

EASTERN PLATINUM LIMITED

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is intended to assist the reader to assess material changes in financial condition and results of operations of Eastern Platinum Limited (“Eastplats” or the “Company”) as at December 31, 2021 and for the three months and year then ended in comparison to the same periods in 2020.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes for the year ended December 31, 2021 and the annual information form (“AIF”) for the year ended December 31, 2021. The audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS”).

The Company’s presentation currency is U.S dollars. Monetary amounts in this MD&A are in thousands of U.S. dollars (“\$” or “U.S. dollars”), except when indicated as thousands of Canadian dollars (“Cdn\$” or “Canadian dollars”), thousands of South African Rand (“ZAR” or “Rand”) and except for per share amounts, per tonnage amounts or as otherwise indicated. The effective date of this MD&A is March 24, 2022. Additional information relating to the Company, including its AIF for the year ended, December 31, 2021, is available under the Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

1. Overview

Eastplats owns directly and indirectly a number of platinum group metals (“**PGM**”) and chrome assets in the Republic of South Africa (“**South Africa**”). All of the Company’s properties are situated on the western and eastern limbs of the Bushveld Complex (“**BCX**”), the geological environment that hosts approximately 80% of the world’s PGM-bearing ore.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company’s primary assets were:

- (a) an 87.5% direct and indirect interest in Barplats Investments (Pty) Limited (“**BIL**”), whose main assets are the Crocodile River Mine (the “**CRM**”) located on the western limb of the BCX and the Kennedy’s Vale (“**KV**”) project located on the eastern limb of the BCX;
- (b) an 87% direct and indirect interest in the Mareesburg project, located on the eastern limb of the BCX; and
- (c) a 93.4% direct and indirect interest in the Spitzkop project, also located on the eastern limb of the BCX.

Operations at the CRM currently include re-mining and processing its tailings resource. The chrome and PGM concentrates produced from the Barplats Mines (Pty) Limited (“**Barplats**”) Zandfontein UG2 tailings facility have been delivered to off-takers under their respective off-take agreements. Eastplats is aiming to complete the optimization of the chrome plant in the second quarter of 2022.

The PGM main plant circuit B (“**PGM Circuit B**”) was successfully commissioned in October 2021, which enables the processing of the full feed from chrome tails to consistently produce PGM concentrates (see news release dated October 29, 2021 for further detail). The Company continues to actively monitor the PGM markets and other developments in the mining and minerals sector as it assesses the overall economics related to resuming active underground mining at CRM, which is currently in care and maintenance.

Eastplats has completed the underground long-term plan and mine design study for the CRM and is executing the restart business plan to restart underground operations in the latter half of 2022, subject to financing.

The Company entered an agreement for the sale of the Maroelabult resource property on October 24, 2019, and the deal was concluded in March 2022 (see page 12).

The Company has completed a legal analysis in relation to the environmental impact assessment (“EIA”) for the Mareesburg project, which unfortunately has experienced delays as a result of COVID-19. The Company continues to work on an updated internal project assessment and then follow on with mine design study and technical review, environmental studies and amendments as required.

There are no developments to report in connection with the KV project, however at Spitzkop, the Company started a desktop study on the open pit potential, which is expected to be completed in July this year. KV, Spitzkop and the Mareesburg projects (collectively the “**Eastern Limb Projects**”) currently are monitored collectively as a group by management.

COVID-19

The Company continues PGM and chrome production at the CRM. There were no operation shutdowns or days lost due to COVID-19 or lockdowns in 2021 or up to the date of this MD&A. From October 1, 2021, South Africa reduced its restrictions by moving down the alert level to stage 1, which indicates a low spread of the virus with high health system readiness. The Company continues to operate with precautions, following the health guidelines of the Government of South Africa and continues to work through the Minerals Council together with the government on the roll-out of vaccines.

The effects of COVID-19 are changing and are uncertain, and the consequences of a further temporary shutdown of the CRM or other related issues cannot be reasonably estimated at this time and could potentially have material adverse effects on the Company’s business, liquidity and cash flows.

Corporate Update

On January 26, 2022, Eastplats announced that as at January 25, 2022, the project framework agreement between Barplats and Advanced Beneficiation Technologies Proprietary Limited of South Africa (“**ABT**”) to complete a feasibility study for a modular PGM processing facility was terminated. (See the *Project Agreement – PGM Circuit H* note on page 4 and the news release dated January 26, 2022 for further detail).

On December 14, 2021, the Company updated its corporate presentation and announced its PGM production results to November 2021.

On October 29, 2021, the Company reported the successful commission of PGM Circuit B following completion of the refurbishment and upgrade work commenced since May 2021. Construction and pre-commissioning were completed in September and commercial production of PGM concentrates started from October 18 with planned dispatches to Eastplats’ offtake partner scheduled from October 26. Eastplats completed the commissioning to enable processing of the full feed from chrome tails to consistently produce an additional 600 tons of PGM concentrates per month on top of the current production of 200 tons per month from its PGM Circuit D. As of the date of this MD&A, Eastplats has continued with the build up towards the targeted 800 tons per month and continues to optimize the circuit for consistent production. Load shedding and resulting load curtailment implemented by the local public utility, Eskom, in January and March required the mill and PGM Circuit B to be shut down for a number of days and thereby impacting PGM production.

Furthermore, Eastplats completed a life of mine (“**LOM**”) study and underground mine design for Zandfontein, the core section of the CRM. Based on the results of the study, the Eastplats’ Board of Directors supported carrying out the Zandfontein underground restart business plan, subject to final evaluation and funding arrangements. See news release dated October 29, 2021 for further detail.

As of the date of this MD&A, Eastplats is in the process of completing a National Instrument (“**NI**”) 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* compliant independent technical report on the Crocodile River Mine. The report is slated to be completed during the second quarter of 2022.

2. Fiscal Year 2021 Highlights

2.1 Significant events

(a) Retreatment Project Update and Production

The Retreatment Project is a proprietary operation in South Africa producing chrome concentrates. It includes a combined hydro and mechanical re-mining method, with magnetic separation applied to produce chrome concentrates, thus obtaining superior yield results compared to traditional gravity technology. The Retreatment Project is the only large-scale magnetic separation application in South Africa. Since 2017 Barplats has grown from 100 employees to over 350 contractors and employees engaged in supporting the Retreatment Project. The current Retreatment Project is expected to continue operating into 2024.

Operations consist of re-mining of the tailings material and processing the material through the Company’s chrome plant and the chrome processing circuit (the “**Chrome Circuit**”). During the three months ended December 31, 2021 (“**Q4 2021**”), the Company produced 149,943 (three months ended December 31, 2020 (“**Q4 2020**”) – 202,225) tons of chrome concentrate from the Retreatment Project, with an average grade of Cr₂O₃ at 39.38%. Year over year production decreased between Q4 2021 and Q4 2020 due to reduced input grade and the increased product concentrate grade.

Optimization Program

Due to COVID-19, Eastplats was required to delay the construction and installation of the additional equipment to optimize the chrome plant’s overall efficiency and processing, which is designed to provide increased chrome recovery and grade (the “**Optimization Program**”). The Optimization Program began in February 2020 but was paused due to the COVID-19 lockdown in March 2020. Some construction work restarted in June 2020 with the original scope of civil works completed in December 2020. The Company completed the updated scope of civil work during 2021 and the installation is planned for completion by the third quarter of 2022.

(b) PGM Circuits

During early 2021, the Company committed ZAR9,000 (Cdn\$756) to the reconfiguring and optimization of the small-scale PGM Circuit D (“**PGM Circuit D**”), which was originally restarted and began operating during the third quarter of 2020. The optimization included funding for some of the initial work required to restart PGM Circuit B. Eastplats completed the work on PGM Circuit D in March 2021. As mentioned earlier in this MD&A, PGM Circuit B was commissioned in October 2021 and commercial production of PGM concentrates from the circuit started soon thereafter, and is expected to drive further revenue growth and gross margin improvement.

During Q4 2021, the Company produced 905 dry tons of PGM concentrate from PGM Circuit B and PGM Circuit D (collectively, the “**PGM Circuits**”). This was higher than the previous quarter due to increased production rates after pre-commissioning in September. The PGM concentrates were delivered under the

existing offtake agreement (the “**PGM Offtake Agreement**”) between Barplats and Impala Platinum Limited (“**Impala**”).

(c) Project Agreement – PGM Circuit H

In July 2020, Barplats entered a project framework agreement (the “**Agreement**”) with ABT, an organization compliant as a Black Economic Empowerment (“**BEE**”) Entrepreneur and a member of the Omang Group of companies, to complete an independent feasibility study for the development and construction of a new modular plant with a capacity to process the PGMs of the tailings redeposited from the Retreatment Project at a designated area of the Zandfontein tailings dam situated at the CRM in South Africa at an expected rate of 50,000 tons per month (the “**Circuit H Project**”).

As at January 25, 2022, the Agreement between Barplats and ABT was terminated. There were several milestones required under the Agreement to complete and establish the Circuit H Project, including a joint venture agreement between Barplats and ABT, financing agreements and off-take agreements for the project. None of these agreements were concluded prior to the termination of the Agreement.

Eastplats continues to focus its efforts on restarting the Zandfontein underground operations at the CRM and will continue to assess the feasibility and economic benefits of recovering PGMs from the tailings redeposited onto the Zandfontein tailings dam.

(d) Export tax

On October 22, 2020, the South African Government announced they had approved an export tax on chrome ore. Unfortunately, there are no additional details related to the timing of implementation or the proposed rate as of the date of this MD&A.

Although this potential cost will be absorbed by the Company’s offtaker during the defined period of the Retreatment Project, this proposed export tax may decrease demand for chrome ore exports and could affect Eastplats’ growth potential in the future.

(e) Mining Charter Judgment

In September 2021, the full bench of the High Court (Gauteng Division, Pretoria) in South Africa ruled that the Mining Charter 2018 is a policy document and not law. Accordingly, the clauses of the Mining Charter, which were challenged by the Minerals Council of South Africa were reviewed and set aside. The judgment removes the clauses from the Mining Charter which compelled companies to top up their BEE shareholdings to 2018 Charter levels in respect of the renewal of existing mining rights and the transfer of mining rights. Hence, the “once empowered, always empowered” principle applies in those circumstances provided that certain criteria are met such as a minimum percentage of BEE shareholding being achieved at the time of the departure of the BEE partners. The judgment also set aside certain other provisions and clauses.

The Company remains committed to working with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy of South Africa to ensure ongoing compliance with mining regulations.

2.2 Financial Results – Q4 2021 vs Q4 2020

- Revenue was \$15,606 in Q4 2021 compared to \$15,819 in Q4 2020. The decrease in revenue for Q4 2021 was primarily due to the lower recoveries which led to a lower dispatch of Chrome concentrates to Union Goal Offshore Solution Limited (“**Union Goal**”) This resulted in reduced logistics revenue offset somewhat by an increase in revenue for tons processed.
- Mining operation income was \$2,975 in Q4 2021 compared to \$1,535 in Q4 2020, an increase of \$1,440. This increase resulted from a higher gross margin on PGM sales offset by a decrease in Chrome concentrates sales.
- Gross margin increased from 9.7% in Q4 2020 to 19.1% in Q4 2021, as a result of the ongoing effort to optimize production and higher gross margins on PGM sales. PGM sales in fiscal year 2020 were immaterial as the PGM production only started during December 2020.
- Operating income was \$182 in Q4 2021 compared to an operating loss of \$686 in Q4 2020, resulting from higher gross margin from PGM sales.
- Net loss attributable to equity shareholders was \$1,918 in Q4 2021 compared to net income attributable to equity shareholders of \$3,047 in Q4 2020. The Q4 2021 net loss was largely attributable to the foreign exchange loss due to the depreciation of the South African Rand relative to the U.S. dollar in Q4 2021 while in Q4 2020, the Rand had strengthened.

3. Selected Quarterly Financial Data

The following table sets forth selected results of operations for the Company's eight most recently completed quarters; compiled from the Company's quarterly and annual financial statements.

Table 1

Selected quarterly data (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts and foreign exchange rates)								
	2021				2020			
	Dec. 31	Sept. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sept. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	15,606	15,927	19,982	16,683	15,819	16,847	9,298	14,179
Production costs	(10,982)	(12,322)	(14,707)	(13,644)	(12,584)	(14,287)	(7,670)	(11,796)
Production costs - depreciation	(1,649)	(1,712)	(1,958)	(1,606)	(1,700)	(910)	(688)	(953)
Mine operating income	2,975	1,893	3,317	1,433	1,535	1,650	940	1,430
General and administrative	(671)	(602)	(524)	(1,049)	(775)	(943)	(431)	(715)
Care and maintenance & site services	(2,122)	(1,677)	(2,085)	(2,113)	(1,446)	(1,548)	(1,527)	(1,906)
	(2,793)	(2,279)	(2,609)	(3,162)	(2,221)	(2,491)	(1,958)	(2,621)
Operating income (loss)	182	(386)	708	(1,729)	(686)	(841)	(1,018)	(1,191)
Other (expenses) income, net	(2,573)	(2,718)	3,388	542	4,160	978	(2,150)	(8,470)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(2,391)	(3,104)	4,096	(1,187)	3,474	137	(3,168)	(9,661)
Income tax (expense) recovery	(65)	(13)	(49)	2	(55)	(20)	(72)	(31)
Net (loss) income for the period	(2,456)	(3,117)	4,047	(1,185)	3,419	117	(3,240)	(9,692)
Net (loss) income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	(1,918)	(2,507)	4,140	(865)	3,047	172	(3,009)	(8,184)
(Loss) earnings per share - basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.03	(0.01)	0.03	0.00	(0.03)	(0.09)
Average foreign exchange rates								
US dollar per South African Rand	0.0649	0.0683	0.0709	0.0668	0.0641	0.0592	0.0558	0.0652
US dollar per Canadian dollar	0.7938	0.7936	0.8145	0.7896	0.7676	0.7511	0.7218	0.7447
Period end foreign exchange rates								
US dollar per South African Rand	0.0626	0.0660	0.0700	0.0677	0.0682	0.0597	0.0576	0.0561
US dollar per Canadian dollar	0.7888	1.2740	0.8068	0.7952	0.7854	0.7497	0.7338	0.7049

The Company's operations are not materially impacted by seasonality considerations, with the exception of seasonal electricity tariffs (winter rates in South Africa are 1.5 times the summer rates). The Company began ramping-up operations in early 2019 with appropriate staffing levels and they were maintained for 2020. In 2021, as a result of the ramp-up of PGM operations additional staff recruitment occurred.

4. Results of Operations for the Three Months and Year Ended December 31, 2021

All of the Company's mineral properties are located in South Africa and all of the care and maintenance costs, impairment recovery/charges towards the mineral properties, gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, interest income, other income and finance costs are incurred in South Africa. Therefore, the Company is subject to the risks of foreign exchange and inflation fluctuations in South Africa.

Prior to the Retreatment Project, almost all South African funding was provided from Canada by its parent company, which holds its cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments in U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars and South African Rand. The Company is now operating the Retreatment Project and the PGM circuits to generate mining operation income from PGM and chrome production, which has enabled the Company to fund its core operations in South Africa.

The Company's presentation currency is the U.S. dollar while the Company's operating expenses are predominately incurred in Canadian dollars and South African Rand. The annual average foreign exchange rates for 2021, 2020, and 2019 are summarized as follows:

	Cdn to USD	ZAR to USD
2021	0.7979	0.0677
2020	0.7463	0.0610
2019	0.7538	0.0693

The estimated annual inflation rate in South Africa has been 4.60% in 2021, 3.23% in 2020 and 4.13% in 2019.

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial information for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019:

Table 2

Consolidated statements of (loss) income			
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)			
	Year ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	68,198	56,143	39,242
Mine operating income	9,618	5,555	5,524
Expenses			
General and administrative	2,846	2,864	2,642
Site services	4,757	4,575	4,642
Care and maintenance	3,240	1,852	2,227
Impairment (reversal) expenses of mineral properties	—	—	(1,603)
Operating loss	(1,225)	(3,736)	(2,384)
Other net (expenses) income and income tax expense	(1,486)	(5,660)	1,238
Net loss for the year	(2,711)	(9,396)	(1,146)
Attributable to			
Non-controlling interest	(1,561)	(1,422)	(1,249)
Equity shareholders of the Company	(1,150)	(7,974)	103
Net loss for the year	(2,711)	(9,396)	(1,146)
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.08)	0.00
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			
Basic	135,422	96,748	92,639
Diluted	135,422	96,748	92,831
Consolidated statements of financial position			
	December 31	December 31	December 31
	2021	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	162,783	162,985	164,848
Total non-current liabilities	65,993	69,775	59,657

The Company recorded net loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company of \$1,150 (or \$0.01 loss per share) in 2021 compared to a net loss of \$7,974 (or \$0.08 loss per share) in 2020 and a net income of \$103 (or \$0.00 earnings per share) in 2019. Detailed explanations are presented in the following section.

4.1 Overall Performance

Revenue

The Company generated revenue from processing PGM and chrome concentrates during Q4 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2021 (“FY2021”). The Company’s majority of revenue (approximately 89% and 92% for Q4 2021 and FY2021, respectively) is from the Union Goal offtake agreement (the “**Union Goal Offtake Agreement**”) entered into between the Company’s subsidiary Barplats and Union Goal in relation to chrome concentrate production from the Retreatment Project. The Retreatment Project produces revenue

based on tons of material made available for processing by re-mining and processing the tailings, recovery of certain operational costs and allocation of the upfront cash payment for the offtake of chrome concentrate to Union Goal. Additional non-cash deferred revenue is recognized based on tons made available for processing from the discounting of the chrome equipment debt and the construction loan based on the effective interest rate. The Company also derives PGM revenue under a PGM offtake agreement with Impala dated September 10, 2020 from further processing of tailings materials following the production of chrome concentrates.

The Company generated revenue from the processing and delivery of chrome of \$13,907 and \$63,066 for Q4 2021 and FY2021, respectively compared to \$15,819 and \$56,143 for the comparative periods in 2020. If the effects of the strengthening of the South African Rand against the U.S. dollar during FY2021 are excluded, chrome concentrate revenue decreased \$2,099 during Q4 2021 and increased \$1,287 during FY2021 compared to the same respective periods in 2020. The decrease in chrome concentrates revenue for Q4 2021 was primarily due to lower tonnages processed and dispatched to Union Goal. The increase of revenue for FY2021 was due to the increased tons processed from the Retreatment Project while chrome production was interrupted by two shutdowns due to COVID-19 during 2020.

The Company generated PGM concentrate revenue of \$1,699 and \$5,132 in Q4 2021 and FY2021, respectively; PGM concentrate revenue was immaterial during December 2020.

Mine operating income

Mine operating income for Q4 2021 and FY2021 was \$2,975 and \$9,618, respectively as compared to \$1,535 and \$5,555 for the comparative periods in 2020. Gross margin increased to 19.1% in Q4 2021 from 9.7% in Q4 2020 while gross margin increased to 14.1% in FY2021 from 9.9% in FY2020. As mentioned earlier in this MD&A, the increase in FY2021 mine operation income is consistent with the overall increase in revenue, ongoing effort to optimize production and higher gross margin on PGM sales.

Depletion and depreciation was \$1,649 and \$6,925 for Q4 2021 and FY2021, respectively as compared to \$1,700 and \$4,251 for the same respective periods in 2020 due to the addition of equipment relating to the Retreatment Project and the increased tonnage processed in FY2021.

Operating (loss) income

The Company generated operating income of \$182 and operating loss of \$1,225, respectively for Q4 2021 and FY2021 compared to operating losses of \$686 and \$3,736 for the same respective periods in 2020. The operating income in Q4 2021 and the reduced operating loss for FY2021 resulted from the higher gross margin in PGM sales, the Company's continued work relating to increasing production efficiency, improving cost control and looking to achieve additional revenue streams in 2021. There were no PGM sales in 2020.

General and administrative

G&A costs are associated with the Company's Vancouver corporate head office and associated professional and corporate costs.

The G&A costs were \$671 and \$2,846 for Q4 2021 and FY2021, respectively compared to \$775 and \$2,864 for the same respective periods in 2020. There was a decrease of \$113 excluding a foreign currency translation gain of \$9 in Q4 2021 and a decrease of \$214 excluding a foreign currency translation gain of \$196 for FY2021. The overall G&A cost decrease for Q4 and FY2021 is primary due to cost control initiatives implemented during FY2021.

Site services

Site services costs relate to work performed indirectly to support operations. As such, costs such as security, management and support operations are included in site services. These services have decreased by \$151 (excluding foreign currency translation gain of \$15) and \$307 (excluding foreign currency translation gain of \$489) to \$1,136 and \$4,757 in Q4 2021 and FY2021, respectively from \$1,272 and \$4,575 for the same respective periods in 2020 as a result of an overall cost control initiative in South Africa.

Care and maintenance

Care and maintenance costs are incurred when production of the underground mining or other PGM projects are suspended and expenditures are reduced to the level required to maintain the good condition of such assets. Such costs consist of maintenance, pumping to prevent flooding of the workings, underground inspections to ensure that the integrity of critical excavations is preserved, certain general costs and other costs necessary to safeguard such projects and their associated assets. The Mareesburg and KV concentrator projects were placed on care and maintenance in the fourth quarter of 2012 and the CRM underground was placed on care and maintenance in the third quarter of 2013.

Care and maintenance costs increased \$810 (excluding foreign currency translation impact of \$2) and \$1,163 (excluding foreign currency translation impact of \$225) to \$986 and \$3,240 in Q4 2021 and FY2021, respectively from \$174 and \$1,852 for the same respective periods in 2020. The increase was due to a rise in labour and electricity costs in South Africa and underground care and maintenance work in connection with the CRM.

Foreign exchange (loss) gain

Foreign exchange loss was \$1,893 and \$3,191 for Q4 2021 and FY2021 as compared to a foreign exchange gain of \$5,069 and foreign exchange loss of \$775, respectively for the same periods in 2020. Although on average the South African Rand strengthened during the year, at December 31, 2021, it closed lower than the USD at December 31, 2020, which created a foreign exchange loss on the Company's U.S. dollar contract payable liability.

Other income

Other income for Q4 2021 and FY2021 was \$489 and \$2,871, respectively, representing a decrease of \$148 (excluding a foreign currency translation gain of \$7) and an increase of \$46 (excluding a foreign currency translation gain of \$212), respectively as compared to \$630 and \$2,613 for the same periods in 2020, respectively. Other income included rental income from Company-owned residential properties on the Eastern Limb Projects and at the CRM, sales of assets not going to be used in the future, and scrap metal sales not directly related to operations.

Settlement gain (loss)

During FY2021, the Company received Cdn\$4,000 (\$3,258) in cash to settle and dismiss certain outstanding lawsuits, which were previously described in the Company's press releases and corporate filings.

During FY2020, the Company recorded a settlement loss of \$2,787 relating to the settlement agreement (the "**Settlement Agreement**") with AlphaGlobal Capital Inc. ("**AlphaGlobal**") to dismiss all claims against the Company and its subsidiaries and to release the Company from any and all claims that AlphaGlobal may have had against the Company or its subsidiaries.

Crocodile River Mine

Retreatment Project – Chrome recovery

The Retreatment Project produces revenue based on tons of material made available for processing by re-mining the tailings, recovery of certain operational costs and allocation of the upfront cash payment from Union Goal for the offtake of chrome concentrate.

Restated and Revised Retreatment Project Agreements

On March 10, 2021, the Company and its subsidiary, Barplats, entered into updated Retreatment Project Agreements with Union Goal, which included:

The 2021 Revised and Restated Framework Agreement;
The 2021 Revised and Restated Offtake Agreement;
The 2021 Revised and Restated Eastplats Loan Agreement; and
The 2021 Revised and Restated Barplats Equipment and Chrome Plant Agreement.

The review of the original agreements and subsequent revisions highlighted the positive operating results achieved to date, reflect the knowledge gained based on two years of operations and demonstrates Eastplats' continued commitment to the long-term benefits of the Retreatment Project.

Summary of chrome production for the three months and year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Q4 2021	Q4 2020	FY2021	FY2020
Total Tailings Feed (Tons)	597,814	671,162	2,504,777	2,328,732
Average grade Cr concentrate	39.38%	38.46%	38.71%	38.56%
Tons of Cr concentrate	149,943	202,225	773,274	987,003

The financing of the costs of the Optimization Program were agreed in principle with Union Goal during 2020 and formalized as part of the updated agreements signed on March 10, 2021. The timing of completion of the Optimization Program, as discussed above, cannot be accurately projected due to COVID-19 restrictions and other delays.

During Q4 2021, the Company continued to work on the Optimization Program. The Company received an advance of ZAR17,780 (approximately \$1,077) in FY2020 as a construction loan from Union Goal.

The Company continues the tailings storage facility (“TSF”) wall building program, utilizing waste rock and paddock, to raise the wall to facilitate continued depositing of reprocessed tailings.

PGM Circuits

During 2020, the Company completed the refurbishment of the PGM Circuit D. The Company restarted and began operating the PGM Circuit D during the third quarter of 2020 following the mandatory general lockdown imposed by the Government of South Africa in connection with COVID-19. The Company generated approximately 134 tons of pressed filter cake PGM concentrate and delivered approximately 32 dry tons during 2020. During early January 2021, the Company confirmed the provisional payment terms of the first delivered shipment of pressed filter cake PGM concentrate under the existing PGM Offtake Agreement between Barplats and Impala. These terms confirm the restart of PGM revenue.

Refurbishment work commenced on the PGM Circuit B during April 2021 and the circuit was commissioned in October 2021.

Summary of PGM production for the three months and year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Q4 2021	Q4 2020	FY2021	FY2020
Tons of PGM concentrate(dry)	905	32	1,853	32

Project agreement – PGM Circuit H

As mentioned earlier in this MD&A, on January 25, 2022, the Agreement between Barplats and ABT was terminated. There were several milestones required under the Agreement to complete and establish the Circuit H Project, including a joint venture agreement between Barplats and ABT, financing agreements and off-take agreements for the project. None of these agreements were concluded prior to the termination of the Agreement.

Sale of Maroelabult

On October 24, 2019, the Company and its subsidiary, Barplats, entered into a sales agreement (the “**Sales Agreement**”) with Eland Platinum (Pty) Limited (“**Eland**”). The Sales Agreement provides for the sale of the mining rights, immovable property, infrastructure and equipment of the Maroelabult resource property located near Brits in South Africa from the Company to Eland. The consideration to be paid by Eland to the Company consists of ZAR20,000 (approximately \$1,253), the assumption of the rehabilitation obligation and the assumption (in November 2019) of the care and maintenance costs (the “**Purchase Price**”) payable on closing upon giving effect to the transfers of legal title. The Sales Agreement is subject to standard representations and warranties by both parties and various legal and regulatory obligations required in South Africa which have taken significant time. The closing was also delayed due to COVID-19, with the transaction completed in March 2022.

Barplats obtained immediate benefit by reducing its ongoing costs. Eland, without cost to Barplats, was appointed to render the required care and maintenance services for the related assets until closing of the transaction.

The Company will continue to look for opportunities to divest some of its non-core assets to focus its efforts and resources on core projects, primarily regarding the CRM in the short term.

4.2 Maresburg Project

The Company has experienced delays in completing the legal analysis in relation to its EIA (due to COVID-19), and plans to continue work on an updated internal project assessment and then follow on with mine design study and technical review, environmental studies and amendments during 2022.

5. Liquidity and Capital Resources

On January 22, 2021 the Company completed a rights offering to its existing shareholders (the “**Rights Offering**”). Eastplats issued 36,841,741 common shares of the Company (each a “**Common Share**”) at a price of Cdn\$0.32 per Common Share for rights exercised on the TSX and R3.77 per Common Share for rights exercised on the JSE and raised total gross proceeds of approximately \$9,307 (TSX – Cdn\$11,364 and JSE – ZAR5,011). A total of 32,808,630 Common Shares were issued under the basic subscription privilege and an additional 4,033,111 Common Shares were issued under the additional subscription privilege. No Common Shares were issued under a stand-by commitment and no fees or commissions were paid in connection with the distribution.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of \$14,596 (December 31, 2020 – \$4,080) and short term cash resources of \$6,147 (consisting of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments) (December 31, 2020 – \$1,772).

The increase in working capital was mainly the result of the completion of the rights offering in Q1 2021 and the receipt of legal settlement income of \$3,258 (Cdn\$4,000) in Q2 2021.

The Company’s cash and short-term investments increased by \$4,375 in FY2021 compared to the balance as at December 31, 2020. The increase mainly results from (i) \$9,303 of net proceeds from the rights offering (net of share issuance costs); (ii) \$3,653 of recovery from legal settlements; (iii) \$333 of interest received net of finance cost paid; and (iv) \$47 received from Union Goal for equipment parts purchases; offset by cash payment of (i) \$2,623 incurred for operations including G&A and care and maintenance of the CRM and the Eastern Limb Projects net of cash received from chrome and PGM concentrates sales; (ii) a net addition of property, plant and equipment of \$4,218; (iii) \$1,706 of lease payments; (iv) an increase in other assets of \$278; and (v) \$140 (ZAR2,000) in connection with the AlphaGlobal Settlement Agreement.

The Retreatment Project, in relation to the recovery of chrome concentrate at CRM, is now in steady operation and has been operating for over three years. The Company was also able to begin operations via PGM Circuit D in December 2020 and commissioned PGM Circuit B in October 2021 to deliver PGM concentrates under the PGM Offtake Agreement with Impala. The CRM underground and all other properties and projects are under care and maintenance or are at an earlier stage of development.

The Company continues to forecast sufficient cash flows (working capital and operating income) to cover all operating costs and committed capital projects including all care and maintenance and other short-term commitments or costs for the next 12 months. Significant judgments and estimates are involved in projecting the future cash flows including the level of production of the Retreatment Project or other operations. As discussed earlier in this MD&A, funding was raised through the Rights Offering but additional funding may be required to advance the larger PGM development opportunity for commencing underground production at CRM, continued development of the Maresburg Project or other development in the Eastern Limb Projects to bring them into production.

The Company’s forecasts are based on assumptions and a significant portion of the current revenue is from a single offtake contract. There exists liquidity risk (See section 8 (c)(v)) if certain assumptions do not hold.

The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its expansionary plans.

The effects of COVID-19 are changing and evolving and the Company cannot reasonably estimate at this time all the impacts of COVID-19 or if new or unexpected changes to the lockdown levels imposed by the Government of South Africa will occur. Both of these could have material adverse effects on the Company's business, liquidity and cash flows and the timing of project completions.

The Company has approved \$501 (Cdn\$635) in capital funding at December 31, 2021 to complete the chrome plant optimization and Phase 2 construction of the TSF dam lifts. The Company approved its 2022 budget in January 2022 to execute the corporate objectives discussed in Section 5.1 of this MD&A. The Company's 2022 objectives are expected to be funded through existing working capital and operations. Approval of the capital required to restart the Zandfontein underground operations will be submitted upon a successful fundraise. The uncertainty around COVID-19 and other challenges may impact fundraising in the future.

Under the Union Goal Agreements, the Company has purchased the equipment for the Chrome Circuit, subject to a put option if the operating performance of the equipment and chrome plant are not as agreed. This contract payable, the provision for environmental rehabilitation relating to the CRM and Eastern Limb projects and certain deferred income tax liabilities are considered non-current liabilities. The due date of the contract payable was extended by written agreement on December 31, 2020 to January 14, 2022, and further extended as per the Revised and Restated Union Goal Agreements signed on March 10, 2021 to 210 days after the date of issuing the plant commissioning certificate on the optimization equipment. The Company estimates it will receive the plant commissioning certificate by the second quarter of 2022 at the earliest, with the due date of the contract payable set for the first quarter of 2023 or later.

5.1 Outlook

The Company's CRM Retreatment Project in South Africa was operating without restrictions at December 31, 2021 and as of the date of this MD&A. The Company restarted PGM Circuit D during Q4 2020 and PGM Circuit B was commissioned in October 2021. Eastplats continued to deliver PGM and chrome concentrates under the respective offtake agreements. The Company remains vigilant in continuing its high standards in regards to maintaining safe operations.

Although the current outlook is positive due to the reduced restrictions, all operations could be affected by new COVID-19 issues or new lockdown directives in South Africa.

The completion timing of the Optimization Program remains uncertain due to travel restrictions, construction regulations, and other COVID-19 related issues. Subject to changes due to COVID-19 or other government directives the Company will do its best to establish an updated schedule as soon as practical.

The Company will update its forecasts following the completion of the Optimization Program, which is currently not known. The effects of COVID-19 are changing rapidly and could have material effects on the Company's outlook and its ability to attain targets.

The Company's targets for 2022 are as follows:

- Operate and optimize the Retreatment Project and maximize returns (ongoing)
 - Completion of the Optimization Program for the Retreatment Project (ongoing)
 - Assess the value for continued use of the chrome recovery plant after optimization (initiated)

- Operate and optimize the PGM Circuits (ongoing);
- Complete an updated independent technical report on the CRM (initiated);
- Raise capital to restart Zandfontein underground operations at the CRM (initiated);
- Completion of the second phase of the TSF capital works program (ongoing);
- Advance the Mareesburg project environmental work to complete the legal analysis on the EIA and other environmental studies and amendments (ongoing);
- Continue prospecting and assessment work in relation to Zandfontein, Crocette and Spitzkop ore bodies (ongoing);
- EIA and assessment work regarding a vertical furnace and pelletizer of chrome concentrate (ongoing); and
- Update other capital assessments upon completion of capital fundraising.

Care and maintenance with respect to the underground portion of the CRM will continue while the Company assesses the Zandfontein underground operations for restart. As mentioned earlier in this MD&A, Eastplats completed a LOM study and underground mine design for Zandfontein and the Board of Directors supported carrying out the Zandfontein underground restart business plan, subject to final evaluation and funding arrangements. Care and maintenance will also continue for the Company's Eastern Limb Projects for the remainder of 2022. The Company is actively looking at opportunities for its other assets including continuing to explore options to utilize or monetize these assets.

The Company continually reviews, as appropriate, its other assets and the larger PGM market developments beyond the near term. All decisions will be made based on long-term economic determinations. Any restart of projects currently under care and maintenance would require additional funding that may or may not be available to the Company or require changes to the current operations at the CRM.

With respect to the Mareesburg project, subject to the completion of the legal analysis in relation to its EIA, the Company plans to work on an updated internal project assessment during 2022 and then follow on with mine design study and technical review, environmental studies and amendments. This may lead to the possible development of the Mareesburg open cast mine, subject to capital requirements and the availability of financing.

Additional funding may also be required to bring other projects to production.

Potential funding for any of the possibilities discussed above may include debt financing arrangements, joint venture or other third-party participation in one or more of these projects, or sales of equity or debt securities of the Company. Any additional financing may be dilutive to shareholders of the Company, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictions on financing, investing and operating activities. There can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company when needed or, if available, that this funding will be on acceptable terms. If adequate funds are not available, including funds generated from any producing operations, the Company may be required to further delay or reduce the scope of these development projects or mining operations.

5.2 Share Capital

As mentioned earlier in this MD&A, on January 22, 2021 the Company completed the Rights Offering to its shareholders and issued 36,841,741 common shares at a price of Cdn\$0.32 per share. Total gross proceeds of approximately \$9,307 (TSX – Cdn\$11,364 and JSE – ZAR5,011) were raised.

In February 2021, 40,000 warrants were exercised at Cdn\$0.24 per common share. In July 2021, 300,000 stock options were exercised at Cdn\$0.21 per common share.

During Q4 2021 and FY2021, a total of \$nil and \$228, respectively (Q4 2020 - \$221, FY2020 - \$225) was recorded as share-based compensation expense relating to employee stock options.

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company had:

- 137,820,773 common shares issued and outstanding;
- 5,960,000 warrants outstanding; and
- 5,340,000 stock options outstanding as listed as follows:

Table 3

Options outstanding	Options exercisable	Exercise price Cdn\$	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Expiry date
500,000	500,000	0.32	0.63	November 9, 2022
450,000	450,000	0.33	0.71	December 7, 2022
100,000	100,000	0.39	1.09	April 26, 2023
1,350,000	1,350,000	0.21	2.22	June 13, 2024
50,000	50,000	0.24	3.10	April 29, 2025
1,470,000	1,470,000	0.37	3.57	October 16, 2025
1,420,000	1,420,000	0.34	4.25	June 23, 2026
5,340,000	5,340,000		2.84	

5.3 Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingencies

The Company's major contractual obligations and commitments as at December 31, 2021 were as follows:

Table 4

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provision for environmental rehabilitation (i)	3,746	—	—	3,746
Lease obligations (ii)	4,103	1,730	2,373	—
Contracts payable (iii)	51,833	—	51,833	—
Other obligations (iv)	10,078	10,078	—	—
Capital expenditure and purchase commitments (v)	478	478	—	—
	70,238	12,286	54,206	3,746

(i) Environmental rehabilitation provision over the life of mining operations (including \$487 environmental rehabilitation provision relating to Maroelabult that has been presented as liabilities associated with assets held for sale on the Company's statement of financial position), and amounts shown are estimated expenditures at fair value, assuming weighted average credit adjusted risk-free discount rate of 10.78% and an inflation factor of 4.50%.

(ii) Lease contracts for mining equipment relating to CRM operations and office space at head office. The amount shown is the undiscounted minimum lease payment.

(iii) Union Goal equipment and construction financing relating to the Retreatment Project. The amount shown represents the undiscounted payment based on the agreed nil interest rate until the due date according to the 2021 Updated Retreatment Project Agreement. The due date is 210 days after the date of issuing the plant commissioning certificate when the optimization program is completed and commissioned, which is estimated to be the end of 2022 or later. The terms in details are more fully described in Note 15 Contracts payable of the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(iv) Other obligations consist of trade and other payables.

(v) Capital expenditure and purchase commitments contracted at December 31, 2021 but not recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Petition by 2538520 Ontario Limited to File a Derivative Action against the Company

On November 6, 2018, the Company received a petition filed with the Supreme Court of British Columbia, by 2538520 Ontario Limited (“253”), a shareholder of the Company, seeking leave from the court to commence a derivative action on behalf of the Company against certain of its current and former directors in relation to the approval of the transactions between the Company and Union Goal. The Board of Directors of the Company formed a Special Committee to review the petition and make a recommendation on the appropriate action. Following its detailed review of this matter, the Special Committee of the Board of Directors recommended opposing this petition, and this recommendation was accepted by the Board of Directors. As such, the Company filed its opposition to the petition and was provided security for costs. In June 2019 the petition was heard by the court and was dismissed on August 27, 2019. On September 27, 2019, the petitioner filed an appeal of the judgment which was heard on June 1, 2020 and dismissed on November 16, 2020. In January 2021, 253 sought leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, which declined to hear the appeal. The Company is seeking recovery from 253 of the costs incurred in responding to 253’s unsuccessful petition and appeals. Due to the uncertainty of the total costs to be recovered successfully, no recovery has been recorded on the consolidated financial statements.

Further litigation by 2538520 Ontario Limited against the Company

On February 7, 2020, 253 and its CEO, Rong Kai Hong, (the “**Plaintiffs**”) filed a further claim regarding various allegations, including that the Company was acting to oppress the Plaintiffs’ rights among other claims. The Plaintiffs seek, among other relief, orders requiring a change to the Company share ownership, election of new Directors, several changes to senior management and damages of US\$50,000 (or such greater amount as may be proven at trial) from the Company, certain present and former Directors and Officers, and separately seven other listed defendants. On June 11, 2021, the Plaintiffs filed an amended claim in response to an imminent application from the Company and its directors and officers to dismiss the claim as an abuse of process. The Plaintiffs agreed to a consent dismissal of the claims against the non-executive directors and struck a substantial portion of the contents of their notice of civil claim. Claims against the Company, certain senior management as well as claims against certain other parties remain extant. An application with respect to service on other parties is currently on reserve.

The Company intends to apply to dismiss the lawsuit. No provision is made in the consolidated financial statements as the Company assessed the allegations have no merit.

Litigation by Xiaoling Ren against the Company

During December 2020, the Company received a petition filed with the Supreme Court of British Columbia, by Xiaoling Ren, a shareholder of the Company, seeking leave from the court to commence a derivative action on behalf of the Company against certain of its current and former directors. Ms. Ren is represented by the same law firm that filed a similar petition in November 2018 for 253, which was dismissed in 2019, the appeal denied by the British Columbia Court of Appeal in November 2020, and application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada denied in May 2021.

The Company filed a response seeking a dismissal of the petition as an abuse of process. The petition has not been scheduled for hearing. No provision is made in the consolidated financial statements as the Company assessed the allegations have no merit.

2016 BEE Buyout Transactions

On June 30, 2016, two days after concluding agreements for the sale of Crocodile River Mine (which agreements were subsequently terminated), the former management of the Company purportedly entered into a number of agreements (the “**2016 BEE Buyout Transactions**”) with Ingwenya and Serina (collectively the “**Vendors**”) to acquire or cancel all of the interests previously held by the Company’s black economic empowerment partners (the “**BEE Partners**”) in the Company’s South African projects except for the 17.65% equity interest in Afriminerals Holdings (Pty) Ltd. (“**Afriminerals**”) for a total of \$13,367. The Vendors represented to the Company and to its relevant subsidiaries that the Vendors are or will be the registered and beneficial owners of the respective equity interests in the Company’s South African projects as at the closing date defined under the 2016 BEE Buyout Transactions. The 2016 BEE Buyout Transactions consist of the acquisition of (i) 44.12% equity interest in Gubevu for a total of \$8,955 and an 18% equity interest in Lion’s Head Platinum (Pty) Ltd. (“**Lion’s Head**”) for \$1,099 from Ingwenya; and (ii) 8% interest in Lion’s Head for \$502, a 5.89% equity interest in Gubevu for \$1,194 and a 33.35% equity interest in Afriminerals for \$1,617 from Serina.

In 2017, the Company was advised on behalf of the BEE Partners that they no longer considered themselves as the Company’s BEE Partners. However, the Company was not provided with all of the background details and documents concerning those arrangements and was unable to otherwise confirm or document that result. In 2020, the Company was provided with certain documents and records confirming that Serina, Ingwenya and the BEE Partners had purportedly agreed to nullify and reverse the transactions among them with the result that the BEE Partners’ interests (save for the 17.65% equity interest in Afriminerals) had reverted to Serina and Ingwenya, effective as of June 2017.

The Company notes that as a result of the foregoing, it had sufficient documentation and other representations to allow it to confirm and record that it no longer had BEE Partners as of June 2017 and any interest purportedly held by Serina and Ingwenya could be considered transferred or cancelled. South African mining regulations require certain levels of black economic empowerment (“**BEE**”) shareholdings from a party granted mining rights. The Company believes that it was and is in compliance with the applicable BEE requirements throughout the relevant time under the “once empowered, always empowered” principle under the applicable South African mining laws, as stated in September 2021 by the High Court (Gauteng Division, Pretoria) in South Africa as a result of a court challenge by the Minerals Council of South Africa. This judgment decided that this principle applied to the renewal of existing mining rights. Given the time that has passed since the judgement and due to statements made by certain officials, it is unlikely that this judgment will be appealed. However, there is a risk that the effect of this Court decision could be changed by legislative means in the future, and further direction in this regard is awaited from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (“**DMR**”). Failure to address any such alleged non-compliance may negatively impact the Company’s operations and the value of its assets. No provision is

made in the consolidated financial statements and the Company remains committed to working with the DMR to ensure ongoing compliance.

Claim against Serina and Ingwenya

On June 7, 2018, the Company filed a claim in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against Serina and Ingwenya in relation to the payment of \$13,367. The Company filed an application for default judgment against Serina in the British Columbia Supreme Court in December 2018, and default judgment was granted in 2019. The Company has been unable to successfully contact either Serina or Ingwenya to date. The Company has been advised that recovery of the funds or judgement appears remote. No amount has been accrued on the Company's financial statements for this claim as it would be a contingent amount if successful.

Claims against former Directors and Officers

On October 7, 2020 the Company filed an amended notice of civil claim (original notice filed on June 7, 2018) in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against certain former officers and directors of the Company, which updated the specifics of the claim and added two defendants, which are companies related to former officers. The amended notice of civil claim alleges that the former officer and directors purported to enter into agreements with Serina and Ingwenya on behalf of the Company pursuant to which \$13,367 was transferred without consideration and without any apparent benefit to the Company and in doing so breached their duties as directors and officers of the Company. Eastplats sought damages from the former directors and officers on a number of legal grounds.

As a response to this claim, the former directors and officers filed a counterclaim denying liability and seeking indemnity. The Company filed its defence to oppose this counterclaim.

On June 21, 2021, the Company announced it had agreed with the defendants to settle and dismiss the outstanding lawsuits and to settle certain related disputes including the counterclaim. The settlements provided for an amount of \$3,258 (Cdn\$4,000) in cash to be paid to the Company. The terms of the settlements are confidential and no party to them has admitted any wrongdoing or liability. No further amounts can be claimed under the settlement.

Claim dispute regarding Spitzkop

The Company has received a notice from the DMR on October 25, 2018 of an appeal launched with the DMR with respect to the Company's mineral license issued in 2012 relating to the Spitzkop property. In addition, the claimant has launched an appeal against a water use license and a related review application in respect thereof in the High Court in South Africa. The Company, with the assistance of counsel, is addressing this matter and intends to defend this issue related to the issued mineral rights and water use license of Spitzkop. Further to this, the Company and the claimant are currently engaging to amicably resolve this matter and it does not expect that it will result in a cash outflow by the Company in the foreseeable future.

General

The Company is subject to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business activities, each of which is subject to various uncertainties and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved unfavourably to the Company. For matters that are probable and can be reasonably estimated, the Company establishes provisions in its financial statements. When evaluating legal proceedings that are pending against the Company, the Company and its legal counsel assess the perceived merits of the legal proceedings along with the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought. It is management's opinion that

there are currently no other claims expected to have a material effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company and therefore no accrual is provided.

6. Related Party Transactions

Summarized as follows is a list of related parties with whom the Company had transactions with for the three months and year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, as well as a description of the nature of the services provided therein.

The Company incurred the following fees and expenses in the normal course of operations in connection with certain companies owned by current and former officers and directors. Expenses have been measured at the exchange amount which is determined on a cost recovery basis.

Table 5

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31		December 31	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trading transactions				
Director fees	40	34	161	136
Management fees	63	100	342	269
Share-based payments	—	113	126	113
Total	103	247	629	518
Compensation of key management personnel				
Remuneration	262	337	1,299	910
Share-based payments	—	147	135	150
Total compensation of key management personnel	262	484	1,434	1,060

The Company has agreed to pay \$21 per month to Oriental Fortune Consulting Services Limited (“**Oriental Fortune**”), an entity controlled by the Company’s Chief Operating Officer (“**COO**”), for management consulting services rendered. Oriental Fortune received a bonus payment of \$nil and \$88 in Q4 2021 and FY2021, respectively (Q4 2020 and FY2020 - \$39 and \$39).

The Company’s key management includes the Chief Executive Officer (“**CEO**”), the Chief Financial Officer (“**CFO**”), the COO and the General Manager of South Africa (“**GM**”). Key management personnel were not paid post-employment benefits or other long-term benefits in Q4 2021 and FY2021 and the comparative periods of 2020.

7. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and revenue and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from those estimates as the estimation process is inherently uncertain. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting impact on the carrying amounts of the Company’s assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

Furthermore, the continued impact of COVID-19, with its combined health toll and sharp decline of economic output in certain sectors, is unprecedented and the full extent of the impact will depend on future

developments. These developments are highly uncertain and cannot be accurately predicted, including new information which may emerge concerning its severity, its duration and actions by government authorities to contain the outbreak or manage its impact. As a result, it is possible that circumstances may arise which cause actual results to differ from the estimates and judgments applied in these interim consolidated financial statements, and such differences affecting Eastplats future financial position and results cannot be determined at this time.

The Company has three reportable segments – the CRM, the Eastern Limb Projects and corporate. The Eastern Limb Projects consist of the KV, Spitzkop and Mareesburg projects. Corporate operations in Barbados, BVI and Canada collectively are the corporate segment. All of the reportable segments have consistently applied the same accounting policies as disclosed in Note 4 of the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Areas of significant judgment and estimates made by management for the year ended December 31, 2021 are as summarized as follows:

Critical Accounting Estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(i) Impairment

Impairment of property, plant and equipment is based on the Company’s estimate of the recoverable amount of the underlying cash generating unit. The estimate of recoverable amounts of a cash generating unit involving a mineral property is a complex estimate involving significant judgement and assumptions including analyzing the observable market transactions with the comparable assets, analyzing appropriate offtake contracts, estimating the quantity and grade of the recoverable resources, future production timing, rates and operating costs, future capital requirements, future metal prices, discount rates, and appropriate foreign exchange rates. The estimate of the quantity and grade of the recoverable resources involves assumptions about mining costs and metal prices, and is based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. If any of these estimates or assumptions prove to be inaccurate, or if the Company’s operating plans are revised in the future, there could be a material impact on the estimated fair value of a mineral property.

Since 2016, management reassessed how the Eastern Limb projects would be brought to further development and into production, and concluded to advance the three Eastern Limb properties (consisting of Kennedy’s Vale (“KV”), Spitzkop PGM (“Spitzkop”) and Mareesburg Project) separately rather than concurrently. Therefore, it was determined that the Eastern Limb Projects comprised three independent CGUs. As such, for the purposes of the Company’s impairment testing from 2017 onwards, management identified CRM, KV, Spitzkop and Mareesburg each as separate CGUs. There are no changes to the Company’s CGUs in 2021 and 2020. Determination of the CGUs requires significant estimates and judgements.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, management determined that the continued weakness in the Company’s share price during 2021, resulting in the Company’s market capitalization being below the carrying amount of the net assets of the Company, constituted an impairment indicator. As such, impairment tests were performed at December 31, 2021. Based on this analysis, the Company concluded its assets were not impaired.

(ii) Environmental rehabilitation provision

Environmental rehabilitation obligations have been estimated by appropriately qualified external persons based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory and best practice requirements and have been measured at the net present value of expected future cash expenditures that would be required upon mine closure. These estimates require significant judgement about the nature, cost and timing of work to be completed, and may change with future changes to costs, environmental laws, regulations and remediation practices and the expected timing of remediation work. The details of assumptions used in calculating the Company's environmental rehabilitation provision are disclosed in Note 16 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(iii) Union Goal Contracts

The Company purchased the Chrome Circuit equipment based on the Union Goal Contracts in connection with construction, remining and processing of the tailings resource, and the subsequent offtake of chrome concentrate from the Barplats Zandfontein UG2 tailings facility (the "Retreatment Project"). The Chrome Circuit equipment is subject to put and call options in the event that either party is not satisfied with the agreed pricing or performance of the Chrome Circuit equipment during the initial contract period. There are significant estimates and uncertainties involved in assessing the future performance of the Chrome Circuit equipment and the total economic assessment of the project. The Retreatment Project has an estimated remaining life of 2 to 3 years based on the estimated production. Management believes the Chrome Circuit equipment can be utilized after the completion of the Retreatment Project. Therefore, the Chrome Circuit equipment is amortized based on the unit of production with the total production estimated inclusive of the projected underground ore tonnage.

Critical Accounting Judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

(i) Determination of functional currency

In accordance with IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, management determined that the functional currencies of the Company and its South African subsidiaries are the Canadian dollar and South African Rand, respectively as these are the currencies of the primary economic environment in which the companies operate.

(ii) Provision and contingency

The Company is subject to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business activities, each of which is subject to various uncertainties and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved unfavourably to the Company. For matters that are probable and can be reasonably estimated, the Company establishes provisions in its consolidated financial statements. When evaluating legal proceedings that are pending against the Company, the Company and its legal counsel assess the perceived merits of the legal proceedings along with the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought. Management assesses the probability of liability being payable as either remote, more than remote or probable. If liability is considered to be less than probable, then the liability is not recorded and it is only disclosed as a contingent liability.

In June 2016, the former management signed certain agreements in connection with the proposed purchase/cancellation of certain non-controlling interests in the Company's South African operations and sale of the CRM (which was terminated in November 2017). These transactions are complex and the

agreements are subject to interpretations of laws under the various jurisdictions. The Company has been unable to complete the proposed non-controlling interest's acquisition/cancellation transaction due to difficulties in accessing the underlying documents, obtaining the cooperation of various parties and the potential implications of these transactions under the Company's mining rights and certain provisions under the Mineral & Petroleum Resources Development Act (South African).

(iii) Liquidity risk

The Company has projected 2022 cash flows that are sufficient to cover the Company's operating expenses, committed capital expenditures and all other care and maintenance expenses. However, significant judgments and estimates are involved in projecting the future cash flows including the level of production of the Retreatment Project and PGM production. The Retreatment Project is also dependent on its operating cash inflows from Union Goal, its sole offtaker of chrome concentrate, in order to fund its current operating activities and eventually fulfil all obligations under the Framework Agreement.

8. Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

(a) Management of capital risk

The capital structure of the Company consists of contracts payable, equity attributable to common shareholders, comprised of issued capital, equity-settled employee benefits reserve, deficit, and accumulated other comprehensive loss. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to: (i) preserve capital, (ii) obtain the best available net return, and (iii) maintain liquidity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, increase the amount of the contracts payable or acquire or dispose of assets.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by any other party.

(b) Fair value of financial instruments

(i) Fair value estimation of financial instruments

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade and other receivables, short-term investments, other assets, trade and other payables approximate their carrying values due to the short-term to maturities of these financial instruments.

Contracts payable and lease liabilities required assessing the appropriate market interest rates on the liabilities. Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. The Union Goal contracts payable did not contain any derivatives that required bifurcation and measurement at fair value through profit and loss.

(ii) Fair value measurements recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped into a hierarchy based on the degree to which the fair value is observable. Level 1 fair value measurements are derived from unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability directly or indirectly. Level 3 fair value measurements are derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

There were no transfers between levels during the three months and year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(c) Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, interest rate risk, price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's exposure to these risks and its methods of managing the risks remain consistent since year end.

(i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk as the Company undertakes certain transactions and holds assets and liabilities in currencies other than its functional currencies. The Company has not entered into any derivative financial instruments to manage exposures to currency fluctuations. The Company's exposure to currency risk affecting net income is summarized in Table 6 as follows:

Table 6

	December 31 2021 \$	December 31 2020 \$
Financial assets		
Denominated in USD at Canadian head office	1	—
Denominated in USD at South African subsidiaries	2,155	—
Denominated in Rand at Canadian head office	—	7
Total	2,156	7
Financial liabilities		
Contracts payable denominated in Rand at Canadian head office	6,340	6,890
Contracts payable denominated in USD at South African subsidiaries	43,574	43,686
Total	49,914	50,576

As at December 31, 2021, with other variables unchanged, a 10% strengthening (weakening) of Canadian dollars against the South African Rand would have increased (decreased) net income by approximately \$576; with other variables unchanged, a 10% strengthening (weakening) of the South African Rand against U.S dollars would have increased (decreased) net income by approximately \$3,765.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its short-term investments. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of short-term investments is limited because these investments, although financial assets, will mature within 12 months from the year end and are generally not sold before maturity. The Company also staggers the maturity dates of its investments over different time periods and dates to minimize exposure to interest rate changes. The Company monitors its exposure to interest rates and has not entered into any derivative financial instruments to manage this risk. The sensitivity of the Company's net earnings due to changes in interest rates is not material.

(iii) *Commodity price risk*

The Company's PGM concentrate sales are exposed to commodity price risk with respect to fluctuations in the prices of platinum group metals going forward. Prior to January 1, 2021, the Company did not have material revenues from PGM concentrate sales. Chrome concentrate sales are structured based on the tonnage processed referenced to the long-term chrome concentrate commodity price according to the Union Goal contract.

(iv) *Credit risk and concentration risk*

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and other assets. The carrying value of these assets included in the consolidated statements of financial position represents the maximum credit exposure.

Substantially all of the Company's revenues are from two customers, of which the chrome concentrate production revenue is solely from Union Goal and PGM revenue is from Impala. There is both a credit risk and concentration risk associated with the collection of revenue from Union Goal. This risk is mitigated due to the contract structure and the significant outstanding contracts payable due to Union Goal.

The trade and other receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Company seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables to minimize credit risk. Provision for doubtful debts is calculated based on the payment history. With respect to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents and other assets, the Company limits its counterparty credit risk on these assets by dealing only with financial institutions with strong credit ratings.

(v) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its expansionary plans. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's policy is to invest its excess cash in highly liquid, fully guaranteed, bank-sponsored instruments.

The Company started generating revenue from its Retreatment Project in December 2018, and at consistent levels since May 1, 2019. Despite the Retreatment Project and the forecasted PGM production cash flows, CRM underground remains in care and maintenance and all other properties and projects are on hold. The Company also generated some income from interest on investments and other income from the sale of non-core properties; although not expected to be significant, some of this income will be recurring in 2022 and in future years. The projected cash flows for the next 12 months are sufficient to cover the Company's operating expenses, capital expenditures and all other care and maintenance expenses. Additional funding will be required in the future to commence underground production at CRM, and to develop and bring the Eastern Limb Projects into commercial production. Settlement of the contract liability payable to UG, with a calculated due date in early 2023, may also require additional funding, refinancing or renegotiation with UG.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. Table 4 summarizes the Company's significant commitments and corresponding due dates.

9. Application of New and Revised IFRS

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2021 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. As at December 31, 2021 there are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations with future effective dates that are expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, IFRS 16, Leases, and IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement)

The Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2 amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 16, and IAS 39 address specific hedge accounting requirements and permit a practical expedient for modifications of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities required by the IBOR (interbank offered rate) reform. The amendments also require additional disclosures for users to understand the nature and extent of risks arising from the IBOR reform and how the entity manages those risks.

IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use

On May 14, 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board published an amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use. The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling items produced while bringing that asset for its intended use. Instead, proceeds received will be recognized as sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The effective date is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early adoption permissible. The Company is assessing the effect of this amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

10. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

11. Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The CEO and the CFO have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures ("DCP") to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries has been recorded, processed, summarized and disclosed in a timely manner in accordance with regulatory requirements and good business practices and that the Company's DCP will enable the Company to meet its ongoing disclosure requirements.

The CEO and CFO have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and have concluded that based on this evaluation the design and operation of the Company's DCP were effective as of December 31, 2021, and that the Company has the appropriate DCP to provide reasonable assurance that information used internally by management and disclosed externally is, in all material respects, complete and accurate.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The CEO and the CFO have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The CEO and CFO have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as at December 31, 2021 based on *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") for the Company as a whole. The assessment incorporated the review for the South African operations and all of the other subsidiaries of the Company in regards to ICFR. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and the CFO concluded that the design and operation of the Company's ICFR were effective as at December 31, 2021.

The scope of the Company's design of the DCP and the ICFR excluded Gubevu Consortium Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd., an associated entity which is accounted for using the equity method under IFRS.

Limitation of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including its CEO and CFO, believe that any DCP and ICFR, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override to the control. The design of any control system also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any control system will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective, control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

12. Risk Factors

The exploration of mineral deposits involves significant risks and uncertainties. A comprehensive list of risk factors relating to the Company's business is provided under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's AIF for the year ended December 31, 2021, which is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

COVID-19

The effects of COVID-19 are changing rapidly and the consequences of future shutdowns cannot be reasonably estimated at this time but could have material adverse effects on the Company's business, liquidity and cash flows. The Company has provided specific information in the December 31, 2021 AIF in relation to the risks and possible effects to its operations and business in relation to COVID-19.

13. Non-GAAP Measures

This MD&A may include certain terms or performance measures commonly used in the mining industry that are not defined under IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, which is incorporated in the CPA Canada Handbook. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional

measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance. Any such data presented is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Any such non-GAAP measures should be read in conjunction with our financial statements.

14. Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains certain “forward-looking statements” or “forward-looking information” (collectively referred to herein as “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, forecasts, estimates, expectations and objectives for future operations that are subject to a number of assumptions, risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words “expects”, “plans”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “intends”, “estimates”, “projects”, “potential” and similar expressions, or are events or conditions that “will”, “would”, “may”, “could” or “should” occur or be achieved. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements, pertaining to, among other things: profitability; the Company's targets for 2022; forecast of operational activity and optimization of the Retreatment Project; estimated operations and production of the PGM Circuits; estimated ramp-up or upgrades to the PGM Circuits; establishment of the second phase of the TSF capital works program; potential additional revenue growth and gross margin improvement from the PGM Circuits; execution of the Zandfontein Underground restart business plan and related funding; Mareesburg project environmental work to complete the legal analysis on the EIA and other environmental studies and amendments; prospecting and assessment work in relation to Zandfontein, Crocette and Spitzkop ore bodies; EIA and assessment work regarding a vertical furnace and pelletizer of chrome concentrate; CRM underground assessment including all chrome recovery activities in relation to the Retreatment Project; the Company's plans for its properties; the resolution of current litigation; the 2016 BEE Buyout Transactions and all related transactions; the pandemic and COVID-19 issues currently occurring; the seasonality of the Company's operations; the continuing impact of adverse economic factors on the South African PGM industry; the potential restarts of the CRM if there is a sustained strengthening of PGM prices and a marked improvement in the South African operating environment; the possibility of restarting the development of the Mareesburg open cast mine; the possibility of developing the Kennedy's Vale and Spitzkop project in the future; the requirement of additional funding to bring projects into production and how that funding will be attained; estimated resources and reserves; economic assessments; extension of the life of the Retreatment Project; estimated costs and timelines of construction; estimated operations; capital costs and payment terms related to the Chrome Circuit and PGM Circuits; estimated timelines for revenue, production and anticipated capital costs; test work results; the possibility of any impairment or reversal of impairment if there are any changes to future market conditions and commodity prices; the composition of G&A costs; potential non-compliance with the MPRDA and the corresponding impact; the possible impact of Mining Charter 2018; the share capital of the Company; the renewal of consulting agreements; the ongoing assessment of mine life; critical accounting judgments made by the Company; the impact of the new IFRS on consolidated financial statements; adoption of new IFRS standards; impairment estimates and the applicable risk factors.

With respect to the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things: the 2016 BEE Buyout Transactions, the resolution of the BEE requirements, the price of PGMs, fluctuations in currency markets, inflation, the regulatory framework in the jurisdictions that the Company conducts its business, operating costs, the Company's ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms and litigation outcome.

Forward-looking statements are subject to all of the risks and uncertainties normally incident in the mining and development of PGMs that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. These risks include, but are not limited to: the risk of fluctuations in the assumed exchange rates of currencies that directly impact the Company, such as the Canadian dollar,

Rand and U.S. dollar; the risk of fluctuations in the assumed prices of PGM and other commodities; the risk of changes in government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, South Africa, Barbados or other countries in which the Company carries, or may carry on business in the future; litigation risks and the uncertainty thereof; risks associated with mining or development activities; the speculative nature of exploration and development, including the risk of obtaining necessary licenses and permits, assumed quantities or grades of reserves, need for additional funding, availability and terms of additional funding, and certain other known and unknown risks detailed from time to time in the Company's public disclosure documents, copies of which are available on the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

Although the Company believes that the material factors, expectations and assumptions expressed in such forward-looking statements are reasonable based on information available to it on the date such statements were made, no assurances can be given as to future results, levels of activity and achievements and such statements are not guarantees of future performance. The Company's actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in forward-looking statements and readers should not place undue importance or reliance on the forward-looking statements. Statements including forward-looking statements are made as of the date they are given and, except as required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.