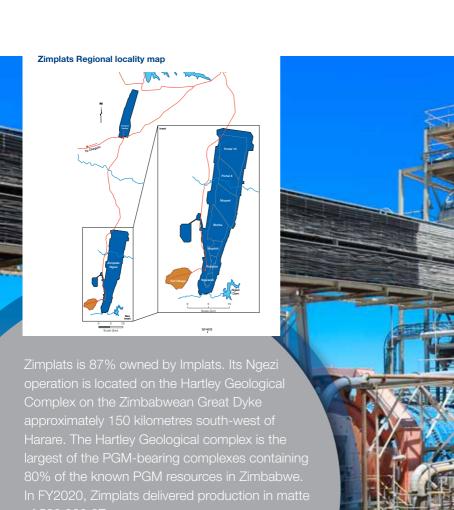
ZIMPLATS **WELCOME** MUPANI

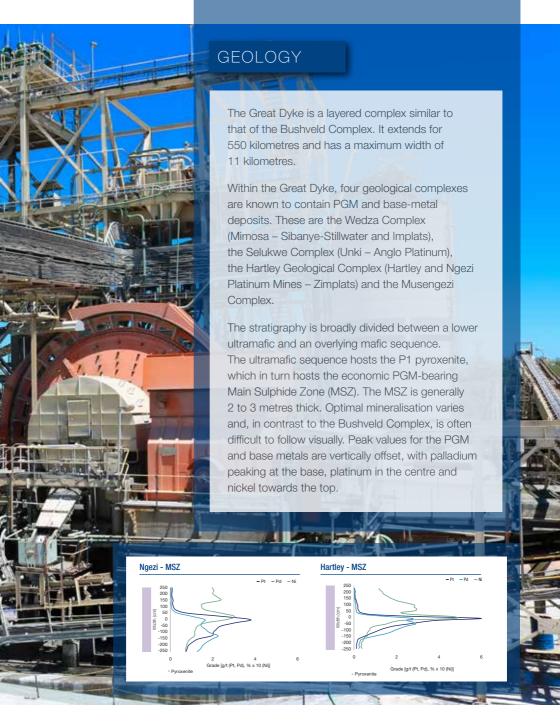






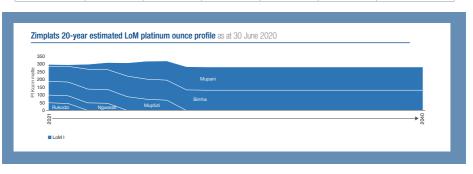
of 580 000 6E ounces.

Zimplats operates four shallow mechanised underground mines, one open-pit and two concentrators at Ngezi. The Selous Metallurgical Complex (SMC), located some 77 kilometres north of the underground operations, comprises a concentrator and a smelter.





	Minera	l Resources (ir	nclusive report	ing) as at 30 J	une 2020	
	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Width (cm)	4E Grade (g/t)	6E Grade (g/t)	6E (Moz)
Ngezi portals						
MSZ	measured	191.4	245	3.38	3.57	22.0
	indicated	409.1	230	3.41	3.61	47.4
	inferred	130.2	210	3.39	3.57	14.9
	Total	730.7		3.40	3.59	84.3
Hartley						
MSZ	measured	32.1	180	4.05	4.28	4.4
	indicated	138.0	180	3.78	3.99	17.7
	inferred	46.3	180	3.44	3.62	5.1
	Total	213.8		3.75	3.96	27.2
Oxides – all area	as					
MSZ	measured	16.0	250	3.42	3.61	1.9
	inferred	39.3	216	3.55	3.75	4.7
	Total	55.4		3.51	3.71	6.6
Overall total		999.8		3.48	3.67	118.1
		Mineral Re	eserves as at 3	0 June 2020		
	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Width (cm)	4E Grade (g/t)	6E Grade (g/t)	6E (Moz)
MSZ	proved	103.3	265	3.19	3.37	11.2
	probable	134.3	265	3.20	3.37	14.6
	Total	237.6		3.20	3.37	25.8

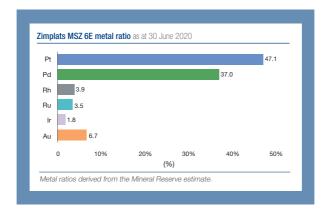




MINING

Mining infrastructure consists of five portals (decline shafts). 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 width 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. Geotechnical investigations resulted in a new pillar layout, which was also adopted at Mupfuti and Bimha Mines. The development of Mupani mine, which will replace Ngwarati and Rukodzi mines, is well ahead of schedule and the operation is expected to reach steady-state production in FY2024. Surface infrastructure development is being prioritised.



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. 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 expanded to the current 6.8 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.

BENEFICIATION

Zimplats continues to engage with the Government of Zimbabwe on mutually acceptable solutions to achieve the government's aspirations of further beneficiation of PGMs in Zimbabwe.

ZIMPLATS - KEY STATISTICS

ZIMPLATS - KEY STATISTICS	FY2020	FY2019					
Production							
Tonnes milled ex mine	(OOOt)	6 751	6 486				
Headgrade (6E)	(g/t)	3.48	3.48				
6E in matte and concentrate	(000oz)	580	580				
Labour efficiency							
Tonnes milled per employee cost	ed** (t/man/annum)	1 355	1 208				
Cost							
Cost of sales	(Rm)	(7 398)	(6 292)				
On-mine operations	(Rm)	(3 290)	(2 781)				
Smelting and processing	(Rm)	(1 831)	(1 564)				
Other	(Rm)	(2 277)	(2 219)				
Total cost	(Rm)	5 700	4 932				
1000 022	(\$m)	364	348				
	(**** /						
Unit costs	(R/t)	844	760				
per tonne milled	(US\$/t)	54	54				
per 6E ounce in matte	(R/oz)	9 824	8 509				
<u>'</u>	(US\$/oz)	627	600				
Financial ratios							
Gross margin ex mine	(%)	48.7	29.7				
Capital expenditure							
	(Rm)	1 733	1 628				
	(US\$m)	111	115				
Safety							
LTIFR	(pmmhw+)	0.59	0.45				
FIFR	(pmmhw+)	-	0.064				
Labour complement							
Own employees	(no)	3 332	3 326				
Contractors	(no)	2 798	3 791				
** Total employees excluding capital project employees							

^{**} Total employees excluding capital project employees

⁺ Per million man hours worked

