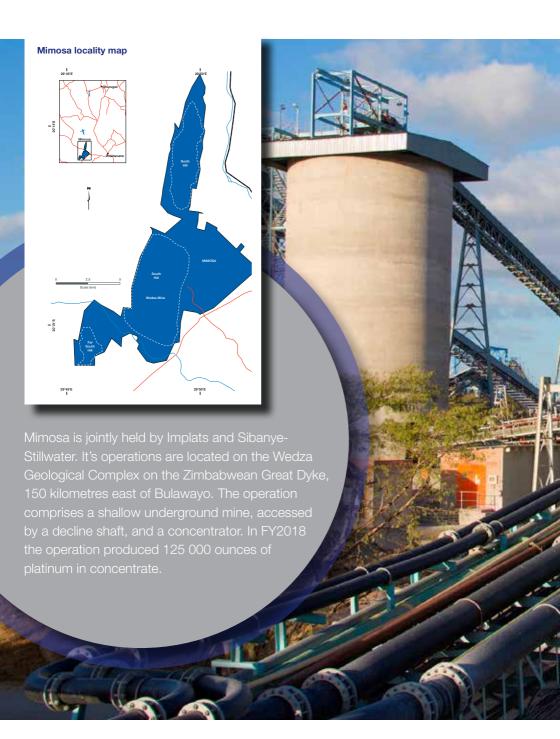


MIMOSA



GEOLOGY

The Great Dyke is a layered complex similar to that of the Bushveld Complex. It extends for 550 kilometres and has a maximum width of 11 kilometres. Within the Great Dyke four geological complexes are known to contain PGM and base metal deposits. These are the Wedza Complex (Mimosa – Sibanye-Stillwater and Implats), the Selukwe Complex (Unki – Anglo Platinum), the Hartley Geological Complex (Hartley and Ngezi Platinum Mines – Zimplats) and the Musengezi Complex. The Hartley Geological complex is the largest of the PGM-bearing complexes, containing 80% of the known PGM resources in Zimbabwe. The stratigraphy is broadly divided between a lower ultramafic and an overlying mafic sequence. The ultramafic sequence hosts the P1 pyroxenite, which in turn hosts the economic PGM-bearing Main Sulphide Zone (MSZ). The MSZ is generally 2 to 3 metres thick. Optimal mineralisation varies and, in contrast to the Bushveld Complex, is often difficult to follow visually.

Mimosa has a well-defined grade profile where peak base metal and PGM values are offset vertically, with palladium dominant at the base, platinum in the centre, and nickel towards the top.

porting) as at 30 June 2018

6F Grade (g/t) Platinum (Mo:

	Category	Tonnes (IVIT)	wiath (cm)	(g/t))	be Grade (g/t)	Platinum (ivioz)				
South Hill MSZ	measured	36.2	200	3.80	4.03	2.2				
	indicated	13.1	200	3.50	3.74	0.7				
	inferred	11.3	200	3.46	3.69	0.6				
	Total	60.5		3.67	3.90	3.50				
North Hill MSZ	measured	18.0	200	3.48	3.68	1.0				
	indicated	16.3	200	3.62	3.84	0.9				
	inferred	9.6	200	3.54	3.58	0.5				
	Total	43.8		3.54	3.72	2.5				
Far South Hill MSZ	measured	4.3	200	3.70	3.93	0.3				
	indicated	1.5	200	3.87	4.12	0.1				
	inferred	6.0	200	3.54	3.76	0.3				
	Total	11.7		3.64	3.87	0.7				
	Overall total	116.1		3.62	3.83	6.7				
Mineral Reserves as at 30 June 2018										
	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Width (cm)	4E Grade (g/t))	6E Grade (g/t)	Platinum (Moz)				
South Hill MSZ (Wedza)	proved	11.4	200	3.39	3.61	0.6				
	probable	1.6	200	3.26	3.49	0.1				
	Total	13.0		3.37	3.60	0.7				
South Hill MSZ (Mtshingwe)	proved	11.7	200	3.67	3.96	0.7				
	probable	9.7	200	3.38	3.66	0.5				
	Total	21.4		3.54	3.82	1.2				
	Total South Hill Mineral Reserves	34.3		3.48	3.74	1.9				
	THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	THE REAL PROPERTY.	10	The second second	1000	1000				



MINING

Mimosa holds contiguous mining rights over 6 594 hectares on the North Hill, the South Hill, Mtshingwe Block and Far South Hill orebody areas. The orebody is shallow and mining commences at a depth of 150 metres below the surface and extends to a depth of approximately 200 metres. The bord and pillar mining method is employed and stoping widths average around 2 metres. Mining bords advance along the strike.

The mining cycle involves mechanised support drilling and installation, mechanised face drilling, charging and blasting, and mechanised lashing onto a conveyor network to an underground bunker. From the bunker ore is conveyed out to a surface stockpile.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

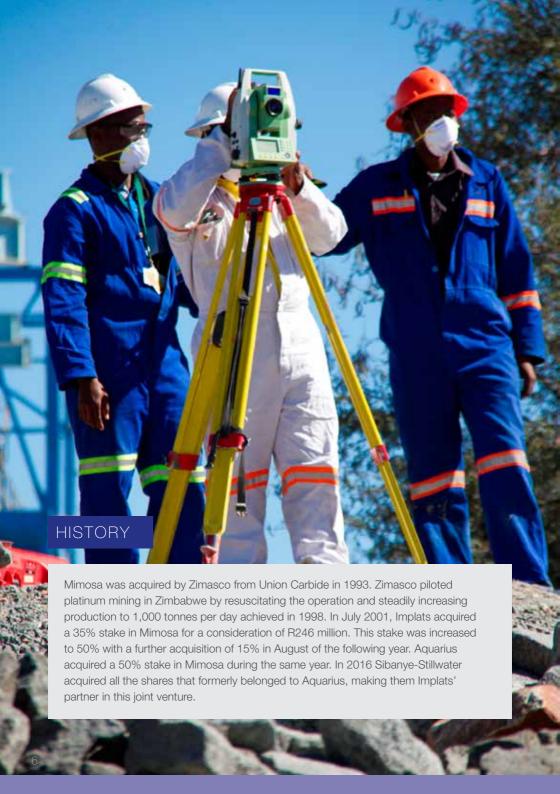
Mimosa remains committed to social development initiatives and engages in, develops and builds community relationships. It takes responsibility for economic, social and environmental issues that impact its people, communities and environments and is involved in a number of community projects in the area.

METALLURGY

Mimosa has a concentrator plant on site where initial processing is done. Concentrate is transported by road to Impala Platinum's Mineral Processes in Rustenburg in terms of a life-of-mine offtake agreement with Impala Refining Services (IRS). Discussions continued with the Government of Zimbabwe regarding the studies and options for Mimosa to beneficiate concentrate. Given the current depressed metal price regime, the potential implementation of a 15% beneficiation tax on platinum revenue could render the operation unprofitable.

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.



MIMOSA - KEY STATISTICS

MIMOSA - KEY STATISTICS	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016	FY2015	FY2014	
Production						
Tonnes milled ex mine	('000t)	2 802	2 729	2 641	2 586	2 453
Headgrade (6E)	(g/t)	3.84	3.83	3.88	3.93	3.92
Platinum in concentrate	('000oz)	125.0	121.6	119.7	117.4	110.2
PGM in concentrate	('000oz)	265.6	258.9	253.7	250.1	234.6
Cost						
Mining cost of sales	(Rm)	(3 129)	(3 341)	(3 372)	(2 640)	(2 398)
On-mine operations	(Rm)	(1 705)	(1 784)	(1 764)	(1 375)	(1 425)
Processing operations	(Rm)	(582)	(581)	(632)	(501)	(375)
Other	(Rm)	(842)	(976)	(976)	(764)	(598)
Total cost	(Rm)	2 443	2 506	2 525	2 043	1 958
Total boot	(US\$m)	190	184	175	179	189
Unit costs	(00411)			1.0	.,,	
	(R/t)	872	918	956	790	798
per tonne milled	(US\$/t)	68	67	66	69	77
per platinum ounce	(R/oz)	19 544	20 609	21 094	17 402	17 768
in concentrate	(US\$/oz)	1 521	1 511	1 463	1 525	1 713
Financial ratios						
Gross margin ex mine	(%)	19.4	5.2	(3.3)	22.9	19.3
Capital expenditure						
	(Rm)	568	445	456	343	349
	(US\$m)	44	33	32	30	34
Safety						
LTIFR	(pmmhw+)	0.22	0.45	1.11	0.26	0.51
FIFR	(pmmhw+)	-	0.114	0.246	-	-
Labour complement						
Own employees	(no)	1 348	1 337	1 357	1 394	1 422
Contractors	(no)	901	_	5	8	128

⁺ Per million man hours worked

