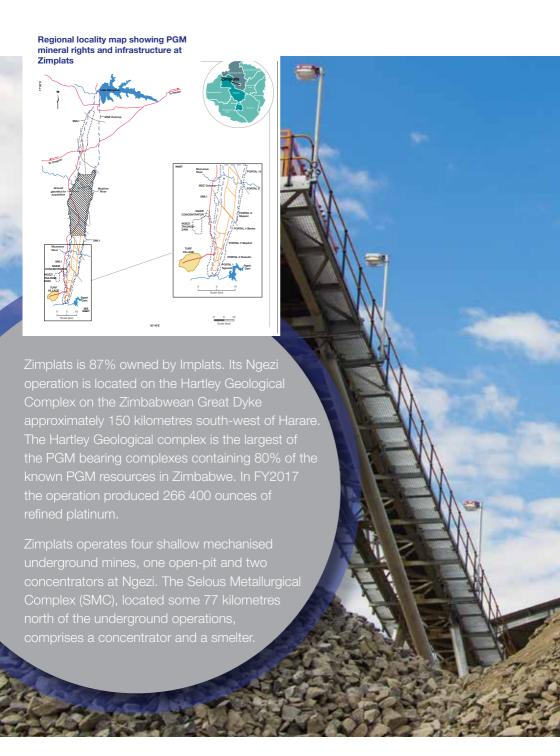
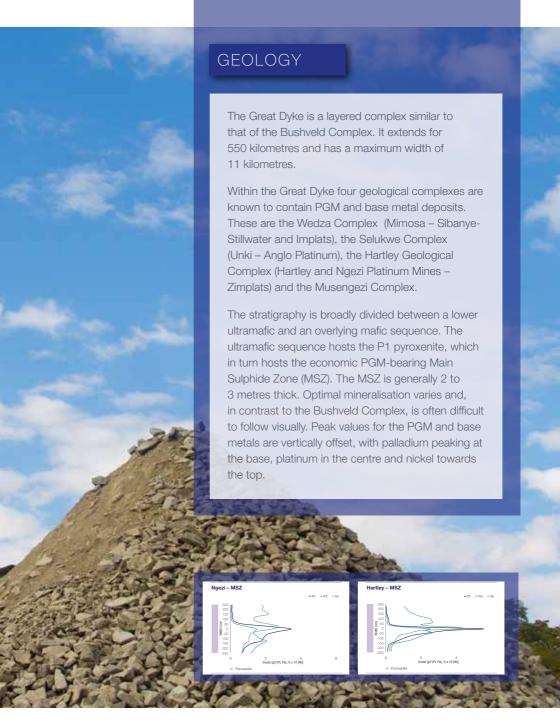
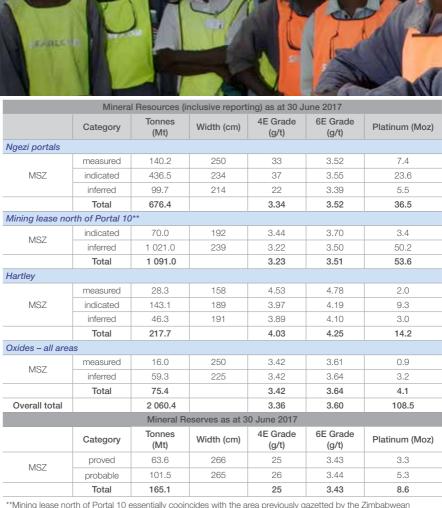
ZIMPLATS

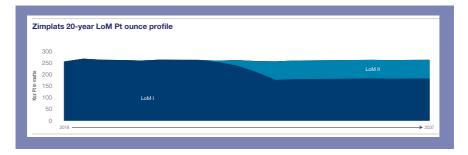








^{**}Mining lease north of Portal 10 essentially coolncides with the area previously gazetted by the Zimbabwean government for compulsory acquisition.



ARLCOM



MINING

Mining infrastructure consists of five portals (decline shafts) and one open pit. The deepest operating depth is currently approximately 310 metres at Bimha Mine. Zimplats employs mechanised room and pillar mining to extract ore from stopes with a nominal with of 2.5 metres at dips of less than 9 degrees. Each production team consists of 20 to 30 rooms deploying a single boom face rig for drilling, a roof bolter for support drilling, a 10 tonne load and dump (LHD) and a 30 tonne dump truck.

A low angle shear in the deeper sections of the Bimha Mine impacted ground conditions over a large area resulting in extensive support pillar failure that led to cascading collapse of a larger footprint. Geotechnical investigations recommended a new pillar layout, which was also adopted at Mupfuti and Bimha Mines. The extraction ratio based on the new pillar layout is below 70%, compared to above 80% on the old layout. Redevelopment is on target and Bimha will achieve design production volumes in April 2018. The Ngezi South Open Pit will then be shut down.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

To ensure that production levels are sustained at 260 000 ounces of platinum in matte beyond 2021, the Mupani Mine feasibility study was approved in November 2016. The project is expected to cost USD148 million over five years.

Given the challenging price environment, capital allocation has been aligned with the business' ability to generate cash. A decision to reline and upgrade the current furnance has been taken rather than pursue the devlopment of a second furnace.

HISTORY

In 1986 Delta Gold Limited (Delta) acquired rights to its first platinum resources on the Great Dyke. By 1998 it had extended its cover to include interests in all the platinum resources of the Hartley Complex. Delta brought BHP into a joint venture (2/3 BHP and 1/3 Delta) to develop Hartley Platinum Mine and development started in 1994. In 1998, Delta demerged its platinum interests into a special purpose vehicle; Zimplats. By 1999 Hartley had failed to meet its development targets and was put on care and maintenance by BHP. Zimplats subsequently took over BHP's share of Hartley and in 2001 it initiated the Ngezi/SMC project with the assistance of an Implats and ABSA Investment.

A 2.2 million tonne per year open pit mine was established at Ngezi and ore was trucked to Selous where it was processed in the Hartley Mine concentrator and smelting facilities, the SMC. The first converter matte was exported in April 2002. Implats progressively increased its shareholding in Zimplats until 2003 when it made an unconditional cash offer to minority shareholders in Zimplats.

Implats currently holds 87% of Zimplats. Zimplats started to develop underground operations at Ngezi in 2003. These replaced the open pit production in 2008 and have been expanded to the current 6.2 million tonne per year operation.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Zimplats remains committed to social development initiatives and engages in, develops and builds community relationships. It takes responsibility for economic, social and environmental issues that impact its people, communities and environments and is involved in a number of community projects in the area.

INDIGENISATION

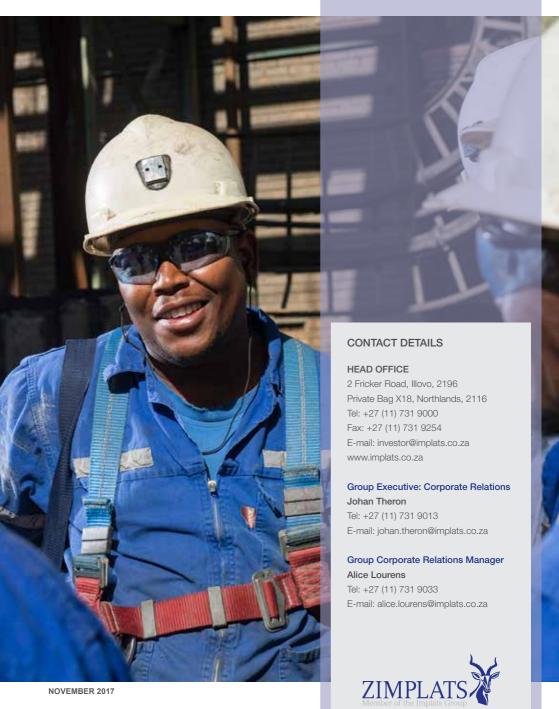
The Government of Zimbabwe has been pursuing greater participation in the mining sector by indigenous Zimbabweans. The company continues to engage with the government with respect to agreeing plans in this regard.



ZIMPLATS - KEY STATISTICS		FY2017	FY2016	FY2015	FY2014	FY2013
Production						
Tonnes milled ex mine	('000t)	6 716	6 406	5 164	5 939	4 683
Headgrade (6E)	(g/t)	3.49	3.48	3.47	3.47	3.53
Platinum in matte and concentrate	('000oz)	281.1	289.8	190.0	197.6	157.1
PGM in matte and concentrate	('000oz)	601.7	616.9	406.0	515.8	416.2
Labour efficiency						
Tonnes milled per employee costed** (t/man/annum)		1 285	1 240	1 076	1339	1159
Cost						
Cost of sales	(Rm)	(5 753)	(6 198)	(4 181)	(3 934)	(2 708)
On-mine operations	(Rm)	(2 828)	(2 904)	(2 196)	(1 942)	(1 434)
Processing operations	(Rm)	(1 514)	(1 572)	(1 107)	(1 047)	(627)
Other	(Rm)	(1 411)	(1 722)	(878)	(945)	(647)
Total cost	(Rm)	4 787	4 721	3 650	3 208	2 283
Total Cost	(\$m)	351	327	320	309	259
	(ΦΙΤΙ)	001	021	020	000	200
Unit costs per tonne milled	(R/t)	713	737	707	540	487
	(US\$/t)	52	51	62	52	55
per platinum ounce in matte	(R/oz)	17 030	16 291	19 211	13 383	11 524
	(US\$/oz)	1 249	1 130	1 683	1 291	1 307
Financial ratios						
Gross margin ex mine	(%)	18.3	8.2	10.3	34.1	34.9
Capital expenditure						
	(Rm)	863	981	968	1 166	1 381
	(US\$m)	63	68	85	112	157
Safety						
LTIFR	(pmmhw+)	0.21	0.58	0.88	0.75	1.10
FIFR	(pmmhw+)	-	_	_	0.068	_
Labour complement						
Own employees	(no)	3 064	3 046	3 214	3 325	2 929
Contractors	(no)	2 878	2 397	2 605	2 749	2 775

^{**} Total employees excluding capital project employees

⁺ Per million man hours worked



NOVEMBER 2017