109.8
	2.11	--	--	--
	2.12	--	--	--
Interest and other income.....		7.7	4.0	--
	2.8	--	--	--
Mark to market loss on call options.....		(1.6)	--	--
		-----	-----	-----
		134.1	93.2	109.8

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	-----	-----	-----
EXPENSES			
Operating.....	87.9	62.1	75.7
	2.12	--	--
	2.13	--	--
	2.14	--	--
General and administrative.....	4.8	2.8	2.9
Exploration.....	4.1	1.7	2.2
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	41.4	16.6	19.7
	2.10	--	--
	2.12	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
	138.2	83.2	100.5
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE THE UNDERNOTED.....	(4.1)	10.0	9.3
Gain on sale of assets.....	1.5	--	--
Loss on retirement of capital securities.....	--	--	(5.5)
Foreign exchange loss.....	(3.0)	(2.6)	0.2
Share in income of investee companies.....	0.2	--	--
Interest expense on long-term liabilities.....	(2.8)	(0.4)	--
	2.7	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE TAXES AND DIVIDENDS ON CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SHARES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANY.....	(8.2)	7.0	4.0
PROVISION FOR INCOME AND MINING TAXES.....	(3.0)	(1.0)	--
MINORITY INTEREST AND PARTICIPATION RIGHTS.....	--	(3.7)	--
	2.9	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
(LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR BEFORE DIVIDENDS ON CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SHARES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANY.....	(11.2)	2.3	4.0
DIVIDENDS ON CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SHARES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANY.....	(1.0)	--	--
NET (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE PERIOD.....	\$ (12.2)	\$ 2.3	\$ 4.0
	=====	=====	=====
INCREASE IN EQUITY COMPONENT OF CONVERTIBLE INSTRUMENTS.....	(4.2)	--	(4.6)
LOSS ON RETIREMENT OF CAPITAL SECURITIES.....	--	--	(132.3)
	-----	-----	-----
NET (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS, FOR PURPOSES OF PER SHARE CALCULATIONS.....	\$ (16.4)	\$ 2.3	\$ (132.9)
	=====	=====	=====
(LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE (NOTE 5)			
Basic and diluted.....	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.31)
	=====	=====	=====

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KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION

PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

(Expressed in millions of U.S. Dollars except Per Share Amounts)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2001

NOTES KINROSS TVX ECHO BA

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	-----	-----	-----	-----
REVENUE				
Mining revenue.....		\$270.1	\$ 158.3	\$237.7
	2.11	--	--	--
	2.12	--	--	--
Interest and other income.....		9.3	9.1	--
	2.8	--	--	--
Mark to market loss on call options.....		3.5	0.4	--
		-----	-----	-----
		282.9	167.8	237.7
		-----	-----	-----
EXPENSES				
Operating.....		180.7	108.1	189.2
	2.11			
	2.12	--	--	--
	2.13	--	--	--
	2.14	--	--	--
General and administrative.....		10.1	8.1	5.6
Exploration.....		7.9	3.4	3.5
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....		85.8	40.2	42.1
	2.10	--	--	--
	2.12	--	--	--
	2.14	--	--	--
		-----	-----	-----
		284.5	159.8	240.4
		-----	-----	-----
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE THE UNDERNOTED.....		(1.6)	8.0	(2.7)
Gain on sale of assets.....		1.2	--	--
Foreign exchange loss.....		(1.1)	(3.3)	--
Share in income of investee companies.....		(2.2)	--	--
Interest expense on long-term liabilities.....		(9.1)	(3.8)	(1.7)
	2.7	--	--	--
Writedown of property, plant and equipment.....		(16.1)	(244.5)	(4.4)
		-----	-----	-----
LOSS BEFORE TAXES AND DIVIDENDS ON CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SHARES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANY.....		(28.9)	(243.6)	(8.8)
PROVISION FOR INCOME AND MINING TAXES.....		(2.9)	5.6	3.1
MINORITY INTEREST AND PARTICIPATION RIGHTS.....		--	10.0	--
	2.9	--	--	--
		-----	-----	-----
LOSS FOR THE YEAR BEFORE DIVIDENDS ON CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SHARES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANY.....		(31.8)	(228.0)	(5.7)
DIVIDENDS ON CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SHARES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANY.....		(5.1)	--	--
		-----	-----	-----
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR.....		(36.9)	(228.0)	(5.7)
INCREASE IN EQUITY COMPONENT OF CONVERTIBLE INSTRUMENTS.....		(7.7)	(6.6)	(17.3)
		-----	-----	-----
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS...		\$ (44.6)	\$ (234.6)	\$ (23.0)
		=====	=====	=====
LOSS PER SHARE (NOTE 5)				
Basic and diluted.....		\$ (0.14)	\$ (12.41)	\$ (0.16)

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KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION
NOTES TO PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

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1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements ("pro forma financial statements") have been prepared using the purchase method of accounting for the business combination of Kinross Gold Corporation (the "Corporation"), TVX Gold Inc. ("TVX) and Echo Bay Mines Ltd. ("Echo Bay"). The Corporation has been identified as the acquirer in accounting for the business combination. The purchase price will be allocated to the TVX and Echo Bay assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on their respective fair values, with the remaining unallocated portion to goodwill. The allocation of the aggregate purchase price reflected in the pro forma financial statements is preliminary. The actual purchase adjustment to reflect the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed will be based upon management's evaluation of such assets and liabilities and, accordingly, the adjustments that have been included in the pro forma financial statements may be subject to change. Such allocation may differ significantly from the preliminary allocation included herein.

The accompanying unaudited pro forma financial statements as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2002, have been prepared by the Corporation's management based on the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Corporation, TVX and Echo Bay, both as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2002. The unaudited pro forma statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2001 has been prepared by management based on the audited consolidated statements of operations of the Corporation, TVX and Echo Bay for the year ended December 31, 2001. The pro forma financial statements are presented as if the business combination had occurred on June 30, 2002 in respect of the pro forma consolidated balance sheet and on January 1, 2001 in respect of the pro forma consolidated statements of operations. The pro forma financial statements have been reclassified to reflect classifications consistent with the presentation adopted by the Corporation (Note 2).

Accounting policies used in the preparation of the pro forma statements are those disclosed in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of the Corporation, TVX and Echo Bay have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Canadian GAAP"). Accordingly, the pro forma adjustments include only those adjustments necessary to conform the TVX and Echo Bay financial statements to the accounting policies used by the Corporation in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP. In the opinion of management of the Corporation, these pro forma financial statements include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation applicable to the preparation of pro forma financial statements.

The pro forma financial statements are not necessarily indicative either of the results that actually would have been achieved if the transactions reflected therein had been completed on the dates indicated or the results which may be obtained in the future. In preparing these pro forma financial statements, other than described in Note 2 below, no adjustments have been made to reflect transactions which have occurred since the dates indicated or the operating synergies and general and administrative cost savings expected to result from combining the operations of the Corporation, TVX and Echo Bay.

The pro forma financial statements should be read in conjunction with the description of the Combination of the Corporation, TVX and Echo Bay in this information circular, the audited consolidated financial statements of the Corporation as at and for the year ended December 31, 2001 and notes thereto, and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Corporation as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and notes thereto attached in this circular. In addition, the audited consolidated financial statements of TVX and Echo Bay as at and for the year ended December 31, 2001, and notes

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thereto, and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of TVX and Echo Bay as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2002, and notes thereto, are contained elsewhere in this circular.

2. PRO FORMA ASSUMPTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

The pro forma financial statements incorporate the following assumptions:

- The business combination had occurred immediately prior to the proposed one for three consolidation of Kinross shares.
- Completion of the transactions contemplated by the Combination Agreement, as more fully described elsewhere herein, resulting in the combination of the businesses of the Corporation, TVX and Echo Bay.
- Approval of the combination by the shareholders of the Corporation, TVX and Echo Bay.
- Completion of the acquisition of the Newmont interest in the TVX Newmont Americas joint venture.

In respect of TVX and Echo Bay, certain adjustments as described more fully in 2.13, 2.14 and 2.15 below, are required to achieve conformity with the accounting methods used by the Corporation and ultimately by the combined companies. These pro forma financial statements give effect to the above assumptions and the following adjustments:

All common share information presented for TVX is after the one for ten consolidation which became effective June 30, 2002.

Transactions Giving Effect to the Business Combination and Agreements Related Thereto

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2.1 TO ACCOUNT FOR THE ACQUISITION OF TVX.

	IN MILLIONS EXCEPT SHARE PRICE AND NUMBER OF SHARES ACQUISITION OF 100% OF TVX -----
Calculation of preliminary allocation of purchase price:	
Common shares of the Corporation to be issued to the TVX shareholders.....	280,012,545
The average closing market price of the Corporation's shares over the four trading days from June 6 through June 11, 2002.....	\$ 2.38

Fair value of the Corporation's common stock issued.....	\$ 666.4
Plus -- fair value of TVX warrants and options to be assumed by the Corporation (100% vested).....	8.8

Total purchase price.....	675.2
Plus -- fair value of liabilities assumed by the Corporation:	

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Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	22.8
Current portion of site restoration accruals.....	2.9
Long-term debt (including current portion).....	6.6
Site restoration obligations.....	59.0
Other long-term liabilities.....	13.6
Future income tax liabilities.....	20.0
Minority interest and participation rights.....	180.0
Less -- fair value of assets acquired by the Corporation:	
Cash.....	(117.0)
Short-term investments.....	(1.9)
Accounts receivable.....	(24.3)
Inventories.....	(21.8)
Property, plant and equipment.....	(399.2)
Purchased put options.....	(2.4)
Future income tax assets.....	(12.4)
Deferred charges.....	(1.8)
Other non-current assets.....	(13.4)

Residual purchase price allocated to non-amortizable goodwill.....	\$ 385.9
	=====

2.2 TO ACCOUNT FOR THE ACQUISITION OF ECHO BAY.

IN MILLIONS
EXCEPT SHARE PRICE
AND NUMBER OF SHARES
ACQUISITION OF
100% OF ECHO BAY

Calculation of preliminary allocation of purchase price:	
Common shares of the Corporation to be issued to the Echo Bay shareholders.....	281,459,555
The average closing market price of the Corporation's shares over the four trading days from June 6 through June 11, 2002.....	\$ 2.38

Fair value of the Corporation's common stock issued.....	\$ 669.9
Plus -- fair value of Echo Bay warrants and options to be assumed by the Corporation (100% vested).....	20.5

Total purchase price.....	690.4
Plus -- fair value of liabilities assumed by the Corporation:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	25.6
Current portion of site restoration accruals.....	3.0
Site restoration obligations.....	73.7
Commodity derivative contracts.....	2.4
Future income tax liabilities.....	1.0
Less -- fair value of assets acquired by the Corporation:	
Cash.....	(16.6)
Short-term investments.....	(14.4)
Interest and accounts receivable.....	(6.4)
Inventories.....	(31.5)
Property, plant and equipment.....	(241.0)
Other non-current assets.....	(11.7)

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Residual purchase price allocated to non-amortizable goodwill.....	\$ 474.5
	=====

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- 2.3 To record the estimated costs of \$28.0 million associated with the transaction (including severance costs), which is included in the cost of the acquisition resulting in additional goodwill.
- 2.4 To account for the acquisition of Newmont's ownership interest in the TVX Newmont Americas Joint Venture for \$90.0 million cash and a \$90.0 million note.
- 2.5 To record future tax liabilities of \$31.5 million associated with the pro forma adjustments resulting from the impact of the purchase accounting of the acquisitions described in 2.1 and 2.2 above.
- 2.6 To eliminate the Corporation's 10.6% ownership interest in Echo Bay valued at \$70.7 million.
- 2.7 To increase interest expense by \$13.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 and \$6.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 as a result of the net increase in outstanding indebtedness described in 2.4.
- 2.8 To reduce interest income by \$4.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 and \$1.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 to reflect the net change in cash resources arising from the expenditure described in 2.3 and the acquisition described in 2.4.
- 2.9 To reduce minority interest and participation rights by \$10.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 and \$3.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 as a consequence of the acquisition of Newmont's interest in the TVX Newmont Americas Joint Venture described in 2.4.
- 2.10 To increase depreciation, depletion and amortization expense by \$32.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 and \$17.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 as a result of the preliminary allocation of the purchase price of the acquisitions described in 2.1. 2.2 and 2.4. The revised depreciation, de