



ZIMPLATS

# FACT SHEET

Zimplats is 87% owned by Zimplats. Its Ngezi operation is located on the Hartley Geological Complex on the Zimbabwean Great Dyke approximately 150 kilometres south-west of Harare. The Hartley Geological complex is the largest of the PGM bearing complex's containing 80% of the known PGM resources in Zimbabwe, two-thirds of which is held by Zimplats. In FY2015 the operation produced 215 600 ounces of refined platinum.

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.

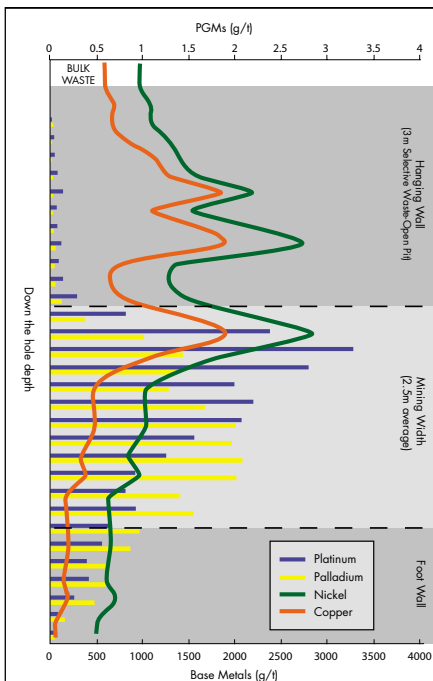


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## GEOLOGY

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 – Aquarius and Implats), the Selukwe Complex (Unki – Anglo Platinum), the Hartley Geological Complex (Hartley and Ngezi Platinum Mines – Zimplats) and the Musengezi Complex.

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. Peak values for the PGM and base metals are vertically offset, with palladium peaking at the base, platinum in the centre and nickel towards the top.



## MINING

Mining commences at a depth of 50 metres below surface and currently extends to a depth of approximately 240 metres. Mining infrastructure consists of decline accesses via surface portals. 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.

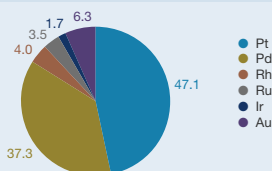
A low angle shear in the deeper sections of the Birnha mine, a 90 000 ounce platinum in matte producer, has impacted ground conditions over a large area. The accelerated deterioration in conditions resulted in the temporary closure of this mine in July 2014. The affected production teams from this mine were redeployed to the other three underground mines and redevelopment was initiated in December 2014. The Ngezi South Open Pit was reopened during 2015.

## CAPITAL PROJECTS

The collapse at the Birnha mine necessitated a revision of the geotechnical and mine design parameters for both the Birnha and Mupfuti mines, the latter being part of the Phase 2 expansion project. The introduction of the a new pillar layout at Mupfuti resulted in extensions of the declines which are expected to be completed during 2016 when the Phase 2 expansion project will deliver steady state capacity of 90 000 ounces of platinum at this mine.

The first stage refurbishment of the existing Selous-based base metals refinery (BMR) to treat Zimplats' smelter material has commenced and a new smelter study has been initiated in conjunction with other platinum producers in Zimbabwe in order to advance local beneficiation strategies capable of treating all platinum concentrates currently produced in the country.

Zimplats MSZ 6E metal ratio (%)



Mineral resources (inclusive reporting) as at 30 June 2015						
	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Width (cm)	4E Grade (g/t)	6E Grade (g/t)	Platinum (Moz)
<b>Ngezi portals – advanced to reserve</b>						
MSZ	measured	53.6	250	3.46	3.64	3.0
	indicated	50.1	250	3.43	3.61	2.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>103.7</b>		<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Ngezi portals – not advanced to reserve</b>						
MSZ	measured	95.4	250	3.27	3.45	4.9
	indicated	404.8	239	3.34	3.52	21.6
	inferred	72.3	200	3.25	3.41	4.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>572.4</b>		<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>30.5</b>
<b>Mining lease north of Portal 10**</b>						
MSZ	indicated	70.0	192	3.44	3.70	3.4
	inferred	1 021.0	239	3.22	3.50	50.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 091.0</b>		<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>53.6</b>
<b>Hartley</b>						
MSZ	measured	28.3	158	4.53	4.78	2.0
	indicated	143.1	189	3.97	4.19	9.3
	inferred	46.3	191	9.89	4.10	3.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>217.7</b>		<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<b>Oxides – all areas</b>						
MSZ	indicated	16.2	250	3.42	3.61	0.9
	inferred	38.3	217	3.56	3.76	2.2
	inferred north of portal 10	21.0	239	3.17	3.44	1.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75.6</b>		<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Overall total</b>		<b>2 060.4</b>		<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>108.3</b>
<b>Ore reserves as at 30 June 2015</b>						
	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Width (cm)	4E Grade (g/t)	6E Grade (g/t)	Platinum (Moz)
MSZ	proved	21.0	274	3.31	3.50	1.1
	probable	62.6	275	3.37	3.56	3.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83.7</b>		<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>4.5</b>

\*\*Mining lease north of Portal 10 essentially coincides with the area previously gazetted by the Zimbabwean government for compulsory acquisition.

## METALLURGY

The concentrators at Ngezi were commissioned in July 2009 and April 2013 respectively. Around one third of the mine output is also transported by road trains to the concentrator at SMC. Concentrate from both Ngezi plants and SMC is then smelted in an arc furnace and converted to matte which is despatched to Impala's refinery in Springs (after blending in Rustenburg) in terms of a life-of-mine agreement with Impala Refining Services (IRS).



## 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.

## 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 with four portals, an open pit and two new concentrator modules at Ngezi.

## ZIMPLATS – KEY STATISTICS

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<b>Production</b>						
Tonnes milled ex mine	('000t)	<b>5 164</b>	5 939	4 683	4 393	4 223
Headgrade (6E)	(g/t)	<b>3.47</b>	3.47	3.53	3.53	3.56
Platinum in matte	('000oz)	<b>190.0</b>	197.6	157.1	149.2	148.1
PGM in matte	('000oz)	<b>406.0</b>	515.8	416.2	396.4	388.8
<b>Labour efficiency</b>						
Tonnes milled per employee costed** (t/man/annum)		<b>1 076</b>	1339	1159	1128	1166
<b>Cost</b>						
<b>Cost of sales</b>	(Rm)	<b>(4 181)</b>	(3 934)	(2 708)	(2 076)	(1 779)
On-mine operations	(Rm)	<b>(2 196)</b>	(1 942)	(1 434)	(1 089)	(870)
Processing operations	(Rm)	<b>(1 107)</b>	(1 047)	(627)	(494)	(446)
Other	(Rm)	<b>(878)</b>	(945)	(647)	(493)	(463)
<b>Total cost</b>	(Rm)	<b>3 650</b>	3 208	2 283	1 795	1 499
	(\$m)	320	309	259	232	213
<b>Unit costs</b>						
per tonne milled	(R/t)	<b>707</b>	540	487	409	355
	(US\$/t)	<b>62</b>	52	55	53	50
per platinum ounce in matte	(R/oz)	<b>19 211</b>	13 383	11 524	9 594	8 232
	(US\$/oz)	<b>1 683</b>	1 291	1 307	1 239	1 171
<b>Financial ratios</b>						
Gross margin ex mine	(%)	<b>10.3</b>	34.1	34.9	43.4	52.0
<b>Capital expenditure</b>						
	(Rm)	<b>968</b>	1 166	1 381	2 104	839
	(US\$m)	<b>85</b>	112	157	272	119
<b>Safety</b>						
LTIFR	(pmmhw <sup>+</sup> )	<b>0.59</b>	0.41	0.70	0.21	0.75
FIFR	(pmmhw <sup>+</sup> )	<b>-</b>	0.068	-	-	-
<b>Labour complement</b>						
Own employees	(no)	<b>3 214</b>	3 325	2 929	2 791	2 757
Contractors	(no)	<b>2 605</b>	2 749	2 775	6 412	2 610

\*\* Total employees excluding capital project employees

+ Per million man hours worked

#### CONTACT DETAILS

For further information visit Implats' corporate website:

[www.implats.co.za](http://www.implats.co.za)

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