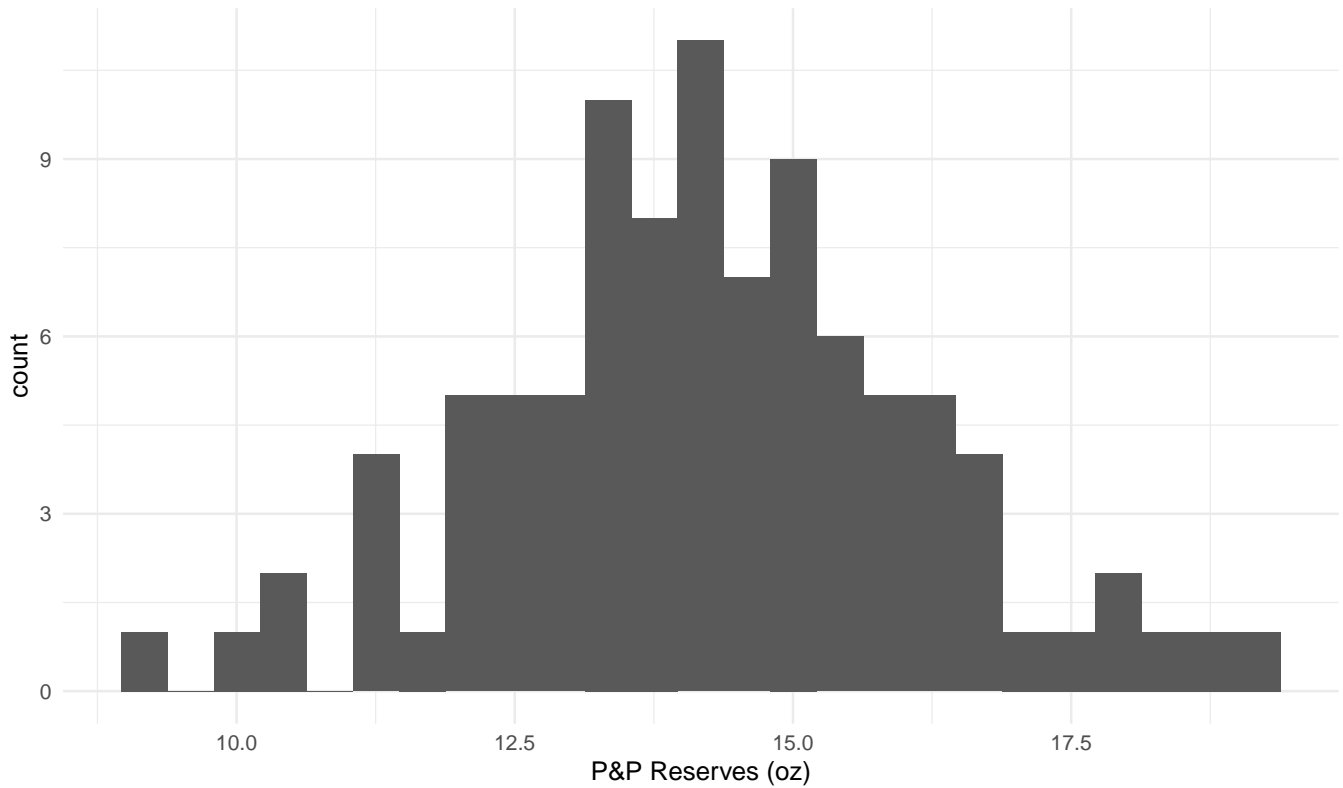


Regression of Gold Companies' EV on Reserves & Resrouces

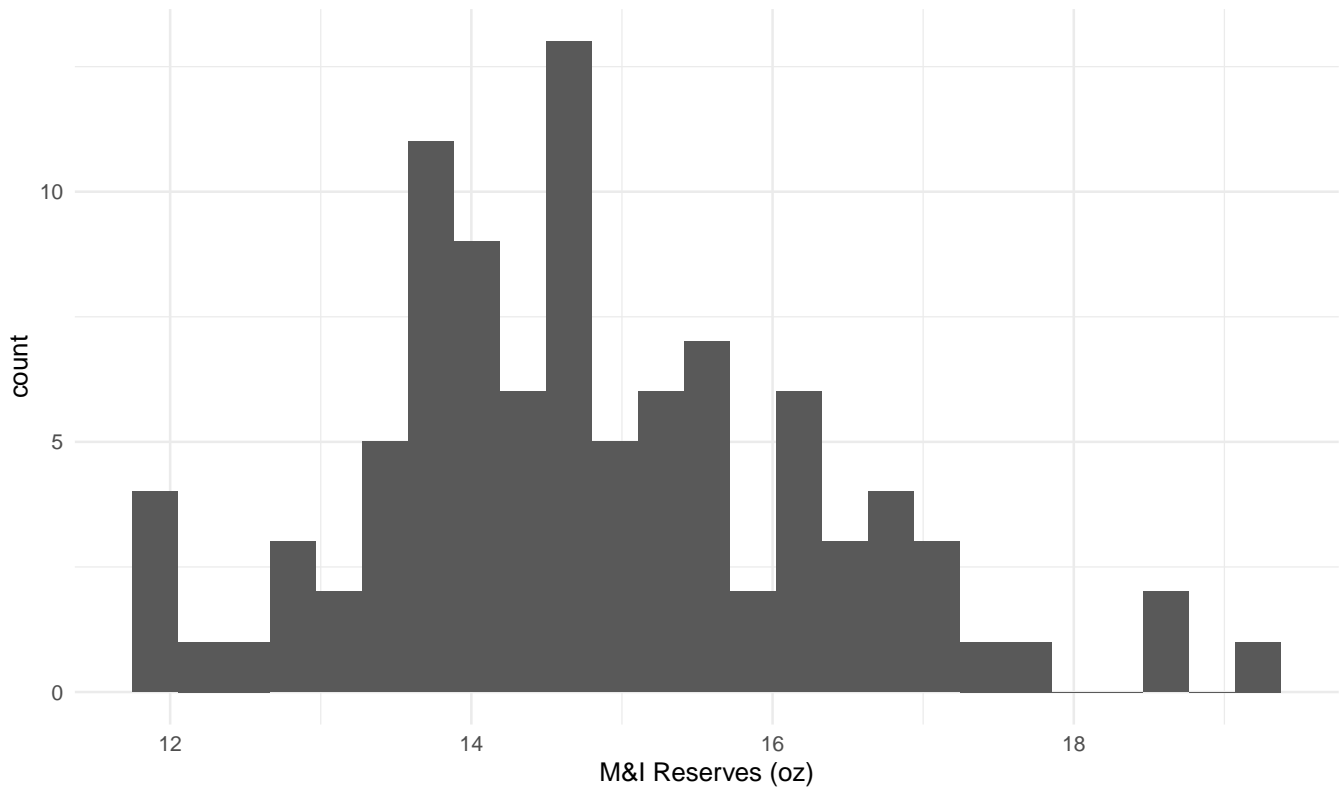
Mary Nghi Le

2024-11-20

Distribution of Proven & Probable Reserves



Distribution of Measured & Indicated Reserves



Regression result:

Call:

```
lm(formula = EV ~ PP + MI, data = df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.343e+10	-7.592e+08	-3.186e+08	-7.994e+07	2.998e+10

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	1.015e+08	6.248e+08	0.162	0.87129
PP	6.939e+01	2.230e+01	3.112	0.00247 **
MI	1.949e+02	2.591e+01	7.525	3.29e-11 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

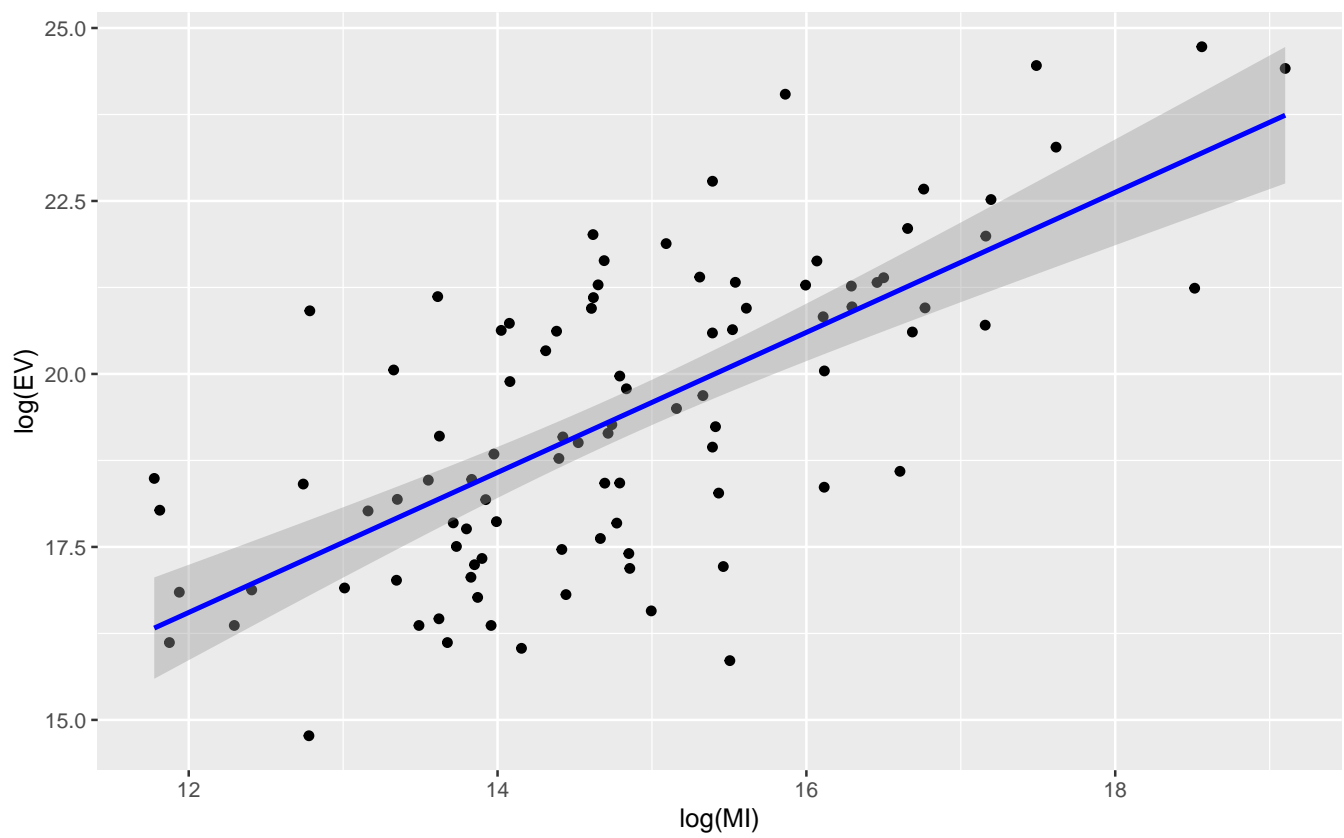
Residual standard error: 5.674e+09 on 93 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.565, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5556

F-statistic: 60.39 on 2 and 93 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Regression indicates that with one ounce increase in gold P&P reserves, EV would increase by 69 USD. With one ounce increase in M&I reserves, EV would jump by 194 USD.

Regression is ran on 96 observations, returning an R-squared of 56.5%, meaning that this model can explain 56.5% of stock variation for gold mining comps.



```
$x
[1] "MI"

$y
[1] "EV"

$title
[1] "Regression Plot: EV ~ PP + MI"

attr(,"class")
[1] "labels"
```