



Impala Platinum Holdings

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

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(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 479

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(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website..... 483

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ ZAR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats) is a globally significant producer of PGMs, headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa. We operate an integrated mining, smelting, refining, and marketing business, with key operational sites located in three geological regions: the Bushveld Complex in South Africa, the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe, and the Canadian Shield in Canada. During the 2024 financial year, the Group finalised the incorporation of Impala Bafokeng as a fully controlled operation, strengthening its position as one of the leading PGM producers worldwide. Implats' corporate structure now includes seven managed mining operations, as well as Impala Refining Services (IRS), which processes internal concentrate and matte and toll-refines third-party material. The South African portfolio consists of Impala Rustenburg, Marula, and Impala Bafokeng, along with a 46% share in Two Rivers, which is not managed directly. In Zimbabwe, we wholly own Zimplats and hold a 50% share in Mimosa, which remains a joint venture operation. In Canada, the wholly owned Impala Canada operates the Lac des Iles Mine in Ontario, comprising both underground and surface mining activities with an on-site concentrator. For the year ended 30 June 2024, the Group delivered total refined 6E production of 3.38 million ounces, representing a 14% increase from the previous year. This refined output includes platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, and osmium, all of which play critical roles in modern technology, industrial applications, and the energy transition. The largest contributors to this production were platinum and palladium, with substantial volumes also recovered of rhodium and associated base metals. Implats maintains our primary listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) and a secondary listing on A2X Markets, with a Level 1 American Depositary Receipt (ADR) programme in place for investors in the United States. The Group employs 66 249 people across our managed operations, including contractors, and places a strong emphasis on workplace safety, wellbeing, and

inclusive employee development. In 2024, we earned Top Employer certification, demonstrating leadership in human resources practices and commitment to fair and competitive employment standards. Sustainability remains a cornerstone of the Group’s business strategy. All operations except Impala Canada are certified under ISO 14001:2015 for environmental management, and Impala Canada is expected to achieve certification by June 2025. The Group is also progressively aligning with the ISO 45001:2018 safety and health standard. Implats has received independent assurance on key sustainability metrics and continues to support international frameworks including the United Nations Global Compact, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). We received an ‘A-’ score for water disclosure and a ‘B’ score for climate disclosure from CDP in 2024, reflecting our leadership in environmental transparency. During the year, total Scope 1 emissions were 507 759 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, while Scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption amounted to 3 790 729 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. Renewable electricity accounted for 37% of the Group’s overall consumption, a significant improvement from 30% in the previous year. This shift was driven by the commissioning of the 35MW solar PV plant at Zimplats, the expansion of hydropower offtake from ZESCO in Zambia, and the high proportion of clean energy in the Canadian grid supporting Impala Canada’s operations. These renewable energy efforts collectively avoided 356 406 tonnes of CO₂ emissions during the reporting period. We remain committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and has set an interim target to reduce carbon emissions by 30% by 2030, measured against a 2019 baseline. The Group’s decarbonisation roadmap aligns with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and supports the broader energy transition by supplying PGMs essential to hydrogen fuel cell technologies, clean mobility, water treatment systems, and air purification solutions. Through ongoing innovation, strategic investment, and responsible stewardship, we continue to position ourselves at the forefront of sustainable metals production for a low-carbon future.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	06/29/2024	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

70.

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ZAE000083648

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

452553308

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IMPUY

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

254900BZFIFB4PD2Z778

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JSE: IMP

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☒ Yes, for all facilities	<i>Impala Platinum is able to provide geolocations for all of our facilities.</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Zimplats

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-18.664262

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.352324

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single Location Facility

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Marula

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-24.503009

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.082798

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single location facility.

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Refineries

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.224931

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

28.439836

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single location facility.

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Impala Canada

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.170396

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-89.592892

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single location facility.

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rustenburg Operations

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.657804

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.226435

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single location facility.

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Impala Bafokeng

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.397683

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.108171

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single location facility
[Add row]

(1.17) In which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate?

Mining

- ☒ Copper
- ☒ Gold
- ☒ Nickel
- ☒ Platinum group metals
- ☒ Other metal mining, please specify :Other non-ferrous metal mining – Cobalt

Processing

- ☒ Copper
- ☒ Gold
- ☒ Nickel
- ☒ Platinum group metals
- ☒ Other metals, please specify :Other non-ferrous metal mining - Cobalt

(1.18) Provide details on the mining projects covered by this disclosure, by specifying your project(s) type, location and mining method(s) used.

Row 1

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Impala Rustenburg

(1.18.3) Share (%)

87

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-25.541437

(1.18.6) Longitude

27.184399

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Gold

☒ Other non-ferrous metal, please specify :**Chrome**

☒ Copper

☒ Nickel

☒ Cobalt

☒ Platinum group metals

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1969

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2034

(1.18.12) Description of project

Impala Rustenburg is a brownfield underground mining operation located on the western limb of the Bushveld Complex, near the city of Rustenburg in South Africa's North West Province. It is one of our largest and most mature operations, comprising a multi-shaft underground mining complex, on-site concentrators. Impala holds contiguous mining and prospecting rights over 29,773 hectares in the region. The operation extracts both the Merensky and UG2 Reefs concurrently using conventional underground mining methods. Panel lengths range from 15 to 28 metres. The typical stoping width is approximately 1.3 metres for the Merensky Reef and 1.1 metres for the UG2 Reef. Mining takes place at depths ranging from ~500 m to ~1,000 m below surface, employing narrow-reef extraction techniques suited to the orebody geometry. Impala Rustenburg operates under valid mining rights and approved Environmental Management Programmes (EMPrs) in terms of South Africa's Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) and National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). The site is ISO 14001:2015 certified, reflecting alignment with international environmental standards and Implats' Group-wide environmental governance framework. The operation is located on the urban fringe of Rustenburg, a major city in the province, and is surrounded by peri-urban settlements, agricultural zones, and industrial infrastructure. Although not located within a formally protected area, the site may intersect with Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) as defined in provincial spatial biodiversity plans. These areas are addressed through progressive rehabilitation, closure planning, and land-use management. In line with Group policy, all tailings storage facilities at Impala Rustenburg are subject to annual independent review under the ICMM Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management. The site lies within the Savanna Biome, characterised by bushveld vegetation and seasonal rainfall. While no biodiversity offset is currently required, biodiversity considerations are integrated into site-level environmental management.

Row 2

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(1.18.2) Name

Marula

(1.18.3) Share (%)

73

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-24.502626

(1.18.6) Longitude

30.07072

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Gold

☒ Other non-ferrous metal, please specify :**Chrome**

☒ Copper

☒ Nickel

☒ Cobalt

☒ Platinum group metals

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2002

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2048

(1.18.12) Description of project

Marula is a brownfield underground mining operation located ~35 km northwest of Burgersfort in Limpopo Province, South Africa. It is 73.26% owned by Implats, with the remaining share held by empowerment partners including community, employee, and private stakeholders. The mine is situated on the eastern limb of the Bushveld Complex and comprises two decline shafts, Driekop and Clapham, as well as a concentrator plant. Only the UG2 Reef is mined. At Driekop, a hybrid mining method is used. Clapham applies both hybrid and conventional single-sided breast mining. Development is mainly on-reef for hybrid sections, with face lengths of 16–28 m, 6×4 m grid pillars, and 2 m ventilation holings. Conventional sections include footwall drives ~25 m below the reef and cross-cuts ~220m apart. Stopping width averages 125 cm. Stopping is carried out with handheld pneumatic rock drills, while development uses drill rigs and dump trucks. Mine design and planning are supported by Studio UG and G-Blocks software, with Mineral Reserves converted only when economic viability, funding, and board approval are secured. The operation functions under an approved EMP, authorised in terms of South Africa's MPRDA and NEMA, and holds ISO 14001:2015 certification. It lies in a rural area, with nearby communities and agricultural zones, but outside formally protected areas or World Heritage Sites. The area may be proximal to CBAs or ESAs, which are considered in rehabilitation and land-use planning. Marula's tailings facilities are independently reviewed annually under Implats' adoption of the ICMM Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management. The site is within the Savanna Biome, a bushveld ecosystem of moderate rainfall. While no biodiversity offset has been imposed, Marula supports Group-wide commitments on land rehabilitation, water stewardship, and environmental risk management.

Row 4

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(1.18.2) Name

Zimplats

(1.18.3) Share (%)

87

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ Zimbabwe

(1.18.5) Latitude

-18.664994

(1.18.6) Longitude

30.356575

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Open-cut and underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Copper
- ☒ Platinum group metals
- ☒ Nickel
- ☒ Cobalt

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2001

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2067

(1.18.12) Description of project

Zimplats is a brownfield PGM mining and processing operation in Zimbabwe and is 87% owned by Implats. Its operations are centred on the Hartley Geological Complex of the Great Dyke, approximately 150 km southwest of Harare. The Hartley Complex is the largest PGM-bearing unit in Zimbabwe, hosting a substantial portion of the country's known PGM resources. Mining is conducted at the Ngezi operation, which includes four shallow, mechanised underground mines and a single open-pit operation. The mines feed two concentrator plants located in the Ngezi area. Zimplats also operates the Selous Metallurgical Complex (SMC), located approximately 77 km north of Ngezi, which houses a third concentrator and the operation's smelter facility. Zimplats operates under a valid special mining lease, and its environmental compliance is governed by Zimbabwean national environmental legislation, including the Environmental Management Act. It holds approved EMPs and adheres to Implats' Group environmental strategy, including ISO-aligned performance standards. In FY2024, Zimplats was the first of our operations to complete construction of a 35 MW solar PV plant, with capital allocated for an additional 45 MW phase, underscoring the site's strategic role in decarbonisation efforts. Zimplats is situated in a semi-rural area with surrounding communal lands and agricultural activity. While the site does not lie within a formally protected area, it operates in an ecologically sensitive zone where biodiversity management is integrated into land use planning, rehabilitation, and closure commitments. No biodiversity offset is currently required under national regulation. Tailings and waste management facilities are subject to regular inspections, and land rehabilitation is implemented progressively at both mining and processing sites. The site lies within Zimbabwe's savanna biome, which includes grassland, woodland, and wetland features of variable conservation value. As part of the Group's broader approach to ESG and sustainability, Zimplats supports initiatives on water stewardship, community environmental education, and sustainable land rehabilitation, aligned with national expectations and Implats' internal policies.

Row 5

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 5

(1.18.2) Name

Impala Canada

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ Canada

(1.18.5) Latitude

49.169513

(1.18.6) Longitude

-89.594222

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Open-cut and underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Copper
- ☒ Gold
- ☒ Platinum group metals
- ☒ Nickel
- ☒ Cobalt

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1993

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2027

(1.18.12) Description of project

Impala Canada is a brownfield mining operation and a 100% owned subsidiary of Implats, acquired through the purchase of North American Palladium in 2019. Its sole producing asset is the Lac des Iles (LDI) Mine, located approximately 106 km northwest of the city of Thunder Bay, in northwestern Ontario, Canada. The mine property covers approximately 71,567 hectares of mining leases and claims. LDI includes both underground and surface mining operations, along with an on-site concentrator. Mining began with open-pit production in 1993, initially focused on the Roby Zone. Underground mining commenced in 2006 and expanded significantly from 2010 onwards to access the Offset Zone, which remains the focus of current production. Mining methods have evolved from longhole stoping to sublevel shrinkage and, since 2018, to sublevel caving in the Roby Zone. The orebody is hosted in the South Lac des Iles Intrusive Complex, a 2.68 Ga mafic-ultramafic intrusion. The principal mineralised zones are the Roby, Offset, and Camp Lake Zones, associated with steeply dipping, palladium-enriched reef-type structures. The site's 3E metal ratio (Pt:Pd:Au) is approximately 7.2% Pt, 86.5% Pd, and 6.3% Au, reflecting its strong palladium dominance. Impala Canada also holds shareholding in regional exploration properties and operates corporate and technical offices in Toronto and Thunder Bay. Environmental permitting and compliance for the Lac des Iles Mine are conducted under Canadian federal and Ontario provincial regulations. These include the Mining Act, and other applicable environmental legislation. The site is not located within a protected area, and no biodiversity offset requirement is reported. The operation is situated in the Boreal Forest Biome, a region of ecological significance in northern Ontario.

Row 6

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- ☒ Project 6

(1.18.2) Name

Impala Bafokeng

(1.18.3) Share (%)

87

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-25.397683

(1.18.6) Longitude

27.108171

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Copper

- ☑ Gold
- ☑ Platinum group metals
- ☑ Nickel
- ☑ Cobalt

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1999

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2050

(1.18.12) Description of project

Impala Bafokeng is a brownfield mining operation and an 87% owned subsidiary of Implats, following the full operational integration of Royal Bafokeng Platinum in 2023. The operation is located approximately 30km northwest of Rustenburg, in the North West Province of South Africa, on the western limb of the Bushveld Complex. The site comprises two underground mines, Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) and Styldrift Mine, and two concentrator plants. Mining activities extract ore from the Merensky and UG2 Reefs, using bord-and-pillar and longhole stoping methods. BRPM operates as a hybrid conventional/mechanised mine, while Styldrift is fully mechanised, employing trackless mining equipment throughout. Ore is processed on-site for PGMs, with some nickel by-product recovery. Mining depths range from shallow to intermediate, and the operation has a projected life-of-mine to 2050, based on current Mineral Reserve estimates. From a regulatory standpoint, the operation functions under a suite of authorisations compliant with South Africa's NEMA and the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA). EMPs are in place for both shafts. The ownership structure ensures shared value creation through community and employee benefit participation. The operation lies in a peri-urban context, surrounded by rural communities, agricultural areas, and infrastructure corridors. At 30 km from Rustenburg, it is not remote but does interact with urban influence. Although the site does not fall within a formally protected area or World Heritage Site, its proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas is acknowledged. The lease area may overlap with CBAs and ESAs, as defined by regional biodiversity sector plans. This spatial overlap is addressed through progressive rehabilitation and environmental management, in line with Group-wide commitments. While no formal biodiversity offset requirement has been imposed, biodiversity risk and land use impacts are considered within the mine's environmental strategy. Tailings storage facilities at the site are subject to annual independent review in line with the ICMM's Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management, which we have adopted across all operations.

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Implats has undertaken a structured, partially complete value chain mapping process as part of our broader ESG, climate and sustainability strategy. The mapping covers both upstream and downstream components and is most advanced in our South African operations. It focuses on identifying key suppliers and customers, understanding material flows and interdependencies, and supporting climate and sustainability risk management. Upstream, the mapping includes Tier 1 suppliers of critical inputs such as electricity, water, fuels, chemicals, engineering services, and mining equipment. Information collected includes supplier identity, material or service type, country of operation, and where available, environmental and climate-related risk indicators. This enables us to assess exposure to water, energy and emissions risks across the supply chain. While Tier 2 suppliers are known in some categories, such as OEMs and logistics providers, they are not yet fully mapped across the Group. Procurement teams in South Africa also monitor local and host-community procurement as part of enterprise and supplier development commitments. Downstream mapping covers the Group's PGM customers, including industrial and automotive users of platinum, palladium, rhodium, and associated base metals. This supports understanding of product applications, climate transition risks, and market shifts such as the rise of hydrogen and battery technologies. Customers are primarily located in Europe, North America, China and Japan. The mapping process is supported by internal procurement databases, enterprise development tracking, and ESG management systems. Climate- and water-related risk information is integrated into mapping via TCFD-aligned scenario analysis and sustainability reporting. While the mapping is not yet complete across all Group entities, it provides sufficient visibility to prioritise supplier engagement and risk mitigation with the most material actors in the value chain. The mapping informs decisions related to localisation, resilience, and decarbonisation and enables targeted supplier outreach in line with the Group's sustainability and Just Transition priorities.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Impala Platinum has not mapped plastics in our value chain because plastics are not a material input or output of significance to the Group's core operations. As a producer of PGMs, we focus on mining, concentrating, smelting, and refining activities where plastics do not play a central operational or product role. The materials used in production are primarily geological inputs, metals, water, energy, and chemical reagents. Packaging materials, including any plastics used for the containment of solvents or consumables, are used in very small volumes and are managed through general waste protocols on-site. This assessment is informed by the Group's environmental materiality analysis, which prioritises impacts such as emissions, water use, tailings, waste rock, and air quality. Plastics are not identified as a material concern in the Group's ESG or GRI disclosures, nor are they highlighted in Implats' Climate Change or Social and Environmental Performance Reports. Therefore, the decision not to map plastics is based on our negligible material footprint and low environmental significance in the context of Implats' high-impact mining and metallurgical value chain. At present, there are no plans to initiate plastics mapping within the next two years, as internal resources are prioritised toward managing more material sustainability issues, including energy transition, decarbonisation, water stewardship, and rehabilitation. Should the materiality of plastics increase in future (e.g. due to regulation or operational changes), the approach may be reassessed accordingly.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In the short term (0–1 year), we at Impala Platinum prioritise immediate operational stability and responsiveness. Our operational management approach ensures we can adapt quickly to mitigate risks such as sudden water supply disruptions, energy curtailment, or community unrest. This time horizon requires agility and rapid response mechanisms. Financially, we plan for emergency funds and contingency reserves to maintain continuity without compromising efficiency. Impala's short-term focus is distinct from longer-term strategic planning and allows us to effectively identify and address environmental issues that require urgent intervention, while supporting our overall business resilience.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Over the medium term (1–5 years), Implats prioritises the implementation of strategic initiatives that enhance environmental resilience and regulatory preparedness. This includes investment in renewable energy across our operations, including solar PV developments at Zimplats and rooftop solar installations at several South African sites, as well as initiatives to improve water security and resource efficiency. Our financial planning in this period includes cost-benefit evaluations for infrastructure projects and the integration of ESG metrics into executive remuneration and capital allocation. The medium-term horizon bridges short-term operational needs with our longer-term strategic ambitions, and allows us to adapt proactively to emerging policy, regulatory, and market conditions.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Impala Platinum defines its long-term time horizon as 5–20 years, in line with its Group life-of-mine (LoM) outlook. The 20-year high-level LoM plan reflects the current Mineral Reserve base (LoM I), excluding Inferred Resources and unprofitable ounces (LoM IA, II, III), and serves as a core reference for long-term operational, financial, and strategic planning. This period informs major capital investment decisions, Mineral Reserve optimisation, and climate-related planning (including Implats' 2030 decarbonisation target and 2050 net-zero ambition). While feasibility work is ongoing to unlock longer-term opportunities (LoM IA, II, III), these are contingent on future metal prices, infrastructure optimisation, and capital approvals. The 20-year LoM horizon is used to assess long-term environmental risks and opportunities across the Group's diversified assets and underpins financial forecasting and infrastructure planning at Group level.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process	Biodiversity impacts evaluated before the mining project development stage
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both dependencies and impacts	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, in all cases

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :CURA and Isometrix

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Stress tests
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :CURA and Isometrix

☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☒ Environmental Impact Assessment

☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :King IV Corporate Governance Code (South Africa); Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards; TCFD Recommendations

Databases

☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

☒ Regional government databases

Other

☒ Scenario analysis

☒ Desk-based research

Integrated Group Risk Heatmap; Ethics Hotline Data Review

☒ External consultants

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Internal company methods

☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☒ Other, please specify :**Field surveys; Landscape-scale field surveys,**

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Drought

☒ Landslide

☒ Wildfires

☒ Heat waves

☒ Rupture of tailings dams and toxic spills

☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☑ Heat stress
- ☑ Soil erosion
- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Coastal erosion
- ☑ Changing wind patterns
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Uncertainty in the market signals
- ☑ Other market, please specify :Volatility in PGM demand linked to technology transitions, regulatory uncertainty, and ESG-related access to capital

Reputation

- ☑ Impact on human health
- ☑ Stigmatization of sector
- ☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- ☑ Other reputation, please specify :Rising ESG scrutiny from investors, lenders, and regulators; reputational exposure related to climate performance, social licence, and value chain expectations

Technology

- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies
- ☒ Other technology, please specify :Technology performance uncertainty and cost variability associated with renewable energy and low-carbon process transitions (e.g. solar PV, hydrogen, energy efficiency retrofits)

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations
- ☒ Other liability, please specify :Environmental liabilities linked to closure, tailings management, water quality, and evolving carbon regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Implats continues to embed environmental risk management within a broader ESG-aligned strategic framework. Our updated Group Environmental Strategy provides a roadmap to 2030, encompassing energy and climate change, water stewardship, mine closure and rehabilitation, air quality, biodiversity, and the responsible management of mineral and non-mineral waste. The strategy is fully aligned with our decarbonisation targets and supports our ambition to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Our approach to identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is integrated across business units and centrally coordinated through the ERM system, aligned with the King IV Code of Governance and overseen by the Audit and

Risk Committee. Risks are identified through cross-functional reviews of operational and environmental dependencies, such as stable access to water, energy, and ecosystem services, and impacts including GHG emissions, water discharges, and land use changes. These assessments inform risk registers at both operational and Group levels and are updated quarterly. Implats assesses 100% of our operational sites, including exploration, mining, processing, refining, and closure activities across South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada. Site-specific environmental and climate risks are reviewed at least annually. Dependencies and impacts are also assessed during project planning, permitting, and closure phases. Elements of the value chain, such as downstream emissions and supplier environmental practices, are partially covered, particularly in relation to renewable energy procurement, hydropower sourcing, and water stewardship collaboration. Where direct data is unavailable, we rely on: • Climate projections from the IPCC; • Regional climate models; • Inputs from engineering consultants, ESG assurance providers, and environmental specialists; • External ESG assessments to inform investor engagement and disclosure. Materiality is assessed through an annual process that considers stakeholder input, ESG ratings, financial exposure, and alignment with Group strategy. Risks are considered substantive if they could materially impact financial performance, stakeholder trust, licence to operate, or require significant capital reallocation. Criteria include a combination of qualitative judgment, quantitative thresholds, and time horizon (short, medium, long-term). Scenario analysis plays a key role in informing our climate risk and opportunity assessments. We use shadow carbon pricing, transition pathway modelling, and climate stress testing to understand exposure under various policy and market conditions. We continue to align disclosures to the TCFD framework, with progressive integration of IFRS S2 (climate) and IFRS S1 (general sustainability) standards issued by the ISSB. Progress is monitored through a combined assurance model (CAM), coordinated by Group Internal Audit, with inputs from operational audits, internal control self-assessments (CSAs), and board-level risk reviews. Material environmental and climate risks, including water stress, tailings failure, and decarbonisation are escalated to executive management and relevant board committees. Our risk process has matured in FY2024 through enhanced data integration, renewable energy implementation, improved scenario analysis, and strengthened monitoring of progress against ESG targets.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

Databases

- ☒ Regional government databases

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Source Water Vulnerability Assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

- ☑ Materiality assessment
- ☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Landslide
- ☑ Wildfires
- ☑ Heat waves
- ☑ Pollution incident
- ☑ Rupture of tailings dams and toxic spills
- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Groundwater depletion
- ☑ Declining water quality
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☑ Increased pricing of water
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- ☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- ☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- ☑ Other policy, please specify :**Catchment-level regulatory complexity; Water**

Use License constraints.

- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- ☒ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations
- ☒ Other liability, please specify :Environmental liabilities linked to water quality compliance (e.g. licence contraventions) and tailings management risks

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | ☒ Water utilities at a local level |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Implats' process for identifying, assessing, and managing water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is embedded in its Group-wide ERM framework, aligned with ISO 31000 and overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Social, Transformation and HSE Committee. Environmental management systems at all sites, except Impala Canada, which is in transition, are certified to ISO 14001:2015. Water stewardship is a strategic priority for us. Our six-pillar Water Stewardship Framework addresses: (1) supply security, (2) permitting and compliance, (3) responsible citizenship, (4) efficient, resilient infrastructure, (5) integrated water management across the mine lifecycle, and (6) governance, disclosure, and transparency. In 2024, we began aligning our water reporting with ICMM guidelines. Only water consumed was materially affected, now defined as water retained for operational use and not discharged (withdrawn minus recycled). This change is applied prospectively, making 2024 data non-comparable with prior years. All other metrics remain materially unchanged. Some performance variance is due to the first-time inclusion of Impala Bafokeng. All operations are assessed annually and maintain surface and groundwater monitoring programmes. Water risks, including supply constraints, quality compliance, infrastructure, and stakeholder conflicts are reviewed monthly by Exco and quarterly by the Board. Local water balance software identifies quality and quantity risks, captured in risk registers. In FY2024, 100% of sites were assessed, including Impala Bafokeng. These data inform planning and capital allocation. Water scarcity remains a key risk at Impala Rustenburg, Marula, Zimplats, Impala Bafokeng, and Impala Refineries. In FY2024, 27,175 ML of freshwater was withdrawn and 40,182 ML recycled/reused (55% of total use), exceeding the 54% target. Our 2030 recycling target was revised from 70% to 60%, reflecting LoM changes at Impala Canada, capital reprioritisation, and inclusion of Impala Bafokeng. Controlled discharge was 1,245 ML, and no Level 3+ water-related incidents occurred (down from four in 2023). Each site has fit-for-context plans for climate-linked water risks, including the El Niño-induced drought in Zimbabwe. Resilience efforts include infrastructure for operational and community access, such as the R130 million, 25 ML reservoir at Impala Rustenburg in 2024. However, capital constraints reduced planned water project spend over five years by 41%. We engage stakeholders through quarterly forums with regulators, water boards, NGOs, and community representatives. Implats' CDP Water score improved to A- in 2023. Scenario analysis addresses physical water risks from climate-driven rainfall variability, drought, and socio-economic resilience. The risk assessment process was not materially changed in FY2024; however, ICMM alignment has enhanced consistency and comparability. Performance is reported against GRI 303 and linked to ESG KPIs in executive remuneration.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Impacts

- ☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Pollution incident

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Employees | |

- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Plastics do not represent a material focus in Implats' environmental risk and opportunity assessment processes due to their limited use and minimal environmental footprint across our operations. The primary use of plastics within our value chain is in the packaging of certain chemicals and consumables (e.g. solvents and reagents), typically in small quantities with limited potential for leakage or environmental impact. Consequently, plastics are not currently considered a priority environmental issue in our group-wide strategy or risk registers. Our process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is governed by our ISO 14001-certified EMS and embedded within our Group-wide ERM framework, which is aligned with ISO 31000 and overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee. While plastics are monitored under general waste management procedures, they have not been flagged as having the potential for substantive financial or strategic impact. As a result, our risk classification processes have not escalated plastics-related impacts to the same level of scrutiny as other environmental priorities. All Implats operations are assessed under our EMS and ERM systems. Our coverage spans 100% of sites in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada, from extraction through refining, closure, and ancillary activities. Plastic waste generation and disposal are reported within broader non-mineral waste indicators. In FY2024, Implats diverted 75% of hazardous and general waste from landfill, exceeding the Group target of 73%. Non-mineral waste reporting shows 17,917 tonnes of non-hazardous waste recycled, 3,740 tonnes re-used, and 10,645 tonnes disposed of. However, we do not currently disaggregate plastic volumes or conduct plastic-specific risk analysis. Where external data is used (e.g., to assess downstream packaging or contractor performance), this is limited and handled via desk-based research and materiality reviews rather than dedicated plastics tools or databases. No third-party tools such as the Plastic Leak Project, Plastic Footprint Network, or Ellen MacArthur Foundation methodologies are currently used. The determination of materiality follows our Group's annual ESG materiality assessment, which incorporates input from operational teams, investors, and regulatory compliance. Material issues are identified based on their potential to affect licence to operate, stakeholder trust, or capital allocation. As plastics are not currently considered material to any of these dimensions, they are excluded from scenario analysis, carbon transition planning, or broader sustainability target setting. Although Implats does not assess plastics-related risks and opportunities across the full value chain, we continue to monitor usage and disposal at operational sites as part of broader compliance with ISO 14001. Plastics are therefore managed within the Group's environmental compliance and performance monitoring framework, without requiring standalone processes or dedicated strategic oversight. This process has not changed since the previous reporting year, and no material updates to data quality or methodologies were introduced in FY2024.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.6) Mining projects covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ All disclosed mining projects

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Other, please specify :Field surveys; landscape-scale field surveys

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Rupture of tailings dams and toxic spills
- ☒ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☒ Change in land-use
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Water stress

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Protected area designation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Indigenous peoples
- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Implats' approach to identifying, assessing, and managing biodiversity-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is governed by our Biodiversity Management Framework. This framework is embedded within our ISO 14001-certified EMS and our Group-wide ERM system, which aligns with ISO 31000. Oversight is provided by the Social, Transformation and HSE Committee and the Board, with biodiversity considerations integrated into mine closure planning, operational strategy, and compliance. In 2024, all mining operations maintained annually reviewed closure plans and updated financial provisions. Total estimated closure costs amounted to R5.8 billion (2023: R5.5 billion), with R2.7 billion in financial guarantees in place (2023: R2.65 billion). In South Africa, closure liabilities were assessed by third-party consultants such as SRK and E-Tek, with financial provisions secured through insurance and bank guarantees, in line with NEMA regulations. All operations implement concurrent rehabilitation programmes supported by site-specific biodiversity management plans, invasive alien species control, and re-vegetation initiatives. In 2024, 39 hectares of land were rehabilitated (2023: 32 ha), against a Group target of 60 ha, contributing to our goal of rehabilitating 90% of eligible land by 2030. Biodiversity dependencies, particularly those related to habitat integrity, freshwater ecosystems, and the presence of key or threatened species, are assessed at all operational sites. Several operations are situated near ecologically sensitive or legally protected areas: Zimplats includes 276 ha within the Ngezi Recreational Park; Impala Refineries is located near the Kgaswane Nature Reserve, a designated Ramsar wetland; and Impala Bafokeng lies approximately 30 km from Pilanesberg National Park. In 2024, Zimplats completed an invasive alien species assessment, with similar assessments planned for South African operations beginning in 2025. Impala Canada implemented a new biodiversity standard in 2024, and Impala Rustenburg participated in National Wetlands Day and the National Biodiversity Indaba. Biodiversity assessments are conducted through field surveys, audits, and ongoing monitoring programmes, informed by stakeholder engagement, environmental impact assessments (EIAs), and third-party baseline studies. Dependencies and risks are reviewed annually and cover

issues such as habitat disturbance, ecosystem degradation, compliance risks, and escalating rehabilitation costs. While tools such as IBAT or BFM are not currently applied, internal methodologies align with national protocols and external biodiversity standards. The frequency of biodiversity risk and opportunity assessments is annual across all Group-managed sites, with enhanced scrutiny at operations near protected areas. Impacts are assessed using a combination of qualitative evaluations (e.g., ecological condition) and quantitative indicators (e.g., hectares rehabilitated). Although full value chain coverage is not yet in place, the process prioritises direct operations and surrounding ecosystems where biodiversity dependencies and risks are most concentrated. While the overall biodiversity assessment process remained stable in FY2024, we advanced data quality and monitoring through improved invasive species baselining and expanded disclosure. Reporting is aligned with GRI 306-3 and forms part of our broader ESG governance and performance evaluation framework.

[Add row]

(2.2.3) Provide mining-specific details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing biodiversity impacts.

Row 1

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- ☒ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct impacts
- ☒ Indirect impacts
- ☒ Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governmental agency requirements
- ☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Implats is a PGM-focused mining company committed to responsible environmental stewardship and the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems across its operations. Our approach to biodiversity is guided by the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, and offset) and is embedded in our environmental policy framework, which includes our Biodiversity, Rehabilitation and Closure Policy. All project-level biodiversity assessments are conducted in accordance with national regulatory requirements and internal environmental management standards and are supported by ISO 14001-certified systems across our managed operations. Before the commencement of mining activities, full-scale environmental and social impact assessments are undertaken, incorporating baseline biodiversity studies and evaluations of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts. These assessments consider key ecological aspects such as threatened and endemic species, protected and critical habitats, and ecosystem services, and are used to inform site-specific mitigation and rehabilitation plans. Environmental Impact Statements are publicly accessible through our ESG reporting platforms. Although baseline biodiversity data is held internally, Implats engages proactively with regulators, stakeholders and affected communities, and shares relevant findings as part of its commitment to transparency and continuous environmental performance improvement.

Row 2

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

☒ Indirect impacts

☒ Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☒ Governmental agency requirements

☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Implats is a PGM-focused mining company committed to responsible environmental stewardship and the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems across its operations. Our approach to biodiversity is guided by the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, and offset) and is embedded in our environmental policy framework, which includes our Biodiversity, Rehabilitation and Closure Policy. All project-level biodiversity assessments are conducted in accordance with national regulatory requirements and internal environmental management standards and are supported by ISO 14001-certified systems across our managed operations. Before the commencement of mining activities, full-scale environmental and social impact assessments are undertaken, incorporating baseline biodiversity studies and evaluations of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts. These assessments consider key ecological aspects such as threatened and endemic species, protected and critical habitats, and ecosystem services, and are used to inform site-specific mitigation and rehabilitation plans. Environmental Impact Statements are publicly accessible through our ESG reporting platforms. Although baseline biodiversity data is held internally, Implats engages proactively with regulators, stakeholders and affected communities, and shares relevant findings as part of its commitment to transparency and continuous environmental performance improvement.

Row 4

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

☒ Indirect impacts

☒ Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governmental agency requirements
- ☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Implats is a PGM-focused mining company committed to responsible environmental stewardship and the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems across its operations. Our approach to biodiversity is guided by the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, and offset) and is embedded in our environmental policy framework, which includes our Biodiversity, Rehabilitation and Closure Policy. All project-level biodiversity assessments are conducted in accordance with national regulatory requirements and internal environmental management standards and are supported by ISO 14001-certified systems across our managed operations. Before the commencement of mining activities, full-scale environmental and social impact assessments are undertaken, incorporating baseline biodiversity studies and evaluations of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts. These assessments consider key ecological aspects such as threatened and endemic species, protected and critical habitats, and ecosystem services, and are used to inform site-specific mitigation and rehabilitation plans. Environmental Impact Statements are publicly accessible through our ESG reporting platforms. Although baseline biodiversity data is held internally, Implats engages proactively with regulators, stakeholders and affected communities, and shares relevant findings as part of its commitment to transparency and continuous environmental performance improvement.

Row 5

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 5

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

☒ Indirect impacts

☒ Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☒ Governmental agency requirements

☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Impala Canada is a PGM operation committed to responsible environmental stewardship and the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems. Biodiversity management is guided by the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, and offset) and embedded in Implats' environmental policy framework, including the Biodiversity, Rehabilitation and Closure Policy. Project-level biodiversity assessments are conducted in line with national regulatory requirements and internal environmental management standards. While Impala Canada is not yet ISO 14001-certified, it operates under an independently audited Environmental Management System aligned with Implats' group-wide environmental governance structures. Prior to the development of mining activities, full-scale environmental and social impact assessments are undertaken, including the collection of baseline biodiversity data and assessment of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts. These studies evaluate key ecological features such as threatened and endemic species, protected habitats, critical ecosystems, and ecosystem services. The outcomes of these assessments inform site-specific mitigation and rehabilitation strategies. Environmental Impact Statements are publicly accessible through Implats' ESG and regulatory reporting platforms. Although baseline biodiversity data is retained internally, Impala Canada engages transparently with regulators, Indigenous communities, and other stakeholders, and shares relevant findings as part of its commitment to sustainable development and continuous environmental performance improvement.

Row 6

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 6

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

☒ Indirect impacts

☒ Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governmental agency requirements
- ☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Impala Bafokeng, acquired by Implats in 2023, is a PGM mining operation undergoing integration into the Group's environmental management and biodiversity governance systems. The operation is being aligned with Implats' approach to environmental stewardship, which is grounded in the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, and offset) and supported by the Biodiversity, Rehabilitation and Closure Policy. Project-level biodiversity assessments at Impala Bafokeng are conducted in accordance with South African regulatory requirements and are progressively being harmonised with Implats' internal environmental standards and reporting protocols. As part of this process, existing environmental and social impact assessments, which include comprehensive baseline biodiversity data and evaluations of direct, indirect, and cumulative ecological impacts, are being reviewed and integrated to inform site-specific mitigation and rehabilitation planning. These assessments cover aspects such as threatened and endemic species, natural and critical habitats, and ecosystem services. While baseline biodiversity data is held internally, Impala Bafokeng is strengthening its stakeholder engagement processes to support transparent communication with regulators, communities, and interested parties. The integration of the operation into Implats' ISO 14001-aligned environmental management system is ongoing and forms part of the broader commitment to achieving consistent biodiversity performance across the Group.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Implats employs a comprehensive framework to integrate the assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities into a single process. This framework is based on a multi-disciplinary risk management approach that encompasses all operational aspects, from exploration to mine closure. It aligns with international standards such as ISO 14001 for environmental management and ISO 31000 for risk management, as well as internal policies emphasising sustainability and responsible mining practices. Central to this framework is the EIA process, which evaluates biodiversity, water use, and other environmental factors before project implementation. The EIA ensures that interconnections between these elements are considered, and it includes stakeholder engagement, which helps identify potential synergies and trade-offs. Implats also adheres to various reporting standards, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), CDP, and TCFD, and is progressively aligning with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The integrated risk management process, aligned with ISO 31000, is incorporated into our environmental and sustainability assessment process by first identifying environmental dependencies, such as water availability and biodiversity, and associated risks, including climate change impacts. Following this identification, we assess the potential impacts of our operations on these dependencies and identify opportunities for improvement, such as reducing water usage or enhancing biodiversity conservation efforts. Continuous monitoring of environmental performance and regular reporting to stakeholders ensures that these assessments remain relevant and actionable. To identify alignment, synergies, contributions, and trade-offs, Implats conducts holistic assessments during the EIA process. For example, when evaluating a new project, we assess how water usage impacts local biodiversity and how these factors contribute to overall sustainability goals. A notable example is the development of the Impala Rustenburg Solar PV facility, where Implats assessed how reducing reliance on fossil fuels would benefit local water resources by decreasing water consumption associated with traditional energy production. This project illustrates the synergy between climate action and water conservation. Despite these efforts, we face challenges in fully integrating these assessments. The complex interdependencies among environmental factors can make it difficult to quantify impacts accurately. Additionally, varying stakeholder interests and regulatory requirements can complicate the integration process, necessitating ongoing dialogue and adaptation. Overall, Implats' integrated framework reflects a commitment to sustainability, recognising the importance of understanding and managing the interconnections between environmental factors.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Implats identifies priority locations for water, biodiversity, and climate change through a process that begins with a detailed assessment of environmental impacts, particularly in areas where ecosystems are under pressure or where the Group has material operational dependencies. We assess how our operations effect local and regional water resources by analysing water use volumes, abstraction sources, effluent discharge risks, and water availability. We also evaluate the potential impact on surrounding ecosystems, including species composition and habitat condition, to understand how operational activities may influence biodiversity. The next step involves spatial mapping & data collection. We gather data on water consumption, biodiversity indicators, & climate trends through site-level monitoring, field assessments, & external environmental consultants. GIS is used to map water infrastructure, land disturbance, & areas of ecological significance like protected areas & critical habitats. This helps visualise environmental sensitivities & operational footprints in relation to natural systems. Although no single quantitative threshold is applied across all sites, sensitivity is assessed using site-specific biodiversity data, land-use context, water risk indicators & proximity to protected/high-value ecological areas. Spatial overlays of mining activities with national biodiversity planning tools, such as South Africa's CBAs and ESAs, are used where available. Stakeholder engagement plays an essential role throughout the process. We engage with local communities, conservation agencies, environmental NGOs, and specialists to incorporate contextual knowledge and address site-specific concerns. Consultations with regulatory authorities and industry forums ensure that our identification process aligns with current legal and policy requirements. Subsequently, we conduct a risk and opportunity analysis to understand exposure to climate variability and extreme events, as well as long-term ecosystem degradation. This includes evaluating risks to local water security and species persistence, alongside identifying opportunities for nature-positive interventions. Locations are then prioritised based on criteria including ecological sensitivity, the scale of operational impacts, and vulnerability to climate-related risks. Locations are scored and ranked, enabling us to identify sites most critical for focused environmental management. For priority areas, action plans are developed that include water stewardship, biodiversity protection, and climate adaptation strategies. Management plans are implemented through our ISO14001 aligned EMS and tracked through routine monitoring & group-level ESG reporting. The process includes regular regular reviews to integrate updated environmental data, regulatory developments, and stakeholder feedback. This enables adaptive management ensuring we remain responsive to emerging nature-related risks & sustainability imperatives.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Priority Locations Table.csv
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

260000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Implats defines a substantive effect as a matter that could materially affect our ability to create, preserve, or erode value over the short, medium or long term. This aligns with the Group's integrated materiality framework and the International Integrated Reporting (IR) Framework (part of the IFRS Foundation), guiding disclosures relevant to providers of financial capital and other stakeholders. The Group applies the principle of double materiality, reporting on how environmental and societal factors affect Implats (financial materiality), as well as how the Group impacts society and the environment (impact materiality). Risks considered substantive include water insecurity, climate change, energy and grid reliability, safety performance, and social unrest. These risks are formally assessed and rated through the Group's ERM system, aligning with ISO 31000 and reviewed quarterly by board committees and annually by the board. Residual risk ratings incorporate both likelihood and potential impact and are visualised through a Group-wide heat map. Risk owners assess controllability and mitigation capacity. Forward-looking risk scenarios are developed over 1-year and 5-year timeframes to support strategic planning. A quantitative threshold is applied to determine financial materiality: the loss of one day's production revenue at any operation is used as a benchmark for a substantive effect. Based on 2024 data, one day of lost revenue per operation represents approximately 0.27% of annual revenue, rounded to ~0.3%. With total Group revenue of R86.4 billion, this translates to a Group-level threshold of ~R260 million. Per operation, the Group's estimated daily revenue exposure is as follows: • Impala (Rustenburg): R84.6 million • Zimplats: R39.5 million • Marula: R11.8 million • Impala Canada: R15.3 million • Refineries: R107.3 million Impala Bafokeng: R26.7 million While frequency of effect is not disclosed numerically, we apply defined likelihood categories (Very low, Low, Moderate, Likely, Very likely, and Certain), and these are mapped against severity ratings to populate the Group's residual risk heat map, which is reviewed by executive and board committees quarterly. For example, the Group experienced zero level 3 environmental incidents in FY2024, compared to four in FY2023. Material risks are tracked across time horizons and integrated into financial planning, with specific mitigation budgets factored into capital allocation.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

260000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Implats defines a substantive opportunity as one that can materially enhance the Group's ability to create or preserve value over the short, medium, or long term. This aligns with the Group's integrated materiality framework and the International Integrated (IR) Framework, as applied in the 2024 Annual Integrated Report, and includes opportunities that result in meaningful financial gain, operational efficiency, or strategic advantage. Opportunities are considered substantive if they are expected to yield benefits comparable to the avoidance of a material risk, defined quantitatively as the loss of one day's production revenue at a mine site. For 2024, this equates to approximately 0.3% of Group revenue, or ~R260 million. The daily revenue per site is: • Impala Rustenburg: R84.6 million • Zimplats: R39.5 million • Marula: R11.8 million • Impala Canada: R15.3 million • Refineries: R107.3 million • Impala Bafokeng: R26.7 million Substantive opportunities may also support Implats' ESG and sustainability objectives, such as resource efficiency, regulatory alignment, and risk mitigation. For example, investments in water efficiency, emissions reduction, or energy security, if meeting or exceeding the quantitative threshold or materially reducing a known substantive risk, would qualify. Opportunities aligned with the Group's risk appetite and tolerance framework and reviewed through its internal risk governance structures are deemed substantive if they help deliver strategic outcomes, maintain operational continuity, or enhance compliance performance. While no opportunity examples in the 2024 report were monetised to this threshold, such potential remains inherent in projects targeting water security, energy efficiency, and ESG-driven innovation. [Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Aquatic biomonitoring assessments are conducted by independent third parties to evaluate the potential impact of our operations on surrounding aquatic environments. Findings and recommended mitigation measures from these assessments are submitted to responsible site managers for review and implementation. For classifying pollutants, Implats adheres to established standards and methodologies, following industry best practice and applicable regulatory guidance. This includes alignment with international frameworks such as the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and the European Union's REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) system. As of 2024, all Implats-managed operations, including the recently integrated Impala Bafokeng, are covered by ISO 14001:2015-certified Environmental Management Systems, with the exception of Impala Canada. These systems provide a consistent organisational framework to establish, implement, maintain and improve environmental management practices, including pollutant identification and classification. The ISO 14001 standard helps operations identify and manage environmental impacts, comply with permit conditions and applicable legislation, and maintain group-wide sustainability commitments. Implats employs defined metrics and indicators to assess the presence and concentration of potential water pollutants. These include measurements of chemical compounds, heavy metals, organic pollutants, pH levels, dissolved oxygen, and biological indicators of water quality.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Water pollutants include oil, nitrates, phosphates, and other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants. These substances have the potential to affect water quality by contributing to changes in chemical composition, increasing nutrient loads, and affecting aquatic ecosystems. Elevated concentrations of these pollutants can harm aquatic organisms and disrupt ecosystem functioning, posing risks to both environmental and human health if not properly managed.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Implats implements a range of measures to minimize the adverse effects of potential water pollutants on ecosystems and human health. These include proactive water quality monitoring, discharge control, and infrastructure upgrades. As of the 2024 reporting period, regulated water discharges occur at three operations: Impala Canada (1,032 ML), Zimplats (204 ML), and Impala Rustenburg (263 ML). These discharges are governed by water use licences or equivalent permits that specify strict quality and quantity parameters. Implats actively monitors water discharge compliance through regular sampling, aquatic biomonitoring, and effluent quality testing. Interventions to control pollutants include in situ bioremediation, scavenger borehole monitoring, upgrading of oil-water separators, and lining of sludge, water, and pollution control dams. Tailings storage facilities and wastewater treatment plants are designed and maintained to reduce the risk of pollutant release. Water infrastructure improvements such as stormwater recovery systems, pump-back mechanisms, and seepage containment ponds further support water quality protection. We measure success by maintaining full compliance with discharge licences. In 2024, Impala Canada, Zimplats, and Impala Rustenburg all remained in compliance with the conditions of their respective discharge permits, affirming the effectiveness of our mitigation actions and monitoring systems.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil is a potential water pollutant at mining and processing operations due to its use in machinery, maintenance activities, and fuel storage. If released into the environment, oil can degrade water quality, reduce dissolved oxygen levels, and harm aquatic organisms. It may also interfere with natural ecosystem processes and pose risks to downstream water users. The presence of oil in water can lead to non-compliance with regulatory requirements and negatively affect stakeholder trust. Preventing oil contamination and monitoring discharge quality are essential to protecting aquatic ecosystems and ensuring the ongoing integrity and sustainability of operations.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Implats implements measures to minimise the negative effects of potential water pollutants, including oil, on ecosystems and human health. Water use licences or equivalent authorisations govern all discharges and require compliance with defined quality and quantity thresholds. Although oil-specific measures are not individually detailed in public reporting for 2024, general infrastructure and operational controls are in place to reduce pollution risk. Compliance with discharge parameters is evaluated through external laboratory testing, internal audits, and ongoing performance monitoring. In 2024, discharges at Impala Canada, Zimplats, and Impala Rustenburg remained within authorised limits, demonstrating the effectiveness of the Group's overall mitigation and monitoring systems.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Nitrates are commonly associated with mining and blasting operations and can be present in mine water or effluent. If not properly controlled, nitrate discharges may contribute to nutrient loading in receiving water bodies, leading to algal blooms and oxygen depletion.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Water recycling

☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Implats implements measures to minimise the negative effects of potential water pollutants such as nitrates on ecosystems and human health. Nitrates may result from blasting residues or mine water containing nitrogen compounds. Impala Canada and Zimplats have authorised water discharges regulated by water use licences or equivalent permits, which set limits for both quality and quantity. Discharges are monitored through routine sampling and third-party laboratory analysis to ensure compliance. Nitrate risks are mitigated through interventions such as effluent reuse, process water recycling, lined water storage infrastructure, and pump-back systems that reduce the likelihood of nutrient release to the environment. Additional measures include stormwater recovery and treatment facilities at key sites. In 2024, Implats achieved a 55% water recycling/reuse rate, exceeding its internal target, and recorded zero level 3 water-related incidents. Both Impala Canada and Zimplats remained in full compliance with their discharge permits. Effectiveness is measured through compliance performance, regular internal reviews, and independent testing aligned with regulatory obligations.

[Add row]

(2.6) By river basin, what number of active and inactive tailings dams are within your control?

Row 1

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Limpopo

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

1

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

1

(2.6.4) Comment

At Impala Rustenburg, Tailings Dams 3 and 4 (TD3 and TD4) form a combined complex that is currently active, constructed using upstream raise methods with spigot day-wall deposition. Tailings Dams 1 and 2 (TD1 and TD2) form a second complex that is no longer receiving new tailings but is currently undergoing remining and is therefore classified as inactive. Surface water from TD3 and TD4 drained through central decant structures and recycled for use in milling and concentration operations. All TSFs are upstream raised structures and are operated by Fraser Alexander, with oversight from SRK Consulting as the engineers of record, Knight Piésold as the third-party reviewer, and an Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB). Climate-related risks such as extreme rainfall are considered in operational design and ongoing dam safety procedures.

Row 2

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Limpopo

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

1

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

1

(2.6.4) Comment

The Marula operation has one active tailings storage facility (TSF), Tailings Dam 2 (TD2), which is upstream raised and uses spigot day-wall deposition. Tailings Dam 1 (TD1) is dormant, having been decommissioned prior to the 2024 reporting period. Both facilities are managed in accordance with standardised operating procedures, and water from the TSFs is recycled back into processing operations where applicable. Tailings operations at Marula are overseen by Fraser Alexander, with additional oversight from SRK as the engineers of record, Knight Piésold as the third-party reviewer and Implats' Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB).

Row 3

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

Canada

☒ St.Lawrence

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

2

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

1

(2.6.4) Comment

Impala Canada has two active tailings storage facilities: the South Tailings Management Facility (STMF) and the East Tailings Management Facility (ETMF). Both transitioned from downstream (rockfill) construction methods to upstream design after 2020 and 2021, respectively, and currently operate using spigot deposition. The West Tailings Management Facility (WTMF) is dormant and was constructed using downstream (rockfill) methods. Engineer of Record services for the STMF and ETMF are provided by Hatch Consulting. Impala Canada also has an Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB) that completes annual assessments of all TMFs. Tailings management at Impala Canada is governed by local regulatory frameworks and forms part of the Group's broader oversight and review mechanisms, including annual inspections and external assurance.

Row 4

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☒ Zambezi

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

3

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

Zimplats currently operates three active Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs): the Ngezi TSF, the Sellous Metallurgical Complex (SMC) TSF, and the SMC TSF Extension. The SMC Extension constructed using upstream, spigot, day wall deposition methods, began tailings deposition during the 2024 reporting year, following the completion of Phase 1 of construction initiated in 2022. All Zimplats TSFs are upstream, raised, and hydraulically deposited structures with integrated surface water drainage and recycling systems. SRK Consulting are the Engineers of Record for each dam, and an Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB) conducts annual assessments. Zimplats also appoints SLR Consulting as a third-party reviewer. Tailings operations are subject to internal controls, external audits, and oversight by the Group's ITRB.

Row 5

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Orange

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

3

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

Impala Bafokeng currently operates three active Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs): the Maseve TSF, BRPM TSF, and BRPM Extension TSF. All are operated as upstream, raised structures using cycloning (Maseve) and spigot (BRPM and BRPM Extension) deposition methods. These TSFs are technically sound, with day-to-day operations managed by Fraser Alexander. The facilities are monitored in accordance with internal protocols and Engineer of Record services are provided by SRK Consulting. The Group's Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB) completed annual assessments of the TSFs. Surface water is drained and recycled to support mineral processing operations, aligning with Implats' integrated water management and climate adaptation practices.

[Add row]

(2.6.1) Do you evaluate and classify the tailings dams under your control according to the consequences of their failure to human health and ecosystems?

(2.6.1.1) Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure

Select from:

☒ Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure

(2.6.1.2) Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

☒ South Africa (SANS) 10286

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.1.3) Tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'

Select from:

☒ Yes, tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' (or equivalent)

(2.6.1.4) Please explain

Implats evaluates and classifies all Group-managed TSFs according to the consequences of failure to human health and ecosystems, using SANS 10286 (South Africa), the Canadian Dam Association (CDA) guidelines (Canada), and the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). Classifications consider potential downstream impacts, including communities, ecosystems and infrastructure within the Zone of Influence (ZOI). Under SANS 10286, a dam is classified as “high” if it could impact 10–100 people; “very high” or “extreme” consequence categories apply to several 2024 Group TSFs at Marula, Zimplats and Impala Canada. TSFs are classified during design and re-evaluated throughout their life cycle using breach and inundation modelling. Monitoring includes daily inspections (operator), weekly site inspections, monthly inspections (with the Engineer of Record), and annual aerial inspections. Independent audits and ITRB oversight ensure GISTM alignment. In 2024, Impala Bafokeng completed its first ITRB audit and gap analysis. Group-wide GISTM conformance is targeted by June 2025 (Dec 2026 for Impala Bafokeng). TSF classification informs emergency response planning, design criteria, closure planning and performance objectives.

[Fixed row]

(2.6.2) Provide details for all dams classified as ‘hazardous’ or ‘highly hazardous’.

Row 1

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Tailings Dam 1 & 2 (combined)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Limpopo

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-25.520089

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.199102

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

- ☒ South Africa SANS 10286
- ☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

- ☒ Inactive

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

9.11

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

9.11

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Dam 1 and 2 at Impala Platinum's Rustenburg site in South Africa are part of a dormant TSF. Though no longer receiving tailings, the facility is being re-mined to recover PGMs. This began in 2020 and is planned to run for 12 years, processing around 10,000 tonnes daily. The project created 55 permanent jobs, mostly for host community members. The TSF, originally built using the upstream method like all Implats TSFs, is now managed per Group standards aligned with GISTM. Although no longer raised, it remains under oversight by Fraser Alexander, independent consultants, and the Independent Tailings Review Board, with annual audits. Re-mining uses a closed-loop water system, avoiding potable water use and preventing environmental discharge. Concurrent rehabilitation is underway, restoring 82 hectares, reducing dust and closure liabilities. No height changes have occurred since deposition ceased; current and maximum design height is 26m.

Row 2

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Tailings Dam 3 & 4 (Combined)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Limpopo

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-25.519183

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.237925

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Extreme hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa SANS 10286

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

368.66

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Dams 3 and 4 at Impala's Rustenburg site in South Africa form an active combined TSF, fully owned and controlled by Impala Platinum. Dam 3 was built in 1978 and Dam 4 in 1981, both using upstream hydraulic deposition. The TSF operates per approved designs, using spigot day-wall deposition, and forms part of Implats' upstream ring-dyke TSFs. Fraser Alexander manages daily operations, with oversight from independent consultants (including SRK). The Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB) conducts annual audits; no material concerns were raised in the latest review. The facility is managed per GISTM, with full conformance targeted by June 2025. A breach analysis was completed as part of an end-of-life study to define the Zone of Influence for worst-case failure. The zone was first defined in the design phase and reviewed in 2016. Current operations factor in climate-related risks, with emergency protocols and structural reinforcements in place to mitigate overtopping or erosion.

Row 3

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Maseve Tailings Storage Facility

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Limpopo

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-25.415956

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.095319

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

High hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

- ☒ South Africa SANS 10286
- ☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

- ☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

3.46

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

9.25

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

The Maseve TSF, located at the Impala Bafokeng operation in South Africa, is fully owned and managed by Impala Platinum through its subsidiary. This active TSF is constructed using the upstream raise method and employs cycloning deposition. Management practices follow Group standards, with alignment to GISTM underway. In 2024, the facility underwent its first audit by the Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB), as part of broader efforts to align all Bafokeng TSFs with GISTM. A gap analysis was completed and a roadmap to close outstanding items was developed, targeting full conformance by December 2026. Fraser Alexander oversees day-to-day operations, with independent consultants providing additional oversight. The TSF is regularly audited and monitored for safety, stability, and compliance with national standards (SANS 10286). No material risks or incidents were reported in the 2024 period.

Row 4

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

BRPM Tailings Storage Facility

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Limpopo

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-25.477088

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.125087

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Extreme hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa SANS 10286

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

44.73

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

46

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

The BRPM TSF, located at Impala Bafokeng, is an active upstream-raised tailings dam using spigot deposition. It is fully owned and operated by Impala Platinum via its Bafokeng operations. In 2024, progress was made toward aligning BRPM with Group standards and the GISTM. A Group-led gap analysis and the first Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB) audit were completed. A roadmap has been developed to close identified gaps, targeting full GISTM conformance by December 2026. The TSF is managed per Implats' Group tailings policy, with regular inspections and audits. Fraser Alexander handles operations, while SRK provides independent design and technical oversight. As an upstream facility, the main integrity risk is surface water accumulation, for which controls and infrastructure are in place. The TSF operates within required safety stability factors. No material environmental incidents were reported for BRPM during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 5

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

BRPM Extension Tailings Storage Facility

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
☒ Limpopo

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-25.479855

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.118726

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Low hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply
☒ South Africa SANS 10286

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

1.17

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

8.17

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

The BRPM Extension TSF is an active upstream tailings dam using spigot deposition, located at Impala Bafokeng. It is operated under Impala Platinum's control and managed in line with Group-standard tailings procedures. In 2024, GISTM alignment efforts progressed as part of a Group-wide initiative. A GISTM gap analysis and Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB) audit were completed. A roadmap to full conformance has been established, with alignment targeted by December 2026. Fraser Alexander manages operations, while SRK Consulting provides independent oversight and design audits. Surface water is actively controlled, and water is recycled back into processing circuits, reducing environmental discharge. No significant environmental incidents involving this TSF were reported during the 2024 reporting period. The BRPM Extension TSF has not yet risen above its starter embankment.

Row 6

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

TD1

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Olifants

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-24.511386

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

30.108322

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Very high hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

- ☒ South Africa SANS 10286
- ☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

- ☒ Inactive

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

13.1

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

13.1

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Tailings Dam 1 (TD1) at the Marula operation has been dormant since 2023, following the cessation of deposition. It was originally constructed using the upstream raise method. A formal Zone of Influence (ZOI) assessment, aligned with SANS 10286, was conducted to evaluate potential downstream impacts in the event of catastrophic failure. The ZOI was last updated in 2018 to reflect the dam's final closure height. In line with GISTM, a breach analysis was completed using hydraulic

modelling to simulate potential outflow volume. Although no longer active, TD1 remains under monitoring and management to uphold Implats' tailings safety and environmental commitments. Independent consultants conduct regular audits, which are reviewed by the Group's Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB). No material incidents were reported for TD1 during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 7

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

TD2

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
☒ Olifants

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-24.516928

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

30.104444

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Very high hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply
☒ South Africa SANS 10286
☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

3.31

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

9

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Tailings Dam 2 (TD2) at the Marula operation is currently active, built using the upstream raise method with spigot day-wall deposition. It operates in line with approved design standards and is continuously monitored for compliance with regulatory and technical requirements. A Zone of Influence (ZOI) assessment was conducted per SANS 10286 to evaluate potential downstream impacts in the event of failure, including risks to people, ecosystems, and infrastructure. A dam breach analysis using hydraulic modelling assessed potential outflow and inundation in a worst-case scenario. TD2 is managed under Implats' Group tailings system, aligned with GISTM. Oversight is provided by the Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB), with Fraser Alexander responsible for daily operations. No major incidents were reported in 2024. Improvements to emergency preparedness and stakeholder engagement are underway as part of the Group's GISTM conformance roadmap.

Row 8

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Selous Metallurgical Complex (SMC) Tailings Storage Facility

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☒ Zambezi

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-18.036

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

30.434

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Extreme hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

- ☒ South Africa SANS 10286
- ☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

- ☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

32.04

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

36.18

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

The active SMC TSF is located at the Selous Metallurgical Complex in Zimbabwe. It was constructed using the upstream raising method with spigot day wall deposition. The facility is operated in line with the GISTM, and its integrity and safety are regularly evaluated by independent consultants (SRK) and the Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB). A comprehensive Zone of Influence (ZOI) assessment and dam breach analysis were completed to model the worst-case scenario of catastrophic failure, including inundation impacts on communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure. No major incidents were reported in 2024

Row 9

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Selous Metallurgical Complex Extension (SMC Extension) Tailings Storage Facility

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☒ Zambezi

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-18.018563

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

30.442325

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Low hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa SANS 10286

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

0.92

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

4.23

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

The Selous Metallurgical Complex Extension (SMC Extension) TSF is an active facility constructed to support Zimplats operations in Zimbabwe. It is 87% owned and controlled by Implats and built using the upstream raise method with spigot day-wall deposition. The facility is designed and managed in full alignment with the GISTM. Phase 1 began in 2022 and reached operational status in March 2024, with tailings deposition initiated during this reporting year. The TSF operates under strict design criteria and is reviewed regularly by SRK and the Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB). Emergency preparedness and stakeholder engagement procedures are being implemented per GISTM requirements. A Zone of Influence (ZOI) assessment and dam breach analysis were completed to assess potential downstream impacts, including worst-case inundation. The SMC Extension is structurally integrated into the broader Zimplats tailings infrastructure and is critical to sustaining long-term tailings capacity.

Row 10

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Ngezi Tailings Storage Facility

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☒ Zambezi

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-18.593203

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

30.311695

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Extreme hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

35.55

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

50.92

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

The Ngezi TSF is an active upstream-raised TSF located at the Zimplats operation in Zimbabwe, 87% owned and controlled by Implats. The facility was commissioned in 2009 and is constructed using spigot day wall deposition in line with upstream engineering standards suitable for arid, aseismic environments. The TSF is managed in accordance with approved design criteria and forms part of the Group's alignment with the GISTM. Independent oversight is provided by SRK and the Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB). A comprehensive Zone of Influence (ZOI) and dam breach analysis were conducted to model potential downstream impacts on communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems in the event of a catastrophic failure. The dam is monitored and maintained as part of Implats' broader TSF risk management and climate adaptation framework.

Row 11

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Impala Canada - East Tailings Management Facility (ETMF)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☒ St. Lawrence

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

49.1518

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

-89.6188

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

High hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☒ Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

13.6

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

The ETMF is an active TSF at the Impala Canada operation and is fully owned and controlled by Implats. The facility was initially constructed in 1992 and transitioned from a downstream (rockfill) construction method to an upstream design after 2021, using spigot deposition. The facility is operated according to approved design criteria and regulated under Ontario's Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA) and Canadian Dam Association (CDA) guidelines. The TSF is assigned a High hazard classification due to potential environmental impacts in the event of failure. A comprehensive dam breach analysis and Zone of Influence (ZOI) assessment have been conducted to model downstream risks to communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems under worst-case failure conditions. The dam is actively monitored and managed as part of the site's integrated tailings risk management strategy

Row 12**(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier**

Impala Canada - South Tailings Management Facility (STMF)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☒ St. Lawrence

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

49.1521

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

-89.6503

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

High hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Canadian Dam Association (CDA)
- ☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

- ☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

17.2

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

17.2

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

The South Tailings Management Facility (STMF) is an active TSF at the Impala Canada operation and is fully owned and controlled by Implats. Construction commenced in 2010, initially using a downstream (rockfill) method and later transitioning to an upstream raising method after 2020, with spigot deposition employed. The facility is operated in accordance with approved design criteria and is subject to oversight under the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA) and Canadian Dam Association (CDA) standards. It holds a High hazard classification, reflecting the potential for significant environmental impact in the event of a failure. A formal Zone of Influence (ZOI) assessment and breach analysis have been conducted to evaluate downstream impacts to communities, ecosystems and infrastructure under worst-case scenarios. It is subject to regular monitoring and conformance evaluations as part of Implats' broader tailings governance framework.

Row 13

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Impala Canada - West Tailings Management Facility (WTMF)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

- ☒ St. Lawrence

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

49.1559

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

-89.6336

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

High hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☒ Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Inactive

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

94.3

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

94.3

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

The West Tailings Management Facility (WTMF) at Impala Canada is a dormant (inactive) TSF fully owned and controlled by Impala Platinum. Construction of the WTMF began in 2001 using a downstream (rockfill) construction method. The facility is no longer receiving tailings and is considered inactive. The dam is managed in accordance with approved design criteria and remains part of ongoing geotechnical monitoring and closure planning. WTMF has a hazard classification of High, reflecting the potential for incremental environmental consequences in the event of a failure. A formal Zone of Influence (ZOI) analysis was conducted to assess downstream risks to communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure under a worst-case scenario. As of the latest reporting, the current height of the dam is 30 meters, with a maximum design height of 30 meters. No further structural raises are planned. The facility continues to be monitored under the CDA guidelines and Ontario's LRIA technical criteria.

[Add row]

(2.6.3) To manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailings dams in your control, what procedures are in place for all of your dams?

Row 1

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- ☒ Assurance program

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Assurance program

- ☒ An assurance program for the operating phase of the facility that details the procedures for the inspections, audits and reviews
- ☒ An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the frequency of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews
- ☒ An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the scope of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews
- ☒ An assurance program that details the competence requirements for the persons undertaking the inspections, audits and reviews
- ☒ An assurance program that includes an external audit covering the life of facility or the operating plans

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

Implats has implemented a Group-wide assurance programme aligned with the GISTM, applicable to all managed TSFs. The programme provides oversight across all life-cycle stages, design, construction, operation, and closure and aims to manage potential risks to human health, ecosystems, and infrastructure. Site-level inspections include: • Daily visual inspections by Fraser Alexander, the operational contractor • Weekly inspections jointly by site EHS teams and the operator •

Monthly inspections conducted by the mine's Engineer of Record (EoR) and/or consulting geotechnical engineers • Quarterly inspections conducted by the mine's Engineer of Record (EoR) and/or consulting geotechnical engineers • Annual inspections include aerial and drone surveys, dam breach assessments and consequence reviews All facilities are reviewed annually by Implats' Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB), which comprises external tailings experts. Their findings inform life-of-facility updates, emergency preparedness, and change management. The audit scope includes design conformance, performance monitoring, and regulatory compliance. Competency requirements are built into the programme. EoRs are professional engineers registered with national bodies (e.g., ECSA, PEO), and internal site personnel are trained in TSF monitoring and response protocols. External audits and ITRB reviews are used to assess adherence to GISTM and inform corrective actions. In 2024, Impala Bafokeng underwent its first ITRB audit and developed a gap-closure roadmap. All other operations are on track to achieve full GISTM conformance by June 2025, except Bafokeng (December 2026) and Impala Canada. This integrated assurance approach strengthens the Group's ability to prevent failures, improve emergency planning, and meet stakeholder expectations on TSF safety and transparency.

Row 2

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- ☒ Operating plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Operating plan

- ☒ An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method
- ☒ An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating constraints of the dam.
- ☒ An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials
- ☒ An operating plan that evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management measures and whether performance objectives are being met

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

Implats' operating plans for TSFs are implemented across all Group-managed operations and are aligned with established risk thresholds, design parameters, and the Group's commitment to the GISTM. These plans are integrated into broader mine operations and are designed to manage the structural, environmental, and safety performance of TSFs through all phases of their lifecycle. Each TSF's operating plan specifies the dam's construction method, current and design height, deposition approach, and monitoring procedures. Most facilities use upstream raising with spigot or cycloning deposition; exceptions include Impala Canada, which transitioned from downstream to upstream after 2020/2021. Operating plans define site-specific operating constraints and critical controls to avoid overfilling, slope instability, or overtopping. To manage risks, the plans include protocols for routine and ad hoc inspections, monitoring instrumentation, stormwater and seepage management, and maintaining minimum safety factors. Mitigation of excess surface water, the main integrity risk for upstream dams is prioritised. Drainage systems, return water circuits, decant structures, and reinforced embankments are incorporated to prevent uncontrolled tailings release. Real-time monitoring using solar-

powered GPS units is used at high-consequence sites (e.g., TD4 at Rustenburg) to detect slope movement and trigger rapid response. Operating plans are reviewed regularly to incorporate outcomes of internal inspections, external audits by SRK, and oversight by the Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB). In 2024, the ITRB again found no significant concerns. These reviews inform corrective actions, updates to design assumptions, and emergency preparedness planning. The GISTM-aligned Group Tailings Management Standard sets performance objectives and ensures consistent application of operating criteria across all operations

Row 3

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☒ Approval

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Approval

- ☒ A policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams is approved by a C-suite officer
- ☒ The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer
- ☒ The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by a C-suite officer
- ☒ Other approval, please specify :A policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams is approved by the board

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

Implats' governance approach to tailings management ensures that key strategic policies and plans related to TSFs are approved at the highest level of the organisation. The Group's tailings management policy, aligned with the GISTM, is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. This policy outlines Group-wide expectations, including the elimination or minimisation of water-related risks associated with tailings dams such as overtopping, seepage, erosion, and potential contamination of ecosystems and water resources. In line with this Group policy, each managed operation is required to maintain site-specific operating plans and life of facility plans, which are reviewed and approved by responsible senior executives, including C-suite officers. These plans cover all phases of the TSF lifecycle, from construction to closure, and include measures for managing water-related risks, such as surface water diversion, stormwater management, and drainage infrastructure. The operating plans are also aligned with critical controls and acceptable risk levels, and performance is evaluated against established design and operational criteria. Outcomes of the assurance program, including findings from internal inspections, independent audits, and the Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB), are submitted to executive leadership. Where material findings arise, these are integrated into the change management process and used to inform updates to the life of facility and operating plans. In 2024, Impala Bafokeng underwent its inaugural ITRB audit and gap assessment against GISTM, with a roadmap developed to close conformance gaps. The combination of executive- and board-level approval, integration of audit outcomes, and Group-wide policy alignment ensures robust oversight, continuous improvement, and strong leadership accountability for water-related tailings risks.

Row 4

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- ☒ Change management process

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Change management process

- ☒ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the construction phase of the facility
- ☒ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the operating phase of the facility
- ☒ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the closure and decommissioning phase of the facility
- ☒ Inclusion of the results from external audits of operating plans or life of facility plans into the change management process

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

Implats has a formal change management process embedded in its Group Tailings Management Standard, aligned with the GISTM. This process is applied across all lifecycle stages—design, construction, operation, closure, and post-closure. It is triggered when material modifications to TSF design, operations, or monitoring systems are proposed. Changes are assessed against defined risk criteria, including water-related and geotechnical hazards, and must be approved by designated senior personnel. Outcomes from internal inspections, external audits, and the Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB) feed into this process, ensuring that operating and closure plans remain responsive to evolving risks and best practices. In 2024, Impala Bafokeng completed its inaugural ITRB audit, which informed a conformance roadmap to be executed by December 2026. The ITRB comprises independent, professionally registered engineers with expertise in geotechnical, tailings, and dam safety engineering, aligning with the technical and governance expectations of the GISTM. At other operations, change management was applied to strengthen emergency preparedness procedures, including stakeholder workshops and evacuation planning. These GISTM-aligned changes are subject to further refinement in 2025. The integration of external audit results into site-level decision-making ensures timely corrective action and continual improvement in TSF governance.

Row 5

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- ☒ Other management procedure

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Other management procedure

☒ Other, please specify :Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels across all life stages, including post-closure • A life of facility plan that considers post-closure land and water use.

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

Each Implats operation maintains a life-of-facility closure plan that includes site-specific post-closure land and water use considerations. These plans are aligned with national environmental regulations and address long-term water quality risks such as seepage, residual contamination, and erosion. Closure plans are updated annually and independently reviewed to support financial provisioning, rehabilitation planning, and responsible land stewardship. In 2024, third-party consultants E-Tek Consulting and SRK Consulting were appointed to conduct closure liability assessments for Impala Rustenburg, Marula, and Impala Bafokeng, respectively. These reviews covered technical aspects such as re-vegetation, slope stabilisation, dust suppression, and stormwater control measures, ensuring alignment with site conditions and regulatory expectations. In the same year, Implats continued re-mining of its dormant TSF at Impala Rustenburg, contributing to progressive land rehabilitation and reduced long-term pollution risk. The re-mining process uses closed-circuit water systems, creating circular economy value while avoiding additional freshwater use. Implats' closure approach reflects its commitment to the UN SDGs and to minimising environmental liabilities. In FY2024, the environmental rehabilitation provision remained at R2.7 billion, with an increase of R84 million due to updated cost estimates, rehabilitation progress, and inflation. Environmental rehabilitation investments grew to R2.8 billion, driven by an additional R22 million contribution, R231 million in fair value gains, and R18 million in interest earned. Guarantees to regulators for rehabilitation liabilities increased to R3.8 billion. These investments form part of a long-term strategy to ensure fully funded retirement obligations at end-of-life, preserving asset value and regulatory compliance. This proactive closure planning and funding structure reduces residual risk to water ecosystems, ensures post-closure integrity of tailings facilities, and enhances stakeholder confidence.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Plastics are not a significant component of the materials we use or produce.

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics are not mapped in Impala Platinum's value chain primarily because they are not a significant component of the materials we use or produce. Although certain solvents or chemicals may be packaged in plastics, the quantities involved are minimal. Therefore, plastics do not represent a substantial material or environmental concern within the broader context of Impala Platinum's value chain, making them irrelevant for detailed mapping or analysis. The focus is typically on more significant materials and processes that have a larger impact on our value chain

Biodiversity

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Implats acknowledges that mining activities impact biodiversity through land disturbance, waste deposition, and tailings facilities. These risks are managed under the Group's Biodiversity, Rehabilitation and Closure Policy, which commits to the mitigation hierarchy, no mining in World Heritage Sites, site-specific biodiversity action plans, and progressive rehabilitation. In FY2024, 39 hectares were rehabilitated against a 60-hectare target, with some projects deferred due to cost constraints. The Group is also aligning our tailings management with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), with full compliance expected by 2025. While biodiversity impacts are material in terms of stakeholder and environmental outcomes (impact materiality), they are not classified as substantive under Implats' internal definition, which applies a quantitative financial threshold of R260 million and is focused on risks formally identified in the Group's ERM system (climate, water, energy, safety, social unrest). Biodiversity risks therefore do not currently meet the Group's threshold for substantive effect, though they remain important operational and reputational considerations.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The global transition to electric vehicles (EVs) threatens demand for PGMs used in autocatalysts. Internal combustion engines (ICEs) are currently the largest source of demand for platinum, palladium, and rhodium, supporting Implats' revenues. Increased EV adoption reduces autocatalyst demand, altering market fundamentals. Implats identifies this as a substantive market/technology transition risk, given exposure to auto-sector demand. The Group is mitigating by supporting hydrogen and fuel-cell markets, and expanding PGM uses in industrial and green economy applications (e.g., AP Ventures partnerships)

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Reduced autocatalyst demand would lower revenues, compress margins, and potentially require asset impairments or strategic repositioning if substitution accelerates faster than expected.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

90121080

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

960484320

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We estimated the financial effect as a revenue-at-risk sensitivity tied to the primary effect “decreased revenue from lower autocatalyst demand” as ICE vehicle demand decreases. For the 1-year horizon, we report R0 on the basis that anticipated growth in overall PGM demand. For the medium term, using industry platinum demand data for 2024–2029 provided (automotive demand of 3,106 koz out of 8,303 koz total in 2024 and 2,853 koz out of 8,037 koz in 2029), the automotive share of total platinum demand changes from 37.41% (2024) to 35.50% (2029), a –1.91% decrease over five years. We then applied that share change proportionally to Implants’ automotive-share revenue. FY24 Group revenue is R86,398,000,000; with 60% attributable to autocatalysts, automotive revenue is R51,838,800,000. The 5-year financial effect is therefore calculated as automotive revenue multiplied by % change = $R51,838,800,000 \times -1.91\% = -R990,121,080$. For the long-term (20-year) horizon, we linearly project the 5-year share shift (–1.91% per 5 years) across 20 years, yielding –7.64% and apply the same proportional method: $R51,838,800,000 \times -7.64\% = -R3,960,484,320$.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Develop new products, services and/or markets**(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk**

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to respond to this risk is assessed as 0 as Implants’ would explore alternative market areas to adapt to a market shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles without the need for additional material expenditure. While automotive catalysts currently represent the largest use of PGMs, these metals are also critical in other applications such as jewellery, chemical and petroleum catalysts, glass and electronics manufacturing, as well as emerging technologies linked to the hydrogen

economy and fuel cells. In the event that autocatalyst demand decreases substantially due to rising electric vehicle penetration, Implats would redirect production volumes into alternative markets.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats is mitigating this risk by diversifying demand through investment in hydrogen and fuel-cell technologies, industrial catalysts, and green economy applications. Through partnerships such as AP Ventures, Implats supports fuel-cell development and hydrogen mobility, which provide alternative long-term markets for PGMs. The Group also maintains cost discipline and flexibility to adapt to demand shifts. This approach supports strategic resilience and reduces reliance on autocatalyst demand.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Limpopo
- ☒ Vaal
- ☒ Zambezi

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

El Niño-driven drought in Zimbabwe and Zambia is reducing water availability in the Zambezi basin and constraining Kariba hydropower output, creating a risk of curtailed electricity supply to Zimplats. From 1 January 2024, Zimplats increased its ZESCO offtake from 50 MW to 70 MW, lifting the share of renewable energy in its power mix from 67% in 2023 to 88% in 2024. However, drought conditions may limit hydro availability in the year ahead. Any reduction would increase reliance on ZESA grid supply and on-site diesel generation, raising operating costs and exacerbating loadshedding risk. In South Africa, persistent drought compounds pressure on Eskom, heightening the likelihood of supply curtailments at Rustenburg and the Refineries. To mitigate these risks, we commissioned a 35 MW solar PV plant at Zimplats (US\$37 million) and advanced a pipeline of additional projects, including a 45 MW and 105 MW expansion at Zimplats, a 140 MW PV facility at Rustenburg (bankable feasibility study complete), a 30 MW PV plant at Marula (BFS complete), and renewable offtake for Refineries. Group-wide, renewable electricity accounted for 37% of total consumption in FY2024, avoiding 356,406 tCO₂e.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the short term, drought-driven reductions in Kariba/Zambezi hydropower could constrain Zimplats' contracted 70 MW of ZESCO supply, forcing greater reliance on ZESA grid electricity and diesel generation. This would raise indirect operating costs, reduce margins, and increase cash outflows for fuel and maintenance. Production curtailments during severe loadshedding could directly lower revenues by up to R39.5 million per day at Zimplats, weakening short-term cash flow stability. In the medium term, recurrent El Niño cycles are expected to sustain volatility in hydro availability, creating persistent cost pressures. This would manifest in higher unit operating costs and require significant capital expenditure on alternative supply. Implats has already commissioned a 35 MW PV plant at Zimplats (US\$37m, ≈R691m) and allocated capital for further projects (45 MW at Zimplats, 30 MW at Marula, 140 MW at Rustenburg). These will progressively reduce hydro dependency but will also increase near-term financing requirements and impact free cash flow during build-out. In the long term, structural reductions in hydro capacity could entrench higher reliance on self-generation and renewable projects. Based on Phase 1 benchmarks (≈US\$1.06m/MW), the solar pipeline represents >US\$225m (≈R4.2bn) of potential investment. While this transition will enhance resilience and reduce carbon intensity, it will increase capital intensity, debt requirements, and pressure on liquidity in the build phase. Sustained drought conditions could therefore affect the Group's financial position through higher asset values tied to renewables, affect financial performance via increased cost of sales and margin compression, and impact cash flows through higher operating and capital outlays.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

39500000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

118500000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

150000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

400000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

400000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

4200000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Short-term figures are based on Zimplats' daily revenue (R39.5m/day), with a range of 1–3 days of potential curtailed production (R39.5m–R118.5m). Medium-term assumes recurrent drought cycles raising OPEX to R150m–R400m through higher tariffs, diesel costs, and curtailed output. Long-term reflects the potential cumulative cost of chronic hydro derating plus accelerated renewable investments. Using the Phase 1 PV cost benchmark (US\$37m for 35 MW, US\$1.06m/MW), the pipeline (45 MW + 105 MW Zimplats, 30 MW Marula, 140 MW Rustenburg) represents >US\$225m (R4.2bn) in additional solar investment over time.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

691000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Implats has already incurred US\$37m (R691m at FY2024 avg FX 18.71) for the completed 35 MW Zimplats PV plant. Capital has been allocated for a 45 MW Phase 2 at Zimplats, while BFS has been completed for a 30 MW PV project at Marula and a 140 MW PV project at Rustenburg. Based on Phase 1 cost benchmarks (US\$1.06m/MW), these projects together could represent >US\$225m (R4.2bn) in additional solar capacity. The cost disclosed here is for Phase 1 only, with pipeline values noted as potential.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats is responding to drought and hydropower risk through large-scale renewable investment and energy efficiency. In FY2024, the Group commissioned a 35 MW PV plant at Zimplats (US\$37m, R691m). Capital has been allocated for Phase 2 (45 MW) at Zimplats, and BFS were completed for a 30 MW PV plant at Marula and a 140 MW PV plant at Rustenburg. Together these projects could represent >US\$225m (R4.2bn) of further investment. Renewable offtake contracts are being progressed for Refineries. These actions reduce dependency on hydro and Eskom grid supply, stabilise OPEX under drought conditions, and lower emissions intensity. Parallel resilience investments (R194m in FY2024 on bridges, roads, water infrastructure) also improve host community and operational resilience to climate-linked water stress.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) currently applies to selected carbon-intensive products. If the scope is expanded to include PGMs or semi-fabricated PGM products, Implats' exports to EU markets could incur additional costs linked to the embedded carbon content of production. Based on current indicative EU pricing, this exposure could range between €85–140 per tCO₂e. Implats acknowledges this as a potential medium-term transition policy risk, especially as the EU continues to expand climate-related trade measures

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased compliance costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If PGMs are included, CBAM could increase cost of sales to EU customers, compress margins, and require accelerated decarbonisation to reduce embedded carbon intensity.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

125941059

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

194880009

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial effect has been expressed as a carbon price range of €85–140 per tCO₂e, based on prevailing EU CBAM guidance. Applying this range to embedded Scope 1 and 2 emissions in exported PGMs provides an indicative cost exposure. No direct impact was realised in FY2024, since PGMs are not currently in CBAM scope. Assuming the carbon emissions liable for carbon tax stays constant, the difference between the estimated South African carbon tax value and the EU value for 2024 (minimum) and again for 2030 (maximum) was calculated to approximate the potential financial impact on our exports.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ More ambitious environmental commitments and policies

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

37000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Response costs are part of ongoing decarbonisation projects (renewable energy investments, efficiency, fuel-switching) disclosed in the CCR/ESG reports, not specifically separated for CBAM compliance.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats is actively monitoring EU policy developments on the CBAM and engages with regulators, policymakers, and industry associations to advocate for fair treatment of PGMs in evolving carbon trade measures. This engagement is supported by the Group's broader climate transition programme, which reduces the carbon intensity of PGM production and therefore mitigates potential CBAM exposure. In FY2024, Implats achieved 37% renewable electricity across the Group, commissioned a 35 MW solar PV plant at Zimplats, and increased ZESCO hydropower offtake to 70 MW, raising Zimplats' renewable share to 88%. Feasibility studies were also completed for 140 MW of solar at Rustenburg and 30 MW at Marula, while Canadian operations continued to benefit from an 87% renewable grid.

These initiatives reduce embedded emissions in products exported to international markets, while policy engagement helps shape regulatory outcomes and maintain competitiveness in EU sales.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

South Africa's carbon tax and fuel levy on road transport increase operating costs and are scheduled to tighten. The SA direct carbon tax rose to R190/tCO₂e from 1 Jan 2024 and is projected to escalate through 2030; transitional allowances decline in Phase 2 (from 2026), increasing the effective burden. A fuel levy applies to mobile sources excluded from the SA carbon tax. Canada's carbon price is set to rise to C\$170/tCO₂e by 2030. In FY2024 Implats paid R16m SA carbon tax (coal use at Rustenburg and Refineries) and Impala Canada incurred R12m in carbon tax, evidencing current exposure with further increases anticipated as rates rise and allowances fall.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Operating cash costs increased due to carbon taxes: R16m paid to SARS in SA and R12m paid by Impala Canada under Ontario's EPS. There is currently no carbon-tax pass-through in SA electricity tariffs, so exposure is concentrated in coal combustion and fuels. Effects are recognised within operating expenses.

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Further cost escalation as SA rates rise (projected path to R462/tCO₂e by 2030) and allowances reduce; Canada's carbon price rises toward C\$170/tCO₂e by 2030. Without abatement, Implats estimates SA carbon tax could reach R96m by 2028 (Rustenburg & Refineries). Margin pressure motivates fuel switching and efficiency projects

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

28000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

96000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

120000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

140000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

160000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In FY2024, Implats paid R28 million in carbon taxes: R16 million in South Africa (Rustenburg and Refineries, coal-related emissions) and R12 million at Impala Canada under Ontario's carbon pricing system. South Africa's carbon tax increased to R190/tCO₂e in 2024 and is legislated to rise progressively to R462/t by 2030, with declining allowances in Phase 2 (from 2026) further increasing liability. Implats disclosed that at Rustenburg and Refineries, this could result in R96m annually by 2028 if no abatement is implemented. In Canada, the federal carbon price is scheduled to rise to C\$170/tCO₂e by 2030, implying Impala Canada's exposure could increase from R12m in 2024 to R48m by 2030. On a Group basis, the financial effect of carbon taxes and levies could therefore rise from R28m in 2024 to R140–160m annually by 2030 if unabated. These figures are indicative and assume constant production and emissions intensity.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

- ☒ Implement internal price on carbon

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

343000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response reflects the R343 million investment in a flash dryer at Rustenburg, which was tested under Implats' internal carbon price framework and reduces coal consumption by 67%. In addition, feasibility studies into large-scale solar PV projects (140 MW at Rustenburg, 30 MW at Marula) and fuel-switching options were conducted under the internal carbon price. These costs demonstrate how the tool is embedded in capital allocation, incentivising low-carbon projects that reduce future exposure to carbon taxes. The figure disclosed relates to the flash dryer project, while other feasibility study costs are not separately disclosed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats has adopted an internal carbon price (shadow price) aligned to legislated carbon tax trajectories in South Africa (escalating to R462/tCO₂e by 2030) and Canada (C\$170/tCO₂e by 2030). This tool is embedded in project feasibility studies, capital allocation, and scenario analysis to ensure investments remain viable under tightening carbon regimes. By applying the shadow price to new projects and major capital programmes, Implats can prioritise abatement and efficiency measures, reduce future exposure to carbon levies, and maintain long-term competitiveness. In FY2024, projects tested under the internal price included the R343m flash dryer at Rustenburg, which cuts coal consumption per tonne of concentrate dried by 67%, and feasibility studies into solar PV capacity (140 MW at Rustenburg, 30 MW at Marula) and fuel-switching options. The internal carbon price thus supports capital discipline, incentivises low-carbon choices, and complements the Group's 2030 (-30%) and 2050 (carbon neutral) emissions targets.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- ☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Implats' mining and processing operations in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada rely on large tailings and water storage facilities. Increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events heighten the risk of overtopping and structural failure of these facilities, potentially leading to catastrophic environmental, social, and financial consequences. While Implats recorded zero Level 3 environmental incidents in FY2024 (improvement from four in FY2023), the Group identifies overtopping as a substantive risk. This is being managed through progressive compliance with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), hydrological modelling, stormwater diversion infrastructure, and upgraded freeboard requirements. Full GISTM compliance is targeted by June 2025 across all managed facilities except Impala Bafokeng and Impala Canada, which will follow thereafter.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Without adaptation, extreme rainfall could cause overtopping, dam instability, or failure, with severe environmental liabilities, regulatory penalties, and operational disruption. Financial impacts could include large-scale remediation costs, production shutdowns, and reputational damage

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

84600000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

260000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

260000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

780000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In FY2024, no overtopping or failure events occurred at Implats' tailings or water storage facilities, so no direct financial losses were recorded. However, the Group recognises that the financial effect of such an incident could exceed the Group's substantive threshold (R260 million per day of lost revenue), in addition to remediation liabilities, fines, and reputational impacts. To mitigate this, Implats is investing heavily in water and tailings infrastructure upgrades. At Impala Rustenburg, Phase 1 of a 25Ml potable water reservoir and pump station was completed at a cost of R130 million, with a second 25Ml reservoir under construction. A further R800 million budget is allocated to stormwater catchment dams and resilience infrastructure, due for completion by 2029. Additional projects include effluent treatment upgrades at Impala Refineries, plume remediation at Marula, and water recycling and pipeline upgrades at Zimplats. These investments reduce the probability of overtopping and mitigate the potential financial effect. The financial effect figures also reflect Implats' internal substantive risk threshold and disclosed resilience budgets. A single overtopping event at Rustenburg would result in at least R84.6 million in lost revenue per day, while at Group level the threshold for a substantive effect is approximately R260 million per day. Given the scale of operations, a major tailings or water dam incident could therefore result in financial effects ranging from R84.6m to R260m in the short term, and rising to R260m–930m in the medium term if multi-day stoppages, environmental remediation, and regulatory penalties were incurred. The medium-term maximum of R780m corresponds to approximately three days of lost revenue at the Group's R260m/day threshold, illustrating the scale of potential disruption. The R930 million figure also reflects Implats' committed spend on resilience projects, which serves as a proxy for the magnitude of exposure being mitigated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

930000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The figure represents disclosed capital expenditure and budget commitments in 2024: R130m already spent on the Phase 1 potable water reservoir at Rustenburg, plus R800m budgeted for stormwater catchment dams and additional water reservoirs at Rustenburg. The combined total R930m reflects the portion of environmental and infrastructure spend directly related to strengthening resilience to extreme rainfall and water/tailings risks. Other initiatives (Refineries effluent plant, Marula plume remediation, Zimplats recycling projects) are additional but not quantified in the report.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats is progressively implementing the GISTM across all tailings storage facilities, with full compliance expected by June 2025 at managed operations other than Impala Bafokeng and Impala Canada. Actions include increasing dam freeboard, strengthening embankments, upgrading water diversion channels, and investing in

advanced monitoring and governance systems. Hydrological studies and climate modelling are used to assess extreme rainfall scenarios, while operational procedures require contingency planning and emergency preparedness. These measures are designed to reduce the risk of overtopping, protect host communities and ecosystems, and avoid catastrophic financial, legal, and reputational consequences. In FY2024, Implats reported zero Level 3 environmental incidents, demonstrating strengthened tailings and water management.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Impala Canada operates underground palladium and base metal mines in Ontario, a region characterised by long, severe winters. Acute weather events such as blizzards, snowstorms, and heavy precipitation regularly disrupt operations. These conditions can damage power supply infrastructure, interrupt electricity transmission, and increase reliance on propane heating underground, leading to higher energy costs and safety concerns. Snow accumulation can impede transport routes critical for moving employees, supplies, and concentrate. The remoteness of the Canada Shield mine increases vulnerability, as snowstorms can isolate the site and limit access to power and transport infrastructure, with fewer backup options available compared to larger, multi-site operations in southern Africa.. Severe weather events therefore create operational disruption, elevate costs, and threaten asset integrity in this region

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Closure of operations

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Over the medium term, snowstorms and blizzards may result in occasional closure of operations at Impala Canada. A one-day shutdown equates to about R15.3 million in lost revenue, with repeated closures within a season potentially accumulating to several multiples of this figure. In addition, elevated heating costs and potential infrastructure damage could pressure margins and cash flows. In FY2024, there were no full-day closures attributable to snowstorms, and the financial impact did not exceed the Group's substantive threshold of one day's lost revenue at an operation. Effects were primarily absorbed within operating costs, reducing margins at site level but not materially altering Group financial position or cash flows. Looking forward, however, such events could weaken business stability, with adverse effects on site profitability, operational continuity, and employee safety. While unlikely to trigger Group-wide liquidity issues, recurring weather-related closures at Impala Canada could have a substantive effect at operation level.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

15300000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

76500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The minimum figure reflects the Group's substantive effect definition: one day's lost revenue at an individual operation. For Impala Canada, this is calculated at R15.3 million/day based on 2024 operational revenue. The maximum figure models up to five days of potential closure within the medium-term horizon, consistent with exposure to recurring severe snowstorms, and excludes mitigation effects. Figures are expressed in nominal terms and derived directly from average daily revenue benchmarks used by the Group in its enterprise risk management framework. Assumptions include: (i) average daily revenue calculated from annual operational revenue divided by 365; (ii) no change in production profile; (iii) exclusion of indirect costs such as reputational impacts.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

194000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In FY2024, Implats invested R194 million in climate resilience and community infrastructure projects (bridges, roads, food security, water supply). These costs are reported at Group level and are not disaggregated per operation. A proportion of this expenditure would support resilience at Impala Canada, though the specific allocation is not separately disclosed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats' response to storm-related risks includes infrastructure and community resilience investments across its operating regions. In 2024, the Group invested R194 million in projects such as bridge and road upgrades, boreholes, and food security initiatives to strengthen resilience to flooding, droughts, and extreme weather.

While these projects were concentrated in South Africa and Zimbabwe, similar measures (infrastructure reinforcement, drainage improvements, and preparedness planning) are undertaken at Impala Canada to mitigate snowstorm and blizzard risks.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In 2024, three coastal provinces of South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Western Cape) were declared weather disaster areas due to storms and floods, limiting access to ports and disrupting logistics. At local level, extreme rainfall and flooding can restrict community and workforce mobility and pose risks to infrastructure integrity. These acute weather events threaten continuity of supply chains, distribution channels, and safe access to mining operations

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Closure of operations

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

In FY2024, storms and floods in South Africa caused provincial disaster declarations, limiting port access and creating logistical bottlenecks. At Rustenburg, community mobility and safety were compromised by flood-prone roads, requiring intervention. The Group incurred R13 million to build a road and bridge with culverts in Phokeng, improving community access and reducing operational disruption risks. Financial effects were contained within capital expenditure, but adverse weather continues to place pressure on operational stability and community relations

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the short-term, flood events could prevent access to shafts and processing facilities, causing production stoppages. Medium-term effects may include higher capital costs for drainage, roads and bridges, alongside more frequent weather-related disruptions, placing pressure on cash flows and operational stability.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

13000000

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

13000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

15000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figure reflects the cost of the flood-resilience measures undertaken in FY2024, specifically the R13 million road and bridge project at Rustenburg's Phokeng community. This project addressed flooding that had previously rendered the area inaccessible during heavy rainfall, directly improving operational access and community safety. For the short term, the anticipated financial effect is estimated in the range of R13 million to R15 million, with the upper bound allowing for a modest increase (≈15%) to account for potential additional repair or reinforcement costs arising from similar flood events.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

194000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In FY2024, Implats invested R194m in climate resilience projects, including boreholes, bridges, roads, and healthcare support across operations and host communities. The R13m Rustenburg road and bridge project forms part of this broader Group spend, with a proportion directly addressing flood risk in South Africa

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats is responding to flood risks through infrastructure reinforcement and community resilience programmes. In Rustenburg, a R13m bridge and road was built in Phokeng to secure access during flooding, supporting 32 jobs and improving safety. Group-wide measures include boreholes for water access, food security support, and healthcare services to mitigate water-borne disease risks. These initiatives strengthen resilience to flooding, safeguard operational continuity, and enhance community relations

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Limpopo

- ☒ Olifants
- ☒ Vaal
- ☒ Zambezi

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Most of southern Africa is water-scarce, and rising water stress poses a physical risk to both operations and host communities. Group operations are located across stressed basins: (i) Limpopo – Impala Rustenburg and Impala Bafokeng, generating R40.6bn (47% of Group revenue); (ii) Vaal – Springs Refineries, generating R39.2bn (45% of revenue), critical for processing all Group concentrate; (iii) Olifants – Marula, generating R4.3bn (5% of revenue); and (iv) Zambezi – Zimplats, generating R14.4bn (17% of revenue). Key risks include competition for municipal/industrial supply, drought-driven allocation restrictions, and infrastructure limitations. In FY2024, Implats withdrew 25,440 Ml of fresh water and recycled/re-used 33,341 Ml in stressed catchments, supporting resilience. Host community water needs amplify reputational and licence-to-operate risks.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Over the next 1–10+ years, sustained water stress is expected to increase operating costs (higher tariffs; treatment; pumping; storage; monitoring), require redundancy/alternative supply in priority basins, and necessitate continued investment in recycling/re-use and community water access to protect licence-to-operate. Potential hydropower curtailment in drought years could increase energy costs at Zimplats. These impacts are expected to be substantive at site level but manageable at Group level due to recycling intensity and ongoing stewardship projects. Maintaining high recycling/re-use in stressed catchments (FY2024: 33,341 MI) is a key mitigant, but requires sustained opex/capex

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

194000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

250000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

800000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

900000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

800000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1600000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Figures are anchored in disclosed expenditure. In FY2024, Implats invested R194m in water and climate-resilience projects. The Group has committed a further R800m through 2029 to water security, including recycling/re-use, treatment, and infrastructure upgrades. These amounts set the baseline for short- and medium-term anticipated financial effects. For the long term, exposure could extend to at least the R800m budgeted, with potential to double this level (~R1.6bn) if sustained water scarcity requires continued high-level investment in water stewardship and resilience measures across multiple basins. These costs are essential to mitigate operational disruption, stabilise costs, and protect the Group's licence-to-operate in water-scarce regions.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

194000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In FY2024, Implats invested R194m in infrastructure and community projects addressing water stress. This included boreholes in SA and Zimbabwe, tanks at schools, irrigation and fencing for smallholder farmers, and stormwater/drainage upgrades. Costs are drawn from Group reporting and are part of the water stewardship programme.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats applies an ISO 31000-aligned risk management framework and a Group water stewardship strategy to address water stress. In FY2024, 33,341 Ml of water was recycled/re-used, exceeding fresh withdrawals of 25,440 Ml in stressed catchments. At site level: Rustenburg and Bafokeng (Limpopo) increased recycling to 43% and expanded storage; Refineries (Vaal) upgraded effluent treatment; Marula (Olifants) invested in storage and stakeholder engagement; Zimplats (Zambezi) drilled boreholes and supported community gardens and potable water projects. Parallel community spend (R194m) strengthened resilience and reduced reputational risk. These measures mitigate operational disruption, stabilise costs, and protect the Group's licence to operate in water-scarce regions.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Limpopo

☒ Olifants

☒ Zambezi

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The increasing frequency and severity of extreme rainfall events heightens the risk of overtopping at water storage infrastructure, including TSFs and return water dams. Such events could lead to structural instability, environmental damage, community health and safety risks, and operational disruption. Implats has prioritised alignment with the GISTM. By June 2025, all managed operations except Impala Bafokeng and Impala Canada are on track for GISTM conformance. Annual independent tailings reviews continue to report no significant areas of concern, with critical technical appointments (e.g. Group tailings geotechnical engineer) in place to oversee compliance. Maintaining appropriate freeboard, real-time monitoring, and prioritised recycling of water into return dams are key mitigations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the short term, the risk of dam overtopping during extreme rainfall may require higher OPEX for monitoring, water pumping, and emergency preparedness. In the medium term, recurrent extreme rainfall events may necessitate significant capital outlay to reinforce dam walls, expand stormwater handling systems, and maintain GISTM conformance across all sites. A single overtopping event could cause environmental damage, regulatory fines, and reputational harm, tightening cash flows and affecting financial performance.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

84600000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

169200000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

169200000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

162600000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figures were calculated using Implats' published daily revenue exposure per operation in FY2024. The approach applied was to estimate the potential financial impact of overtopping events at tailings storage facilities by multiplying the disclosed daily revenue values by the number of production days potentially lost during such an incident. This method directly links the financial effect to the primary impact, namely increased indirect operating costs, as the Group would incur both lost revenue and additional expenditure for pumping, monitoring and remediation. The numerical values used in the calculation are R84.6 million per day for Impala Rustenburg, R39.5 million for Zimplats, R11.8 million for Marula and R26.7 million for Impala Bafokeng, which together total R162.6 million per day across all South African and Zimbabwean operations with TSFs assuming an overtopping incident affected these sites simultaneously. The short-term range reflects one to two days of lost revenue at Impala Rustenburg, which equates to R84.6 million to R169.2 million. The medium-term range reflects one to three days of lost revenue across all South African and Zimbabwean TSF operations, which equates to R162.6 million to R487.8 million. Impala Canada is excluded from this calculation because the overtopping risk is not considered a material climate-driven hazard in that geography, where the dominant physical risks are cold winters and snowstorms. This calculation method ensures that the reported ranges are traceable to disclosed revenue exposures and consistent with Implats' ISO 31000-aligned risk framework and disclosure that overtopping of TSFs is a top climate-related risk for the Group.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

800000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Implats has allocated approximately R800 million through 2029 for stormwater catchment dams, water storage, and resilience infrastructure to support TSF stability and mitigate overtopping risk

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats applies an ISO 31000, aligned risk framework and tailings governance system, with annual independent reviews confirming no significant areas of concern. All managed operations are on track to achieve GISTM conformance by June 2025 (except Impala Bafokeng and Impala Canada, due 2026). Mitigation actions include maintaining appropriate freeboard, real-time monitoring, prioritising water recycling into return dams, and ensuring critical technical appointments (including a Group tailings geotechnical engineer) oversee compliance. Significant capital (R800m through 2029) is allocated to stormwater dams and resilience infrastructure to address overtopping risk. Community resilience is also strengthened via parallel investments (e.g., R13m road/bridge project in Phokeng) that reduce flood-related risks

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

At Impala Rustenburg in South Africa, heavy rainfall and inadequate drainage create a chronic flooding risk. During extreme weather, local rivers overflow and access roads to operations and surrounding communities become impassable. In 2024, flooding in Phokeng required investment in a modern road and bridge with culverts (R13m project), after previous rainfall made the area inaccessible and endangered residents and employees. Flooding threatens production continuity, community access to services, and the safe transport of employees and materials. This risk is specific to Rustenburg's high rainfall events and flood-prone topography.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the short-term, flood events could prevent access to shafts and processing facilities, causing production stoppages. At Rustenburg, one day of lost production equals R84.6m in revenue. Disruptions of 3–5 days could therefore result in approximately R254m–R423m lost revenue. Medium-term effects may include higher capital costs for drainage, roads and bridges, alongside more frequent weather-related disruptions, placing pressure on cash flows and operational stability

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

254000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

423000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

254000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

423000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The reporting year figure (R13m) reflects capital invested in a flood-resilience project at Phokeng, Rustenburg. Future effect figures are modelled on the potential loss of production days at Rustenburg. Daily revenue is R84.6m; thus, a 3–5 day closure equates to R254m–R423m. These figures are prior to mitigation measures and demonstrate how multi-day flooding events could exceed the Group's substantive financial materiality threshold (R260m/day). Assumptions: (i) average daily revenue based on FY2024 disclosure; (ii) disruption of 3–5 days as a reasonable short-term range for a flood event; (iii) medium-term assumes recurrence of similar disruptions and additional adaptation costs.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

194000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In FY2024, Implats invested R194m in infrastructure projects to build climate resilience across South African operations. This includes R13m for the Rustenburg road and bridge project, stormwater drainage upgrades, and road and bridge works at Marula. The R194m reflects total Group spend, with a portion allocated specifically to Rustenburg flood risk.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats is addressing flood risk through infrastructure upgrades and climate adaptation. At Rustenburg, the R13m Phokeng bridge and road project secured access to operations during heavy rainfall and created 32 jobs. Group-wide, R194m was spent on roads, bridges, water systems and school infrastructure to improve resilience for both operations and communities. These actions reduce downtime risk, strengthen community trust, and support operational stability under chronic flooding conditions

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

990121080

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 51-60%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We estimated the financial effect as a revenue-at-risk sensitivity tied to the primary effect “decreased revenue from lower autocatalyst demand” as ICE vehicle demand decreases. Using industry platinum demand data for 2024–2029 provided (automotive demand of 3,106 koz out of 8,303 koz total in 2024 and 2,853 koz out of 8,037 koz in 2029), the automotive share of total platinum demand changes from 37.41% (2024) to 35.50% (2029), a –1.91% decrease over five years. We then applied that share change proportionally to Implats’ automotive-share revenue. FY24 Group revenue is R86,398,000,000; with 60% attributable to autocatalysts, automotive revenue is R51,838,800,000. The 5-year financial effect is therefore calculated as automotive revenue multiplied by % change = R51,838,800,000 x –1.91% = –R990,121,080.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

118500000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Drought-driven reductions in Kariba/Zambezi hydropower could constrain Zimplats' contracted 70 MW of ZESCO supply, forcing greater reliance on ZESA grid electricity and diesel generation. This would raise indirect operating costs, reduce margins, and increase cash outflows for fuel and maintenance. Production curtailments during severe loadshedding could directly lower revenues by up to R39.5 million per day at Zimplats, weakening short-term cash flow stability.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Limpopo

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

40609000000

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 41-50%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Implats' Impala Rustenburg and Impala Bafokeng operations are located within the Crocodile River catchment of the Limpopo River basin, an area classified as water-stressed. Both facilities are directly dependent on reliable access to water for mining, concentrating and processing. In FY2024, these two operations generated combined revenue of approximately R40.6bn, representing around 47% of Group revenue (R86.4bn). This exposure highlights the critical importance of water resilience at Group level. Implats continues to apply its ISO 31000-aligned risk management framework, with risks identified and monitored through the Group risk repository, monthly Exco reviews and quarterly Board Risk Committee updates. Site-level mitigation measures include increased water recycling (43% in FY2024), construction of new potable and stormwater storage capacity, and engagement with catchment authorities to secure supply. This integrated approach aims to reduce the likelihood and potential impact of water-related disruptions on production, financial performance, and stakeholder commitments.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Vaal

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

39162000000

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 41-50%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Implats' Springs Refineries (including Impala Refining Services and Base/Precious Metal Refineries) are located in Gauteng within the Upper Vaal catchment. These facilities are critical to the Group, processing concentrate from all Implats mining operations and third-party contracts. Their location exposes them to water-related risks linked to the Vaal River system, including potential restrictions during drought, competition from municipal and industrial users, and quality issues tied to wastewater management. In FY2024, IRS generated revenue of approximately R39.2bn, equivalent to 45% of Group revenue. This highlights the materiality of water availability and quality in the Vaal basin to Implats' business model. To mitigate risks, the Group:

- Maintains contingency storage and recycling systems at Springs.*
- Engages with municipal authorities and the Department of Water and Sanitation on allocation and compliance.*
- Applies an ISO 31000-aligned risk management process, ensuring refinery water risks are captured in the Group risk repository and reported to Exco and the Board Risk Committee.*
- Invests in effluent treatment upgrades and water-efficiency initiatives, reducing dependence on external supply. Because the refineries represent a major revenue contributor and a strategic node for Group processing, Implats considers water-related risks in the Vaal basin to be substantive and monitors them at both operational and corporate level.*

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Olifants

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

4321000000

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Implats' Marula Platinum operation is located in Limpopo province within the Olifants River catchment, an area classified as highly water-stressed. The operation is directly dependent on reliable water for mining and concentrator processes, while also sharing resources with agriculture, municipal supply and other industrial users.

In FY2024, Marula generated revenue of R4.3bn, representing around 5% of Group revenue. Key risks include drought, allocation restrictions, and infrastructure limitations in local municipal supply. These risks could materially affect Marula's operations but have limited impact on the Group's overall financial position. To manage exposure, Marula implements: • Water recycling and re-use initiatives (supporting the Group's 43% water recycling rate in FY2024). • Engagement with local community and regulatory stakeholders through its approved SLP 4 and waste management licence processes. • Site-specific resilience measures, including storage capacity upgrades and process efficiency projects. • ISO 31000-aligned risk management framework, ensuring risks are captured in the Group repository and monitored by Exco and the Board Risk Committee. This approach enhances water resilience at Marula and reduces the likelihood of substantive disruption from water-related risks in the Olifants basin.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☒ Zambezi

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

14402000000

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Implats' Zimplats operation in Zimbabwe is located within the Zambezi River basin, specifically the Manyame sub-catchment, which supplies water to the Ngezi mining and processing complex. The basin is highly sensitive to drought and climate variability and is subject to increasing competition for limited water resources from agriculture, municipalities, and surrounding communities. These pressures create substantive risks for Zimplats, given the operation's reliance on secure water supply for mining, concentrating, and smelting activities. In FY2024, Zimplats generated revenue of approximately R14.4bn, representing around 17% of Group revenue, underscoring the potential financial exposure if water-related risks were to disrupt operations. Key risks in this basin include reduced surface water availability during droughts, which necessitates reliance on boreholes and water management projects; regulatory and allocation risks as government authorities may prioritise community and agricultural use; and community water needs, which Zimplats helps to address through potable water boreholes and community garden initiatives. The operation mitigates these risks through on-site recycling and re-use of process water, supporting the Group's overall 43% recycling rate in FY2024, as well as borehole development, groundwater management, and community drought-relief programmes designed to reduce conflict over water access. These measures are integrated into the Group's ISO 31000-aligned enterprise risk management system, with oversight by Exco and the Board Risk Committee. Given Zimplats' role as a major foreign currency earner for Zimbabwe and its significant contribution to Group revenue, the company regards water risks in the Zambezi basin as substantive, with the potential to materially affect both operational continuity and financial outcomes if unmanaged.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☒ St. Lawrence

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

5580000000

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Implats' Impala Canada operation (Lac des Îles mine) is situated in Ontario within the Lake Superior catchment of the St Lawrence River basin. The site depends on reliable water supply for mining and concentrating activities and is exposed to water-related risks linked to climate variability, extreme cold events, and potential water quality issues. Risks include reduced availability of fresh water due to seasonal variability, ice and snowstorm impacts on water infrastructure, and stricter regulatory requirements around water use and effluent discharge. In FY2024, the operation generated revenue of approximately R5.6bn, representing approximately 6% of Group revenue, meaning disruption at Lac des Îles would have a measurable though not critical effect at Group level. Mitigation measures include process water recycling, compliance with Canadian water and environmental regulations, active engagement with government and indigenous communities on water management, and integration of risks into the Group's ISO 31000-aligned enterprise risk management system. While the basin overall is water-abundant compared to southern African operations, infrastructure redundancy is more limited, meaning operational disruptions from extreme weather or water restrictions could still result in lost production days and increased costs.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

Implats experienced no fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in FY24. The Group operates under a water management system designed to ensure full compliance with licence conditions, regulatory standards, and site-specific permits. Monitoring is conducted through routine site-level inspections, continuous measurement of abstraction, discharge, and recycling rates, and alignment with water use licences. Compliance is independently assessed through regular internal audits and periodic external environmental audits. Early warning systems and proactive corrective actions are implemented where deviations are detected, preventing breaches escalating into non-compliance. Regular reporting to regulators and transparent external assurance of data provides further oversight. The absence of penalties in FY24 demonstrates the effectiveness of these practices and reflects our ongoing commitment to responsible water stewardship and regulatory adherence.

[Fixed row]

(3.4) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

(3.4.1) Any penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.4.2) Comment

In FY2024, Implats was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or penalties for violations of biodiversity-related regulation across its managed operations. Environmental compliance is continuously assessed against licence and permit conditions, supported by ISO 14001:2015-certified management systems at all managed operations except Impala Canada. All deviations from regulatory conditions are reported to the relevant authorities, and remedial measures are implemented where required. In the reporting year, the Group recorded zero significant or major environmental incidents (Level 4 or 5) and zero limited-impact incidents (Level 3), a substantial improvement compared to seven limited-impact incidents in 2023. No water-related or biodiversity-related environmental incidents were recorded in 2024. Incident classification follows Implats' ISO-aligned environmental severity criteria, with targets in place to consistently reduce Level 3 incidents and eliminate all Level 3 water-related incidents by 2025. Compliance reports and internal audit findings are submitted quarterly to board sub-committees, ensuring governance oversight. The absence of penalties in 2024 reflects the robustness of Implats' environmental management framework and proactive approach to biodiversity protection and legal compliance.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☒ Canada federal fuel charge

☒ Canada federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) - ETS

☒ South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Canada federal OBPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

100

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

100

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

06/30/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

06/29/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

49126

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

13280

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate**(3.5.2.10) Comment**

The federal Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS) applies to Impala Canada and covers 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Verified FY2024 emissions for Canada were 49,126 tCO₂e (Scope 1) and 13,280 tCO₂e (Scope 2). Scope 1 emissions declined year-on-year from 59,145 tCO₂e in 2023, while Scope 2 emissions remained low due to reliance on hydropower. No allowances were allocated or purchased in the reporting year, and the financial impact of compliance obligations under OBPS remains negligible given the operation's low emissions intensity. Emissions are continuously monitored, independently verified, and submitted annually to regulators. Impala Canada's performance supports Implats' Group target of a 30% reduction in carbon emissions (1.7 MtCO₂e) by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.**Canada federal fuel charge****(3.5.3.1) Period start date**

06/30/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

06/29/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

100

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

12000000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Impala's Canada Shield is regulated under Ontario's EPS. Facilities must buy excess emissions units when exceeding annual limits; price aligns to Canada's national carbon price (C\$80/tCO₂e in FY2024, rising to C\$170/t by 2030). The report states a carbon tax/compliance expense of R12m for the period. If your 3.5.1 selection is "Canada federal fuel charge," record ZAR 0 here and explain that all compliance costs were under Ontario EPS, not the federal fuel charge.

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

100

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

16000000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Implats' exposure relates to coal combustion in dryers/boilers at Impala Rustenburg and Impala Refineries. First-phase basic allowance 60% applied; mobile emissions excluded. SA carbon tax rate increased to R190/tCO₂e on 01/01/2024 (from R159 in 2023). R16m paid to SARS in the period. Treasury has set an escalation path through 2030; allowances decline from 2026, increasing future liability.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Implats has established a carbon pricing compliance strategy that addresses current regulatory requirements in South Africa and Canada while monitoring anticipated developments in Zimbabwe. Our approach integrates compliance with existing legislation, continuous monitoring of emerging regulatory frameworks, investment in abatement projects and efficiency improvements, and the use of an internal carbon price to guide capital allocation and operational decisions. This strategy is aligned with our broader climate change roadmap and commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. In South Africa, Implats is regulated under the Carbon Tax Act, introduced in June 2019 and designed to cover approximately 90% of national emissions, excluding agriculture, forestry, land use and waste. During the first transition phase, originally set from June 2019 to December 2022 and extended to December 2025, the state applied transitional allowances, basic tax-free thresholds and offset mechanisms to mitigate competitiveness risks. The system applies a 10 MW installed thermal input capacity threshold for combustion activities, above which operations are liable. Implats' exposure arises primarily from coal-fired driers and steam boilers at Impala Rustenburg and Impala Refineries. In the period under review, Implats paid approximately R16 million in carbon taxes to SARS. The carbon tax rate increased from R159 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2023 to R190 per tonne effective 1 January 2024, and Treasury has legislated a progressive escalation to R462 per tonne by 2030. Implats currently benefits from the basic industry allowance of 60% applied to applicable emissions, but this will reduce to 45% in 2026, 30% in 2027 and 15% in 2028. Without abatement, and assuming no pass-through from Eskom and no additional mitigation of emissions at Rustenburg and Refineries, the estimated liability could rise to R96 million in 2028. To mitigate these escalating costs and comply with the Act, Implats is advancing several interventions. A key example is the R343 million flash dryer project at Rustenburg, completed during the reporting period, which reduces coal consumption per tonne dried by 67%. In Canada, Impala Canada is regulated under Ontario's Emissions Performance Standard programme, which forms part of the federal carbon pricing framework. Facilities regulated under the EPS are required to remain within annually tightening emissions limits and to purchase compliance units if those limits are exceeded. The price of these compliance units is tied to Canada's minimum national carbon price, which is set to increase from C\$80 per tonne in 2023 to C\$170 per tonne in 2030. In the reporting year, Impala Canada incurred a carbon tax expense of R12 million. The operation's reliance on renewable hydropower ensures that Scope 2 emissions are negligible, but efficiency improvements and close monitoring of fossil fuel use remain essential to manage compliance obligations and minimise exposure to rising prices. In Zimbabwe, carbon tax legislation has not yet been enacted. However, Implats monitors the policy environment closely and remains prepared to respond to new frameworks. The Zimbabwean government published Carbon Credits Trading (General) Regulations in 2023, and we recognise the potential for more direct forms of carbon pricing in the future. Implats applies the South African carbon tax rate as a shadow price to projects in Zimbabwe, ensuring that capital allocation decisions already reflect the potential future cost of emissions. The high proportion of renewable hydropower in Zimbabwe, approximately 73% of the electricity supply, further reduces baseline exposure to carbon-related costs. At Group level, Implats has strengthened its compliance strategy through the introduction in 2023 of a self-imposed shadow carbon price. This internal price is equivalent to legislated carbon tax rates in South Africa and Canada, and is applied to all direct emissions in project evaluations across the Group, including Zimbabwe where no tax currently applies. This approach ensures that potential liabilities are embedded into investment decisions and encourages the selection of low-carbon technologies. The Board receives quarterly updates on regulatory changes, including the South African Climate Change Act and associated draft sectoral emission target and carbon budget regulations, and the implications for compliance and financial planning.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Biodiversity

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Implats recognises biodiversity management and land rehabilitation as important opportunities for building stakeholder trust, sustaining licence to operate, and reducing long-term closure liabilities. Examples include progressive rehabilitation (39 hectares restored in FY2024), alignment with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), and our commitment to a net positive impact on biodiversity for new projects. These opportunities deliver reputational, operational,

and ESG benefits, and support community resilience through potential land-use and employment outcomes. However, under Implats' internal definition, a substantive opportunity is one that can materially enhance value equivalent to at least one day of Group production revenue (approximately R260 million), or materially reduce a recognised substantive risk such as water insecurity, climate change, or energy reliability. While biodiversity opportunities are strategically important and embedded in our ESG framework, they have not yet been monetised or assessed to this quantitative threshold, and are therefore not considered substantive opportunities at corporate level for FY2024.

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The installation of a flash dryer at Impala Rustenburg represents a significant opportunity to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions through the substitution of coal-based drying with a more efficient technology. The project, with a capital investment of R343 million, is designed to reduce coal use by approximately 67%. In addition to lowering direct Scope 1 emissions, the project supports Implats' decarbonisation commitments and enhances compliance with South Africa's carbon tax regime. The initiative forms part of a broader energy efficiency programme across the Group, which is implemented by an independent third-party service provider and includes compressor circuit optimisation and additional savings initiatives at Rustenburg and Marula.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Over the medium to long-term, the Rustenburg flash dryer is expected to materially reduce coal costs, improve efficiency, and deliver recurring tax avoidance benefits, which will cumulatively exceed the initial capital outlay. Energy efficiency gains contribute to sustained operating margin improvement, reduced carbon liability exposure, and strengthened resilience against rising energy and carbon tax costs. As a result, the opportunity is expected to provide compounding financial and strategic benefits across the Group's operational and financial profile.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

160000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

215000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Implats has confirmed that the flash dryer installation at Rustenburg has resulted in material financial benefits through reduced coal consumption and associated tax avoidance under the South African carbon tax. These benefits arise from significant reductions in coal procurement volumes (approximately 67% reduction) and avoidance of escalating carbon tax liabilities. While the Group discloses the capital cost of the project (R343 million) and confirms the existence of measurable annual energy savings across its sites. The rand value of cost savings and tax avoidance attributable specifically to the Rustenburg flash dryer is between 160 000 000 and 215 000 000] by 2030 and carbon tax of R462/tCO₂e and a coal price between 500 and 1000 R/t. This is expected to reflect the combined effect of operating cost reductions and avoided carbon tax associated with the dryer.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

343000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The total capital cost reflects the reported expenditure for the procurement and installation of the flash dryer at Rustenburg, as disclosed in Implats' capital allocation schedule. This was treated as a once-off capital investment, with no significant ongoing incremental costs expected beyond normal maintenance.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Implats has implemented an energy efficiency programme across Rustenburg and Marula, supported by an independent third-party service provider. The strategy involves process innovation, including the installation of the flash dryer at Rustenburg, optimisation of compressor circuits, and ongoing monitoring of energy performance to ensure sustained savings. The initiative is embedded within the Group's decarbonisation plan and is aligned with national policy objectives on energy efficiency and carbon tax compliance.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☒ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Limpopo

☒ Zambezi

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Implats has undertaken a range of projects to strengthen water and climate resilience for host communities. In South Africa, the Group constructed the Phokeng bridge to reduce flood risk and improve community access and safety, at a reported cost of R13 million. The project supported 32 local jobs during construction and delivered improved infrastructure resilience against extreme rainfall events. In Zimbabwe, Implats has invested in borehole water supply to increase reliable access to safe water for communities, and in solar-powered systems to enhance the resilience of community services against water stress and unreliable grid supply. These initiatives strengthen community resilience to climate impacts while supporting Implats' social licence to operate.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term
☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In the reporting year, the Phokeng bridge project required a capital outlay of R13 million, which was expensed as a community infrastructure investment. While this increased expenditure in the short term, it provided immediate benefits in terms of improved community access, employment creation, and strengthened resilience to flooding. This has a positive indirect effect on Implats' operating environment by reducing the risk of operational disruptions linked to community infrastructure failures.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In future periods, these investments are expected to reduce indirect costs associated with flood-related disruptions, strengthen the Group's social licence to operate, and lower the risk of production stoppages linked to community infrastructure vulnerabilities. Investments in borehole water supply and solar-powered services in Zimbabwe will also reduce the Group's exposure to community-related water stress risks, further enhancing operational continuity and resilience.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

13000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost reflects the disclosed R13 million investment in the Phokeng bridge project. Additional costs for Zimbabwe borehole water projects and solar-powered services have not yet been disclosed.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Implats' strategy is to invest in infrastructure and services that enhance community resilience to climate and water risks, thereby reducing indirect operating costs linked to community disruptions. This includes construction of flood-resilient infrastructure, provision of reliable water supplies through boreholes, and solar-powered systems to strengthen service reliability. These projects form part of the Group's social and environmental investment programme and support long-term operational stability and social licence to operate.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☒ Improved resilience to future regulatory changes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Canada
- ☒ South Africa
- ☒ Zimbabwe

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Limpopo
- ☒ Olifants
- ☒ St. Lawrence
- ☒ Zambezi

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Implats is implementing environmental management systems (ISO 14001) and aligning tailings facilities with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). All operations, except Impala Canada and Impala Bafokeng (which are still in progress with a target date of December 2026), have already achieved alignment. These initiatives reduce exposure to regulatory and reputational risks, while supporting operational continuity by ensuring compliance with best practice water and tailings governance. According to Implats, alignment with these standards reduces the risk of tailings overtopping and water-related stoppages, strengthening resilience against climate-related water stress and regulatory tightening.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the medium to long term, alignment with ISO 14001 and GISTM is expected to reduce the risk of costly stoppages, environmental fines, or remediation obligations, while preserving operational continuity. This contributes to stronger cash flows, protection of asset value, and sustained market and regulatory confidence. The opportunity is particularly significant in high-risk regions where climate-driven water stress or extreme rainfall events could otherwise threaten compliance.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect of this opportunity is realised indirectly through avoided costs. By aligning with ISO 14001 and GISTM, Implats lowers the likelihood of regulatory penalties, stoppages due to overtopping or non-compliance, and reputational damage that could affect its licence to operate. While no specific rand value has been disclosed for avoided costs, the Group confirms that no stoppages or overtoppings occurred in the reporting period, indicating the effectiveness of these systems. The rand value of avoided costs through ISO 14001 and GISTM alignment is therefore [●].

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs include environmental management system implementation, certification, audits, training, and infrastructure upgrades to meet GISTM standards. Implats has not disclosed specific expenditure figures for these programmes.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Implats' strategy is to progressively align all operations with ISO 14001 and GISTM by December 2026, ensuring best practice in water and tailings governance. This involves third-party reviews, ongoing site audits, and dedicated management oversight. By embedding internationally recognised standards, Implats strengthens its operational resilience to regulatory changes, builds trust with stakeholders, and reduces exposure to climate-related water and tailings risks.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Implats is progressing a suite of large-scale renewable energy projects across its South African and Zimbabwean operations to reduce reliance on grid electricity and lower Scope 2 emissions. At Rustenburg, a 140MW behind-the-meter solar project at Goedegeacht Farm is under evaluation, with Impala Rustenburg as sole offtaker and no upfront capital required. Zimplats (105MW) and Marula (30MW) have completed bankable feasibility studies and are evaluating funding modalities.

Impala Bafokeng has completed a pre-feasibility study for a 98MW onsite solar PV plant. In addition, Implats is at an advanced stage in procuring renewable energy (wind and solar) to supply Impala Refineries with up to 90% of its electricity consumption for an initial five-year period. Taken together, these renewable energy initiatives are expected to deliver 1.26 million tonnes CO₂e reduction by 2030, significantly lowering the Group's exposure to carbon tax if there is a pass through of the carbon tax and aligning with the Group's decarbonisation commitments.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Over the long-term, the renewable energy programme is expected to deliver substantial recurring savings in purchased electricity costs and avoided carbon tax liabilities. These projects will directly lower Scope 2 emissions, provide greater price certainty in electricity supply, and materially reduce the Group's carbon tax burden in South Africa and Zimbabwe. In addition to operating cost savings, these initiatives enhance long-term energy security, support regulatory compliance, and strengthen financial resilience against future carbon pricing increases.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

350000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

580000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Implats has stated that its renewable energy projects across South Africa and Zimbabwe will reduce emissions by approximately 1.26 million tonnes CO₂e by 2030. These reductions will generate material financial benefits through lower purchased electricity costs and avoided carbon tax liabilities. While the capital costs, power purchase structures, and expected commissioning timelines of these projects are disclosed, the specific rand value of annual operating cost reductions and tax avoidance attributable to these projects has not yet been quantified in the Group's annual reporting. Accordingly, no financial effect figures are currently provided. The rand value of avoided carbon tax and electricity savings attributable specifically to the renewable energy programme is between R350 000 000 and R580 000 000 per year in 2030 depending on the allowances that may be present in the potential pass through tax.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital costs for each project are subject to final funding modalities and feasibility outcomes. At Rustenburg, the Goedegegedacht solar project is being advanced on a behind-the-meter basis requiring no upfront capital by Implats, while Zimplats, Marula, and Bafokeng projects are still assessing funding structures. The Group expects significant capital investment requirements, but precise cost allocations remain under evaluation. A value of Rm14/MW capacity was used to estimate the total cost of the PV installations (Rb5).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Implats' renewable energy strategy involves developing and procuring large-scale solar and wind projects to supply its operations with low-carbon electricity, thereby reducing Scope 2 emissions and long-term energy costs. This includes behind-the-meter solar PV generation at Rustenburg, bankable feasibility projects at Zimplats and Marula, and pre-feasibility at Bafokeng, as well as renewable energy procurement agreements for Impala Refineries. The strategy is embedded in the Group's climate change response plan, aligns with South Africa's Independent Power Producer framework, and leverages external funding and partnerships to limit upfront capital requirements.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Implats sees a group-wide market opportunity from hydrogen fuel cells and PEM electrolyzers that use platinum group metals. Pilots and partnerships (including AP Ventures and IPA engagement) position the Group to benefit as hydrogen applications scale in mobility and stationary power. Independent industry forecasts indicate hydrogen-related platinum demand could become a meaningful share of total global platinum demand by 2030, approaching 900 koz in aggregate with >600 koz from fuel cells, underscoring the potential for a new end-market to supplement and, over time, offset declines in ICE autocatalyst demand.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Over the long term, rising adoption of hydrogen technologies is expected to increase demand for PGMs, supporting higher sales volumes and improved revenue resilience as ICE-related autocatalyst demand tapers. Realisation depends on the pace of hydrogen deployment across heavy-duty transport and stationary power and on policy support; industry projections nonetheless point to hydrogen becoming a material component of global platinum demand by 2030

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This is a market-driven opportunity. There is no incremental operational capex required to sell into hydrogen end-uses beyond standard marketing and customer engagement. Strategic investment to stimulate the ecosystem (e.g., AP Ventures) is captured under a separate opportunity entry and not double-counted here.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Sustain engagement with hydrogen OEMs and system integrators, support industry development through partnerships (including AP Ventures and IPA), maintain supply readiness for PEM fuel cell and electrolyser requirements, and align marketing to end-uses where platinum intensity and long-term adoption are most promising. Industry monitoring will continue, using authoritative sources such as WPIC's 2–5 year outlooks and hydrogen demand briefs to track the scale-up trajectory

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Limpopo
- ☒ Vaal
- ☒ Zambezi

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Implats is increasing water recycling and re-use across multiple sites to enhance water security and operational resilience in water-stressed regions. In FY2024 the Group achieved 55% recycling/re-use (40,182 MI) against a 54% target, with freshwater withdrawal of 27,175 MI and total withdrawal of 32,990 MI. A 25 MI potable-water reservoir at Impala Rustenburg was commissioned (Phase 1) at a cost of R130 million to buffer supply and support higher internal re-use; Phase 2 will add a second 25 MI reservoir. Site projects include effluent treatment and nickel wash-water optimisation at Impala Refineries, plume remediation at Marula, a sewage-water recycling study at Zimplats, and pump-station upgrades at Impala Bafokeng. Zimplats reports a 35% reduction in freshwater consumption at the SMC concentrator following cooling-tower upgrades, and a 60% year-on-year increase in treated-effluent recycling. These initiatives underpin the Group's 2030 goal of 60% recycling/re-use (restated from 70%) and align with ICMM water-reporting guidance.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Up-front capex was incurred (notably R130 million for the Rustenburg 25 MI reservoir), while water-efficiency projects improved resilience and reduced reliance on external water. Over the medium to long term, sustained increases in recycling/re-use are expected to deliver recurring water-procurement cost savings and avoided disruption costs, while supporting licence-to-operate in stressed basins. Additional storage (two 25 MI reservoirs at Rustenburg) and treatment upgrades should further stabilise water supply and quality, reducing operating risk.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

130000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost figure includes the R130 million investment for Phase 1 of the 25 MI potable water reservoir at Impala Rustenburg, which was commissioned in March 2024. This project involved the construction of a reservoir, a pump station, and a water treatment plant to provide buffer capacity to the northern shafts and the minerals processing facility. Phase 2 of the project, which is not yet costed in public disclosures, will add a second 25 MI reservoir, pump station, and water treatment plant to provide similar capacity for the southern shafts. In addition to the Rustenburg reservoir, other significant cost items relate to the effluent treatment and nickel wash-water optimisation projects at Impala Refineries, which are scheduled for completion by 2029 and 2025 respectively, as well as the installation of flow metering on the tailings thickener. At Marula, expenditure relates to the tailings dam plume remediation project to prevent pollution of waterways, with an expected completion date of 2027. At Zimplats, costs are being incurred for the sewage water recycling study at Turf and SMC, aimed at improving security of water supply and reducing freshwater intake, with a target date of 2028. Impala Bafokeng is incurring costs for the upgrade of the Maseve pump station, which is due for completion in 2026 to improve water reticulation and use efficiency. Across the Group, Implats has disclosed that capital constraints have led to a 41% reduction in planned spend on water-related projects over the next five years. This indicates that while material capex is committed to major water infrastructure projects, other initiatives have been delayed or reduced in scope. However, Implats has not disaggregated or published project-by-project capital expenditure values beyond the Rustenburg reservoir, so the total cost of all water recycling and reuse initiatives cannot be fully quantified at present.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Implats' strategy to realise this opportunity is structured around our 2030 goal to achieve 60% water recycling/re-use, restated from the earlier 70% target due to capital allocation changes and reduced life-of-mine at Impala Canada. The Group's water stewardship framework is based on six pillars, security of water supply, permitting and compliance, responsible corporate citizenship, efficiency and resilient infrastructure, integrated water management, and governance, disclosures and

transparency. These pillars guide capital allocation and project implementation. At an operational level, Implats is prioritising major storage and treatment upgrades in water-stressed basins, including the commissioning of the 25 Ml reservoir at Rustenburg in 2024 and the planned construction of a second 25 Ml reservoir by 2029. The Group is also investing in treatment and recycling technologies, including effluent optimisation at Refineries, sewage water re-use at Zimplats, and plume remediation at Marula. Pump-station upgrades at Impala Bafokeng are intended to improve efficiency and reduce water losses. By aligning our reporting to ICMM water guidelines, Implats is embedding best practice in stewardship and transparency. The Group is also conducting catchment-level water-risk assessments and developing dynamic water-balance models for all operations by 2025. The strategy explicitly recognises that our operations in South Africa and Zimbabwe are located in water-stressed catchments such as the Limpopo, Olifants, Zambezi, and Vaal, and therefore investments in closed-loop circuits, return-water infrastructure, reservoir capacity, and effluent re-use are essential to maintain water security and protect the licence to operate.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☒ Improved community relations

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

☒ Zimbabwe

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Limpopo
- ☒ Olifants
- ☒ Zambezi

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Zimplats and Implats operations support host communities with infrastructure to increase access to safe water, improve resilience to climate-induced droughts, and strengthen local livelihoods. Zimplats prioritised projects in communities most affected by drought, drilling four new boreholes (in addition to over 80 boreholes drilled in the past five years in Mhondoro-Ngezi and Chegutu). These boreholes are powered by solar and connected to tanks and reticulation infrastructure. Projects such as the Tyrone Village solar borehole enable households to reticulate water. At Shungu Dzevana Orphanage, Zimplats installed a solar-powered borehole and a 5,000-litre tank to support horticulture, and at Danangwe Clinic, solar systems were installed to power the borehole, staff quarters and medical facilities, securing uninterrupted access to water and healthcare. Community members actively contributed labour, pipes and cables, strengthening ownership and sustainability of the projects. Additional infrastructure includes water off-take points on pipelines to enable community and farmer access, water conservation awareness campaigns, and smallholder farmer training (35 trained in 2024; 80 since inception) to improve resilience against drought. These initiatives are aligned with Implats' just transition philosophy, supporting livelihoods during and beyond mining, and linking water access with renewable energy solutions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Over the medium to long term, sustained community investment in water access is expected to lower the likelihood of costly disruptions (e.g. protests or stoppages), maintain operational stability, and preserve Implats' licence to operate. By integrating solar-powered boreholes, the Group also reduces reliance on grid electricity for community water access, supporting energy efficiency and long-term resilience. This approach contributes indirectly to stable production and financial performance.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

9000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The disclosed cost of R9 million covers community wellbeing initiatives in 2024, including boreholes, solar-powered water infrastructure, and reticulation projects in Zimbabwe. This expenditure is significantly reduced compared to R40 million spent in 2023. Specific project allocations include four new boreholes with solar systems and tanks, solar borehole reticulation for Tyrone Village, Shungu Dzevana Orphanage, and Danangwe Clinic. While the exact disaggregated cost per project is not disclosed, the total spend reflects the Group's allocation to water access, resilience, and broader community support.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Implats' strategy is to integrate community water access projects with broader climate and just transition goals. Through Zimplats, the Group continues to drill boreholes (over 80 since 2019), install solar-powered reticulation systems, and create water access points along pipelines. Community participation is embedded, with residents contributing resources and labour to ensure ownership and sustainability. These projects are aligned with food security initiatives (nutrition gardens, irrigation schemes, smallholder training) and renewable energy access (solar systems), enhancing climate resilience. The strategy reduces the risk of community unrest, strengthens the Group's reputation, and ensures a long-term social licence to operate in Zimbabwe and South Africa.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

510000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Implats has confirmed that the flash dryer installation at Rustenburg has resulted in material financial benefits through reduced coal consumption and associated tax avoidance under the South African carbon tax. These benefits arise from significant reductions in coal procurement volumes (approximately 67% reduction) and avoidance of escalating carbon tax liabilities. While the Group discloses the capital cost of the project (R343 million) and confirms the existence of measurable annual energy savings across its sites. The value of cost savings and tax avoidance attributable specifically to the Rustenburg flash dryer is between 160 000 000 and 215 000 000 by 2030 and carbon tax of R462/tCO₂e and a coal price between 500 and 1000 R/t. Implats has also stated that its renewable energy projects across South Africa and Zimbabwe will reduce emissions by approximately 1.26 million tonnes CO₂e by 2030. These reductions will generate material financial benefits through lower purchased electricity costs and avoided carbon tax liabilities.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Impala Platinum's Board Diversity Policy promotes broader diversity at board level in alignment with JSE Listings Requirements. The policy focusses on race, gender, age, culture, skills, experience, and international exposure as main diversity attributes. The policy sets specific voluntary targets, aiming for at least 50% female representation and 60% representation of historically disadvantaged South Africans on the board by 2023. The Nomination, Governance and Ethics (NGE) Committee is tasked with annually reviewing these targets, assessing progress, and ensuring the policy is considered in board appointments. The policy also outlines the board's commitment to: Appoint board members with a wide range of skills, including engineers, business management, finance, human resources, legal

expertise, and project management, while also ensuring at least one member has sector-related international experience; Age diversity prioritised to encourage varied perspectives in board discussions; Committed to non-discrimination based on religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or any other unfair grounds, promoting a culture of ethical leadership, inclusivity, collaboration, and mutual respect. Annual reporting to shareholders on the application of the policy and progress against diversity targets is required, and alignment with B-BBEE Codes is explicitly acknowledged.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2024 Implats Board Diversity Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Board mandate
- ☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Impala Platinum board, through its Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Committee, is responsible for providing oversight on Impala's responses to environmental issues, including climate change. The board delegates some of its authority to various sub-committees, each tasked with overseeing key strategic

matters and reporting back to the board on their activities as a scheduled agenda item in every board meeting. The HSE Committee, chaired by a board member, plays a pivotal role in directing strategic developments regarding climate change, evaluating the adequacy of climate-related policies and procedures, and monitoring performance against climate-related targets. At the executive level, the executive of sustainable development is responsible for developing the ESG framework and strategy, including reviewing environmental performance. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and executive of risk are also actively involved in overseeing Impala's environmental strategies, ensuring that climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the company's overall risk management framework. The board's oversight of environmental issues is embedded in its governance structure through scheduled discussions in board meetings, where these issues are presented and reviewed. The board regularly monitors the progress towards corporate environmental targets, ensures compliance with environmental policies, and guides the development and implementation of a climate transition plan. Additionally, the board ensures that these responsibilities are clearly outlined in relevant policies, including the board's mandate and individual role descriptions.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Board mandate
- ☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Impala Platinum board, through its Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Committee, oversees Impala's water stewardship strategy. The HSE Committee is responsible for ensuring that water-related risks, such as water scarcity, infrastructure deterioration, and contamination, are appropriately managed. The committee is briefed at every scheduled meeting by the Group Head: Environment, who provides updates on water management strategies, including the company's progress towards water recycling and reduction targets. The board reviews and guides the development of the company's water stewardship strategy, ensuring alignment with broader sustainability goals. This includes overseeing the integration of water risk assessments into the company's overall risk management framework. In response to increasing water scarcity in the regions where Implats operates, the board has prioritized investments in infrastructure upgrades to improve water efficiency and resilience. The CEO and Group Executive: Sustainable Development oversee the integration of water management into broader business strategies and ensure compliance with water-related regulations and policies, and the HSE Committee also monitors compliance with water-related regulations and corporate policies.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Board mandate
- ☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Biodiversity-related issues are overseen by the board through the Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Committee, which is responsible for ensuring that Impala's biodiversity management practices are aligned with its sustainability goals. The Group Head: Environment provides reports to the board at every board meeting, detailing the status of biodiversity initiatives, such as habitat restoration projects and compliance with environmental regulations. The HSE Committee also oversees the integration of biodiversity considerations into the company's strategic planning process. During the reporting year, the board reviewed and approved a comprehensive biodiversity management plan that included measures for habitat protection and species conservation. This plan was developed in response to a biodiversity impact assessment conducted at one of Impala's mining sites. The CEO and Group Executive: Sustainable Development oversee the integration of biodiversity considerations into the company's business strategy, ensuring that biodiversity management aligns with Implats' long-term sustainability objectives.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☒ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :BSc (Environmental Studies); MSc Chemical Engineering

Experience

☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

☒ Other, please specify :Quarterly feedback to the board on performance against climate objectives

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☒ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :BSc (Environmental Studies); MSc Chemical Engineering

Experience

☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At executive level, climate change is the responsibility of the executive management team (Exco), with the CEO as executive leader. The Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Committee is responsible for the oversight of Implats' climate change strategy. As such, the board is responsible for overseeing Implats' responses to climate change, including overseeing the identification and management of climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as the monitoring of progress

toward Impala's carbon neutrality target. The HSE Committee, which meets quarterly, reviews detailed climate performance reports and ensures that climate-related initiatives are integrated into Impala's overall strategy. In this capacity, the CEO plays a vital role in signing off on important submissions, such as those made to the CDP.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Executive committee consists of the chief executives of Impala, forming part of the top level of the corporate structure which includes the CEO. The Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Committee, oversee Impala's water management strategies. This oversight ensures that water-related risks are managed effectively, and that Impala's water use is aligned with corporate sustainability goals. The HSE Committee receives quarterly updates on water management performance, which includes progress towards water efficiency and conservation targets. The board is kept informed about these updates to ensure that water stewardship is integrated into the broader business strategy.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO is responsible for leading the executive team in delivering against Impala's corporate strategy, including against goals of mitigating biodiversity impacts, building resilience and ensuring biodiversity-related disclosures are made. The Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Committee are responsible for the oversight of biodiversity-related issues within Implats. This includes overseeing the development and implementation of strategies to manage biodiversity impacts and opportunities, particularly in areas affected by mining activities. The HSE Committee meets quarterly to review progress on biodiversity initiatives, including habitat restoration and species conservation. efforts.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

12

(4.5.3) Please explain

Executive long-term incentives include a GHG-emissions reduction measure weighted 12% of LTI. The plan targets a pathway to 30% reduction by 2030 from a 2019 base, translating to annual reductions of 280,000 tCO₂e and 840,000 tCO₂e by end-FY2027.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

12

(4.5.3) Please explain

Executive long-term incentives includes a water recycling performance condition weighted 12% of LTI, measured at Group and operation level (Impala Rustenburg, Impala Bafokeng, Impala Refineries, Marula, Zimplats, Impala Canada) with defined thresholds/targets.

Biodiversity

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

During the reporting year there were no biodiversity-specific STI/LTI performance measures for C-suite or directors.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEOs short and long term incentive are weighted by 70% based on Implants Group performance and 30% based on the personal balanced score card. The bonus is based on 140% of the total guaranteed package in the STI and 70% for the LTI for the CEO. The calculation of the bonus is confirmed by the Board Chairperson and ratified by the board. 20% of the balanced score card is allocated to sustainability. Performance against these targets is strictly measured and audited by our

external auditors. The committee subsequently reviews and approves the awards for the Short-Term Incentive (STI), which is provided as a bonus on a percentage of base salary. 50% of the STI bonus is paid in cash and 50% as deferred shares. ESG metrics, including greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions, are now directly integrated into the LTI for executives, reflecting the company's strategic commitment to achieving its carbon reduction goals. These ESG metrics, including GHG reduction, carry an 12% weighting in the LTI, further emphasizing Implats' dedication to sustainability and responsible business practices.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The inclusion of GHG reduction targets in the LTI incentivises senior management to focus on climate-related initiatives. The alignment of these metrics with Implats' long-term environmental goals, including the commitment to reducing GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, ensures that leadership is directly accountable for the company's progress towards these targets. This structure supports Implats' transition plan towards achieving its 2050 carbon neutrality goal by tying executive compensation to specific, measurable environmental outcomes. Initiative initiated in the reporting year in support of this include Two Rivers has concluding a power purchase agreement with an independent power producer to supply it with solar renewable energy; Marula completed a bankable feasibility study for a solar power plant project; Zimplats has completed constructing a 35MW solar power plant; Construction of the second phase of the project, a 45MW solar plant, will start in FY2025 and is scheduled for commercial production in FY2026; Impala Refineries is currently developing a prefeasibility study for a combined heat and power (CHP) solution to replace coal and supply reliable on-site electricity.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEOs short and long term incentives are weighted by 70% based on Implats Group performance and 30% based on the personal balanced score card. The bonus is based on 140% of the total guaranteed package in the STI and 70% for the LTI for the CEO. The calculation of the bonus is confirmed by the Board Chairperson and ratified by the board. 20% of the balanced score card is allocated to sustainability. Performance against these targets is strictly measured and audited by our external auditors. The committee subsequently reviews and approves the awards for the Short-Term Incentive (STI), which is provided as a bonus on a percentage of base salary. 50% of the STI bonus is paid in cash and 50% as deferred shares. ESG metrics, including water use reductions/efficiency, are now directly integrated into the LTI for executives, reflecting the company's strategic commitment to achieving its carbon reduction goals. These ESG metrics carry an 12% weighting in the LTI for water recycling, further emphasizing Implats' dedication to sustainability and responsible business practices.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The integration of water recycling targets into the LTI incentivises senior management to prioritise water conservation initiatives. This alignment with Implats' broader environmental strategy ensures that water management remains a critical focus area, contributing to the company's overall sustainability goals. By linking executive compensation to water-related performance metrics, Implats adopts a culture of continuous improvement in its environmental stewardship efforts. In the reporting year the Group achieved a 55% water recycling rate against an annual target of 54% and has put in place plans The Group plans to spend about R800 million over the next five years to improve water security, minimise freshwater withdrawals and consistently achieve water recycling/re-use rates of 60% or better by 2030

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CFO's short and long term incentive are weighted by 70% based on Implats Group performance and 30% based on the personal balanced score card. The bonus is based on 120% of the total guaranteed package in the STI and 60% for the LTI for the CFO. The calculation of the bonus is confirmed by the Board Chairperson and ratified by the board. 20% of the balanced score card is allocated to sustainability. Performance against these targets is strictly measured and audited by our external auditors. The committee subsequently reviews and approves the awards for the Short-Term Incentive (STI), which is provided as a bonus on a percentage of base salary. 50% of the STI bonus is paid in cash and 50% as deferred shares. ESG metrics, including greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions, are now directly integrated into the LTI for executives, reflecting the company's strategic commitment to achieving its carbon reduction goals. These ESG metrics, including GHG reduction, carry an 12% weighting in the LTI, further emphasizing Implats' dedication to sustainability and responsible business practices.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The inclusion of GHG reduction targets in the LTI incentivises senior management to focus on climate-related initiatives. The alignment of these metrics with Implats' long-term environmental goals, including the commitment to reducing GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, ensures that leadership is directly accountable for the company's progress towards these targets. This structure supports Implats' transition plan towards achieving its 2050 carbon neutrality goal by tying executive compensation to specific, measurable environmental outcomes. Initiative initiated in the reporting year in support of this include Two Rivers has concluding a power purchase agreement with an independent power producer to supply it with solar renewable energy; Marula completed a bankable feasibility study for a solar power plant project; Zimplats has completed constructing a 35MW solar power plant; Construction of the second phase of the project, a 45MW solar plant, will start in FY2025 and is scheduled for commercial production in FY2026; Impala Refineries is currently developing a prefeasibility study for a combined heat and power (CHP) solution to replace coal and supply reliable on-site electricity.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The COO's short and long term incentive are weighted by 70% based on Implats Group performance and 30% based on the personal balanced score card. The bonus is based on 120% of the total guaranteed package in the short term incentive (STI) and 60% for the long term incentive (LTI) for the COO. The calculation of the bonus is confirmed by the Board Chairperson and ratified by the board. 20% of the balanced score card is allocated to sustainability. Performance against these targets is strictly measured and audited by our external auditors. The committee subsequently reviews and approves the awards for the STI, which is provided as a bonus on a percentage of base salary. 50% of the STI bonus is paid in cash and 50% as deferred shares. ESG metrics, including greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions, are now directly integrated into the LTI for executives, reflecting the company's strategic commitment to achieving its carbon reduction goals. These ESG metrics, including GHG reduction, carry an 12% weighting in the LTI, further emphasizing Implats' dedication to sustainability and responsible business practices.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The inclusion of GHG reduction targets in the LTI incentivises senior management to focus on climate-related initiatives. The alignment of these metrics with Implats' long-term environmental goals, including the commitment to reducing GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, ensures that leadership is directly accountable for the company's progress towards these targets. This structure supports Implats' transition plan towards achieving its 2050 carbon neutrality goal by tying executive compensation to specific, measurable environmental outcomes. Initiative initiated in the reporting year in support of this include Two Rivers has concluding a power purchase agreement with an independent power producer to supply it with solar renewable energy; Marula completed a bankable feasibility study for a solar power plant project; Zimplats has completed constructing a 35MW solar power plant; Construction of the second phase of the project, a 45MW solar plant, will start in FY2025 and is scheduled for commercial production in FY2026; Impala Refineries is currently developing a prefeasibility study for a combined heat and power (CHP) solution to replace coal and supply reliable on-site electricity.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Managers are incentivised through the short term incentive scheme. The bonus is based on 60-70% of the total guaranteed package for management. 20% of the STI opportunity for junior and middle management is influenced by performance on ESG metrics, with climate performance embedded in the ESG component.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The inclusion of GHG reduction targets in the incentivises management to focus on climate-related initiatives. The alignment of these metrics with Implats' long-term environmental goals, including the commitment to reducing GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, ensures that leadership is directly accountable for the company's progress towards these targets. This structure supports Implats' transition plan towards achieving its 2050 carbon neutrality goal by tying executive compensation to specific, measurable environmental outcomes. Initiative initiated in the reporting year in support of this include Two Rivers has concluding a power purchase agreement with an independent power producer to supply it with solar renewable energy; Marula completed a bankable feasibility study for a solar power plant project; Zimplats has completed constructing a 35MW solar power plant; Construction of the second phase of the project, a 45MW solar plant, will start in FY2025 and

is scheduled for commercial production in FY2026; Impala Refineries is currently developing a prefeasibility study for a combined heat and power (CHP) solution to replace coal and supply reliable on-site electricity.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Managers are incentivised through the short term incentive scheme. The bonus is based on 60-70% of the total guaranteed package for management. 20% of the STI opportunity for junior and middle management is influenced by performance on ESG metrics, with climate performance embedded in the ESG component.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentive structure directly supports Implats' environmental commitments and climate transition plan by ensuring that these managers focus on achieving operational efficiency and sustainability outcomes at their respective sites or units. The inclusion of environmental performance metrics such as energy efficiency improvement, water savings, and emissions reduction in the STI ensures that managers prioritise resource conservation and support Implats' broader sustainability objectives. Specifically, these positions contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions by implementing energy-saving initiatives and driving projects that improve operational efficiency. By achieving these performance targets, Managers contribute to Implats' goal of reducing GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 and the longer-term goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. The incentive framework motivates these managers to engage in continuous improvement initiatives that align with Implats' climate transition strategy, thereby supporting the organization's commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices. This structure ensures alignment between the individual objectives of these managers and our overall sustainability targets.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Managers are incentivised through the short term incentive scheme. The bonus is based on 60-70% of the total guaranteed package for management. 20% of the STI opportunity for junior and middle management is influenced by performance on ESG metrics, with climate performance embedded in the ESG component.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentive structure directly supports Implats' environmental commitments and climate transition plan by ensuring that these managers focus on achieving operational efficiency and sustainability outcomes at their respective sites or units. The inclusion of environmental performance metrics such as energy efficiency improvement, water savings, and emissions reduction in the STI ensures that managers prioritise resource conservation and support Implats' broader sustainability objectives. Specifically, these positions contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions by implementing energy-saving initiatives and driving projects that improve operational efficiency. By achieving these performance targets, Managers contribute to Implats' goal of reducing GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 and the longer-term goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. The incentive framework motivates these managers to engage in continuous improvement initiatives that align with Implats' climate transition strategy, thereby supporting the organization's commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices. This structure ensures alignment between the individual objectives of these managers and our overall sustainability targets.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Executive Committee short and long term incentives are weighted by 70% based on Implats Group performance and 30% based on the personal balanced score card. The bonus is based on 120% of the total guaranteed package in the STI and 70% for the LTI for the Group Executives. 50% of the STI bonus is paid in cash and 50% as deferred shares. ESG metrics, including water use reductions/efficiency, are now directly integrated into the LTI for executives, reflecting the company's strategic commitment to achieving its carbon reduction goals. These ESG metrics carry an 12% weighting in the LTI for water recycling, further emphasizing Implats' dedication to sustainability and responsible business practices.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The integration of water recycling targets into the LTI incentivises senior management to prioritise water conservation initiatives. This alignment with Implats' broader environmental strategy ensures that water management remains a critical focus area, contributing to the company's overall sustainability goals. By linking executive compensation to water-related performance metrics, Implats adopts a culture of continuous improvement in its environmental stewardship efforts. In the reporting

year the Group achieved a 55% water recycling rate against an annual target of 54% and has put in place plans The Group plans to spend about R800 million over the next five years to improve water security, minimise freshwater withdrawals and consistently achieve water recycling/re-use rates of 60% or better by 2030.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Implats has established a comprehensive framework of monetary incentives for Site Managers, Facilities Managers, and Business Unit Managers, specifically designed to enhance water management practices within the organisation. The performance metrics against which these roles are evaluated are measured on an annual basis, allowing the company to closely monitor and adjust strategies as necessary throughout the fiscal year. This annual evaluation period not only provides timely feedback but also aligns management's efforts with our sustainability objectives. Quantitative details of the incentives typically include bonuses tied to achieving specific water management goals. Managers are incentivised through the short term incentive scheme. The bonus is based on 60-70% of the total guaranteed package for management. 20% of the STI opportunity for junior and middle management is influenced by performance on ESG metrics, with climate performance embedded in the ESG component.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentives for Business Unit Managers significantly contribute to our environmental commitments and climate transition plan. By tying monetary rewards to specific water management metrics, Implats ensures that these managers are incentivised to actively pursue sustainability objectives. These incentives promote responsible water usage, support pollution control efforts, and enhance overall operational efficiency. The implementation of these incentives has already led to measurable improvements within the organisation. For example, the focus on achieving specific water reduction targets has resulted in the successful installation of advanced water recycling systems, which have increased the volume of recycled water used in operations. Additionally, these performance metrics are directly linked to key performance indicators (KPIs) within the climate transition plan, ensuring that management efforts align with our strategic sustainability objectives. Furthermore, by embedding water stewardship into the performance evaluation process, we foster a culture of accountability and continuous improvement, reinforcing its commitment to responsible resource management. This strategic alignment ensures that the organisation not only meets regulatory requirements but also addresses the pressing challenges posed by climate change, making significant strides towards its long-term sustainability goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ✓ Progress towards environmental targets
- ✓ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- ✓ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- ✓ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ✓ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ✓ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Implats has established a comprehensive framework of monetary incentives for Site Managers, Facilities Managers, and Business Unit Managers, specifically designed to enhance water management practices within the organisation. The performance metrics against which these roles are evaluated are measured on an annual basis, allowing the company to closely monitor and adjust strategies as necessary throughout the fiscal year. This annual evaluation period not only provides timely feedback but also aligns management's efforts with our sustainability objectives. Quantitative details of the incentives typically include bonuses tied to achieving specific water management goals. Managers are incentivised through the short term incentive scheme. The bonus is based on 60-70% of the total guaranteed package for management. 20% of the STI opportunity for junior and middle management is influenced by performance on ESG metrics, with climate performance embedded in the ESG component.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentives for Business Unit Managers significantly contribute to our environmental commitments and climate transition plan. By tying monetary rewards to specific water management metrics, Implats ensures that these managers are incentivised to actively pursue sustainability objectives. These incentives promote responsible water usage, support pollution control efforts, and enhance overall operational efficiency. The implementation of these incentives has already led to measurable improvements within the organisation. For example, the focus on achieving specific water reduction targets has resulted in the successful installation of advanced water recycling systems, which have increased the volume of recycled water used in operations. Additionally, these performance metrics are directly linked to key performance indicators (KPIs) within the climate transition plan, ensuring that management efforts align with our strategic sustainability objectives. Furthermore, by embedding water stewardship into the performance evaluation process, we foster a culture of accountability and continuous improvement, reinforcing

its commitment to responsible resource management. This strategic alignment ensures that the organisation not only meets regulatory requirements but also addresses the pressing challenges posed by climate change, making significant strides towards its long-term sustainability goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Implats has established a comprehensive framework of monetary incentives for Site Managers, Facilities Managers, and Business Unit Managers, specifically designed to enhance water management practices within the organisation. The performance metrics against which these roles are evaluated are measured on an annual basis, allowing the company to closely monitor and adjust strategies as necessary throughout the fiscal year. This annual evaluation period not only provides timely feedback but also aligns management's efforts with our sustainability objectives. Quantitative details of the incentives typically include bonuses tied to achieving specific water management goals. Managers are incentivised through the short term incentive scheme. The bonus is based on 60-70% of the total guaranteed package for management. 20% of the STI opportunity for junior and middle management is influenced by performance on ESG metrics, with climate performance embedded in the ESG component.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentives for Business Unit Managers significantly contribute to our environmental commitments and climate transition plan. By tying monetary rewards to specific water management metrics, Implats ensures that these managers are incentivised to actively pursue sustainability objectives. These incentives promote responsible water usage, support pollution control efforts, and enhance overall operational efficiency. The implementation of these incentives has already led to measurable improvements within the organisation. For example, the focus on achieving specific water reduction targets has resulted in the successful installation of advanced water recycling systems, which have increased the volume of recycled water used in operations. Additionally, these performance metrics are directly linked to key performance indicators (KPIs) within the climate transition plan, ensuring that management efforts align with our strategic sustainability objectives. Furthermore, by embedding water stewardship into the performance evaluation process, we foster a culture of accountability and continuous improvement, reinforcing its commitment to responsible resource management. This strategic alignment ensures that the organisation not only meets regulatory requirements but also addresses the pressing challenges posed by climate change, making significant strides towards its long-term sustainability goals.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Environmental Policy covers all operations as a PGE-focused mining company, aiming to maximise positive environmental impacts while minimising or eliminating negative impacts. The policy encompasses our approach to natural resource management and the ecological environment, ensuring activities are conducted sustainably. It emphasises continuous improvement in environmental performance, integrating environmental management into everyday practices, and minimising the use of consumptive resources. Additionally, we are committed to reducing waste generation, promoting recycling, rehabilitating disturbed land, and protecting biodiversity. The policy further outlines our commitment to responsible stewardship, prudent use of ecological resources, and managing environmental risks both within the workplace and surrounding areas. It adheres to all applicable environmental obligations and supports transparent and constructive interactions with stakeholders. The policy ensures that employees and contractors contribute to achieving environmental objectives by participating in environmental management programs and initiatives. There are no stated exclusions regarding geographical areas or business activities, highlighting a comprehensive and inclusive approach to environmental management.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

implats-environmental-policy-statement-final-feb-2019.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Implats' Energy and Decarbonization Policy outlines our commitment to operating in an environmentally responsible manner and addressing the global challenge of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions across our value chain. As a leading producer of PGMs, Implats is dedicated to transitioning towards a low-carbon future and supporting the global energy transition through its operations. The policy is focused on achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and emphasises setting and reviewing carbon emissions reduction targets. Implats aims to ensure that all new mine developments source at least 30% of their energy requirements from renewable sources and incorporates energy and greenhouse gas emission factors into the design, planning, and operation of all projects, including growth initiatives at both managed and joint venture operations. The policy supports the gradual displacement of fossil fuels with lower- or zero-carbon alternatives, investment in energy conservation and efficiency initiatives, and the inclusion of decarbonization performance measures in executive remuneration structures. Implats also aims to raise energy management awareness among employees, vendors, contractors, and all personnel entering Group operations. In addition, we engage in public policy advocacy and collaborate with regional structures to promote low-carbon energy solutions for industry groups and local communities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :displacement of fossil fuels with lower- or zero-carbon alternatives

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

energy-and-decarbonization Policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This Policy shows our commitment to including sustainable development principles into business operations. Implats aims to ensure that our investments are commercially sound, financially profitable, technically appropriate, and socially responsible, while maintaining processes and practices that are inherently safe and environmentally sound. The policy focuses on developing and implementing policies that align with these principles, supported by systems and processes. Implats adheres to the governance of risk principles outlined in the King IV Report and acknowledges that risk management is essential for protecting business resources and achieving strategic and operational objectives. The policy emphasises the importance of preventing incidents and accidents at its operations, minimising workplace hazards, and safeguarding the health and safety of all stakeholders, with a strong commitment to zero harm. The policy also includes responsible stewardship of natural resources and the ecological environment and strives to minimise negative social impacts while promoting benefits and opportunities for host communities. Implats upholds human rights and aims to benefit communities in accordance with legislation and the UN Global Compact. We are dedicated to transparent and timely engagement with stakeholders through formal and informal structures and focuses on continuous improvement of business processes by accurately measuring, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on performance.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

sustainable-development-policy-2020.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Implats' Water Policy emphasises our commitment to responsible water stewardship across all managed and joint venture operations. As a leading producer of PGM), Implats recognises water as a finite resource and acknowledges that equitable and secure access to water is a fundamental human right and a critical environmental and socio-economic development issue. The policy outlines Implats' commitment to complying with all applicable water-related legislation and

obligations, as well as recognising the shared responsibility for water resources. This approach is vital to business sustainability and the wellbeing of the communities in which we operate. Implats implements and integrates water stewardship practices across operations and surrounding areas, ensuring that strategic and operational decisions are informed by water constraints and targets. The policy emphasises transparency in interactions with stakeholders regarding water-related issues, efficient water use, and promoting recycling to prioritise the use of recycled water at all operations. To achieve water targets, Implats has put initiatives in place and publicly reports on progress against these targets, establishing processes to review and revise them as necessary. We also implement monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track water-related activities, respond to water-related risks and opportunities, and ensure compliance with legislative requirements.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

water-policy.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Biodiversity, Rehabilitation, and Closure Policy underscores our commitment to environmental protection, focusing on biodiversity management, land rehabilitation, and responsible post-closure activities. We strive to maximise positive environmental impacts while minimising or eliminating negative effects. The policy emphasises our dedication to implementing the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and reduce adverse impacts on biodiversity. We engage with external stakeholders to develop tools and guidance for integrating biodiversity management with land use planning and commit to refraining from exploring or developing new mines in World Heritage sites. Respect for legally designated protected areas is a key aspect of the policy, requiring new or modified operations to be compatible with the value of such areas. Our goal is to achieve a net positive impact on biodiversity for new projects through avoidance, mitigation, and offsets, along with site-specific biodiversity action plans that meet regulatory, legal, and other requirements. The policy fosters biodiversity protection by raising awareness and promoting responsibility among employees, contractors, and all individuals entering our operations. It also commits to concurrent land rehabilitation, restoring it to a beneficial state in consultation with stakeholders. Closure objectives are integrated into the planning, design, and operation of projects to manage environmental and social aspects responsibly at closure.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

biodiversity Policy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Implats has been a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) since July 2008, committing to its 10 principles which cover human rights, labour, environmental responsibility, and anti-corruption. As part of this commitment, Implats actively integrates the UNGC principles into its operations and reports progress annually through its advanced-level Communication on Progress (CoP). Implats' role within the UNGC includes implementing practices that align with global sustainability objectives. The company takes specific actions to uphold the environmental principles of the UNGC, such as supporting a precautionary approach to environmental challenges, undertaking initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility, and encouraging the development of environmentally friendly technologies. These initiatives are highlighted in Implats' ESG report, where it outlines various programs focused on energy optimisation, water use efficiency, atmospheric emissions reductions, and decarbonisation strategies. Implats also plays a role in contributing to the broader United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through its operational activities and collaboration with stakeholders, the company supports progress towards the SDGs, particularly in areas related to environmental sustainability and responsible resource management. In addition, Implats has invested in renewable energy initiatives and technologies that support the global transition to a greener economy, including targeted fuel cell development in South Africa. Our Climate Change Report is prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) Climate Change Disclosure Guidance and includes climate change risks and adaptations, decarbonisation plan, and adoption of renewable energy initiatives. In FY2023, an exercise was completed to determine our Science-Based Targets (SBTs) and following the acquisition of Impala Bafokeng we have aligned and committed to the SBTi validation process for decarbonisation pathways.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Impala Stakeholder Engagement.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- ☒ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Implats has a structured and transparent process to ensure that all external engagement activities, including direct advocacy, participation in industry associations, or contributions to regulatory reform, are consistent with the Group's environmental commitments and long-term transition plan. This process is grounded in board-approved policies, including our Environmental Policy, Responsible Sourcing Policy, and Decarbonisation Policy, which set clear expectations for how engagements must align with our strategy to reduce GHG emissions, strengthen water stewardship, and safeguard biodiversity. Oversight is provided by our governance structures, including the Responsible Sourcing Committee and the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee of the Board. These bodies are tasked with reviewing and approving Implats' public policy positions and industry collaborations, ensuring alignment with our internal commitments and external disclosures. They meet regularly to monitor advocacy activities across all geographies where we operate, with findings escalated to the Board when corrective actions are required. Implats actively participates in industry associations such as the Minerals Council South Africa, the Energy Intensive Users Group of Southern Africa, and other regional and international forums. Engagement in these platforms is subject to a formal monitoring process that evaluates consistency with our sustainability objectives. Where misalignments are identified, the issue is escalated to the relevant governance body. Actions may include clarifying Implats' position publicly, engaging with the association to influence alignment, or, if necessary, revising or terminating our participation. This structured process allows Implats to integrate its identified environmental dependencies, risks, and opportunities into policy engagement, ensuring that advocacy supports key strategic priorities such as climate change mitigation, water use efficiency, and community resilience. All external engagements are reviewed to confirm that they contribute positively to Implats' transition plan and long-term environmental goals. Where inconsistencies arise, corrective action is taken promptly to realign engagement activities with the Group's environmental strategy.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

GHG Reporting regulations and Climate Change Act

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☒ Mandatory environmental reporting

☒ Other transparency and due diligence, please specify :Carbon Budget Setting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Climate Change Act proposes the setting of sector emission targets and ultimately the setting of company level emission budgets. The GHG Reporting regulations, which are already in place, will be used to assess compliance with the carbon budgets. The carbon budgets will be relevant to our emission reduction targets and the appropriateness of our transition plan. The success of our engagement will be reflected in the level of alignment between our emissions reduction targets and the proposed budgets. Impala's engagement in various industry bodies supports its environmental commitments and transition plan. In South Africa and Zimbabwe, Implats is an active member of the Minerals Council South Africa and the Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines, which help shape legislation governing the mining industry, including regulations related to environmental management, safety, and health. These industry bodies advance safety, health and good corporate governance within the mining industry, as well as help shape legislation governing the mining industry. Implats is also a member of the Energy Intensive Users Group of Southern Africa (EIUG), a consumer-led organisation committed to working with government and other stakeholders to develop effective solutions to South Africa's energy crisis and ensure that it transitions to a lower-carbon future within appropriate timeframes.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☒ Minerals Council South Africa

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Minerals Council South Africa advocates for policies that support a transition to a low-carbon economy, including electricity security and renewable energy. However, it has also been noted that the Council has mixed positions on climate change policy. While it supports net-zero goals and renewable energy initiatives, it has actively lobbied against certain climate regulations like the carbon tax, arguing that these could harm the competitiveness of the mining sector. This indicates a complex stance where support for sustainability coexists with significant lobbying against regulations perceived as detrimental to industry interests. Implats' commitment to renewable energy and energy efficiency aligns with the Council's sustainability goals and we are focused on reducing reliance on fossil fuels, which reflects broader industry trends towards sustainability. We have engaged with the Minerals Council on regulatory reforms related to electricity supply and renewable energy projects. This participation is consistent with its commitment to sustainability and reflects its proactive approach in addressing energy challenges within the sector

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1391362

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The provided figure of R1 391 362 indicates a membership fee, as the primary objective is engagement rather than direct funding for specific initiatives. The Minerals Council South Africa (MCSA) primarily supports engagement in policy development and advocacy in the mining sector, particularly related to environmental management, climate change, and energy policies. The MCSA represents the interests of the mining industry and actively participates in shaping legislative and regulatory frameworks that impact the sector, including environmental and climate-related policies. While the Council supports the transition to a low-carbon economy and renewable energy projects, it also advocates against policies like the carbon tax, which it views as potentially harming industry competitiveness. Implats' funding aligns with our objectives to influence policies related to energy security and environmental regulations, which could impact our operations and sustainability targets.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☒ Other trade association in Africa, please specify :Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines advocates for stable and sustainable energy sources, emphasising energy security and the adoption of renewables to mitigate energy shortages. Zimplats has actively engaged with the Chamber on energy regulatory matters, providing insights to facilitate independent power projects, underscoring a shared commitment to improving energy security in Zimbabwe's mining sector. This aligns with broader industry needs given Zimbabwe's historical energy challenges. Our Zimplats operations align with this objective through investments in hydropower and solar projects, which aim to enhance energy security and reduce dependence on the national grid.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1876675

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The figure of R1 876 675 represents our membership fees to the association, which aims to support the Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines' advocacy and policy influence activities, particularly in the areas of sustainable mining practices, energy security, and regulatory stability in the mining sector. The Chamber advocates for energy security, the adoption of renewable energy, and regulatory frameworks that enable stable and sustainable mining operations in Zimbabwe. Through this engagement, Implants can contribute to discussions that shape energy regulations, independent power projects, and policies that address energy challenges in the country. This engagement supports broader objectives to enhance operational efficiency and reduce environmental impacts through renewable energy projects.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- ☒ Other global trade association, please specify :International Platinum Group Metals Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The IPA promotes the environmental benefits of platinum group metals (PGMs) and their role in sustainable technologies, such as hydrogen fuel cells. This is crucial for global decarbonization efforts. Implats supports this emphasis on sustainability within the PGM sector, contributing to initiatives that promote PGMs in clean technologies. The collaboration between Implats and IPA on research initiatives showcases our joint efforts in advancing low-emission technologies, including hydrogen fuel cells.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1962570

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding is directed at supporting the IPA's efforts to promote the environmental benefits of platinum group metals (PGMs) and to advocate for the role of PGMs in sustainable technologies, such as hydrogen fuel cells. This figure of R1 962 570 is however a membership fee that enables Implats to participate in international discussions on PGMs and sustainability IPA's activities include influencing policy discussions on responsible sourcing, sustainable production, and the role of PGMs in global decarbonization efforts. By engaging with the IPA, Implats can engage on international policies that support market development for PGMs, and influence regulations on sustainability standards in the PGM sector. This also supports advocacy for the hydrogen economy, which aligns with Implats' strategy to support emerging clean technologies.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☒ Other trade association in Africa, please specify :Energy Intensive Users Group of Southern Africa (EIUG)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The EIUG promotes the interests of large energy consumers, advocating for reliable energy supply and a transition to cleaner solutions. This aligns with broader sustainability goals within heavy industries. Implats' initiatives in energy efficiency and renewable energy support EIUG's objectives. Our focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions is consistent with EIUG's advocacy for sustainable practices and Implats' participation in EIUG meetings demonstrates its commitment to engaging in discussions about energy policy and regulations, further supporting efforts for a reliable energy supply framework.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding or membership fees of R1,000,000 to the EIUG is aimed at supporting policy advocacy and stakeholder engagement focused on energy security and transitioning to cleaner energy solutions within South Africa's heavy industry sector. However, this figure represents a membership fee to enable Implats to actively participate in EIUG discussions and policy engagements on energy management and sustainability. EIUG's advocacy efforts centre on ensuring a stable and reliable energy supply for large energy consumers, promoting renewable energy adoption, and influencing energy policies and regulations. Implats' support enables us to participate in dialogues on energy policy reforms, which can help mitigate risks associated with energy insecurity and influence regulations that support a transition to a lower-carbon economy.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Water pollution indicators
- ☒ Content of environmental policies
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Energy consumption**
- ☒ Biodiversity indicators
- ☒ Public policy engagement
- ☒ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Implats ESG 2024 Report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Impala ESG-spreads.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Implats' ESG Report 2024 is part of our mainstream annual reporting suite and is prepared with reference to GRI. It covers FY2024 (1 July 2023–30 June 2024) and includes Impala Bafokeng within scope. The report discloses our environmental policies and commitments (e.g., Environmental and Water Policy statements), governance and committee oversight, public-policy/UNGC support, material dependencies and impacts, risks & opportunities, strategy and value-chain engagement, together with quantified emissions and water accounting, quality indicators, biodiversity/land management practices, and consolidated performance tables. Selected KPIs received independent assurance, and the report was reviewed and approved by the Board.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ☒ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under RCP 4.5, Implats assumes that national and regional climate policies in South Africa and Zimbabwe will progressively strengthen in line with international commitments, supporting a stabilisation of greenhouse gas emissions by mid-century and limiting warming to approximately 2.4 °C by 2100. Moderate but steady macroeconomic growth in host countries is assumed, providing an enabling environment for capital flows into low-carbon investment and sustaining demand for PGMs. At a regional level, infrastructure, land use and demographics are assumed to remain broadly stable, with gradual upgrades to enhance resilience against climate-related disruption. Technological progress is assumed to advance incrementally, particularly in renewable energy, storage and energy efficiency. Implats anticipates increasing access to renewable electricity through self-generation and third-party projects, such as the phased solar PV programmes at Zimplats and Marula, which are expected to reduce reliance on grid-based coal power. The energy mix is assumed to shift gradually, with declining coal dependency offset by the growth of renewables, reflecting both national policy direction and corporate decarbonisation strategies. Uncertainties include the pace, enforcement and consistency of new climate regulations across jurisdictions; the reliability of regional energy supply; the severity and frequency of climate-related weather events; and the speed of adoption of low-carbon technologies. Demand-side uncertainties also exist, particularly the trajectory of vehicle electrification and its impact on the automotive demand for PGMs. Constraints include access to capital for large-scale decarbonisation and resilience investments; the availability and reliability of water in stressed catchments; and socio-political and macroeconomic instability in host countries, which could delay or disrupt implementation. Maintaining a social licence to operate represents a further constraint, requiring balance between operational continuity, environmental management and meeting community expectations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Implats selected the RCP 4.5 scenario because it represents a stabilisation pathway broadly aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the national climate commitments of our host jurisdictions. RCP 4.5 assumes that global emissions peak mid-century and then decline, resulting in a projected temperature increase of approximately 2.4 °C by 2100. This scenario provides a credible basis to test the resilience of our strategy under conditions of moderate mitigation, policy reform and technological progress. The scenario is directly relevant to Implats' business model, given our dual exposure to transition risks and physical risks. Transition risks include the potential decline in demand for platinum group metals in auto-catalysts as vehicle electrification accelerates, as well as the increasing expectations of regulators, investors and customers for lower-carbon operations. Physical risks include energy insecurity, water scarcity and climate-related weather disruptions that could affect our mining and processing operations. By applying RCP 4.5, Implats can assess how these drivers may interact and influence our ability to deliver on climate commitments, including our operational decarbonisation pathway and renewable energy rollouts across our sites. The scenario also helps us evaluate the adequacy of our adaptation measures, such as energy efficiency, water stewardship and infrastructure resilience. RCP 4.5 is an IPCC-defined, publicly available scenario, ensuring comparability with peer disclosures and alignment with best practice guidance such as TCFD. It provides a transparent and internationally recognised framework that supports external stakeholder confidence in our disclosures. For Implats, this scenario is instrumental in demonstrating that our climate strategy is resilient under a Paris-aligned stabilisation pathway, while also highlighting the risks and uncertainties that must be managed to maintain operational and financial resilience.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ☒ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under RCP 4.5, Implats assumes that water-related climate policies in South Africa and Zimbabwe will progressively strengthen, with regulators tightening licensing conditions and monitoring in line with national adaptation strategies. We assume that moderate macroeconomic growth enables incremental investment in water recycling, efficiency technologies, and shared infrastructure projects, while maintaining demand for platinum group metals (PGMs). At the regional level, it is assumed that water availability remains under stress but broadly manageable, with gradual improvements in municipal and industrial infrastructure resilience. Demographic trends, including urbanisation, are expected to increase competition for water but not to the point of systemic failure. Land-use changes are assumed to be gradual, with continued pressures from agriculture and mining. Technological developments are assumed to advance steadily, particularly in water treatment, recycling and process efficiency. Implats assumes that it can progressively scale water recovery systems at concentrators and smelters, thereby reducing freshwater intake. The regional energy mix is assumed to shift toward renewables by 2030, with associated reductions in the energy-water nexus as coal-fired generation gradually declines. Uncertainties include the pace and enforcement of water regulations; the timing and intensity of rainfall events; the severity of droughts; and the effectiveness of regional infrastructure upgrades. There is also uncertainty in the rate of adoption of closed-loop water technologies and the availability of financing for large-scale projects. Constraints include water availability in stressed catchments (notably in the Bushveld Complex and Great Dyke), limited regional infrastructure capacity, access to affordable capital, and potential socio-political instability that could delay implementation. Liability risks related to water quality incidents and technology risks linked to slow uptake of innovations remain important considerations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Implats applies RCP 4.5 to assess water-related risks and resilience under a stabilisation pathway in which global emissions peak mid-century and climate policies strengthen progressively. This scenario is relevant because it reflects a world where international climate commitments are partially met, limiting warming to ~2.4 °C by 2100, and where water stress intensifies but remains within a range that can be managed through adaptation and efficiency. The rationale for using RCP 4.5 is that it provides a realistic planning context for the mining sector in southern Africa, where water is already a material constraint. It enables Implats to evaluate both physical water risks (including droughts, flood events, and reduced water quality) and transition-related factors (such as stricter regulation, higher costs of capital, and increased stakeholder scrutiny). By testing its water strategy against this scenario, Implats can prepare for regulatory shifts, adapt infrastructure for resilience, and strengthen its social licence to operate. This scenario aligns with the Group's decarbonisation and renewable energy commitments to 2030, which also influence water usage through reduced reliance on coal-fired power. RCP 4.5 supports the assessment of adaptation measures, including expanded water recycling, collaborative catchment management, and investments in efficient process technologies. The scenario is also widely recognised by investors, regulators and other stakeholders, ensuring transparency in disclosure and comparability across the sector. By analysing water under RCP 4.5 alongside higher-risk scenarios such as RCP 8.5, Implats demonstrates that its strategy is resilient across a range of plausible climate and water futures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ 2025
- ☑ 2030
- ☑ 2050
- ☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital
- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under RCP 8.5, Implats assumes that global greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise throughout the century, with limited or no additional climate policy interventions. This trajectory results in average global warming of more than 4 °C by 2100 and significant increases in the frequency and severity of climate hazards. At national and regional levels, it is assumed that energy systems in South Africa and Zimbabwe remain heavily reliant on coal-fired generation, with limited renewable penetration. Infrastructure resilience is assumed to lag behind climate change impacts, creating operational vulnerabilities. At the macroeconomic level, this scenario assumes heightened volatility, including increased costs associated with water scarcity, infrastructure rehabilitation, and operational disruptions. Demand for PGMs remains uncertain, as transition to electric vehicles continues, but high-emissions lock-in could sustain short-term demand for auto-catalysts. Regional variables include reduced water availability, more extreme rainfall events causing flood risks at mine sites and tailings dams, and prolonged heat waves reducing machinery efficiency and workforce safety. Technological assumptions under this scenario are pessimistic, with slow development of adaptation technologies and limited scaling of renewable energy infrastructure. Energy usage remains dominated by fossil fuels, and power supply reliability is expected to deteriorate, adding risk to operations. Uncertainties include the precise timing, location and magnitude of physical climate impacts, as well as the capacity of governments and institutions to respond. Constraints include limited access to capital for large-scale adaptation in a high-risk macroeconomic environment, the technical limits of current cooling and water management solutions, and the vulnerability of local ecosystems to degradation, which compounds operational risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Implats applies RCP 8.5 to assess resilience under a high-risk future where mitigation efforts fail and physical climate impacts intensify. This scenario assumes a >4 °C rise in global average temperatures by 2100, making it a credible stress test for the Group's long-life mining assets and communities of operation. The rationale for using RCP 8.5 is that it highlights the full extent of potential physical risks, including acute weather events (such as extreme rainfall, flooding and drought) and chronic risks (such as long-term water scarcity and higher average temperatures). Implats' 2022 risk assessments identified 20 climate hazards under this pathway, including tailings dam overflow in heavy rainfall events and significant production losses from water shortages — estimated at more than R292 million for a single day of disruption. These outcomes demonstrate the financial materiality of high-risk climate futures. Using RCP 8.5 also enables Implats to test adaptation strategies, such as infrastructure hardening, site-level water management, and the scaling of renewable projects to reduce reliance on vulnerable coal-based grids. It supports transparent engagement with regulators, investors, and communities, showing that the Group is preparing for climate extremes as well as transition scenarios. RCP 8.5 is an IPCC-defined, publicly available scenario, widely recognised by investors and regulators. It is particularly relevant for mining companies with exposure to water stress, tailings facilities, and energy reliability challenges. By applying RCP 8.5 alongside RCP 4.5, Implats demonstrates that its climate strategy has been tested against both stabilisation and worst-case outcomes, strengthening the robustness of its planning and disclosure.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth
- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under RCP 8.5, Implats assumes that water scarcity intensifies across its host regions, with increased frequency of droughts, extreme rainfall, and infrastructure stress. In South Africa and Zimbabwe, national and regional water policies are assumed to tighten gradually, but supply capacity lags behind demand growth. Infrastructure for water distribution and storage is assumed to be vulnerable to extreme weather, increasing operational risks. Macroeconomic conditions are assumed to be volatile, with rising costs of securing water supply and competing demands from agriculture, communities, and industry. At a regional level, ecosystem services related to water provision are expected to degrade, reducing natural storage and flow regulation. Technological development in water treatment and recycling is assumed to progress slowly under this pathway, limiting opportunities to offset supply shortages. Energy-water nexus challenges are assumed to intensify, given high reliance on coal-based power, which itself requires significant water input. Uncertainties include the pace and effectiveness of regulatory reforms, the timing and severity of extreme rainfall and drought cycles, and the availability of financing for large-scale adaptation projects such as desalination or bulk water transfers. Constraints include limited capital availability in a high-risk macroeconomic environment, socio-political challenges in securing water rights, and the need to maintain a social license to operate where operations compete with local communities for scarce water resources.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Implats applies RCP 8.5 to assess resilience of its operations to extreme water stress conditions. This scenario is relevant because water is a critical input to mining, smelting, and refining, and shortages or disruptions can directly halt production. In 2022, Implats quantified potential production losses from water disruptions at R292 million per day, highlighting the materiality of this risk. By applying a worst-case scenario, Implats can stress test long-life mining assets and evaluate the adequacy of adaptation measures such as water recycling, alternative water sourcing, and infrastructure hardening. The rationale for choosing RCP 8.5 is that it provides a realistic stress case in water-stressed catchments where Implats operates. It captures both acute risks (floods, tailings dam failures during heavy rainfall) and chronic risks (multi-year droughts reducing supply reliability). This supports transparent engagement with investors, regulators, and communities, demonstrating that Implats has considered high-severity outcomes for a resource that is fundamental to operational continuity. RCP 8.5 is an IPCC-recognised, publicly available scenario, widely used by regulators and investors. Its application to water risks ensures that Implats' climate strategy addresses not only transition risks but also the acute and chronic physical risks most material to mining operations.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

- ✓ Strategy and financial planning
- ✓ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ✓ Capacity building
- ✓ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ✓ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Implats' climate scenario analysis is aligned to the IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways. These are used to assess both transition and physical climate risks to test the resilience of the Group's operations and strategy. Scenario narratives and time horizons:

- *RCP 4.5 (stabilisation pathway): This scenario reflects a future where global climate policy strengthens and greenhouse gas emissions stabilise by mid-century, limiting global temperature rise to 2.4°C by 2100. The narrative is characterised by progressive policy tightening in South Africa and Zimbabwe, moderate economic growth, gradual decarbonisation of the electricity system, and incremental advances in renewable energy and efficiency technologies.*
- *RCP 8.5 (high-risk pathway): This scenario assumes limited or no additional climate policy intervention, with emissions rising throughout the century. It projects global warming by 4°C by 2100, with severe increases in acute climate hazards (extreme rainfall, floods, and droughts) and chronic risks (heat stress, water scarcity, and declining infrastructure resilience). The scenarios are applied over short- (2025–2030), medium- (2030–2050), and long-term horizons (to 2100) to align with asset lifespans, investment cycles, and strategic planning horizons. Key outcomes and insights*
- *Physical risks: Both scenarios confirm material risks to Implats' mining operations. Under RCP 4.5, physical risks are moderate but still significant, requiring investment in water stewardship and energy resilience. Under RCP 8.5, acute risks such as extreme rainfall events could compromise tailings dam safety, while chronic water scarcity and high average temperatures threaten productivity, workforce health, and ecosystem stability.*
- *Transition risks: RCP 4.5 highlights tightening regulatory and carbon pricing frameworks, requiring Implats to adapt cost structures and secure low-carbon energy supply. The Group faces market transition risks, as electrification alters demand for auto-catalyst PGMs while supporting new demand in hydrogen and fuel cell markets.*
- *Business resilience and strategy: analysis has shaped strategic responses including:*
 - o *Development of renewable energy projects: feasibility studies are underway for 140 MW solar PV at Rustenburg, 105 MW at Zimplats, 30 MW at Marula, and 98 MW at Impala Bafokeng, while Impala Refineries is arranging renewable supply for up to 90% of demand.*
 - o *These initiatives are expected to deliver 1.264 MtCO₂e reductions by 2030, leaving a 436,000 tCO₂e residual gap to be addressed through additional efficiency, fuel switching, and renewable procurement.*
 - o *Advancing water security projects, such as Zimplats' dams and water infrastructure upgrades in response to increasing water stress, which are critical for long-term resilience.*
 - o *Embedding climate risks and opportunities into Group risk registers and strategic planning processes.*
- *Financial planning implications: Scenario outcomes influenced capital allocation, prioritising renewable generation, embedded energy solutions, water resilience projects, and tailings management upgrades. Investments in decarbonisation and adaptation were identified actions to reduce operational risks and to maintain investor confidence under tightening disclosure regimes.*
- *Resilience of business model:*
 - o *Short-term (2025–2030): Implats' decarbonisation roadmap and renewable projects support near-term emissions reduction commitments and mitigate immediate exposure to carbon price pass-through.*
 - o *Medium-term (2030–2050): Asset longevity is tested against both transition risks (loss of auto-catalyst demand) and physical risks (intensified water scarcity). Resilience depends on market diversification into hydrogen PGMs, ongoing water projects, and the scale-up of renewables.*
 - o *Long-term (to 2100): Under RCP 8.5, physical climate risks escalate substantially. Business resilience requires sustained investment in adaptation (water, infrastructure resilience,*

ecosystem protection), alongside continued decarbonisation to protect stakeholder confidence and licence to operate. • Cross-cutting implications: Scenarios highlight water as a critical environmental dependency, with direct links to biodiversity and community well-being. Increasing stress and extreme weather events affect ecosystems, catchment services, and local communities, reinforcing the need for integrated management of water and environmental stewardship. Analysis confirmed that Implats' is resilient in the short and medium term under both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, provided that the Group accelerates decarbonisation and adapts its operations for water and infrastructure resilience. Over the long term, RCP 8.5 highlights severe risks that require sustained adaptation and ecosystem stewardship. The outputs are embedded in Implats' climate governance, capital allocation, and sustainability strategy, ensuring that the Group is preparing for both stabilisation and high-risk futures.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Implats integrates water availability and security into its climate scenario analysis, recognising water as a critical environmental dependency across its operations, especially in South Africa and Zimbabwe. Both RCP 4.5 (stabilisation) and RCP 8.5 (high-risk) scenarios are used to assess physical water risks, focusing on future water stress, catchment-level availability, and operational resilience. Scenario narratives and time horizons • RCP 4.5 (stabilisation pathway): Under this pathway, gradual policy tightening and moderate climate change impacts are expected to result in incremental increases in water stress but within manageable limits, provided infrastructure and efficiency investments are advanced. Infrastructure resilience improves over time, but climate-driven pressures (periodic drought, shifting rainfall patterns) still present risks. • RCP 8.5 (high-risk pathway): This scenario projects severe long-term water stress, more frequent and extreme droughts, and episodic heavy rainfall events that can overwhelm local infrastructure and increase flooding risk. The impacts on catchments, ecosystems, and communities are severe, resulting in heightened competition for scarce resources. Water-related scenario analysis is applied over short-term (2025–2030), medium-term (2030–2050), and long-term horizons (to 2100), reflecting mine lifespans and the importance of forward planning for infrastructure and water supply security. Key outcomes and insights • Physical risks: Both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 confirm significant water-related risks, with the latter presenting acute challenges. These include reduced

availability of fresh water for processing, competition for resources with communities, and heightened risks to tailings management from extreme rainfall. •

Adaptation measures: Implats has initiated major water security projects, most notably Zimplats' construction of new dams and associated infrastructure to provide long-term water security in Zimbabwe, where catchments are highly stressed. These measures are designed to mitigate both stabilisation and high-risk scenarios, providing resilience against chronic scarcity and acute flood risks. • Quantitative outcomes: While climate scenario analysis quantifies GHG reductions from renewable energy projects, water resilience outcomes are reflected in investment in infrastructure capacity and risk mitigation rather than direct emissions metrics. However, the scenario analysis highlights water as a critical constraint on production continuity, reinforcing the importance of securing adequate supply for both operational and community needs. • Strategic and financial planning implications: Water scenario outcomes have directly influenced capital allocation, with significant investments in storage and supply projects. These investments reduce operational vulnerability, maintain production reliability, and mitigate potential financial losses linked to water shortages. Importantly, they also reduce reputational risk by ensuring communities are not negatively impacted by industrial demand in times of scarcity. • Resilience of business model: o Short-term (2025–2030): Investments in dams and catchment-level management at Zimplats, alongside site-level water efficiency programmes, provide resilience against moderate drought and variability. o Medium-term (2040–2050): Under both RCP 4.5 and 8.5, water stress intensifies. Resilience depends on integrated water management and continued infrastructure expansion. Mines with high water dependency face increasing risks of production disruptions. o Long-term (to 2100): Under RCP 8.5, severe water scarcity and ecosystem degradation pose significant challenges to operational continuity. Long-term resilience will require expanded infrastructure, technological improvements in water recycling and efficiency, and enhanced engagement with catchment stakeholders. • Cross-cutting implications for other environmental issues: Water is closely linked to ecosystem services and biodiversity. Under both scenarios, degradation of catchments and reduced water availability threaten local ecosystems, while flooding risks impact tailings facilities and surrounding environments. Community access to water is also a material consideration, reinforcing water as both an environmental and social licence issue. Scenario analysis confirms that water is one of the most material climate-related risks to Implats' operations. Current investments, particularly in Zimbabwe, support short- to medium-term resilience, but long-term risks under RCP 8.5 remain severe. The outcomes of the analysis have directly shaped strategic decisions, including water infrastructure investments, efficiency programmes, and community engagement on resource management. These measures also reduce broader environmental and social risks, ensuring Implats' operations remain resilient and sustainable in water-stressed catchments.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Implats acknowledges the urgency of addressing climate change and the contribution of fossil fuel consumption to global emissions. Our commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 is supported by a clear decarbonisation strategy, as outlined in our Climate Change Report. However, the nature of our industry and the realities of operating in regions where energy systems are still dominated by fossil fuels create challenges to making an immediate and absolute commitment to cease all spending on or revenue generation from such activities. Many of our operations, particularly in South Africa, remain dependent on electricity from a coal-based grid and the use of diesel-powered equipment to maintain safe and reliable production. While these constraints persist, an outright and immediate cessation would compromise our operational stability, affect livelihoods in our host communities and undermine the supply of platinum group metals, which are vital to the global clean energy transition. Instead, we have chosen a structured approach to reduce reliance on fossil fuels over time. This includes significant investments in renewable energy, such as solar PV projects, a target for new mine developments to source at least 30% of their power from renewable sources, and efficiency measures to progressively displace fossil fuel use. Decarbonisation performance is integrated into governance and remuneration frameworks to ensure accountability and long-term focus. Our approach is designed to balance environmental responsibility with social and economic sustainability, recognising the importance of a just transition in regions where communities depend heavily on mining.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Impala has established a feedback mechanism for shareholders to provide input on the company's climate transition plan. The board members, representing the interests of Impala's stakeholders, actively contribute valuable insights and feedback during board meetings. Any comments received are addressed at these meetings. Furthermore, the board reviews and approves the climate transition plan, ensuring it aligns with the company's long-term sustainability goals.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Implats' climate transition plan is built on several key assumptions and dependencies. (1) Supportive regulatory and policy environments in South Africa and Zimbabwe, including timely approvals and grid access for renewable projects. (2) Continued technological advancement and cost reductions in low-carbon solutions such as solar PV, battery storage and hydrogen fuel cells. (3) Availability of financing and prudent capital allocation to fund renewable energy and efficiency initiatives. (4) Strong collaboration with government, industry and host communities to enable a just transition. (5) Employee support through training and capacity building to embed decarbonisation practices. (6) Stable global and regional supply chains to ensure access to equipment, technology and funding. These assumptions and dependencies are critical to ensure that the goals of the transition plan are achievable while maintaining operational and financial stability.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Implats has reported clear progress against its climate transition plan in the most recent reporting period. (1) Emissions performance: Total Scope 1 emissions in FY2024 were 560 184 tCO₂e, down slightly from 594 302 tCO₂e in FY2023, while Scope 2 emissions from grid electricity were 3 936 458 tCO₂e. Despite the absolute increase due to the integration of Impala Bafokeng, emissions intensity improved to 0.154 tCO₂e/tonne milled from 0.171 in FY2023. (2) Avoided emissions: Through renewable electricity consumption and efficiency initiatives, the Group avoided 356,406 tCO₂e in FY2024, a significant improvement from 127,000 tCO₂e in FY2023, surpassing its annual abatement target of 243,000 tCO₂e towards the 2030 goal. (3) Renewable energy: The share of renewable electricity in the Group's energy mix rose from 30% in 2023 to 37% in 2024, supported by a 35MW solar PV project at Zimplats and feasibility work for additional 45MW and 140MW solar projects at Zimplats and Rustenburg respectively. (4) Operational initiatives: Zimplats increased its hydropower offtake from ZESCO to 70MW, lifting renewable supply to 88% of its electricity needs, while Impala Rustenburg completed a flash dryer project reducing coal use by 67% per tonne of concentrate. (5) Governance and incentives: Decarbonisation metrics remain embedded in executive long-term incentives, reinforcing board oversight of climate goals. The measures show that Implats is advancing its transition plan by lowering emissions intensity, expanding renewable energy supply, and achieving emissions reductions that already exceed annual requirements for its 2030 target, while maintaining accountability through governance structures.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Implats CCR.pdf, Impala ESG-spreads.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

In developing our climate transition plan, Implats recognises the interconnected nature of environmental challenges and has integrated key issues such as water and biodiversity into our approach. Water stewardship is a core focus given the Group's operations in South Africa and Zimbabwe, regions where water scarcity poses

significant risks. The Group's Water Policy commits to efficient and responsible water use, recycling, and treatment, with clear targets and reporting on progress. Investments in closed-loop water circuits, catchment-level engagement, and infrastructure upgrades ensure that water efficiency supports both decarbonisation and operational resilience. Biodiversity management is also embedded within the plan through rehabilitation programmes, protection of sensitive habitats, and alignment with international good practice such as the ICMM principles and UN Sustainable Development Goals. Mine closure planning integrates biodiversity considerations, ensuring that land is rehabilitated to support ecosystem recovery and post-mining land use. By embedding water and biodiversity into its transition plan, Implats ensures that its pathway to net zero by 2050 supports a just and sustainable transition, balancing climate objectives with the protection of vital natural resources and ecosystems.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Implats recognises that climate-related risks and opportunities have strongly shaped our product strategy. The global transition to a low-carbon economy has reinforced the role of platinum group metals (PGMs) as “green metals” critical for catalytic converters, fuel cells and green hydrogen production. This has positioned Implats to capture long-term value from emerging markets such as fuel cell mobility and hydrogen-based energy systems. To strengthen this position, we support research and development in low-carbon applications and invest through AP Ventures to advance hydrogen and fuel cell technologies. At the same time, we face risks from increasing pressure to reduce product carbon footprints. In response, we have committed to a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 from a 2019 baseline and to achieve net zero by 2050, ensuring alignment with global climate goals and customer expectations. Water scarcity is another significant risk, particularly in South Africa and Zimbabwe where our operations are water-intensive. Projected hotter and drier conditions could constrain production and increase costs. In response, Implats has integrated water stewardship into its product strategy through recycling initiatives, reduced reliance on freshwater and catchment-level collaboration. By integrating climate and water considerations into our strategy, we are reducing risks, improving the sustainability of our operations, and ensuring PGMs remain competitive as the world moves towards decarbonisation.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Upstream Implats faces headwinds from high costs and energy and water constraints. Stricter carbon regulations and rising expectations around the energy sources used by Implats could increase costs and affect market access if not addressed. The opportunities related to energy include diversifying energy sources and implementation of renewable energy. Downstream risks include changing automotive technology (e.g., electric vehicles) could reduce demand for PGMs in catalytic converters and policy shifts in export markets (e.g., EU and China climate regulations) which impact customer demand. Downstream opportunities include PGM products enabling decarbonisation such as platinum, palladium, and iridium are critical to hydrogen fuel cells, green hydrogen production, and clean industrial processes. PGMs support air and water purification, N₂O abatement in fertiliser production, and emissions reduction technologies, positioning Implats as a key supplier to the green economy. Growing demand for PGMs in hydrogen mobility, energy storage, and clean energy applications offsets risks in the traditional automotive market. Implats' strategy focuses on creating sustainable value through responsible platinum group metals production, vital for clean mobility, hydrogen and fuel-cell technologies, healthcare and industrial applications. The response is to strengthen resilience by leveraging a diverse, mechanisable resource portfolio, optimising processing facilities to cut energy use and emissions, and investing in renewables and water stewardship. The Group is targeting a 30% emissions reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050. At the same time, the Group is advancing demand opportunities in hydrogen, fuel cells and other clean technologies markets, while sustaining traditional markets. We are also expanding research and partnerships in fuel cells, hydrogen economy, and renewable energy applications, positioning PGMs as critical enablers of global decarbonisation, ensuring continued market relevance, and supporting customer sustainability goals by ensuring product supply contributes to emission reduction targets.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Implats' approach to research and development is increasingly shaped by the shift to a low-carbon economy. Rather than focusing solely on operational improvements, our R&D strategy now targets technologies that can both lower our environmental footprint and secure future demand for PGMs. A key area of focus is hydrogen: PGMs are essential in fuel cells and the production of green hydrogen, and we are directing investment into projects that accelerate these markets.

Through AP Ventures, Implats supports emerging companies that are building hydrogen infrastructure and developing fuel cell applications, helping to expand long-term opportunities for our metals. At the same time, R&D is being used to address risks, with programmes aimed at improving energy efficiency, reducing diesel dependency, and exploring alternative fuels across our operations. By aligning R&D spending with sustainability priorities, Implats ensures that innovation delivers both commercial value and resilience in the face of climate and regulatory pressures.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Operations are at the centre of how environmental risks and opportunities shape Implats’ strategy. Rising energy prices, load-shedding in South Africa, and the carbon intensity of Eskom’s grid create significant cost and reliability challenges. In response, we are scaling renewable energy projects, including the 35MW solar PV plant already commissioned at Zimplats and feasibility work on a further 45MW and 140MW of capacity. Energy efficiency programmes, such as optimising compressed air systems and upgrading smelting processes, are also helping to reduce emissions and limit exposure to carbon taxes. Safety of water supply is another critical risk, particularly in water-scarce regions, and we have prioritised recycling, closed-loop systems and catchment-level collaboration to secure long-term access. These operational measures not only mitigate risks but also open opportunities to lower costs, strengthen resilience, and align production with customer and investor expectations for sustainable metals. By embedding climate and water considerations directly into operational planning, Implats is improving efficiency today while preparing its mines and processing plants for a low-carbon future.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Environmental risks and opportunities are directly embedded in Implats' financial planning. Revenues are shaped by demand for PGMs as "green metals," with opportunities linked to their role in catalytic converters, fuel cells and hydrogen production, while downside risks stem from weak PGM prices and changing customer requirements for low-carbon supply. Direct and indirect costs are influenced by rising energy prices, the cost of carbon taxes, and water scarcity, leading to higher input costs if unmanaged. To address these risks, Implats has rolled out energy efficiency programmes, improved smelting processes, and prioritised renewable energy integration. Capital expenditures have been redirected towards climate-related projects, including a 35MW solar PV commissioned at Zimplats and feasibility work on an additional 45MW at Zimplats and 140MW at Rustenburg. Capital allocation processes now explicitly integrate climate considerations, with decarbonisation and energy security projects prioritised alongside operational efficiency. Assets are directly affected by climate risks such as grid instability, drought, and flooding, which could impair production and infrastructure. To safeguard long-term asset resilience, water recycling, closed-loop systems and renewable energy projects are embedded into operational and financial planning. By integrating these environmental considerations into financial planning, Implats mitigates cost and operational risks, captures new revenue opportunities, and ensures that investment decisions are aligned with long-term resilience and its 2050 net zero ambition.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :International Financial Reporting Standards

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Independent external assurance of selected ESG KPIs, including climate and water performance indicators, was provided in FY2024 by third party auditors, and complied with independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors issued by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA Code). The assurance engagement was conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Disclosures are aligned with internationally recognised frameworks and guidance, including GRI Standards, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), the JSE Climate Change Disclosure Guidance, the UN Global Compact. These measures ensure that Implats' disclosures are credible, consistent and comparable, supporting stakeholder confidence in alignment with sustainable finance requirements.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Impala provides assurance of our employee related statistics, water withdrawals, consumption and reuse, scope 1 and 2 emissions assurance and energy consumption, Impala is currently not in the position to attach verification or assurance information relevant to our taxonomy alignment for this disclosure.

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Implats invests in R&D to support the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our focus is on strengthening the role of platinum group metals (PGMs) as “green metals” by advancing technologies such as hydrogen fuel cells, catalytic converters, and green hydrogen production. Through our investment in AP Ventures, we back early-stage companies developing hydrogen and fuel cell applications, positioning PGMs at the centre of emerging clean energy markets. We are also exploring low-carbon smelting technologies, renewable energy integration, and fuel substitution for diesel equipment to cut the footprint of our own operations. These initiatives reduce exposure to carbon and energy risks while creating new demand for PGMs in future energy systems. By aligning R&D with global decarbonisation trends, Implats ensures that innovation delivers both environmental and commercial value.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.4) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for metals and mining production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :hydrogen integrated mining

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.4.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

(5.5.4.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

1093000000

(5.5.4.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Implats' low-carbon R&D exposure is channelled through its investment in AP Ventures, a specialist venture capital fund supporting early-stage companies developing hydrogen mobility, storage and fuel-cell innovations. This investment provides access to technologies that utilise platinum group metals and directly support the global energy transition. By focusing on hydrogen and related applications, AP Ventures complements Implats' broader decarbonisation strategy, which targets a carbon neutrality by 2050. Through this approach, Implats aligns its R&D investments with opportunities that both advance operational decarbonisation and expand future PGM-compatible clean energy markets. Fuel-cell applications have direct relevance for Implats' operations. Replacing diesel forklifts and underground equipment with hydrogen fuel-cell alternatives would eliminate tailpipe emissions and reduce ventilation requirements. This has the dual benefit of cutting Scope 1 emissions and lowering energy demand for mine ventilation, a major source of electricity consumption. In addition, stationary fuel cells can provide low-carbon back-up power and energy storage, reducing reliance on diesel generators. By pursuing these applications, Implats can lower its operational carbon intensity while supporting the development of PGM-enabled hydrogen markets.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

158

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

30

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

44

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

40

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our water-related capital expenditure increased from R108million in FY23 to R279million in FY24. The increase has led to a 158% increase in water-related capital expenditure. The anticipated forward trend is an approximate decrease of 30% for the future trend. The operational expenditure also increased in FY24 to R243million from R169million in FY23, an approximate increase of 44%. A stable trend is anticipated for the future for an approximate increase of 40% for water-related operational expenditure.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Navigate regulations
- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Stress test investments
- ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Existing or pending legislation
- ☒ Alignment to international standards
- ☒ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
- ☒ Price with substantive impact on business decisions
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
- ☒ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism
- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The internal shadow price is anchored to South Africa's statutory carbon tax. The tax applies to six greenhouse gases, measured in tCO₂e, and has increased from R159/tCO₂e in 2023 to R190/tCO₂e in 2024 and R236/tCO₂e in 2025. For planning purposes, Implats assumes further increases beyond 2025 in line with National Treasury's published trajectory, which includes steeper effective rates from 2026 as transitional allowances are reduced and a carbon budget regime is introduced. The price has been published up to 2030 at R462/tCO₂e. This trajectory is used in financial modelling, project appraisal and scenario analysis to assess regulatory cost exposure and investment resilience.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

In South Africa, the shadow price is based on the statutory carbon tax, which rose from R159/tCO₂e in 2023 to R190/tCO₂e from 1 January 2024. The internal carbon price is expected to continue rising in line with South Africa's statutory carbon tax trajectory and as transitional allowances are phased out. The rate was R190/tCO₂e in 2024 and will continue to rise to R462/tCO₂e in 2030, with National Treasury indicating effective rates could escalate towards R640/tCO₂e for emissions above allocated budgets.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

190

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

190

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditure

☒ Impact management

☒ Operations

☒ Risk management

☒ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The internal price is reviewed annually to align with National Treasury announcements. Application is overseen by the Group's environmental and finance governance structures, with results integrated into capital allocation, project feasibility, and operational planning. Outcomes are reported in the Integrated Annual Report, ESG Data Book and CDP submissions. The approach ensures carbon pricing supports investment in renewables (e.g. solar PV), fuel-switching projects, and efficiency improvements, while stress testing resilience under higher future carbon price scenarios.

Row 2

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Navigate regulations | ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making |
| ☒ Drive energy efficiency | ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment |
| ☒ Stress test investments | |
| ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning | |
| ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets | |

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Scenario analysis | ☒ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism |
| ☒ Existing or pending legislation | ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme |

- ☒ Alignment to international standards
- ☒ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The internal shadow price is based on Canada's legislated federal carbon pricing benchmark under the Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS). The benchmark increased from CAD 65/tCO₂e in 2023 to CAD 80/tCO₂e in 2024 and will rise by CAD 15/t annually until reaching CAD 170/tCO₂e in 2030. Implats applies this published schedule to Canadian operations when assessing capital projects, operational costs, and long-term climate risk scenarios, ensuring financial planning reflects the steadily increasing compliance cost trajectory.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The federal benchmark is legislated to increase by CAD 15/tCO₂e each year from CAD 80/t in 2024 to CAD 170/t in 2030. Implats expects this steady upward path to continue and uses it as the basis for planning and scenario analysis.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

1105

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

1105

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Impact management
- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The Canadian shadow price is reviewed annually against updates to the federal benchmark and OBPS compliance requirements. It is incorporated into financial modelling, operational planning and project screening to ensure investment decisions reflect future carbon cost exposure. Oversight is provided through site-level leadership and Group risk governance structures, with outcomes disclosed in Implats' ESG and climate reporting. The monitoring process ensures alignment with regulatory compliance and supports resilience testing under a Paris-aligned carbon price trajectory.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- ☒ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets
- ☒ Other, please specify :Compliance with corporate policies

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Impala assesses suppliers on Scope 3 emissions, Responsible Sourcing of Metals Policy, and Supplier Code of Conduct. Suppliers are classified as high-risk if they breach environmental, health, safety, labour, or community standards, violate laws or pose material ESG risks, fail to remedy issues in time, raise due diligence concerns, or are flagged for unusual sourcing practices linked to environmental conflicts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Basin/landscape condition
- ☒ Dependence on water
- ☒ Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Implats assesses Tier 1 suppliers based on water dependence, impact on availability, and basin conditions, consistent with the Group's Water Policy. Suppliers are classified as high-risk if they breach environmental, health, safety, labour, or community standards, violate laws or pose material ESG risks, fail to remedy issues in time, raise due diligence concerns, or are flagged for unusual sourcing practices linked to environmental conflicts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Reputation management
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Leverage over suppliers
- ☒ Vulnerability of suppliers
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Impala has implemented a Responsible Sourcing of Metals Policy and a Supplier/Contractor Code of Conduct to ensure that materials sourced from suppliers meet high-quality standards and are obtained in an ethical and environmentally responsible manner. Supplier engagement is prioritised for those contributing materially to Scope 3 emissions or providing carbon-intensive inputs such as steel, cement, and electrode paste. In addition, Implats requires all suppliers and contractors to uphold principles of environmental stewardship. This includes implementing effective environmental policies relevant to their operations, complying with applicable legislation and regulations, particularly where products or services may impact Implats' ability to meet climate and regulatory obligations, training employees on environmental principles and ethical practices, and establishing recognised environmental management systems, such as ISO 14001, to ensure ongoing accountability and compliance.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Reputation management
- ☒ Business risk mitigation

- ☒ Vulnerability of suppliers
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Impala has implemented a Responsible Sourcing of Metals Policy and a Supplier/Contractor Code of Conduct to ensure that materials sourced from suppliers meet high-quality standards and are obtained in an ethical and environmentally responsible manner. Engagement is prioritised for suppliers operating in high water-stress catchments or those materially dependent on water, such as chemical suppliers, refining contractors, and bulk water utilities. Implats requires suppliers and contractors to uphold principles of water stewardship and environmental responsibility. This includes implementing effective water and environmental management policies relevant to their operations, complying with all applicable legislation and regulations where products or services may impact Implats' ability to meet legal obligations, training employees on water stewardship and environmental principles, and establishing management systems and standards, such as ISO 14001, to ensure accountability and compliance with water-related requirements.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Impala requires all suppliers to meet defined environmental requirements as part of the purchasing process. Through the Group's supplier code of conduct, suppliers and contractors must comply with applicable environmental legislation, implement robust environmental management systems such as ISO 14001, and contribute to sustainability objectives. Expectations include minimising environmental impacts, using resources responsibly, and integrating best practices into daily operations. Compliance is monitored through audits and performance reviews to ensure standards are maintained. The code of conduct also empowers Impala to suspend or terminate relationships with suppliers found guilty of corrupt practices or any conduct that poses reputational, health, safety, environmental, or regulatory risks to the Group.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Implats has a formal Water Policy that applies to employees, contractors, and suppliers. The policy requires strict compliance with all applicable water-related legislation and obligations, as well as active participation in water management programmes. Suppliers are therefore expected to integrate water stewardship into their operations and practices. Non-compliance is addressed through Implats' governance framework, which includes monitoring, evaluation, and corrective measures to ensure that suppliers align with Group standards and legal requirements

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Implementing appropriate environmental management programmes, systems, associated standards (e.g. ISO 14001) and initiatives to maintain and remain accountable for legislative and regulatory compliance.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ None

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Other, please specify :Exclusion/termination of the supplier relationship if non-compliance is not corrected

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Implats requires all tier 1 suppliers with substantive climate-related dependencies and impacts, such as energy providers, logistics contractors and smelting input suppliers, to comply with Group environmental requirements. These obligations are embedded in our Supplier Code of Conduct and supporting policies, including the Environmental Policy and the Energy and Decarbonisation Policy. Suppliers are expected to disclose relevant GHG data, align with recognised environmental management systems, and integrate decarbonisation considerations into their operations. Compliance is monitored through self-assessments, internal verification, on-site third-party audits, and external assurance of selected climate KPIs. A grievance mechanism and whistleblowing hotline also provide channels to report breaches. Where non-compliance is identified, suppliers are informed of corrective actions, but persistent failure to remedy issues may result in termination of the business relationship. This layered approach ensures that the majority of procurement spend related to supplier-driven Scope 3 emissions is covered by climate change requirements, supporting Implats' ambition to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Ground-based monitoring system
- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Implats requires all tier 1 suppliers and contractors with substantive water dependencies to comply with its Water Policy, which mandates adherence to all applicable water legislation, efficient use of water resources, and the integration of water stewardship into operational practices. Suppliers are expected to support initiatives that optimise water use, prioritise recycling, and contribute to the achievement of Group water targets. Compliance is monitored through internal verification, ground-based tracking of water withdrawals and recycling, and external assurance of selected water-related KPIs. A whistleblowing hotline and grievance mechanisms are in place to report breaches. Where instances of non-compliance are identified, suppliers are informed of corrective actions; however, persistent failure to remedy shortcomings can result in termination of the business relationship. Through this framework, Implats ensures that nearly all supplier-related Scope 3 water impacts are attributable to suppliers covered by these requirements, reinforcing responsible water stewardship across the value chain.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Implats engages tier 1 suppliers with substantive climate-related impacts, including energy, fuel and logistics providers, through our procurement policy, supplier code of conduct, and responsible sourcing policy mandates suppliers to adopt environmental principles, implement environmental management programs, and adhere to industry standards like ISO 14001 Implats communicates its decarbonisation commitment, including carbon neutrality by 2050, and expects suppliers to align with its environmental standards. Engagement focuses on ensuring suppliers comply with responsible sourcing requirements and adopt sound environmental practices, supporting the reduction of GHG emissions across the value chain. Supplier performance is reviewed regularly through governance structures such as the responsible sourcing committee, reinforcing accountability. with progress monitored through due diligence questionnaires, audits, and annual disclosure in Implats' reporting suite. This engagement has had measurable positive effects. Similar to Implats' customer engagement where biennial satisfaction surveys consistently

show high trust, reduced complaints, and long-term relationship stability, supplier engagement has strengthened compliance and accountability. More suppliers now disclose environmental performance data, adopt ISO-certified systems, and align with Implats' low-carbon standards.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Implementing appropriate environmental management programmes, systems, associated standards (e.g. ISO 14001) and initiatives to maintain and remain accountable for legislative and regulatory compliance.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- ☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)
- ☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Implats engages tier 1 suppliers on water through the Group's Water Policy and supplier code of conduct, which requires compliance with legislation and responsible water stewardship. Suppliers are encouraged to implement efficient water-use practices in line with Implats' sustainability objectives. Success is assessed through oversight of supplier compliance with water management requirements and by tracking demonstrable improvements in their water practices. Impala Rustenburg actively engages with its communities and collaborates with social partners, including government, to identify and implement initiatives that address critical socio-economic challenges. These efforts include making up to 2 megalitres of its daily freshwater allocation from regional suppliers available to surrounding communities and building/repairing infrastructure to improve community access to water. Marula, now a non-committed member of the regional water project due to financial constraints, remains in dialogue with stakeholders and may rejoin as a contributor. In drought-hit Zimbabwe, Zimplats partnered with local authorities on water conservation education. The desired effect is strengthened long-term water security across the value chain.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Implementing appropriate environmental management programmes, systems, associated standards (e.g. ISO 14001) and initiatives to maintain and remain accountable for legislative and regulatory compliance

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Implats has undertaken several initiatives to engage customers on climate-related matters and meet stakeholder expectations. Recognising the critical role of stakeholder engagement in creating sustainable value and maintaining our social and legal license to operate, the Group focuses on understanding the demand fundamentals for PGMs and responding to client-specific requirements. This approach ensures a stable supply for our customers while supporting both current and future PGM demand. From our 2022-2023 customer survey, we have about 42 active customers across the various base metals and PGMs. Of these, we estimate that the top 10 customers—primarily autocat manufacturers and vehicle OEMs—have either enquired or engaged directly with Implats or indirectly through the International Platinum Group Metals Association (IPA) regarding climate change and the green credentials of our metals. Additionally, one or two nickel customers have also raised similar concerns. Therefore, we estimate that at least 12 of our 42 active customers, or approximately 29%, have engaged with us on climate change-related topics. The processing of PGMs is energy-intensive, contributing significantly to emissions, particularly from smelting and refining operations. As part of our commitment to reducing our carbon footprint, we implemented various strategies to reduce emissions across the value chain, including investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and low-carbon technologies. These efforts are critical not only for reducing environmental impacts but also for meeting the growing sustainability expectations of our stakeholders. Through long-term customer relationships and a diverse customer base, Implats is well-positioned to adapt to evolving

market needs. We acknowledge that stakeholder expectations significantly influence our ability to operate efficiently, generate sustainable value, and deliver meaningful returns. In response, Implats has implemented robust stakeholder engagement strategies, enhancing our understanding of diverse stakeholder interests. In 2021, Implats introduced an eight-stage, Group-wide stakeholder engagement model, supported by an online management system, operational implementation plans, and a comprehensive handbook. This integrated approach ensures stakeholder management remains a priority across the organisation. The Group is also developing a stakeholder complaints and grievance management mechanism to address any concerns that arise.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Implats' customer engagement efforts have positively impacted the business, as shown by the results of its August 2021 biennial customer satisfaction survey, which had an 86% response rate. The survey confirmed Implats' strong brand image, customer acquisition, and long-term relationship retention. From 2019 to 2021, the number of active customers grew from 39 to 42, with a 30% reduction in complaints and a brand image rating improvement to 97% in 2022. Notably, 86% of respondents had been procuring from Implats for at least nine years. Engagement has also contributed to addressing climate change, as Implats works closely with customers to reduce emissions intensity. Through this collaboration, customers have adopted low-carbon technologies such as hydrogen fuel cells and renewable energy, resulting in measurable reductions in their emissions. Implats monitors progress through feedback and sustainability metrics as part of its broader stakeholder engagement model. Supported by an online management system and stakeholder training planned for 2024, Implats remains committed to maintaining strong customer relationships while driving sustainability initiatives that contribute to emissions reductions across the value chain.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our customer engagement in both climate change and water-related initiatives is grounded in our commitment to sustainable business practices, responsible resource management, and the development of green credentials for our metals. From our 2022-2023 customer survey, we have about 42 active customers across the various base metals and PGMs. It is estimated that the top 10 customers, primarily autocat manufacturers and vehicle OEMs, have enquired or engaged directly with Implats or indirectly via the IPA regarding climate change and the green credentials of our metals. We have also engaged one or two nickel customers on this matter. Therefore, we estimate that approximately 29% of our customers have engaged with us on climate-related topics. In addition to climate-related engagements, we recognise that water is a critical resource, not only for our operations but also for the well-being of the communities and ecosystems in which we operate. As such, we actively collaborate with customers and value chain partners to drive meaningful solutions to water-related challenges. Through this engagement, we aim to create a shared understanding of the risks associated with water scarcity, particularly in regions where water stress is high. Our goal is to foster collective action by sharing best practices in water conservation, recycling, and reuse, and by supporting initiatives that improve water stewardship across the value chain. By working closely with customers, we can align our efforts to minimise water usage, optimise water recycling systems, and ensure sustainable water management practices are embedded in our operations. This approach not only strengthens the resilience of our operations and supply chain but also contributes to the protection of local ecosystems and the communities that rely on these water sources. By engaging customers in these water and climate change-related initiatives, we aim to create long-term, sustainable resource management practices that support both environmental sustainability and business continuity.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have set ambitious water reuse and recycling targets, aiming for 60% by 2025 and 70% by 2030. These goals are supported by capital investments in projects that recover municipal sewage water, enhancing water supply security while addressing health issues in South Africa. Our water security efforts have advanced through scenario planning, risk assessments, and a supplier risk questionnaire, which identified vulnerabilities and led to the implementation of mitigation strategies. Collaboration and knowledge-sharing with various entities, including non-mining corporates, and customers have further strengthened our water stewardship beyond operational boundaries. Our focus has expanded towards catchment area initiatives, which have positively impacted local communities. Improved transparency and reporting have built trust with stakeholders, while proactive crisis management plans ensure swift responses to water supply disruptions, minimizing associated risks. We measure success by tracking progress towards our water reuse goals, evaluating the effectiveness of water security measures, assessing levels of collaboration, and monitoring stewardship efforts. Additionally, we gauge transparency, reporting improvements, and the efficacy of crisis response plans. These metrics enable continuous monitoring and ensure we make meaningful progress toward a sustainable water future. In 2023, Implats invested an estimated R379 million on various projects to improve water management.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Implats has implemented a range of initiatives to engage with investors and shareholders on climate-related matters and meet stakeholder expectations. The Group recognises that effective engagement with these key stakeholders is crucial to creating sustainable value and maintaining our social and legal license to operate. Stakeholder engagement, particularly with investors and shareholders, is a core element of our strategy for sustainable value creation. The Group maintains direct communication channels between operational leadership and executive management to ensure timely and responsive dialogue on material concerns. Implats prioritizes understanding and fulfilling investor expectations through a comprehensive engagement model that includes an online management system, operational implementation plans, and a stakeholder engagement handbook. To keep investors informed, we use a variety of communication platforms, including shareholder meetings, analyst calls, interim and year-end presentations, roadshows, and participation in investor conferences. The Group also ensures transparency through mainstream financial reporting and proactive investor engagement to address concerns and provide insights on business strategies. Implats is committed to transparency and responsiveness in addressing ESG issues, as outlined in its internal policies and standards. A central part of this commitment is the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. To this end, Implats has implemented an energy and decarbonization policy and has published its inaugural climate risk report in

alignment with the TCFD recommendations. Engaging with investors on these issues enables us to remain aware of investor concerns and material matters, ensuring the Group can plan and adapt accordingly.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Implats is committed to creating long-term growth and opportunities for all stakeholders by maintaining industry-leading business performance and building strong relationships with communities. Implats engages investors and shareholder actively to align its strategy with their concerns, including through initiatives like the 2023 ESG investor roadshow, which highlighted green energy and remuneration practices. The roadshow was well-received, strengthening investor confidence in the Group's leadership. The Group's commitment to transparency is demonstrated through robust ESG practices, including an energy and decarbonization policy and climate risk reporting aligned with TCFD guidelines. Implats' focus on sustainability and ESG disclosure has earned high rankings from global agencies, contributing to financial sustainability. Additionally, Implats published its first tax transparency report and its second annual climate risk report, further underscoring the positive impact of its engagement efforts on long-term sustainability and stakeholder trust.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees and communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Implats engages employees and communities to foster strong relationships, ensure safety, and promote mutual understanding. Employee engagement is vital for reinforcing safety standards, addressing workplace concerns, and supporting business objectives. For communities, meaningful engagement helps maintain Implats' social license to operate and aligns community needs with the company's activities. Implats uses various methods for employee engagement, including communication and training campaigns, management forums like the Visible-Felt Leadership (VFL) forum, and regular discussions with unions. For communities, ongoing communication with local leaders, formal engagements with community forums, and feedback mechanisms facilitate active participation in decision-making. These efforts have significantly impacted material issues such as climate change. Employee engagement focuses on attracting scarce skills, promoting diversity, and reducing Scope 3 emissions from business travel and transport. Community engagement emphasizes socio-economic development, safety, and transparency, ensuring local communities benefit from Implats' operations. Success is evident in improved safety performance, higher employee retention, and reduced Scope 3 emissions from commuting and transport. Community initiatives also show positive impacts, reflecting Implats' commitment to social and environmental sustainability.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Implats' engagement with employees and communities significantly impacts key material matters, including climate change. Employee initiatives focus on attracting and retaining skills, promoting diversity, enhancing housing, and ensuring health and wellness, while also contributing to climate goals by reducing Scope 3 emissions from travel and commuting. Other addressed issues include human rights, safety, skills development, and succession planning. Community engagement emphasizes socio-economic development, safety, transparency, and climate resilience. Initiatives like community safety programs and Corporate Social Investment strengthen Implats' social license to operate and benefit local communities. The company's commitment to responsible sourcing and climate change resilience further supports sustainable development and addresses climate-related impacts. Success is evident through improved safety performance, higher employee retention, and reduced Scope 3 emissions from commuting and transport. Community engagement is measured by the positive outcomes of initiatives and reductions in emissions from locally sourced goods and services, demonstrating Implats' contributions to social and environmental sustainability.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

There have been no mutual initiatives identified as Impala Platinum does not have a direct supply relationship with Stellantis N.V. However, it is probable that Stellantis N.V. procures the metal from one of Impala's suppliers. It is therefore that Impala is unable to provide information on collaboration on initiatives, volumes supplied, or the allocation of initiatives associated with a supplier relationship.

(5.12.11) Please explain

There have been no mutual initiatives identified as Impala Platinum does not have a direct supply relationship with Stellantis N.V. However, it is probable that Stellantis N.V. procures the metal from one of Impala's suppliers. It is therefore unable to provide information on initiatives, volumes supplied, or the allocation of emissions savings associated with Stellantis N.V.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years	Select from: ☒ No standardized procedure	Implats is currently in the process of assessing the implementation initiatives with CDP Supply chain members.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Implats adopts a financial control approach for climate change reporting to ensure comprehensive accountability for emissions associated with our operations. This method allows for the inclusion of all operations under our financial control, thus providing a complete picture of the climate-related impacts and aligning with Implats' sustainability goals and carbon neutrality targets by 2050. The reason for using this consolidation approach is to maintain consistency in reporting with the financial reporting approach of the company. Reporting is conducted only for operations where more than 50% of the equity is held by Implats, ensuring that the data reflects the financial control structure of the company. This approach is consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the recommendations of the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN) to apply the same boundary across all environmental issues. There have been no changes to this consolidation approach from the previous reporting year. Any exclusions to this boundary are disclosed in the relevant environmental performance modules.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Implats utilises a financial control approach for water management, allowing us to account for water usage and impacts across all operations over which we exercise financial control, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of our water-related risks and performance, and aligning with our commitment to sustainable water use. This approach ensures that our water-related disclosures are aligned with the GHG Protocol and consistent with the consolidation boundary used for climate change and other environmental issues.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Implats acknowledges the presence of plastics in our operations, however, we view its environmental impact as minimal due to the very small volumes and do not allocate significant resources for their management. We actively monitor plastic usage within our environmental framework, ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and sustainability practices, though it is not deemed a high-priority issue. Our approach to plastic waste management is integrated into our broader sustainability strategy, which emphasises environmental protection, social responsibility, and good governance. By utilising a financial control approach, Implats effectively tracks and manages plastic waste across our operations. This contributes to our overarching goal of minimising environmental impacts and promoting a circular economy, aligning with our commitment to sustainable practices and responsible resource management. Applying the same consolidation approach as used for other environmental issues aligns with SBTN guidance and ensures consistency with our financial reporting boundary.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Implats employs a financial control approach for biodiversity to ensure that all impacts on biodiversity from our operations are accounted for. This approach facilitates a comprehensive understanding of biodiversity risks and opportunities, allowing for targeted interventions and strategies to enhance biodiversity conservation efforts across all our operations. Using financial control ensures consistency with our climate, and water, disclosures, and is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and SBTN guidance.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (now Impala Bafokeng)

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Impala secured control of Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RBPlat) on 30 May 2023 and consolidated the company into the Group for financial reporting from the FY23 year-end. Impala's FY24 reporting boundary includes Impala Bafokeng, after completing the acquisition of the remaining shareholding in FY24 among the managed operations. As of 30 June 2024, Impala Bafokeng is reflected within the Group structure and ownership. Impala Bafokeng's operations are located near Rustenburg in South Africa's North-West province. The operations include Styldrift, Maseve Mine, and and Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine with two concentrator plants on site supporting initial ore processing.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

During the reporting year, Implats expanded its reporting boundary to include Impala Bafokeng, following the Group's acquisition of majority control on 30 May 2023 and full consolidation into financial and ESG reporting from 1 June 2023. Impala Bafokeng's operations include the Styldrift Mine, Maseve, Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine, and associated concentrator facilities, now incorporated into Group emissions disclosures.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Implats follows the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and recalculates its base year and past emissions when structural changes, methodology updates, or data errors would otherwise compromise comparability over time. The Group's base year is 2019 for scope 1 and 2, and 2022 for scope 3, and recalculations are triggered if acquisitions, divestments, or methodological changes affecting the Group's emissions. Following the acquisition of Impala Bafokeng, the Group updated its reporting boundary to include the operations (Styldrift and Maseve shafts, concentrators, and related facilities). This materially increased the Group's GHG footprint, raising the level of abatement required to meet its 2030 target from 1.0 MtCO₂e to 1.7 MtCO₂e. In line with the recalculation policy, all Scopes 1, 2 (location- and market-based), and relevant Scope 3 categories have been restated from the 2019 base year to ensure consistency and comparability. Historical data has been restated to reflect the enlarged Group structure and to maintain the integrity of the 2019 baseline against which the 2030 (30% reduction) and 2050 (carbon neutrality) targets are measured

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ IEA CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Implats operates in countries where regulated central electricity utilities operate and control the market. Since Implats gets all their purchased electricity from the national electricity grid, the location-based and market-based approach for Implats Scope 2 emissions are the same. However, Implats has begun a programme of development to purchase electricity from independent power producers.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

420292

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year emissions were restated to include the emissions from Impala Bafokeng, the previously reported emissions were 392 000 tCO₂e and was updated to 420 292 tCO₂e. The base year emissions include all the direct emission sources at Impala's operations. The Scope 1 emissions are mainly produced from combustion of fuels such as coal, diesel, petrol, LPG, propane, heavy fuel oil, and acetylene within our operations. Our scope 1 emissions also include emissions

from explosives, lead oxide reduction and metal carbonate dissolution using hydrochloric acid. As our operations are spread across three countries, the emission factors are sourced mainly from international default values such as those provided by the IPCC Guidelines. Other sources of emission factors include the South African Technical Guidelines and the DEFRA emission and conversion factors. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3836731

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year emissions were restated to include the emissions from Impala Bafokeng, the previously reported emissions were 2 568 000 tCO2e and was updated to 3 836 731 tCO2e. Implats operates in three countries where regulated central electricity utilities operate and control the market. Since Implats' receives all its purchased electricity from the national electricity utilities, the location-based and market-based approach for Implats' Scope 2 emission are calculated to be the same. The sources of the emission factors are all gathered from the national utility's published reports. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3836731

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year emissions were restated to include the emissions from Impala Bafokeng, the previously reported emissions were 2 568 000 tCO2e and was updated to 3 86 731 tCO2e. Implats operates in three countries where regulated central electricity utilities operate and control the market. Since Implats' receives all its

purchased electricity from the national electricity utilities, the location-based and market-based approach for Implats' Scope 2 emission are calculated to be the same. The sources of the emission factors are all gathered from the national utility's published reports. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

208428

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year emissions were restated to include the emissions from Impala Bafokeng, the previously reported emissions were 193 494 tCO2e and was updated to 208 428 tCO2e. These emissions relate to the production of purchased materials such as cement, timber, steel water treatment chemicals and reagents, coal, water, etc. The emission factors are sources from a variety of accredited sources which includes company reports, DEFRA emission and conversion factors, and technical articles. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

571946

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year emissions were restated to include the emissions from Impala Bafokeng, the previously reported emissions were 565 846 tCO2e and was updated to 571 946 tCO2e. These emissions relate to the production of the fuels used and transmission and distribution losses of purchased electricity consumed at the operations. The network losses were obtained from reports published by the utilities. Information about consumption come from fuel invoices and electricity utility bills. The emission factors for fuels were sources from DEFRA emissions and conversion factors, both the well-to-tank and tank-to-wheel factors. The network losses were

calculated using the utility specified transmission and distribution losses published by electricity utilities where available or from the World Bank. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13661

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions account for the upstream transport of goods to Implats' operations. The emission factors are sourced mainly from DEFRA emissions and conversion factors, and both the well-to-tank and tank-to-wheel factors were included. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. The emissions were calculated using a combination of the fuel-based, distance-based, and spend-based methods. The fuel-based method involves determining the quantity of fuel consumed in transport and multiplying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel with the quantity of fuel consumed. The distance-based method calculates emissions based on the mass, distance, and mode of transport for each shipment, applying the relevant mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5358

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year emissions were restated to include the emissions from Impala Bafokeng, the previously reported emissions were 4 476 tCO2e and was updated to 5 358 tCO2e. These emissions relate to the transport and relevant processing emissions of waste generated by our operations. The emission factors used to quantify these emissions were sourced from academic articles and from DEFRA emission and conversion factors. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned

with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. These emissions were quantified using a combination of the waste-type-specific method, which applies emission factors for specific waste types and treatment methods, and the average-data method, which estimates emissions based on the total waste sent to each disposal method (e.g., landfill, recycling, incineration) and average emission factors for each method.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions relate to emissions generated from Implats' employees traveling for business purposes and includes flights, road transport and accommodation. The emission factors were sourced from DEFRA emission and conversion factors, and both the well-to-tank and tank-to-wheel factors were included for the flights. The air travel emission factors used also included radioactive forcing. The methodology for calculating the emissions used a combination of calculation methods and is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. These methods include the fuel-based method which involves determining the amount of fuel consumed during business travel and applying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel. The distance-based method calculates emissions based on the distance travelled and the mode of transport used for business trips, applying the relevant emission factors for each mode. The spend-based method estimates emissions by calculating the amount spent on each mode of transport and applying secondary emission factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25806

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year emissions were restated to include the emissions from Impala Bafokeng, the previously reported emissions were 21 816 tCO₂e and was updated to 25 806 tCO₂e. These emissions occur as a result of Implats' employees commuting to work using their own means of transport. The emission factors were sourced from DEFRA emission and conversion factors, both the well-to-tank and tank-to-wheel factors, and vehicle manufacturer specific data. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. These emissions were calculated using a combination of the fuel-, distance- and average-data based methods. The fuel-based method determines the amount of fuel consumed during commuting and applies the appropriate emission factor for that fuel. The distance-based method collects data on employee commuting patterns, such as distance travelled and mode of transport, applying the relevant emission factors for each mode. The average-data method estimates emissions based on national average data for commuting patterns.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

9450

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year emissions were restated to include the emissions from Impala Bafokeng, the previously reported emissions were 1 053 tCO₂e and was updated to 9 450 tCO₂e. These emissions account for the transport emissions of Implats' products from our operations to our clients. The emission factors were sourced from DEFRA emission and conversion factors, and both the well-to-tank and tank-to-wheel factors were included. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies and used a combination of the fuel-based, distance-based and spend-based calculation methods. The fuel-based method involves determining the amount of fuel consumed by transport providers (i.e., Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) and multiplying the fuel specific emission factor for the transportation mode being used. The distance-based method calculates emissions based on the mass, distance, and mode of transport for each shipment, applying the relevant mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used. The spend-based method estimates emissions by calculating the amount spent on each mode of business travel and applying an appropriate conversion to the emission factors to include currency.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are from with the processing of Implats' products. The emission factors are sourced from academic articles and South African carbon tax act for emission intensity benchmarks. Impala produces gold, iridium, platinum, rhodium, palladium, ruthenium, copper, and nickel. The emissions from processing platinum, copper, nickel and chrome, was calculated based on their specific melting points, heat capacities, and latent heat values. For PGMs, the emissions were calculated relative to the amount of PGM used per auto catalyst. Emissions for nickel and copper were derived from life cycle assessments (LCAs) for nickel batteries and copper cathodes. Also, the emissions from the processing of chromite into charged chrome were included in this reporting cycle. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

444158

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions account for the emission associated with the Mimosa (50% shares) and Two Rivers (46% shares). The emission factors were sources from a variety of accredited sources which includes utility company reports, DEFRA emission and conversion factors, and technical articles. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. The emissions from these facilities were calculated using a combination of the investment-specific and average-data methods. The emission calculation was done using a supplier-based method as the consumption data for both scope 1 and 2 related emission activities were provided for each investment and multiplied the activity data quantity with its appropriate emission factor. These emissions are then multiplied by the percentage share owned by Implats. Additionally, the emissions from the processing of chromite ore into charged chrome at Two Rivers were also included in the base year.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

560184

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The Group's Scope 1 emissions are generated primarily from the combustion of fossil fuels (diesel, petrol, coal, heavy fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), propane, and acetylene) in stationary and mobile equipment across our mining, smelting, and refining operations. Additional direct emissions arise from the use of explosives in underground mining, lead oxide reduction, hydrochloric acid use, and from the operation of the Group's on-site landfill at Impala Rustenburg. Impala's operations are in South Africa (Impala Rustenburg, Impala Bafokeng, Marula, and refineries), Zimbabwe (Zimplats), and Canada (Impala Canada). To ensure consistency across jurisdictions, the Group applies internationally recognised emission factors and country-specific guidelines where available. These emission factors are sourced from the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), the South African Technical Guidelines, and DEFRA emission and conversion factors. The calculation methodology follows the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 standards. Activity data is collected at site level (fuel purchase and consumption records, production statistics, waste tonnages, and chemical usage) and multiplied by the appropriate emission factors to calculate tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e).

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3836458

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3836458

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Implats operates in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada, where electricity is supplied through regulated national or municipal utilities: Eskom (South Africa), ZESCO (Zimbabwe), and Synergy North (Ontario, Canada). Scope 2 emissions accounting is based on electricity consumed at all managed operations and is calculated using both the location-based and market-based approaches, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance and ISO 14064-1. The location-based method applies grid-average emission factors sourced from national utilities, government technical guidelines or international datasets where local factors are not available. The market-based method reflects contractual instruments such as renewable power purchase agreements, offtake agreements, and site-based generation. Where

contractual data is unavailable, or no certified instruments exist, Impala follows the GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, which states that companies may apply location-based emission factors in the absence of contractual information for calculating market-based emissions. Considering this, for this reporting period, the location-based and market-based emissions applied the same emission factors and are identical. By the end of FY2024, renewable electricity accounted for 37% of the Group's total consumption (2023: 30%), with 53% of this renewable share sourced from offtake agreements and projects. Calculation approach: Electricity consumption is measured monthly from site utility invoices and internal meters. Consumption is multiplied by the relevant emission factor to obtain the resulting emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

120172

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Hybrid method

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions for this category were calculated based on the consumption of purchased materials, including water, silica, lime, oxygen, steel, flocculant, timber, and cement, by Implants' operations. The emissions associated with water usage are attributed to the upstream processes involved in pumping, storage, and distribution by the respective suppliers. Data for silica, electrode paste, lime, steel, steel balls, flocculant, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, caustic, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, timber, and cement was obtained in tonnes for the reporting year, while goods such as water, oxygen, and lubricants were measured and reported in litres. Some data sets required assumptions to convert the quantities reported into mass, these included the mass of a single utility pole, quantity of bags of cement, quantity of steel electrodes, and each was multiplied by the assumed mass of a single unit. The GWPs applied to the calculation were taken from the IPCC's Third Assessment Report. This approach ensures consistency with the Group's broader GHG reporting methodology. To quantify the emissions for the purchased products some of the invoice data was used and where available, product specific emission factors were used

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from capital goods were not considered material during the reporting year. For any infrastructure or facility upgrades, the materials purchased, such as steel, cement, and other construction materials, are accounted for under the category of purchased goods and services. This category is reserved for the accounting of emissions from the purchasing of new vehicles, mining equipment, and other capital goods. Given the scale of Implants' operations, the emissions from capital goods remain insignificant compared to other sources, such as energy consumption and fuel use, and are therefore deemed immaterial for reporting purposes.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

453246

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier-specific method
- ☒ Hybrid method
- ☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated based on well-to-tank emissions associated with fuels consumed by Implats, including coal, diesel, petrol, LPG, heavy fuel oil, natural gas, and acetylene, as well as transmission and distribution losses from electricity. Fuel emission factors were sourced from DEFRA and applied to the quantities of fuel consumed. Transmission and distribution losses were calculated using data published by each country's national utility if available, otherwise alternative credible sources are used to source values from such as IRENA, IEA, IPCC.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9686

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Fuel-based method
- ☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Impala's GHG workbook provides a high-level assessment of Scope 3 emissions to evaluate their materiality in relation to overall emissions. This estimate considers the tank-to-wheel emissions associated with transportation and includes the transport of various purchased goods to site, such as steel, cement, timber, lime, silica, reagents, flocculants, gypsum, caustic, lead oxide, nitric acid, lubricants, and hydrochloric acid. The emission factors were sourced from DEFRA and applied to the quantities of product multiplied by distance travelled.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5735

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions related to waste management, including landfilled, recycling, incineration, and incineration with heat recovery. These emissions were calculated based on the type of waste and disposal method followed and using DEFRA 2024 emission factors for waste disposal. Impala Rustenburg operations also have their own on-site landfill where they dispose and treat waste generated in their operations. As this is operated and controlled by Impala, these emissions are included in Impala's scope 1 emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

238

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions includes emissions from flights and hotel accommodation, calculated using DEFRA tank to wheel emission factors for air travel without radioactive forcing and estimated travel distances. The flights were categorised and accounted for according to the flight class (economy, business, first class) and the distance classification as short-haul flights for any travel distance less than 3700km and long-haul for any flights further than 3700km. Accommodation emissions was calculated based on the number of nights stayed in a specific country.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

22887

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average spend-based method
- ☒ Fuel-based method
- ☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats' GHG Handbook provides a high-level assessment of Scope 3 emissions to determine their materiality in relation to overall emissions. Employee commuting is estimated based on the total number of full time employees and assumptions regarding transport modes and distance travelled. It is assumed that 20% of employees commute using personal vehicles, while 80% use public transport, and assumes a travelling distance on average of 50km per day. Using Scope 3 emission factors for vehicles and public transport, Implats estimates that employee commuting accounts for approximately 22 887 tCO2e per year, representing about 0.9% of the company's total Scope 3 emissions. As this falls below the 5% materiality threshold, this category is considered immaterial to Implats' overall Scope 3 emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats does not have any material upstream assets. As a result this category is considered immaterial to Implats' overall Scope 3 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats' GHG workbook provides a high-level assessment of Scope 3 emissions to evaluate their materiality in relation to overall emissions. This estimate considers the tank-to-wheel emissions associated with transportation and includes the transport of PGMs to our clients. The emission factors were sourced from DEFRA and applied to the quantities of product multiplied by distance travelled.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1769169

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

The average-data method was used to calculate emissions related to the manufacturing of autocatalysis from PGMs refined at the South African operations, as well as the processing of chromite ore. Implats produces gold, iridium, platinum, rhodium, palladium, ruthenium, copper, and nickel, the emissions from processing these products, primarily related to refining and smelting, were calculated for platinum, copper, nickel, and chrome, based on their specific melting points, heat capacities, and latent heat values. For the emissions were calculated relative to the amount of platinum used per auto catalyst.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats does not evaluate the emissions associated for the use of sold products due to the nature of PGM precious metals, which typically do not have emissions associated with their use. Metals like platinum, palladium, and gold are often used in industries such as automotive and jewellery. As these products generally have a long lifespan are recycled and are reintroduced into the production, the use of sold products would not have emissions associated with it.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats does not evaluate the emissions associated for the end-of-life treatment of sold products due to the nature of PGM products, which typically have long lifespans and are highly recyclable. Metals like platinum, palladium, and gold are often recovered and reused, particularly in industries such as automotive and jewellery. As these metals are recycled and are reintroduced into the production cycle rather than being discarded, the traditional concept of end-of-life treatment does not apply in the same way as it does for disposable or single-use products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats does not have any downstream leased assets, and as such does not have any emissions associated with this category.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats does not have any participation in franchises, nor does Impala use a franchise business model and is not relevant to Impala.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

307873

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Impala's Investment-related emissions are attributed to its holdings in Two Rivers (50%) and Mimosa (46%). Emissions from these investments are proportionally allocated based on ownership shares, covering electricity, diesel, explosives, and petrol consumption at these sites. The emission factors were sources from a variety of accredited sources which includes utility company reports, DEFRA emission and conversion factors, and technical articles. The emission calculation was done using a supplier-specific method as the consumption data for both scope 1 and 2 related emission activities were provided for each investment and multiplied the activity data quantity with its appropriate emission factor. These emissions are then multiplied by the percentage share owned by Impala. Additionally, the emissions from the processing of chromite ore at the Two Rivers Operation was also included.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Impala 2024 Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Table A) Reasonable assurance on page 84 & 85

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Impala 2024 Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Table A) Reasonable assurance on page 84 & 85

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Impala 2024 Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

187961

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In FY2024, our renewable energy share increased by 7% compared to the previous year, resulting in an increase of 272 526 MWh renewable energy generated, and equivalent to 187 961 tCO₂e decrease in emissions. This is a 4.28% reduction of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. A main factor in this reduction was the further expansion of our off-take agreement at Zimplats, where the share of renewable energy sourced from ZESCO increased from 67% to 88%. The increase in renewable energy usage at Zimplats is part of our broader strategy to reduce emissions and move toward achieving our carbon reduction targets. The emission reductions percentage was calculated as $(187961/4396642) * 100 = 4.28\%$.*

Other emissions reduction activities**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

168445

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

3.83

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Energy efficiency initiatives at Impala's operations abated 168 445 tCO₂e of carbon emissions. The total emissions have decreased in the reporting year due to our energy efficiency initiatives. The emission reduction from energy efficiency initiatives, resulted in a 3.83% decrease, and was calculated by $(168445/4396642) * 100 = 3.83\%$.*

Acquisitions**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

563692

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

14.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY24, Impala has acquired the Royal Bafokeng Platinum (now known as Impala Bafokeng) operations. In the current reporting year, Impala Bafokeng had a total scope 1 and 2 emissions of 563 692 tCO₂e. The acquisition of this operation has resulted in a 14.4% increase compared to FY23 total scope 1 and 2 emissions. This is the first year of including Impala Bafokeng and we do expect a decrease in emissions in the future.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

758214

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

19.38

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In FY24 27 967 kilotonnes of ore was milled, while in FY2023, 23 533 kilotonnes were milled. This resulted in an increase of 4 434 kilotonnes milled. The increased output resulted in a 758 214 tCO₂e increase in emissions based on the 2023 baseline emission factor (4 434 000 t x 0.171tCO₂e/t milled). The emissions value was calculated as the percentage of “change in emissions” of 758 214 tCO₂e in relation to the total Scope 1 and 2 values as reported in FY23. Thus, the percentage increase was 19.38% as calculated from (758214/3912851) * 100.*

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

527804

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH₄

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

936

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N₂O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

2084

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	55012	13928	13928
South Africa	423286	3740216	3740216
Zimbabwe	81886	82314	82314

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Impala Platinum - Refineries

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205952

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.22203

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.437994

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Impala Platinum - Rustenburg

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186600

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-25.541437

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.184399

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Zimplats

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81886

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-18.664994

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.356575

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Marula Platinum

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15080

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-24.502626

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.07072

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Impala Canada

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55012

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.169513

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-89.594222

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Impala Bafokeng

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15653

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-25.397683

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.108171

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Metals and mining production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

560184

(7.19.3) Comment

Impala's Scope 1 emissions arise primarily from the combustion of fossil fuels (diesel, petrol, coal, heavy fuel oil, LPG, propane, and acetylene) in stationary and mobile equipment across our mining, smelting, and refining operations. Additional direct emissions arise from the use of explosives in underground mining, lead oxide reduction, hydrochloric acid use, and from the operation of the Group's on-site landfill at Impala Rustenburg. Impala's operations are located in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada. The Group applies internationally recognised emission factors and country-specific guidelines where available. These emission factors are sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the South African Technical Guidelines, and DEFRA emission and conversion factors. The calculation methodology follows the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard. Activity data is multiplied by the appropriate emission factors to calculate tonnes of CO2 equivalent.

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Impala Platinum - Refineries	159382	159382
Row 2	Zimplats	82314	82314
Row 3	Marula Platinum	226934	226934
Row 4	Impala Platinum - Rustenburg	2805673	2805673
Row 5	Impala Canada	13928	13928
Row 6	Impala Bafokeng	548039	548039

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Metals and mining production activities

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

3836458

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

3836458

(7.21.3) Comment

Impala operates in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada, where electricity is supplied through national grids and is supplied by Eskom in South Africa, ZESCO in Zimbabwe, and Synergy North in Canada. The Scope 2 emissions accounting is based on electricity consumed at all operations and is calculated using both the location-based and market-based approaches, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance and ISO 14064-1:2018. As Impala's electricity purchases are with the utility companies and supplied through the national grids where established renewables already included into their grid emission factors or by self-generated renewables, the location-based and market-based results are equal. In FY24, renewable electricity accounted for 37% of the Group's total consumption (2023: 30%), with 53% of this renewable share sourced from offtake agreements and on-site renewable energy projects. Electricity consumption is measured monthly from site utility invoices and internal meters. The consumption is multiplied by the relevant emission factor to obtain the resulting emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

560184

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3836458

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.4) Please explain

The consolidated accounting group includes all entities consolidated in Impala's reporting boundary, namely Impala Rustenburg, Impala Bafokeng, and Marula in South Africa; Zimplats in Zimbabwe; and Impala Canada. Scope 1 emissions are generated mainly from the combustion of fossil fuels (diesel, petrol, coal, heavy fuel oil, LPG, propane and acetylene) in stationary and mobile equipment, as well as from explosives use, lead oxide reduction, hydrochloric acid and waste disposal. Scope 2 emissions arise from purchased electricity supplied by national or regional utilities and includes Eskom in South Africa, ZESCO in Zimbabwe, and Synergy North in Canada. The scope 2 emissions are calculated using both the location-based and market-based methods in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018. By FY2024, renewable electricity accounted for 37% of Group consumption (2023: 30%), with 53% of this renewable share sourced from market-based instruments such as offtake agreements and on-site projects. Activity data is collected at site level and multiplied by the appropriate emission factor sourced from the IPCC Guidelines, South African Technical Guidelines, national utility data or DEFRA conversion factors.

All other entities**(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no other entities outside the consolidated accounting group for which emissions data is reported.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Impala Rustenburg

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186600

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2805673

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2805673

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Impala Rustenburg's Scope 1 emissions originate from various direct sources within its operations. These include the combustion of fuels such as coal, heavy fuel oil, petrol, and diesel used to fuel processes, machinery, equipment across the site, as well as explosives used in mining activities. Waste management also contributes to direct emissions as Impala Rustenburg has on-site solid waste treatment operations. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions for Impala Rustenburg arise from the purchase of electricity from the national grid, which primarily relies on coal-fired power generation, resulting in high related emissions. Since Impala Rustenburg receives all its purchased electricity from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Marula Platinum

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15080

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226934

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226934

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Marula's Scope 1 emissions include the combustion of heavy fuel oil, diesel and petrol to power machinery and equipment, as well as acetylene used in welding and other processes. Explosives used in mining activities also contribute to the overall Scope 1 emissions. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions at Marula result from the purchase of electricity from the national grid, which is predominantly coal-fired but does include renewable energy in the mix, resulting in high associated emissions. Since all purchased electricity is sourced from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Zimplats

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81886

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82314

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82314

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Zimplats' Scope 1 emissions include the combustion of diesel, LPG and coal to power machinery and equipment, as well as emissions from acetylene for welding purposes and explosives used in mining activities. The use of hydrochloric acid in processing and lead oxide in production also contribute to the overall Scope 1 emissions. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions at Zimplats are derived from the purchase of electricity from the national grid, which includes a significant portion of hydropower, leading to relatively lower emissions. Since all purchased electricity is sourced from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Impala Canada

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55012

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13928

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13928

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Impala Canada's Scope 1 emissions are generated from several direct sources within its operations. These include explosives used and the combustion of fuels such as diesel, propane, and petrol used to power machinery and equipment across the site. Also, the use of hydrochloric acid in processing. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions at Impala Canada arise from the purchase of electricity, which is primarily supplied by hydropower, resulting in significantly lower emissions. Since Impala Canada receives all its purchased electricity from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Impala Refineries

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205953

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159382

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159382

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Impala Refineries' Scope 1 emissions originate from various direct sources within its operations. These include the combustion of coal, natural gas, LPG, and diesel to fuel processes and machinery throughout the refinery. It also uses hydrochloric acid in metal processing which adds to the overall Scope 1 emissions. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions at Impala Refineries are associated with the purchase of electricity from the national grid, which is predominantly coal-fired, resulting in high associated emissions. However, the grid also includes a portion of renewable energy into the mix. Since all purchased electricity is sourced from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Impala Bafokeng

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15653

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

548039

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

548039

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Impala Bafokeng Scope 1 emissions originate from various direct sources including the combustion of fuels such as acetylene, petrol, and diesel used to fuel processes, machinery, equipment across the site. Explosives used in mining activities are also included in the Scope 1 emissions. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions for Impala Bafokeng arise from the purchase of electricity from the national grid, which primarily relies on coal-fired power generation, resulting in high associated emissions. This electricity also includes a small percentage of renewable energy that is included in the electricity mix. Since Impala Bafokeng receives all its purchased electricity from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same.
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Impala Platinum does not have a direct supply relationship with Stellantis N.V. and is therefore unable to provide information on the market value, volumes supplied, or the allocation of emissions associated with products to this company.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Due to the confidentiality of customer contracts and business operations, overcoming these challenges may not be feasible without risking the disclosure of sensitive data.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Implats plans to develop its capability to allocate emissions to customers on a request basis. The approach will involve calculating the emissions based on the proportion of Platinum Group Metals (PGM) purchased by each customer in relation to Implats' total PGM production over the reporting period. Additionally, upon request from a customer, Implats can go through a consent process to allow for the disclosure of emissions data specific to that customer, ensuring that any sensitive or proprietary information is protected while still meeting the customer's needs for emissions reporting.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1635808

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1635808.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1211864

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3236772

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4448636.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1211864

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4872580

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6084444.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.4) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ LHV (lower heating value)	1635808
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Unable to confirm heating value	4448635
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Unable to confirm heating value	0
Total energy consumption	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Unable to confirm heating value	6084444

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None of Impala's operations use sustainable biomass and is therefore not relevant.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None of Impala's operations use other biomass and is therefore not relevant.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None of Impala's operations makes use of any other renewable fuels, thus, it is not relevant.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1163318

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

163318

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal peas are used in thermal processes across several of Impala's operations, providing a source of energy for high-temperature industrial activities.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

466440

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

34422

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

466564

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil products are used in several operations in machinery, transportation, and specific industrial processes.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8274

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

8274

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas is used for thermal processes at the Refineries operation and is used for the ore refining process.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This fuel source is not used in any of Implats' operations and is therefore not relevant.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1672578

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

34422

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1638156

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*The total energy includes energy generation from the combustion of fuels including coal, oil and gas in several of Impala's operations.
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

34422

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

34422

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1611651

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1611651

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.12) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for metals and mining production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Electricity	34422	34422

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Heat	1611651	1611651
Steam	0	0
Cooling	0	0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Zimbabwe

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Offtake Agreements with State Run Utilities

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

107413

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Zimbabwe

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Our Zimplats operation sources renewable electricity from a hydro-power offtake agreement with ZESCO which was increased to 70MW from 1 January 2024, raising its consumption of renewable electricity from nearly 67% in 2023 to 88% in 2024. However, the availability of this energy is dependent on water levels, as the hydropower scheme is vulnerable to drought conditions. During periods of drought, the reliability and consistency of this renewable energy supply can be affected, potentially leading to increased reliance on other energy sources.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

323900

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.14.10) Comment

*Impala Canada only uses electricity from renewable sources (hydro power) which has been supplied by the regional hydro-power scheme.
[Add row]*

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

323900

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

359

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

324259.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3528506

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11346

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3539852.00

Zimbabwe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

119348

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

684

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

120032.00

[Fixed row]

(7.42) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Platinum group metals

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

400.9

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

137.2

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

484148

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

354231

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

3676889

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

The outputs are net present value, internal rate of return, annual free cash flow, project payback period, and funding requirements. Implats' marketing department regularly updates metal price and exchange rate forecasts. As of 30 June 2024, the Group used a real long-term forecast of R27 359 (US1 670) for the 6E basket revenue per 6E ounce sold. Specific real long-term forecasts in today's money include: Platinum USD 1 643/oz, Palladium USD 594/oz, Rhodium USD 5 853/oz, Ruthenium USD 414/oz, Iridium USD 4 365/oz, Gold USD 1 697/oz, Nickel USD 18 009/t, Copper USD 8 599/t, and the exchange rate R16.38/USD. To calculate the copper-equivalent sales of metals, a conversion was done using the revenue from each metal and converted into a copper-equivalent by applying the ratio of the copper price to the price of each specific metal. This method involves dividing the price of each metal (such as platinum, palladium, rhodium, etc.) by the exchange price of copper to determine how much copper would be equivalent in value. This conversion allows for a standardised comparison across different metals, making it easier to aggregate sales and assess the overall output in terms of a common denominator, copper.

(7.42.9) Comment

For FY2024, Implats' mining-related emissions were calculated using Scope 1 emissions of 354 231 tCO₂e and Scope 2 emissions of 3 676 889 tCO₂e, covering mining operations only. The production and capacity values are based on the tonnes of ore milled during FY2024. The Platinum Group Metals equivalent was determined by calculating the average 6E grade across Implats, Marula, Zimplats, and Implats Canada. The total milling capacity, estimated at 27 961 kilotonnes, was projected from the life-of-mine platinum production rate, with tonnes milled converted to PGM equivalent using the 6E ore grade.
[Add row]

(7.42.1) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the metals production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Platinum group metals

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

155.78

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

48.5

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

348.15

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205953

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159382

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

The outputs are net present value, internal rate of return, annual free cash flow, project payback period, and funding requirements. Implats' marketing department regularly updates metal price and exchange rate forecasts. As of 30 June 2024, the Group used a real long-term forecast of R27 359 (US1 670) for the 6E basket revenue per 6E ounce sold. Specific real long-term forecasts in today's money include: Platinum USD 1 643/oz, Palladium USD 594/oz, Rhodium USD 5 853/oz, Ruthenium USD 414/oz, Iridium USD 4 365/oz, Gold USD 1 697/oz, Nickel USD 18 009/t, Copper USD 8 599/t, and the exchange rate R16.38/USD. To calculate the copper-equivalent sales of metals, a conversion was done using the revenue from each metal and converted into a copper-equivalent by applying the ratio of the copper price to the price of each specific metal. This method involves dividing the price of each metal (such as platinum, palladium, rhodium, etc.) by the exchange

price of copper to determine how much copper would be equivalent in value. This conversion allows for a standardised comparison across different metals, making it easier to aggregate sales and assess the overall output in terms of a common denominator, copper.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

The production value was calculated based on the volumes of PGMs processed at Implats' Springs Refinery. This was then calculated as tonnes of Cu equivalent based on the commodity prices listed in Implats' Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Statement. All Implats' other operations provide PGM concentrates which are still required to be refined prior to end use.

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000508882

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

4396642

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

86398000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

38.7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Acquisitions

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The change in emissions intensity (tCO₂e/ZAR revenue) compared to the previous year has increased. This increase can be attributed primarily to the significant decrease in revenue in FY2024. Revenue in FY2024 was 19.9% lower than in FY2023, with figures of R 86 398 million and R 106 594 Million respectively. This decline in revenue can be linked to the decrease in value of Nickel, Rhodium and Palladium, and an increase in the total scope 1 and 2 emissions due to the acquisition of Impala Bafokeng. This revenue decrease, combined with the higher emissions, have contributed to the increase in emissions intensity for FY2024.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

101.84

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

4396642

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

43172

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.43

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Acquisitions

☒ Other, please specify :Change in number of full-time employees

(7.45.9) Please explain

The emissions intensity (tCO₂e per full-time employee) changed primarily due to a 12.9% increase in the number of full-time employees from FY2023 to FY2024. As a result, the overall intensity metric decreased by 0.43%, reflecting the positive impact of the intensity of emissions compared to the size of the workforce.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.16

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Tonnes Milled

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY2024, Implats experienced an increase in total electricity consumption, primarily due to the inclusion of Impala Bafokeng, alongside an increase in the amount of material milled. The total electricity consumption across all operations amounted to 4 448 636 MWh, while 27 967 kilotonnes of material was milled. This equates to an energy intensity of 0.159 MWh/tonne milled. By comparison, in FY2023, 3 743 142 MWh of energy was consumed, and 23 533 kilotonnes were milled, resulting in an energy intensity of 0.159 MWh/tonne milled. The intensity experienced no change compared to the previous year because of the combined increases in material milled and energy consumption, led to a 0% change in energy intensity from FY2023 to FY2024.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.78

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Tonnes Milled

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

7.92

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY2024, Implats experienced an increase in total energy consumption, primarily due to the acquisition of Impala Bafokeng, alongside an increase in the amount of material milled. The total energy consumption across all operations amounted to 21 904 000 GJ, while 27 967 kilotonnes of material was milled. This equates to an energy intensity of 0.78 GJ/tonne milled. By comparison, in FY2023, 20 016 000 GJ of energy was consumed, and 23 533 kilotonnes were milled, resulting in an energy intensity of 0.85 GJ/tonne milled. The proportional combination of increased material milled and energy consumption led to a 7.92% decrease in energy intensity from FY2023 to FY2024.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

6.37

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Oz

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5.4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY2024, Implats experienced an increase in total energy consumption and in 6E production, mainly due to the inclusion of Impala Bafokeng. The total energy consumption across all operations amounted to 21 904 000 GJ, while 3 439 000 Oz 6E was produced. This equates to an energy intensity of 6.37 GJ/Oz 6E produced. By comparison, in FY2023, 20 016 000 GJ of energy was consumed, and 2 973 000 Oz 6E produced, resulting in an energy intensity of 6.73 GJ/Oz 6E produced. The proportional increase in 6E production and energy consumption led to a 5.4% decrease in energy intensity from FY2023 to FY2024.

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

1.25

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

ktCO₂e

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

kOz

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

7.64

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY2024, Implats experienced an increase in total scope 1 and 2 emissions mainly due to the inclusion of Impala Bafokeng, and an increase in 6E production. The total scope 1 and 2 emissions across all operations amounted to 4 298 ktCO₂e, while 3 439 koz 6E was produced. This equates to an intensity of 1.25 ktCO₂e/koz 6E produced. By comparison, in FY2023, the total scope 1 and 2 emissions equalled 4 023 ktCO₂e, and 2 973 koz 6E produced, resulting in an intensity of 1.35 ktCO₂e/koz 6E produced. The combined proportional increase in 6E production and combined scope 1 and 2 emissions led to a 7.64% decrease in intensity from FY2023 to FY2024.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Absolute target
- ☒ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3836731

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3836731.000

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2685711.700

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3836458

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3836458.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target*Select from:*☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

0.02

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY24, Impala's total Scope 2 emissions were 3 836 458 tCO₂e, an increase from FY23 (3 318 549 tCO₂e) and lower than the base year in 2019 (3 836 731 tCO₂e). These emissions are expected to decrease as they are linked to our expansion of renewable energy procurement and is partially linked to the South African national utility's gradual adoption of renewable energy, which aligns with South Africa's peak-plateau-decline emissions trajectory targeting a 30% reduction by 2030. The increase in Scope 2 emissions this year can be attributed to the increased production at Implats' operations, and the acquisition of Impala Bafokeng.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Implats is committed to decarbonizing its operations and contributing to the global transition to low-carbon energy. The company has set a long-term objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. As a milestone towards this goal, Implats has set a 2030 target to reduce carbon emissions by 30% from a 2019 baseline. This target is aligned with our broader sustainability objectives and supports our efforts to lower emissions across our operations.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Implats has developed a plan to reduce its Scope 2 emissions as part of its broader strategy to decarbonise operations, with the goal of achieving a 30% reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 from a 2019 baseline and ultimately reaching carbon neutrality by 2050. Central to this plan is the transition to renewable energy across all operations. These initiatives include a bankable feasibility study (BFS) for a 140 MW solar PV project at Impala Rustenburg, a 105 MW solar PV project at Zimplats, and a 30 MW solar PV project at Marula, all of which have completed BFS and are progressing towards funding approval. At Zimplats, the first 35 MW phase of its 185 MW solar programme has already been constructed, with a further 45 MW scheduled for completion in FY25. In addition, Zimplats expanded its hydropower offtake agreement with ZESCO from 50 MW to 70 MW in January 2024, increasing its renewable share of power to 88% in the reporting year. At Impala Refineries, advanced procurement processes are underway to secure renewable electricity to meet up to 90% of power demand for at least five years, while a pre-feasibility study is also considering a combined heat and power solution to phase out coal use. Through these initiatives, Impala is materially increasing renewable electricity in its electricity supply mix. By the end of FY24, renewable electricity represented 37% of Group consumption (2023: 30%). In the reporting year alone, renewable energy projects and energy efficiency measures delivered an avoided 356 406 tCO₂e, exceeding the Group's annual reduction target and confirming that Impala is on track towards its 2030 target of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% from a 2019 base year and its longer-term 2050 net zero ambition.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

502689

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4150662

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4653351.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

560184

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3836458

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4396642.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

5.52

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY24, Impala's total Scope 1 emissions were 560 184 tCO₂e and Scope 2 emissions were 3 836 458 tCO₂e, resulting in a combined scope 1 and 2 emissions of 4 396 642 tCO₂e. This is an increase from FY23 (3 912 851 tCO₂e) but still lower than the base year in 2021 (4 653 351 tCO₂e). This increase is linked to the inclusion of Impala Bafokeng into the reporting boundary. There was a reduction in Scope 1 emissions this year compared to FY23, by 34 119 tCO₂e. This reduction can be attributed to the decreased reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation and the increase in renewable energy supply. We believe that the target is science-based because it is aligned to the Paris Agreement. As such, a commitment is in the process to be sent to the SBTi for validation. This target was established to align with the SBTi requirements for setting a near-term target, which is why scope 3 was excluded from this target as for our base year emissions, our scope 3 was less than 25% of our total emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Impala is committed to decarbonising its operations and contributing to the global transition to low-carbon energy. The company has set a long-term objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. This target is aligned with our broader sustainability objectives and supports our efforts to lower emissions across our operations.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Since the base year, our combined scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased by 17.55% for the current reporting year (5.47% in the previous year). Impala is focused on reducing emissions from direct sources such as fuel combustion and industrial processes. In 2023, an RFP was issued to find alternatives to coal consumption at the company's South African refinery, with the goal of reducing carbon emissions from coal use. Implats has developed a plan to reduce its Scope 2 emissions as part of its goal of achieving a 30% reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 and reaching carbon neutrality by 2050. These initiatives include a feasibility study for a 140 MW solar PV project at Impala Rustenburg, a 105 MW solar PV project at Zimplats, and a 30 MW solar PV project at Marula, all of which are progressing towards funding approval. At Zimplats, the first 35 MW phase of its 185 MW solar programme has already been constructed, with a further 45 MW scheduled for completion in FY25. In addition, Zimplats expanded its hydropower offtake agreement with ZESCO from 50 MW to 70 MW in January 2024. At Impala Refineries, advanced procurement processes are underway to secure renewable electricity to meet up to 90% of power demand for at least five years, while a pre-feasibility study is also considering a combined heat and power solution to phase out coal use. By the end of FY24, renewable electricity represented 37% of Group consumption. To support its decarbonisation goals, Impala also adopted a shadow carbon price in November 2022 and is maintaining its use which helps guide decision-making in line with its sustainability strategy.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

420292

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

420292.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

294204.400

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

560184.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-110.95

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In FY24, the total Scope 1 emissions from Implats was calculated to be 560 184 tCO2e. This is a decrease of 34 119 tCO2e in Scope 1 emissions since last year (594 302 tCO2e). The reduction in scope 1 emissions is mainly linked to reduced fuel consumption in vehicles, lead oxide and hydrochloric acid consumption and explosives used. The inclusion of Impala Bafokeng has also resulted in an increase in the reported emissions for this year.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Impala is committed to decarbonising its operations and contributing to the global transition to low-carbon energy. We have set a long-term objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. As a milestone towards this goal, Impala has set a 2030 target to reduce carbon emissions by 30% from a 2019 baseline. This target is aligned with our broader sustainability objectives and supports our efforts to lower emissions across our operations. Our initiatives to reduce Scope 1 emissions are central to our commitment to enhancing energy security, promote fuel switching to low-carbon fuels, and achieving sustainable operations. By prioritising these initiatives, we are driving meaningful progress toward reducing our carbon footprint and supporting long-term sustainability goals.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Impala's plan to achieve Scope 1 emission reductions focuses on fuel switching, process efficiency improvements, and the adoption of new technologies to displace high-carbon fuels. A major initiative delivered in FY24 was the completion of the R343 million flash dryer project at Impala Rustenburg, which has reduced coal use per tonne of concentrate dried by 67%, materially cutting direct combustion emissions. In parallel, feasibility work is underway on a combined heat and power solution to replace coal use at Impala Refineries, with natural gas identified as a transitional fuel option. The Group is also advancing hydrogen and battery-electric technologies to further decarbonise Scope 1 sources. Impala Refineries continues to operate a hydrogen fuel-cell powered forklift and trial 5 kW stationary hydrogen fuel cells, supported by the refurbishment of its onsite hydrogen refuelling station. In addition, Impala has invested R1.093 billion through AP Ventures to support start-ups developing green hydrogen and PGM-based fuel-cell technologies, providing future opportunities for scaling zero-carbon fuel use across operations. Trials of battery-electric vehicles and fuel-cell vehicles are planned under the Group's "Innovation to Zero" programme, aimed at displacing diesel in mining fleets over the longer term. Progress in FY24 was supported by the implementation of an internal shadow carbon price aligned with legislated carbon taxes in South Africa and Canada. This mechanism guides investment decisions and incentivises lower-carbon fuel and process choices.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3836731

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3836731.000

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

63

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1419590.470

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3836458

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3836458.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.01

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The reduction target for Scope 2 emissions is set to drive our objectives to investigate other renewable or less emission intensive alternative power solutions and promotes our focus on continuous energy efficiency improvements. This year, our scope 2 emissions have increased compared to the previous year (FY24: 3 836 458 tCO₂e, and FY23: 3 318 549 tCO₂e). Impala has expanded its renewable energy supply in the reporting year by increasing our off-take agreement at Zimplats from 67% to 88%, and other solar installation projects at operations as well. The inclusion of Impala Bafokeng has caused an increase in our emissions, but we remain below our base year emissions total. Scope 3 emissions are excluded from the current targets due to a focus on prioritising direct emissions reductions in Scope 1 and 2, where Implats has greater control.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Impala is committed to decarbonising all our operations and has set a long-term objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. As a milestone towards this goal, Impala has a 2030 target to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission by 30% but has also set a 2040 target specifically focused to reduce scope 2 emissions by 63% from a 2019 baseline. This target for reducing our scope 2 emissions by 63% by 2040, serves as a milestone towards our carbon neutrality goal by 2050.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Impala's plan to achieve its absolute Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets is highlighted by a dual strategy of transitioning to renewable electricity and reducing direct fossil fuel dependence through efficiency, fuel switching and technology innovation. For Scope 2, Impala is advancing a pipeline of large-scale renewable energy projects and power purchase agreements. In South Africa, bankable feasibility studies have been completed for a 140 MW solar PV project at Impala Rustenburg, a 30 MW solar PV plant at Marula, and a 105 MW solar PV project at Zimplats. At Zimplats, the first 35 MW phase of its 185 MW solar programme has been constructed, with a further 45 MW scheduled for completion in FY25, while the ZESCO hydropower offtake agreement was expanded from 50 MW to 70 MW in January 2024. At Impala Refineries, procurement processes are underway to secure wind and solar supply to cover up to 90% of demand for at least five years. These measures increased the Group's renewable share to 37% of total electricity consumption in FY24 (23: 30%). For Scope 1, measures include the R343 million flash dryer project at Impala Rustenburg, which reduced coal use per tonne of concentrate dried by 67%, feasibility work on a combined heat and power solution to displace coal at Impala Refineries, and early deployment of hydrogen and battery-electric technologies. Current initiatives include operating a hydrogen fuel-cell

forklift and stationery 5 kW fuel cells at Impala Refineries, refurbishing the hydrogen refuelling station. Trials of battery electric vehicles and fuel-cell powered vehicles are planned to progressively replace diesel fleets. By FY24, these initiatives delivered a combined avoidance of 356 406 tCO₂e, exceeding the annual reduction milestone on the pathway to the Group's 2030 target of a 30% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from a 2019 base year and supporting our 2050 ambition of achieving carbon neutrality.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/30/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- ☒ Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.021

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.175

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.1960000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

48

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.1019200000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

4.2

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.16583

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

1.13572

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

1.3015500000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

-1175.12

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers the emissions intensity of Scope 1 & Scope 2 relative refined product, focusing on the emissions directly controlled by Impala's operations. It was originally set when intensity-based targets were supported by the SBTi, but SBTi no longer supports the use of intensity targets. Despite this shift, we believe the target remains aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement and continues to be a viable tool for tracking and reducing our operational emissions. Scope 3 emissions, which are driven by external factors beyond our direct control, are currently excluded from this target as we prioritize addressing the emissions within our operational boundaries where we have the most influence.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

We plan to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions per tonne of refined product by 48% by 2030. This target will be achieved by transitioning our electricity supply to renewable sources, driving energy efficiency programs, and progressively reducing our reliance on coal. Our emission reduction target is based on a 4.2% annual linear reduction, combined with production projections.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In FY24, the total scope 1 emissions from Implats were 560 184 tCO₂e, which is a decrease in scope 1 emissions from last year which was 594 302 tCO₂e. Scope 2 emissions for FY24 were 3 836 549 tCO₂e which is an increase from 3 318 549 tCO₂e in 2023. Total production in FY24 of 3 378 000 oz increased from FY2023 production of 3 246 000 oz. Impala has focused on reducing emissions from direct sources such as fuel combustion and industrial processes. Investigating alternatives to coal consumption at the company's South African refinery, with the goal of reducing carbon emissions from coal use. Additionally, energy efficiency projects were implemented throughout FY24. Impala is advancing a pipeline of large-scale renewable energy projects and power purchase agreements. In South Africa, bankable feasibility studies have been completed for a 140 MW solar PV project at Impala Rustenburg, a 30 MW solar PV plant at Marula, and a 105 MW solar PV project at Zimplats. At Zimplats, the first 35 MW phase of its 185 MW solar programme has been constructed, with a further 45 MW scheduled for completion in FY25, while the ZESCO hydropower offtake agreement was expanded from 50 MW to 70 MW in January 2024. At Impala Refineries, procurement processes are underway to secure wind and solar supply to cover up to 90% of demand for at least five years.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ No other climate-related targets

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO₂e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	3	`Numeric input
To be implemented	1	344000
Implementation commenced	3	235000
Implemented	4	430406
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

104130

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

37000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In FY24, Zimplats commissioned the first 35 MW of its planned 185 MW solar PV programme in Zimbabwe. The project supports long-term energy security, reduces reliance on carbon-intensive supply, and forms part of Zimplats' broader renewable roll-out, which is licensed for up to 185 MW. Also completed a feasibility study at Marula for a 30MW solar project, which will generate some 70 000MWh of green electricity and reduce our carbon emissions by approximately 74 000tCO₂e per annum. These initiatives are designed to progressively displace grid electricity sourced from fossil fuels with clean, self-generated solar power.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

168445

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

13780000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

343000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

At Impala Rustenburg, energy efficiency initiatives focus on compressed air, ventilation, and water reticulation systems. A flash dryer was initiated in November 2020 and completed in FY2024, reducing coal consumption per tonne of concentrate dried and delivering significant energy efficiency and air quality benefits. These projects are designed to enhance operational efficiency and reduce energy consumption, with durations expected to last for the remaining life of the mines.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Impala has adopted an internal shadow carbon price to drive investment in emissions reduction activities. This shadow carbon price is aligned with the carbon tax regulations in South Africa and Canada. The internal carbon price is embedded into the capital approval process, enabling the company to stress-test investments and prioritise low-carbon initiatives. This approach ensures that the carbon price informs decision-making on capital projects, making emissions reduction activities more financially attractive, particularly with the expected increase in global carbon prices by 2030 and 2050

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Impala consistently adheres to the laws and regulations in the countries where it operates, as well as the internationally recognised ISO14001 Environmental Management standard. In South Africa, regulations mandate the reporting of GHG emissions and the implementation of a Carbon Tax. Impala became liable to pay carbon tax for the first time in 2019 and is required to report GHG emissions according to the National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Regulations. These regulations serve as an incentive for Impala to invest further in emissions reduction activities, with a stronger emphasis on energy efficiency and conservation to mitigate the impact of rising carbon taxes. With the second phase of the carbon tax set to possibly begin in 2026 in South Africa, the anticipated cost increases have prompted Impala to accelerate its decarbonisation efforts. These regulatory pressures and commitments to international standards motivate ongoing investments in low emission alternative options and emissions reduction initiatives.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Impala is actively partnering to advance low-carbon technologies, particularly within the hydrogen economy and fuel cell development. Impala invested R1.093 billion in AP Ventures to support early-stage hydrogen and fuel cell start-ups, enabling access to low-carbon technologies and positioning PGMs in the hydrogen economy. The Group also pilot's hydrogen technologies internally, operating a hydrogen-powered forklift and stationary fuel cells at Impala Refineries. These partnerships focus on developing fuel cells, electrolyzers, and other PGM-friendly future energy technologies, which are expected to play a crucial role in the hydrogen economy. Impala continues to evaluate opportunities to incorporate low-carbon transition metals into its portfolio, positioning itself at the forefront of innovation in fuel cells, hydrogen mobility, and energy storage.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Impala's remuneration policy is designed to promote long-term sustainability and compliance with an evolving regulatory environment, with specific emphasis on health, safety, and environmental performance. The Group has integrated long-term incentives for employees to drive investments in emissions reduction activities. Long-term incentives (LTIs) for executives and senior management are tied to delivery of carbon reduction and water recycling targets. For the FY2024 to FY2026 measuring period, performance against Impala's 30% Scope 1 and 2 reduction target from a 2019 baseline is directly linked to remuneration. In addition to GHG emissions targets, water recycling initiatives are also incorporated into long-term incentives, with a 6% weighting based on the percentage of water recycled per operation. This aligns leadership incentives with emissions reduction outcomes and ensures accountability for progressing towards the 2030 and 2050 goals.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Impala has placed significant emphasis on its energy management strategy, directing investments towards key measures aimed at improving energy efficiency across its operations. Various initiatives have been implemented, including the adoption of energy-efficient measures. Impala has stipulated capital allocations for renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives. Implemented projects include the commissioning of Zimplats' first 35 MW solar PV plant and the expansion of the ZESCO hydropower offtake to 70 MW in January 2024. Projects under implementation or funding review include a 140 MW solar PV project at Rustenburg, 105 MW solar PV at Zimplats, and 30 MW solar PV at Marula. These investments are central to Implats' decarbonisation pathway and support progress toward the Group's 2030 and 2050 targets.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring using meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Impala measures total water withdrawn at all operations through metering networks and site water-accounting systems, with continuous monitoring. Data is consolidated and reviewed against Group targets and Water Use Licence (WUL) obligations. In 2024 Implats began aligning water reporting to International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) guidance and committed to water-balance models for all operations by 2025. This alignment clarifies definitions (e.g., total water withdrawn and consumed) and improves comparability and assurance of site-level metering. As our operations are in water-stressed regions, the Group's water stewardship strategy prioritises minimising freshwater withdrawals and maximising recycling/re-use to build operational and community resilience and maintain regulatory compliance. Volumes are continuously monitored by meters with results reported at least quarterly through management to the HSE Committee and included in the board's risk and performance information.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring using meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All Impala's operations monitor withdrawals by source to support operational efficiency, risk management, and regulatory compliance. In 2025, withdrawals were recorded from surface water, ground water, and third-party sources. Volumes are measured continuously with calibrated meters and site monitoring networks. Data is consolidated and reviewed against Group targets and Water Use Licence (WUL) obligations. The alignment with ICM water reporting definitions in 2024 has improved consistency and comparability of data across sites. Accurate source-based tracking supports decisions to invest in water efficiency measures, such as reducing freshwater withdrawals through increased recycling, storage capacity expansion.

Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Entrained water in product and waste streams is considered by Impala and is included in the water consumption volumes; however, these volumes are immaterial compared to total water volumes and is considered negligible. This applies across all managed mines and the Refinery. The refined PGM products contain negligible moisture. Based on internal process monitoring and mass-balance calculations, entrained water losses are not material relative to total withdrawals and consumption.

At Impala, “entrained water” is defined as water bound within solid materials that permanently leaves the site and does not re-enter the local catchment. Inflows such as fissure water, arising from mining into water-bearing levels, are captured and integrated into operational water balances. Each operation maintains a groundwater monitoring network to track such inflows and ensure regulatory compliance.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Sampling and laboratory analysis by SANAS-accredited laboratories.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Impala measures and monitors the quality of water withdrawals across 100% of the managed operations. Sources include fresh surface water, renewable groundwater, and municipal water. Monitoring ensures that all withdrawn water meets the quality required for operational processes and complies with conditions of Water Use Licences (WULs) and permits. Drinking water supplied to employees and water stored in and sourced from surface dams is tested monthly by SANAS-accredited laboratories to verify compliance and suitability for use. Groundwater quality monitoring forms part of each operation’s environmental management programme, with results integrated into the Group’s water-balance models. Measurement methods include the use of calibrated meters within site-specific monitoring networks. These processes form part of the Group’s Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans and rehabilitation strategies, which are reviewed annually to maintain compliance and operational efficiency.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring using meters in a monitoring network

(9.2.4) Please explain

Impala measures and monitors treated effluent volumes before discharge at 100% of our managed operations. Currently, the Canada and Zimplats operations are the primary sites with water discharges, and all discharged volumes at these sites are treated, measured, and monitored in line with site-specific Water permit conditions. Volumes are monitored continuously through on-site water monitoring networks. Discharge data is aggregated regularly to track performance and compliance throughout the year. Surface and groundwater monitoring is also undertaken at discharge points to assess potential impacts on receiving environments, with results reviewed against licence conditions. These processes form part of the Group's Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans, which are reviewed annually to maintain compliance and operational efficiency.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring using meters in a monitoring network

(9.2.4) Please explain

Impala measures and monitors volumes of water discharged to each receiving destination at 100% of our managed operations where water is discharged. Currently, the Canada and Zimplats operations are the primary sites with water discharges, and these discharges are directed to fresh surface water sources in accordance with the conditions of each site's Water permit. All discharges undergo appropriate treatment to ensure that the quality and quantity of water released meet the licence parameters and applicable environmental regulations. Volumes discharged to each destination are monitored continuously through site-based water monitoring networks. Surface and groundwater monitoring is also undertaken at or near discharge points to assess any potential downstream or aquifer impacts. Annual water risk assessments are conducted, and operations update their rehabilitation strategies, implementation plans, and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans each year.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring using meters in a monitoring network

(9.2.4) Please explain

Impala monitors water discharges by treatment method at 100% of our managed operations. Presently, the Canada and Zimplats operations are the only sites with routine water discharges and are directed to fresh surface water sources in full compliance with Water permit conditions. Before release, all discharged water undergoes appropriate treatment to meet the chemical, biological, and physical parameters stipulated in the WULs. Treatment methods include on-site wastewater treatment plants and other engineered systems designed to ensure that effluent meets regulatory quality standards. Volumes discharged by treatment method are continuously monitored using calibrated meters integrated into site water monitoring networks. Annual water risk assessments are carried out, and each operation reviews and updates its rehabilitation strategies, implementation plans, and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans to maintain alignment with evolving regulatory and environmental requirements.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory analysis by SANAS-accredited external labs, supplemented by on-site monitoring and volumetric measurement where applicable. In the event of an uncontrolled discharge from one of our closed-cycle operations, water samples are taken immediately at both upstream and downstream of the discharge point and sent to a SANAS-accredited lab for analysis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Impala monitors the quality of water discharges at 100% of Rustenburg, Canada and Zimplats operations. Monitoring is undertaken to ensure full compliance with the Water Use Licence (WUL), water permit conditions, and applicable environmental regulations. Monthly sampling is conducted for analysis of effluent parameters like pH, salinity, nitrates, phosphates, and microbiological analysis. Water quality testing is performed by independent SANAS-accredited laboratories, and results are reviewed to ensure compliance and guide any necessary corrective actions. In the event of an uncontrolled or emergency discharge, immediate sampling is conducted both upstream and downstream of the discharge point to assess the potential environmental impact. Meters are used to record the volume of discharged water. The monitoring programme is guided by regulatory requirements, including Environmental Management Regulations, and is integrated into each site's Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water sources with discharges are sampled and Laboratory analysis by SANAS-accredited labs

(9.2.4) Please explain

Impala monitors the quality of all water discharges for priority substances, including nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other regulated contaminants, at all operations with discharge points. Emissions from water discharges associated with water quality treatments focus on substances associated with PGM mining and processing, particularly nitrates, phosphates, and processing chemicals to ensure they are regulated under permit conditions. The conditions of the Water Use Licences for these operations are also regulated to ensure that they remain within the requirements and to limit emissions from the treatment of water discharges. Testing is performed by independent SANAS-accredited laboratories.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

For Impala Platinum, 'operations' includes our mining complexes, concentrators, smelting facilities, and the Impala Refining Services across South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada. Impala operates predominantly closed-loop water systems in its South African operations, meaning virtually all water is reused internally—shaft water returns underground, condensate is captured, thickener overflow is recycled—minimizing any external discharges. Where discharge does occur, such as in Zimbabwe and Canada, it's strictly managed and permitted. The volumes involved are typically well within local regulatory limits, and thermal variation is negligible due to consistent process temperatures. There is also no future plan to measure water discharge temperatures, unless the nature of the water discharge changes. Discharge water quality in terms of temperature will only be relevant to our operations if our entire operating system changes.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Consumption is calculated by subtracting water discharge from water withdrawal measurements taken from direct monitoring through the use of meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Impala monitors water consumption across 100% of our managed operations. Consumption is calculated in alignment with the ICMM Water Reporting Framework, following the revised definitions adopted in FY2024 to improve comparability and adherence to international best practice. Monitoring covers all water withdrawals, discharges, and recycled/reused volumes to determine net consumption and track operational efficiency, including water use per tonne milled or ounce produced. Volumes are continuously measured using calibrated meters integrated into site-wide monitoring networks. Surface and groundwater monitoring is conducted at each site, and annual water risk assessments inform operational planning and infrastructure investments. Water consumption data feeds directly into the Group water strategy and operational targets, which are monitored quarterly at board level.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Method/s for measurement includes direct monitoring through the use of meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Impala monitors recycled and reused water volumes across 100% of our operations, including mines, concentrators, smelting facilities, and the Refining Services. This monitoring ensures that operations meet the Group’s water strategy targets, optimise operational efficiency per unit of production, and minimise freshwater withdrawals in line with the ICMM Water Reporting Framework adopted in FY2024. Recycled/reused water includes return water from tailings storage facilities, shaft water sent back underground, thickener overflow recovery, internal treated sewage, and process water recirculation at plants. These closed-loop systems are a key feature of Southern African operations, where they significantly reduce the reliance on external sources. Volumes are continuously monitored by calibrated meters within site-wide monitoring networks. The significant proportion of water reused or recycled supports Implats’ commitment to water stewardship, especially in water-scarce regions.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The Health and Safety Manager at each operation ensures on a continuous basis that fully functioning WASH services are provided to all workers. Methods include scheduled maintenance and inspections of WASH facilities as measurement.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Impala ensures that 100% of its operations provide fully functioning, safely managed Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene services to all workers. These services are accessible, usable, and meet the requirements of occupational health and safety regulations, site-specific licence conditions, and Group health and safety standards. Monitoring occurs monthly at operational level. Methods for measurement include scheduled maintenance, facility inspections, and compliance audits, ensuring that potable water sources are safe for personal consumption and meet applicable water quality standards. Maintenance logs and inspection records are kept at each site, and corrective actions are taken promptly if deficiencies are identified. The Group recognises the human right to safe water and sanitation and aligns its WASH approach with SDG 6. This includes ensuring that facilities are gender-inclusive, hygienically maintained, and meet the needs of all employees, contractors, and visitors at site level.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

32990

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water withdrawals in FY2024 increased to 32990 ML, a 23% rise from FY2023 (26850 ML). Impala defines “about the same” as a change between 0–10%, “higher/lower” as ± 10 –40%, and “much higher/lower” as $> \pm 40\%$. This threshold is applied consistently to both current and forecast comparisons. The increase is due to gradual production growth at several operations, partially offset by enhanced water reuse and recycling initiatives. The increase is also associated with the acquisition of Impala Bafokeng in October 2023. The volumes reported are aggregated company-wide from site-level metered measurements covering all operations.

Withdrawals include groundwater, municipal supply, and fresh surface water. Rainwater harvesting and domestic sewage volumes are excluded as they contribute less than 5% to total withdrawals, in line with CDP's allowable exclusion criteria. Future withdrawals are forecast to remain about the same due to a balance between gradual production increases and achievement of our 70% water recycling/reuse target by 2030.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1499

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Operational and climate variation

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Only the Zimplats and Impala Canada operations discharge water externally; all South African operations operate closed-loop systems, with virtually all process water reused internally. FY2024 discharges increased to 1499 ML, a 20% rise from FY2023 (1245 ML). The primary driver was operational and climatic variability, including rainfall patterns affecting water storage and discharge timing. Discharges are measured using a site-wide meter network and tracked against water use licence (WUL) conditions. All discharges are treated to meet or exceed permitted quality parameters, verified by SANAS-accredited laboratory testing. Future discharge volumes are

forecast to remain about the same as efficiency measures, water recovery systems, and climate variability balance one another. Impala defines “about the same” as a change between 0–10%, “higher/lower” as ± 10 –40%, and “much higher/lower” as $>\pm 40\%$.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

31492

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Impala defines “about the same” as a change between 0–10%, “higher/lower” as ± 10 –40%, and “much higher/lower” as $>\pm 40\%$. Total water consumption in FY2024 increased to 31492 ML, a 23% rise from FY2023 (25605 ML), falling into the “higher” range (10–40%). This figure is calculated as total withdrawals minus total discharges, using aggregated site-level metered data. Consumption includes process water retained in tailings material, evaporated from TSFs, minor volumes used for human consumption at operations, and negligible amounts on entrained water. Recycled and reused water accounted for 55% of total consumption against the

FY24 target of 54%. The increase is due to production growth. Future consumption is forecast to remain about the same, with expected production increases offset by operational efficiency gains, process water optimisation, and closed-loop circuit improvements.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

30453

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

92.31

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Five out of six of our operations are situated in water stressed areas, as determined by using the WRI Aqueduct Tool. The WRI Aqueduct is a tool developed jointly by WRI members and partners bringing global data on key water-related indicators, allowing companies to understand their risks and plan water management strategies. The WRI Aqueduct Tool provides an interactive online map, with which one can identify the area of interest and select to view its baseline water stress percentage. The WRI Aqueduct Tool defines water-stressed areas as areas having a high baseline water stress of at least 40%-80% and “Extremely High” as >80%. We have four operations located in South Africa, which includes the newly acquired Impala Bafokeng operation, one in Zimbabwe and one operation in Canada. By using the WRI Aqueduct Tool we identified that the Impala Rustenburg, Refineries and Impala Bafokeng operations all have water stress indicated as extremely high (>80%) and Marula as medium-high stress (20%-40%) country, with Zimplats having low-medium water stress (10%-20%). Therefore, the four South African operations and the Zimbabwe operation withdraw water from water-stressed areas. The volume withdrawn from water-stressed areas in FY2024 was 30453 ML, representing 92.31% of total withdrawals, an increase compared to FY2023 (24526 ML and a 91.34% total withdrawals) due to the inclusion of the newly acquired Impala Bafokeng operation and higher production activities. In water-stressed areas, operations apply closed-loop recycling where feasible, optimise process water circuits, and maintain compliance with water use licence (WUL) conditions to mitigate operational and community risks. The WRI Aqueduct Tool has assisted us in identifying the baseline water stress at our Canada operation and classifies the water stress as low (<10%). Therefore, Impala Canada is not considered to withdraw water from a water-stressed area. Impala defines “about the same” as a change between 0–10%, “higher/lower” as ±10–40%, and “much higher/lower” as >±40%.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12170

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Three out of six of our operations (Impala Rustenburg, Zimplats, and Impala Canada) withdraw from fresh surface water sources, which include rivers and surface dams. Fresh water is relevant as it forms a material component of our total water withdrawn. Volumes are obtained from direct meter readings at each abstraction point and aggregated at site and Group level. Impala defines “about the same” as a change between 0–10%, “higher/lower” as ± 10 –40%, and “much higher/lower” as $\geq \pm 40$ %. In FY24, withdrawals increased to 12170 ML, a 14% rise from FY23 (10638 ML), classifying as “Higher” per our definition. This increase was driven primarily by higher operational activity at Impala Rustenburg and Zimplats, along with localized climatic conditions influencing water availability. Withdrawal volumes from fresh surface water are expected to remain relatively stable in the next reporting year, supported by water efficiency initiatives and recycling programmes across all operations.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water/seawater is not relevant to Impala Platinum's operations. None of our six operations withdraw from brackish surface water or seawater sources. All process and operational water needs are met through fresh surface water, groundwater, municipal supply, and recycled water. As such, the volume withdrawn from brackish surface water/seawater for the reporting year is zero, and no change is expected in future reporting periods.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3618

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Five out of six of our operations withdrew from renewable groundwater sources, except for the Refineries. Groundwater is relevant to our operations as it is used in various mining and processing activities and constitutes a material component of total water withdrawals. Withdrawals increased from 3025 ML in FY23 to 3618 ML in FY24, a 20% increase, which is classified as "Higher" under our definition (about the same: 0–10%, higher/lower: ± 10 –40%, much higher/lower: $>\pm 40\%$). This increase was primarily due to higher production-related water requirements at certain sites. Renewable groundwater withdrawals are expected to remain relatively stable in the next reporting year, supported by ongoing water efficiency programmes, improvements in recycling/reuse rates, and operational measures to optimise water sourcing. Volumes are based on direct meter readings within site monitoring networks and aggregated at Group level for reporting.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because no non-renewable groundwater volumes are withdrawn by any of our operations. All groundwater withdrawals at our sites are from renewable aquifers, supported by groundwater monitoring networks to ensure sustainable abstraction rates. This approach is consistent with our long-term water stewardship commitments and regulatory compliance requirements. The withdrawal of non-renewable groundwater is not anticipated in the future, as operational water sourcing strategies focus on renewable sources, recycled/reused water, and municipal supplies where applicable.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Entrained water is considered by Impala and is included in the water consumption volumes; however, these volumes are immaterial compared to total water volumes and is considered negligible. Entrained water is therefore not relevant to Impala Platinum's operations as it is immaterial in volume. For reporting purposes, entrained water' refers to water bound in solid materials such as tailings or concentrate that leaves the site and does not re-enter the local catchment. Across our operations, refined PGM product contains negligible moisture, and most water in tailings is recovered by thickening and return water systems. Based on internal process data, the volumes of entrained water are insignificant relative to total water withdrawals.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher**(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions**(9.2.7.5) Please explain**

All four of our South African operations (Impala Rustenburg, Impala Refineries, Marula, and Impala Bafokeng) receive water from third-party suppliers, primarily municipal water service providers. Third-party water is relevant to our operations as it is a critical input for mineral processing, smelting, refining, dust suppression, and domestic use. FY24 withdrawals from third-party sources increased to 17202 ML, a 30% rise from FY23 (13187 ML), indicating a “Higher” value as per our definition (± 10 –40%). This increase is primarily due to the integration of the newly acquired Impala Bafokeng operation, as well as higher production volumes at certain operations which increased process water demand. Impala defines “about the same” as a change between 0–10%, “higher/lower” as ± 10 –40%, and “much higher/lower” as $> \pm 40$ %. Future volumes are expected to stabilise as efficiency initiatives and increased water recycling/reuse capacity reduce reliance on municipal water sources.

*[Fixed row]***(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.****Fresh surface water****(9.2.8.1) Relevance**

Select from:

☒ Relevant**(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)**

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharges to fresh surface water occur only at our Zimplats and Impala Canada operations. These are relevant as 100% of all discharged water from these sites is released to fresh surface water sources. In FY24, combined discharge volumes were 1236 ML, a 1% decrease compared to FY23 (1245 ML), which falls within our “about the same” range. Impala defines “about the same” as a change between 0–10%, “higher/lower” as ± 10 –40%, and “much higher/lower” as $>\pm 40$ %. Volumes are measured continuously via meters as part of a dedicated monitoring network and verified against permit conditions. The slight reduction reflects stable operational discharge patterns and consistent application of water reuse and efficiency measures at both operations. Looking forward, discharge volumes to fresh surface water are expected to remain relatively stable due to the continued use of closed-loop systems in other operations and strict discharge permitting requirements at Zimplats and Canada.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

None of our operations discharge water to brackish surface water or seawater, making this destination not relevant to our operations. All operational water discharges are directed to fresh surface water sources at Zimplats and Impala Canada, while the rest of our operations operate predominantly closed-loop systems with no external discharges. This trend is expected to continue in the future, as no process or geographical changes are planned that would result in discharges to brackish or seawater environments.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

None of our operations discharge water to groundwater, making this destination not relevant to our operations. Discharges at Zimplats and Impala Canada are directed exclusively to fresh surface water sources, while all other operations operate in closed-loop systems where water is mostly fully reused within processes. No operational or geographical changes are anticipated that would introduce discharges to groundwater in the future, so this trend is expected to continue.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

263

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

FY24 is the first year in which Impala Platinum has recorded discharges to third-party destinations. This discharge occurred at the Impala Rustenburg operation, totalling 263 ML, and was the result of potable water being donated to epilepsy SA externally, reducing direct discharges to the natural environment and supporting our communities. In previous reporting years, no volumes were discharged to third parties, as the Group's operations operated on a closed-loop system for process water. The newly reported volume is based on direct metering and monitoring at the discharge point. This change reflects a refinement in our water accounting approach and an operational shift at Rustenburg, rather than a change in total water availability or water stress exposure. Impala defines "about the same" as a change between 0–10%, "higher/lower" as ± 10 –40%, and "much higher/lower" as $>\pm 40$ %.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

None of our operations undertake tertiary treatment of water discharges within our direct operations. All discharge treatment is limited to primary or secondary treatment levels, as dictated by the operational and regulatory requirements for each site. This trend is expected to continue in the future.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1236

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Changes in environmental conditions

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In FY24, the Zimplats and Impala Canada operations discharged a combined total of 1236 ML of water after secondary treatment. Zimplats' discharges occur at various points under site-specific permit conditions, and all such discharges undergo secondary treatment before release. At Impala Canada, discharges are also treated to secondary standards to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and site water management plans. The slight 1% reduction from FY23 (1245 ML) reflects operational stability and consistent application of water efficiency measures. Impala defines "about the same" as a change between 0–10%, "higher/lower" as ± 10 –40%, and "much higher/lower" as $>\pm 40$ %. Future volumes are expected to remain stable due to continued adherence to regulatory requirements and process efficiency initiatives.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No discharges occurred to the natural environment that required only primary treatment across our operations. Any discharges to natural environments that required treatment underwent secondary treatment before being discharged. This approach is expected to continue.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No untreated discharges to the natural environment occur across our operations, and this approach is expected to continue.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

263

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The 263 ML discharged to third parties is potable water received from municipal sources that was donated to epilepsy SA. As it is potable water sourced from municipal sources no treatment is required. No other third party discharges without at least primary treatment occurred before leaving our operational boundaries. We do not discharge untreated water to third parties, and this policy is expected to continue. This is the first year in which this discharge volume has been measured and reported; no comparable data is available for the prior year. Impala defines “about the same” as a change between 0–10%, “higher/lower” as ± 10 –40%, and “much higher/lower” as $>\pm 40\%$. Future discharge volumes from this source are expected to remain relatively stable.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

None of our operations apply other forms of treatment beyond primary or secondary treatment, such as nature-based solutions or specialised treatment processes, within our direct operations. This approach is consistent with our operational requirements and regulatory obligations and is expected to continue in the future.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.69

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Nitrates

☒ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Operations that discharge water to natural environments are our Zimplats and Canada operations. These discharges are regulated by permits and licenses on the frequency of measuring and monitoring substance emissions to ground and surface water. The permits and authorisations further determine the allowable limits. The reports are submitted to relevant authorities as per regulated timeframes. The monitored emissions to water in the amount of 0.694 metric tonnes is in terms of our Canada operations. Our Zimplats operation had completed the measurements of these treatments but the report was not yet available to include the emissions to water in the FY2024 reporting year. This amount was calculated from our most recent Receiver Monitoring Report (pages 76 to 89), adding all of the nitrates values and finding an annual average and then multiplying this by the volume of discharge at our Canada operation and converting it into metric tonnes.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

6

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have assessed all six of our operations and identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at each facility. These include Impala Rustenburg, Impala Bafokeng, Marula, Refineries, Zimplats, and Impala Canada. Five of these operations are in Southern Africa, where water stress is high according to the WRI Aqueduct Tool. These facilities face heightened exposure to physical water risks due to climate variability, persistent drought conditions, and competition from other users. Climate projections indicate that Southern Africa will experience above-average temperature increases and reduced rainfall, further

constraining water availability and increasing operational risk. Impala Canada faces a different set of risks, with localised flooding events posing potential strategic and financial impacts. Across all operations, water is critical for processing, cooling, dust suppression, and other operational needs. Inherent risks exist prior to the implementation of mitigation measures such as water recycling and efficiency projects. These direct operational risks also have the potential to affect surrounding communities and ecosystems, making water stewardship a key element of our environmental and social management strategies.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

6

(9.3.4) Please explain

Our upstream value chain assessment identified critical suppliers operating in water-scarce regions, particularly within Southern Africa, who face similar climate and water resource constraints as our mining operations. Risks include municipal supply interruptions, drought-driven shortages, and competition for limited water resources, which could indirectly impact Implats’ production continuity through supply delays or disruptions. In response, Implats has initiated supplier engagement programmes targeting high-risk suppliers in affected regions. These include capacity-building initiatives, sharing of best practices on water conservation and efficiency, and encouraging suppliers to align with our water stewardship principles. These proactive measures aim to improve resilience across the value chain while ensuring continuity of supply and reducing shared water risks.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Impala Rustenburg

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Limpopo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-25.657804

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.226435

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

16081

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2743

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

862

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

12476

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

263

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

262

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

15818

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Impala Rustenburg is in the Limpopo Basin, a high water stress area in South Africa, where physical water scarcity poses significant operational risks. In FY24, total withdrawals amounted to 16081 ML, an increase of 9% compared to FY23 (14690 ML). Based on Implats' threshold definitions where 0–10% is “about the same,” ±10–40% is “higher/lower,” and >±40% is “much higher/lower”, this increase is classified as “about the same.” Withdrawals were sourced predominantly from third-party suppliers (12476 ML), with additional inputs from fresh surface water (2743 ML) and renewable groundwater (862 ML). FY24 is the first year of water discharges from Rustenburg, totalling 263 ML, directed to third-party destinations after treatment in compliance with Water Use Licence (WUL) conditions and national regulations. In FY23, no discharges were recorded, meaning this comparison is reported as “first year of measurement.” Total consumption in FY24 was 15818 ML, which is 8% more compared to FY23, classified as “about the same” (14690 ML). This stability reflects ongoing water efficiency initiatives, including recycling and re-use projects, even while withdrawals increased. Future consumption trends are expected to remain stable.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Marula

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no water discharged as we endeavour to reduce our environmental impact by minimising freshwater withdrawals and recycling and re-using water at our Marula operation.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Olifants

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-24.503009

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.082798

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1548

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

574

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

973

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1548

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The Marula operation is in the Limpopo Basin of South Africa, which is classified as a water-stressed area. In FY24, total withdrawals amounted to 1548 ML, compared to 1626 ML in FY23. This represents a 5% reduction, which, according to Implats' thresholds (0–10% is “about the same”; ±10–40% is “higher/lower”; >±40% is “much higher/lower”), is classified as “about the same.” Withdrawals consisted primarily of renewable groundwater (574 ML) and third-party sources (972 ML), with no fresh surface water or brackish water use. As with previous years, no water discharges occurred at Marula. Consequently, total withdrawals for FY24 equal 1548 ML. The decrease from FY23 reflects operational efficiencies. Marula remains exposed to physical water risks due to its location in a water-scarce region, but continuous investment in water infrastructure, efficient groundwater use, and reliance on third-party water supply helps manage these risks. Future consumption trends are expected to remain stable.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Refineries

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no water discharged as we endeavour to reduce our environmental impact by minimising freshwater withdrawals and recycling and re-using water at the Refineries.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-25.397683

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.108171

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

704

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

704

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

704

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The Refineries, located in South Africa's Limpopo Basin, is considered to be in a water-stressed area. In FY24, total withdrawals were 704 ML, compared to 766 ML in FY23. This represents an 8% reduction, which falls within Implats' thresholds for "about the same" (0–10% change is "about the same"; ±10–40% is "higher/lower"; >±40% is "much higher/lower"). All water withdrawals are sourced exclusively from third-party providers (704 ML), with no reliance on surface water, groundwater, or

brackish water. As with previous years, the Refineries facility had zero water discharges, with no direct discharges to surface water, groundwater, or third-party destinations. The total consumption equalled 704 ML for FY24. The decrease in withdrawals from FY23 reflects operational efficiency measures. The facility remains exposed to water stress due to reliance on municipal supply in a constrained catchment but continues to mitigate this dependency through efficient process water use, recycling initiatives, and compliance with water management permits. Consumption is expected to remain stable in future years.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Zimplats

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☒ Zambezi

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-18.664262

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.352324

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8251

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

7691

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

204

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

204

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

8049

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

Zimplats is in the Zambezi River Basin, Zimbabwe, and operates in a highly water-stressed area, with chronic drought conditions. In FY24, total withdrawals amounted to 8252 ML, an 11% increase compared to FY23 (7444 ML). This change falls within Implats' thresholds for "higher" (0–10% is "about the same"; ±10–40% is "higher/lower"; >±40% is "much higher/lower"). The increase is primarily due to higher production activity and greater freshwater demand to supplement recycling during periods of reduced rainfall and constrained local water supply. Withdrawals included 7691 ML from fresh surface water sources and 561 ML from renewable groundwater. No third-party withdrawals were recorded at this facility. Discharges totalled 204 ML, reported as secondary treated water released in line with permits, consistent with FY23 (207 ML). Total consumption at Zimplats was 8049 ML, compared to 7237 ML in FY23, also reflecting an 11% increase. The consumption volumes are considered higher and linked to increased operational demand coupled with lower recycling rates during the reporting year. Climate projections for Southern Africa, including Zimbabwe, indicate hotter and drier conditions, which will intensify regional water stress and increase Zimplats' exposure to water availability risks. To address this, the facility continues to pursue efficiency measures, water recycling, and engagement with local authorities to secure sustainable water supply and mitigate community-level impacts.

Row 5**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

☒ Facility 5**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)**

Impala Canada

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☒ St. Lawrence

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

49.170396

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-89.592892

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2538

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1735

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

802

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1032

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1032

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1506

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Impala Canada is in the St. Lawrence River Basin, Ontario, and is not in a water-stressed area but faces different challenges, particularly around seasonal flooding risks that can result in substantive financial or strategic impacts. In FY24, total withdrawals were 2538 ML, representing a 9% increase compared to FY23 (2324 ML). This change falls within the company's threshold for "about the same" (0–10% is "about the same"; ±10–40% is "higher/lower"; >±40% is "much higher/lower"), though it reflects marginally higher water use associated with increased ore processing activity and higher cooling water requirements. Withdrawals were primarily from fresh

surface water (1735 ML) and renewable groundwater (802 ML), with no contributions from third-party sources. Total discharges amounted to 1032 ML, which is about the same as in FY23 (1038 ML). All discharges undergo secondary treatment before being released into the environment. These volumes are classified as “about the same”. Total water consumption was 1506 ML, which represents a 17% increase compared to FY23 (1285 ML). According to Implats’ thresholds, this is considered “higher”, driven mainly by the greater proportion of water retained in tailings storage facilities. Looking forward, water use efficiency and treatment compliance remain priorities and is expected to be about the same in the future.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Impala Bafokeng

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no water discharged as we endeavour to reduce our environmental impact by minimising freshwater withdrawals and recycling and re-using water at our Bafokeng operations.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Limpopo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.224931

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

28.439836

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3868

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

818

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3050

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3868

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The Impala Bafokeng operations, located in the Orange River Basin, South Africa, have been included for the first time in FY24. As this is the first year of measurement, no year-on-year comparisons are available. Total withdrawals amounted to 3868 ML, consisting primarily of third-party water sources (3050 ML) and renewable groundwater (818 ML). These withdrawals are considered relevant and material, given that the Orange River Basin and broader South African context are classified as water-stressed areas under the WRI Aqueduct tool. No water was discharged from this operation during the reporting period, and thus total water

consumption equals 3868 ML. The lack of discharges reflects the operational strategy of maximising internal recycling and reuse. This is consistent with the Group's water stewardship approach in water-scarce regions. Future trends are expected to remain the same.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total water withdrawals are included in the annual ESG assurance process, conducted by an independent external provider and includes all Impala's facilities. We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Nexia SAB&T's assurance methodology is undertaken in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and involves planning and performing engagement to obtain the appropriate level of assurance about whether the selected sustainability information is free from material misstatement. The methodology involves assessing the suitability of Impala's use of our reporting criteria as the basis of preparation for the selected sustainability performance information. The scope of the methodology involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the measurement of the selected sustainability information and related disclosures in the report, the scope included inquiries, observation of processes followed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Withdrawals broken down by source (surface water, groundwater, third-party sources) are included in externally assured ESG disclosures. We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Nexia SAB&T's assurance methodology is undertaken in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and involves planning and performing engagement to obtain the appropriate level of assurance about whether the selected sustainability information is free from material misstatement. The methodology involves assessing the suitability of Impala's use of our reporting criteria as the basis of preparation for the selected sustainability performance information. The scope of the methodology involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the measurement of the selected sustainability information and related disclosures in the report, the scope included inquiries, observation of processes followed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water withdrawals by quality is not a commonly requested indicator outside of CDP Water disclosure. As this is not a standard externally verified parameter, we do not make use of an external assurance provider for water quality data. Monitoring is carried out in line with Water Use Licences (WULs) and reported to regulators.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total water discharges are included in the annual ESG assurance process, conducted by an independent external provider and includes all Impala's facilities. We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Nexia SAB&T's assurance methodology is undertaken in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and involves planning and performing engagement to obtain the appropriate level of assurance about whether the selected sustainability information is free from material misstatement. The methodology involves assessing the suitability of Impala's use of our reporting criteria as the basis of preparation for the selected sustainability performance information. The scope of the methodology involves performing procedures to

obtain evidence about the measurement of the selected sustainability information and related disclosures in the report, the scope included inquiries, observation of processes followed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This parameter is not externally verified, as in the cases where discharges occur, they are monitored in accordance with licence conditions agreed with the local environmental and water regulator (quality and volume). Each discharge destination is monitored and measured by us to ensure compliance with regulations at all operations

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Treatment level of discharges (e.g., primary, secondary, tertiary) is monitored and reported to regulators under permits and licences but is not externally assured. Current assurance is limited to volumetric reporting, not classification by treatment type.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water discharges by quality is not a commonly requested indicator outside of CDP Water disclosure. As this is not a standard externally verified parameter, we do not make use of an external assurance provider for water quality data. Monitoring is carried out in line with Water Use Licences (WULs) and reported to regulators.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total water consumption are included in the annual ESG assurance process, conducted by an independent external provider and includes all Impala's facilities. We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Nexia SAB&T's assurance methodology is undertaken in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and involves planning and performing engagement to obtain the appropriate level of assurance about whether the selected sustainability information is free from material misstatement. The methodology involves assessing the suitability of Impala's use of our reporting criteria as the basis of preparation for the selected sustainability performance information. The scope of the methodology involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the measurement of the selected sustainability information and related disclosures in the report, the scope included inquiries, observation of processes followed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

86398000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2618914.82

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Implats' total water withdrawal efficiency for FY24 is ZAR 2.62 million/ML, based on group revenue of ZAR 86.4 billion and total withdrawals of 32991 ML. This represents a decline from FY23 (ZAR 106.6 billion revenue with 28726 ML withdrawals). In the short term (<2 years), efficiency is expected to remain under pressure as revenue stabilises at lower levels, but ongoing investment in recycling, efficiency technologies, and water stewardship measures are expected to mitigate this trend.

[Fixed row]

(9.10) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.10.1) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Row 1

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Platinum Group Metals

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Tonne of ore milled

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Unit consumption rate of water decreased by 50% to 1.13 kl/tonne of ore milled in 2024 from 2.25 kl/tonne in 2023. This is due to an increase in water consumption at our operations. Impala Rustenburg experienced an 8% increase in water consumption from 14690 ML to 15818 ML, Zimplats experienced an 11% increase, rising from 7237 ML to 8049 ML, and Impala Canada experienced a 17% increase, from 1285 ML to 1506 ML. The decrease in unit consumption rate is also attributed to an increase in production activities. This change is categorised as “much lower” in accordance with our definition (“about the same” is between 0 – 10%, changes of +/- 10% as higher/ lower and changes of +/-40% as “much higher/lower”). Water used for processing of ore cannot be allocated to individual metals as multiple products are derived from the ore including platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold. We use the water intensity metric internally to understand the relationship between the ore milled by operations and the water required by milling activities. Any change in the metric indicates a change in milling quantity or in water consumption. The metric forms part of the key sustainability indicators reported in our annual reports. Water intensity remains an important management tool to assess efficiency in ore processing and to guide site-specific water conservation strategies. Strategies to reduce our water intensity include increasing water efficiency operating techniques and associated technologies. This is carried out through implementing operation-specific water conservation strategy frameworks that align with our commitment to reduce use of potable water and increase water recycling and reuse. Future trends are expected to increase slightly, as efficiency improvements and recycling initiatives offset operational fluctuations. Our recycling target remains 70% by 2030.

[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Kiloliters of water withdrawn per tons ore milled

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.18

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Tonnes milled

(9.12.5) Comment

The intensity figure of kl water withdrawals per tonnes ore milled for FY24 was 1.18, which increased by 5% compared to the 1.12 in FY23. For FY24 the total water withdrawals in our operations increased by 23% compared to FY23 due to an increase at all our operations except Refineries and Marula, which had withdrawals decreased by 8% and 5% respectively. This increase in total water withdrawal is also attributed to the acquisition of Impala Bafokeng, making up approximately 12% of the total water withdrawals. The water withdrawal volumes are expected to remain about the same in the future due to expectation that the Groups production levels will increase gradually year on year but be offset by an increase in our water recycling initiatives. The recycled and reused water was 57% of total water consumed against an updated Group target of 54%, supported by higher levels of water recovery at all our operations. Our goal is to achieve our 70% water recycling/reuse target by 2030.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

At Implats, we routinely scrutinise legal changes relating to product stewardship to ensure we are aligned with best practice such as the UN's globally harmonised system (GHS) of classification and labelling of chemicals and the EU's Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Our products are classified as per SANS 10234 and not as per the listed authorities. The material safety datasheets are available on the company website and the following products classify as hazardous in terms of SANS10234. • Nickel powder (hazardous- SANS 10234) • Nickel briquettes (hazardous- 10234) • Cobalt powder (Hazardous - SANS 10234) Nickel makes up approximately 4.3% of the revenue for the Group.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :UN's globally harmonised system (GHS)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

At Implants, we routinely scrutinise legal changes relating to product stewardship to ensure we are aligned with best practice such as the UN's globally harmonised system (GHS) of classification and labelling of chemicals and the EU's Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Our products are classified as per SANS 10234 and not as per the listed authorities. The material safety datasheets are available on the company website and the following products classify as hazardous in terms of SANS10234. • Nickel powder (hazardous- SANS 10234) • Nickel briquettes (hazardous- 10234) • Cobalt powder (Hazardous - SANS 10234) Nickel makes up approximately 4.3% of the revenue for the Group.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Implants' primary products are platinum group metals (PGMs), which are produced through water-intensive mining and beneficiation processes. None of our products have been formally classified as "low water impact" given the inherent water demands of mining and refining activities. Our focus has been on improving operational water efficiency, increasing recycling rates, reducing withdrawals from freshwater sources, and ensuring compliance with regulatory discharge standards across all operations. PGMs have a critical part in enabling global transitions to cleaner technologies, such as catalytic converters, hydrogen fuel cells, and renewable energy applications. These uses indirectly contribute to reduced environmental impacts, including water pollution from other sectors. In this sense, while the production of PGMs is water-intensive, the downstream applications often result in broader societal and environmental benefits.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We have established additional water-related targets as part of Impala's 2023 Water Strategy, aiming to enhance water resilience through investment in infrastructure improvements, community engagement, and collaboration with stakeholders to promote effective water management practices. Evaluations of these and additional water-related targets are currently underway to identify opportunities for strengthening water stewardship.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Achieved**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target*Select all that apply*☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6☒ Wastewater Zero Commitment**(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

This target covers all direct operations of Impala Platinum, excluding suppliers and other indirect activities. The focus is on reducing the number of level 3 incidents and to eliminate all water-related environmental incidents by 2030. A level 3 incident contains limited non-conformances or non-compliances, which result in ongoing but limited environmental impact.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We report and monitor our responsible water management practices and contributions to the preservation of natural resources in the regions where we operate. Our operating aims for zero Level 3 incidents and includes protocols for monitoring biodiversity, water sources, site rehabilitation, and waste management. We regularly review and update our operating plans.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target aligns with our broader commitment to water stewardship and environmental management. It is part of our sustainable development strategy to mitigate water-related risks and reduce the impact of effluent releases on surrounding ecosystems and communities.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

54

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

56

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Achieved**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

104

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target*Select all that apply*☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6**(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***This target covers all direct operations of Impala Platinum, excluding suppliers and other indirect activities. The focus is on improving water use efficiency across all mining and processing facilities.***(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target**

Our water management strategy is integrated into our overall sustainability objectives with regular monitoring and reporting ensuring compliance with licenses and targets. Our strategic investments and operational improvements demonstrate a commitment to sustainable water use and meeting our ambitious 70% recycling target by 2030.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Implats aims to increase water recycling and re-use across our operations to reduce freshwater withdrawal and improve water security. The target is aligned with SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation and is a key focus area in the Group's environmental performance. Implats is dedicated to still achieve our ambitious target of 70% water recycling by 2030.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed drinking water services

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

25893

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2030

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

31492

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Access to clean water is a basic human right and is required for economic growth and to maintain the integrity of ecosystems. We conduct annual water-risk assessments and continuously implement projects to reduce freshwater intake and monitor surface and groundwater around our facilities for any anomalies

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Implats aims to ensure all employees have access to clean water for drinking and sanitation across our operations. The target is aligned with SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation and is a key focus area in the Group's environmental performance

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Increase in the proportion of local population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water around our facilities and operations

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

4126

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2653

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

64

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target applies to all of Implats' operations across South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada, as well as joint ventures where community development commitments are embedded in Social and Labour Plans (SLPs), Mining Charter requirements, and Benefit Agreements. Coverage includes investments in compliance projects (such as housing, infrastructure, and SLP-driven ESD initiatives) and beyond-compliance projects (such as health, education, enterprise development, and community wellbeing programmes). Exclusions are limited to small-scale discretionary donations or once-off contributions outside of the structured community development programmes, as these are not material to the long-term impact of the Group's commitments.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The plan for achieving the target is structured around the Group's approved five-year community development pipeline, with budget allocations across categories such as housing, water and sanitation infrastructure, electrification projects, education, and enterprise development. Progress in FY2024 shows R1 004 million invested in community projects, an increase from R932 million in FY2023, bringing cumulative spend to R2 653 million up to the current reporting year. Impala Rustenburg actively engages with its communities and collaborates with social partners, including government, to identify and implement initiatives that address critical socio-economic challenges. These efforts include making up to 2 megalitres of its daily freshwater allocation from regional suppliers available to surrounding communities and building/repairing infrastructure to improve community access to water.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is quantitative and time-bound, based on cumulative spend of R4 126 million on community projects over the planning time horizon (FY2022–FY2028). Progress is tracked annually through financial reporting and sustainability disclosures. Impact measurement is further supported by project-specific spend on projects. By structuring the target in this way, Impala ensures that investments directly address material community needs, support resilience against environmental and social risks, and align with broader frameworks such as SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), local economic development goals, and regional housing strategies.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.1) Within your reporting boundary, are there any geographical areas, business units or mining projects excluded from your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water management

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we use indicators	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ State and benefit indicators ☒ Pressure indicators ☒ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The Zimplats operation includes a 276-hectare section of land within the boundary of the Ngezi Recreational Park. Rehabilitation and mine closure activities are conducted in full compliance with conditions set by the Ministry of Environment, ensuring protection and restoration of biodiversity. Impala Bafokeng operates approximately 30 km south of the Pilanesberg National Park, a legally protected conservation area. Impala Rustenburg is also closely situated to this site. All operations have site-specific biodiversity management plans and progressive rehabilitation programmes in place.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

There are no UNESCO World Heritage sites located near Implats operations.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Impala Rustenburg and Implats Refineries are located approximately 50 km from the Kgaswane Mountain Reserve, which is designated as a protected UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and Ramsar site. Operations do not directly impact the reserve, and Implats actively engages in environmental education and conservation initiatives in the region, including participation in South Africa's National Wetlands Day and the National Biodiversity Indaba in 2024. Assessments are based on field surveys, biodiversity monitoring, and independent closure liability reviews.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Impala Rustenburg is located approximately 50 km from the Kgaswane Nature Reserve, which our 2024 ESG report describes as a protected UNESCO Ramsar site. While our operations do not directly impact the reserve, Implats applies biodiversity management plans, progressive land rehabilitation (39 ha in 2024), and monitoring procedures, including invasive species control and wetland protection initiatives.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Implats' operations are not located within designated Key Biodiversity Areas. Nonetheless, the Group applies a Biodiversity Management Framework and site-specific biodiversity action plans, including invasive alien species assessments (completed at Zimplats in 2024 and planned for South African operations from 2025). The Group's biodiversity goal is to achieve a net positive impact by 2030

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Implats acknowledges the presence of biodiversity-sensitive landscapes in the Bushveld Complex (South Africa) and the Ngezi region (Zimbabwe). While direct mining activities are not located in these areas, Implats implements progressive rehabilitation and biodiversity standards (introduced at Impala Rustenburg and Canada in 2024). These initiatives demonstrate the Group's commitment to minimising our ecological footprint and supporting conservation in surrounding areas.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pilanesberg National Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Impala Rustenburg operates a large underground and surface mining complex in South Africa's North West province, extracting and processing platinum group metals (PGMs). Activities during FY2024 included mining, mineral processing, smelting, and associated land use, s Impala Rustenburg is approximately 30km south of the Pilanesberg National Park

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Impala Rustenburg's operations are located approximately 30 km south of Pilanesberg National Park, a site of high biodiversity importance that hosts a wide variety of flora and fauna, including species of conservation concern. The surrounding area has historically experienced mining pressures, highlighting the need for robust environmental management and biodiversity conservation practices. Pilanesberg National Park is a legally protected area under South African law and is managed in line with national and international conservation standards. Consequently, any activities in the vicinity, including those conducted by Impala Rustenburg, are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with biodiversity protection regulations. To date, no significant conflicts have been reported between Impala Rustenburg's operations and the park. Our operational approach incorporates mitigation measures such as pollution control, habitat restoration, and strict adherence to Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). The 30 km distance was determined using GIS mapping and direct measurement from the park boundary to the mine's footprint. Any potential overlap is assessed based on the direct spatial footprint of mining activities relative to the park boundaries. Our Biodiversity Policy reinforces our commitment to protecting and enhancing biodiversity. We adopt a comprehensive approach to environmental management, which includes:

- Regular biodiversity assessments*
- Development and implementation of site-specific action plans*
- Land rehabilitation and restoration of disturbed areas*
- Water resource management*
- Ongoing stakeholder engagement to ensure that operations are sustainable and aligned with conservation objectives*

Through these measures, Impala Rustenburg strives to operate responsibly while safeguarding the ecological integrity of Pilanesberg National Park and its surrounding environment

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

Implats is a platinum group metals focused mining company that conducts its operations in a way that seeks to enhance the positive contributions of PGEs to the environment while minimising or eliminating any negative environmental impacts. We are dedicated to the responsible stewardship of natural resources and the sustainable management of the ecological environment. Implats is committed to:

- Continuously improving environmental performance and reducing any adverse environmental effects.*
- Integrating environmental management into all aspects of the Company's operations and decision-making.*
- Minimising the consumption of natural resources and promoting waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.*
- Rehabilitating disturbed land and protecting biodiversity.*
- Exercising*

responsible use of ecological resources. • Managing environmental risks within our workplaces and surrounding communities. • Complying with all applicable environmental regulations and obligations. In addition, Implats is committed to the following overarching principles: • Applying the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. • Avoiding exploration or development of new mines in World Heritage Sites. • Respecting legally designated protected areas. • Designing and operating new or modified operations in a manner that preserves the ecological and conservation value of these areas.

Row 2

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

☒ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kgaswane Nature Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Impala Rustenburg operates a large underground and surface mining complex in South Africa's North West province, extracting and processing platinum group metals (PGMs). Activities during FY2024 included mining, mineral processing, smelting, and associated land use. Impala Rustenburg is located approximately 50 km north of the Kgaswane Nature Reserve, a designated Ramsar Wetland of international importance. The Company actively supports regional and national conservation.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Impala Rustenburg has supported the Kgaswane Mountain Reserve since 2016, in collaboration with the North West Parks and Tourism Board, reflecting a commitment to environmental stewardship that goes beyond regulatory compliance. The reserve was designated as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 2019, underscoring its international ecological significance. Impala Rustenburg operates in accordance with environmental regulations set by South African authorities, including conducting comprehensive assessments and implementing mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts on nearby protected areas. Engagement with local stakeholders ensures that mining activities do not compromise the reserve's biodiversity. The Kgaswane Mountain Reserve is a biodiversity-rich area, home to over 320 bird species as well as notable populations of antelope and sable. In 2021, Impala Rustenburg invested approximately R687,000 in refurbishing the reserve's facilities to support eco-tourism and wildlife conservation, fostering greater appreciation of the region's natural heritage. Located approximately 30 km north of the reserve, Impala Rustenburg's operations do not directly overlap with the protected area. While mining activities are in proximity to this ecologically important site, there is no operational encroachment into the reserve, and therefore no overlap is applicable.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

Implats is a platinum group metals (PGE) mining company that conducts its operations in a way that seeks to enhance the positive environmental contributions of PGEs while minimising or eliminating negative impacts. We are committed to the responsible stewardship of natural resources and the sustainable management of the ecological environment. Our commitments include:

- Continuously improving environmental performance and reducing adverse environmental impacts.*
- Integrating environmental management into all aspects of company operations and decision-making.*
- Minimising consumption of natural resources and*

promoting waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. • Rehabilitating disturbed land and safeguarding biodiversity. • Exercising responsible use of ecological resources. • Managing environmental risks within the workplace and surrounding areas. • Ensuring compliance with all relevant environmental legislation and obligations. In addition, Implats is committed to overarching principles for biodiversity and ecosystem

Row 3

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kgaswane Nature Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Impala Rustenburg is approximately 30km north of the Ramsar site - Kgaswane Nature Reserve. Impala Rustenburg supports regional and national conservation programmes and, since 2016, has been a proud sponsor of a 5 300 ha nature reserve on the northern slopes of the Magaliesberg, working in collaboration with the North West Parks and Tourism Board. The reserve is home to a wide range of species of flora, mammals and birdlife and is designated as a protected Ramsar site.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Impala Rustenburg's operations are situated approximately 30 km from the Kgaswane Nature Reserve, a site designated both as a Ramsar Wetland of international importance and a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. Located within the Magaliesberg Biosphere, the reserve is of high biodiversity value, supporting a variety of flora and fauna critical to the region's ecological health. Although our operations do not directly impact the reserve, we actively support environmental education and conservation initiatives in the area. The 30 km distance was verified using geospatial mapping tools, and no operational overlap with the reserve has been identified. While the IUCN classification was not specifically referenced, the site is governed by Ramsar and UNESCO designations, which provide stringent conservation requirements that inform our planning and operational approach. Impala Rustenburg fully complies with South African environmental legislation, including the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) and requirements for environmental impact assessments (EIAs). Mitigation measures, such as careful site selection and project design, are implemented to minimise any potential indirect impacts. Continuous monitoring and collaboration with local conservation authorities ensures that our activities remain aligned with regional biodiversity conservation objectives. Through these measures, Impala Rustenburg maintains a commitment to sustainable operations that are compatible with the preservation and protection of this ecologically sensitive area.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

Implats is a platinum group metals (PGE) mining company that conducts its operations in a way that seeks to enhance the positive environmental contributions of PGEs while minimising or eliminating negative impacts. We are committed to the responsible stewardship of natural resources and the sustainable management of the ecological environment. Our commitments include:

- Continuously improving environmental performance and reducing adverse environmental impacts.*
- Integrating environmental management into all aspects of company operations and decision-making.*
- Minimising consumption of natural resources and promoting waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.*
- Rehabilitating disturbed land and safeguarding biodiversity.*
- Exercising responsible use of ecological resources.*
- Managing environmental risks within the workplace and surrounding areas.*
- Ensuring compliance with all relevant environmental legislation and obligations.*

In addition, Implats is committed to overarching principles for biodiversity and ecosystem management:

- Applying the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems.*
- Avoiding exploration or development in World Heritage Sites.*
- Respecting legally designated*

protected areas. • *Designing and operating new or modified operations to be compatible with the ecological and conservation values for which these areas were designated.*

Row 4

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Zimbabwe

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

The Ngezi Recreational Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Zimplats operates a large, mechanised platinum group metals (PGM) mining complex in Zimbabwe. Its activities include underground mining, ore processing, smelting and refining. The Zimplats operation includes a 276-hectare section which overlaps with the Ngezi Recreational Park boundary. The Ngezi River flows through the Great Dyke in a narrow gorge, creating a natural site suitable for a dam. To the west, the wooded rolling hills of the Great Dyke dominate the horizon, while the lake is bordered by marshes and Highveld msasa plains, providing a landscape rich in ecological diversity and natural beauty.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Zimplats encompasses a 276-hectare section that overlaps with the Ngezi Recreational Park in Zimbabwe, classified under IUCN protected area categories IV–VI. This overlap underscores the interactions between mining activities and biodiversity conservation. The Zimplats mine lease area lies within the park boundaries, and all rehabilitation and closure activities are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Environment, with a focus on biodiversity protection and ecosystem restoration. The Ngezi River, which flows through a gorge in the Great Dyke, adds significant ecological value to the area, which is further characterised by wooded hills and expansive plains. The area of overlap was determined by comparing the spatial extent of the mining lease with the park's boundaries, ensuring an accurate representation of the land potentially affected by operations. To mitigate impacts on biodiversity, biodiversity assessments are conducted prior to environmental authorisations, and the mitigation hierarchy is applied to manage risks while respecting legally designated protected areas. Zimplats is committed to continuous improvement of environmental performance, minimising resource consumption, rehabilitating disturbed land, and protecting biodiversity. While the mine lease partially overlaps with the Ngezi Recreational Park, we have established measures to assess impacts, ensure regulatory compliance, and safeguard the park's ecological values.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

Implats is a platinum group metals (PGE) mining company that conducts its operations in a way that seeks to enhance the positive environmental contributions of PGEs while minimising or eliminating negative impacts. We are committed to the responsible stewardship of natural resources and the sustainable management of the ecological environment. Our commitments include:

- Continuously improving environmental performance and reducing adverse environmental impacts.

Integrating environmental management into all aspects of company operations and decision-making. • Minimising consumption of natural resources and promoting waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. • Rehabilitating disturbed land and safeguarding biodiversity. • Exercising responsible use of ecological resources. • Managing environmental risks within the workplace and surrounding areas. • Ensuring compliance with all relevant environmental legislation and obligations. In addition, Implats is committed to overarching principles for biodiversity and ecosystem management: • Applying the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. • Avoiding exploration or development in World Heritage Sites. • Respecting legally designated protected areas. • Designing and operating new or modified operations to be compatible with the ecological and conservation values for which these areas were designated

Row 6

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pilanesberg National Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Impala Bafokeng is a large platinum group metals (PGM) mining operation in South Africa's North West province. Activities include underground mining, ore processing, smelting and refining. Impala Bafokeng operates approximately 30 km south of Pilanesberg National Park, a legally protected area recognised for its ecological and biodiversity significance. The park supports a diverse range of flora and fauna, including species of conservation concern, and is managed in accordance with national environmental legislation and conservation standards.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Impala's Bafokeng operations are located approximately 30 km south of Pilanesberg National Park, a site of high biodiversity importance that hosts a wide variety of flora and fauna, including species of conservation concern. The surrounding area has historically experienced mining pressures, highlighting the need for robust environmental management and biodiversity conservation practices. Pilanesberg National Park is a legally protected area under South African law and is managed in line with national and international conservation standards. Consequently, any activities in the vicinity, including those conducted by Impala Rustenburg, are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with biodiversity protection regulations. To date, no significant conflicts have been reported between Impala Rustenburg's operations and the park. Our operational approach incorporates mitigation measures such as pollution control, habitat restoration, and strict adherence to Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). Any potential overlap is assessed based on the direct spatial footprint of mining activities relative to the park boundaries. Our Biodiversity Policy reinforces our commitment to protecting and enhancing biodiversity. We adopt a comprehensive approach to environmental management, which includes:

- Regular biodiversity assessments*
- Development and implementation of site-specific action plans*
- Land rehabilitation and restoration of disturbed areas*
- Water resource management*
- Ongoing stakeholder engagement to ensure that*

operations are sustainable and aligned with conservation objectives Through these measures, Impala Bafokeng strives to operate responsibly while safeguarding the ecological integrity of Pilanesberg National Park and its surrounding environment

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

Implats is a platinum group metals (PGE) mining company that conducts its operations in a way that seeks to enhance the positive environmental contributions of PGEs while minimising or eliminating negative impacts. We are committed to the responsible stewardship of natural resources and the sustainable management of the ecological environment. Our commitments include: • Continuously improving environmental performance and reducing adverse environmental impacts. • Integrating environmental management into all aspects of company operations and decision-making. • Minimising consumption of natural resources and promoting waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. • Rehabilitating disturbed land and safeguarding biodiversity. • Exercising responsible use of ecological resources. • Managing environmental risks within the workplace and surrounding areas. • Ensuring compliance with all relevant environmental legislation and obligations. In addition, Implats is committed to overarching principles for biodiversity and ecosystem management: • Applying the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. • Avoiding exploration or development in World Heritage Sites. • Respecting legally designated protected areas. • Designing and operating new or modified operations to be compatible with the ecological and conservation values for which these areas were designated.

[Add row]

(11.5) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

(11.5.1) Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.5.2) Comment

Mining activities can continue to have social and environmental consequences long after operations cease. That is why we place strong emphasis on integrated closure planning and concurrent rehabilitation, ensuring that our mines contribute to a positive, healthy and sustainable legacy. Implats owns a total area of 149 315 hectares At the end of 2024, the total amount of land disturbed and rehabilitated at our mining sites for 2024 were 37 hectares

[Fixed row]

(11.5.1) Provide details on the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects.

Row 1

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

29773

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

2197

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Our mining operations are undertaken across 29 773 hectares under contiguous mining and prospecting rights, which were converted to new order rights in 2008 and awarded for a 30-year period. There was no additional clearing of land that happened in FY2024 for our mining projects

Row 2

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

5494

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

405

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Marula holds two contiguous mining rights and a prospecting right covering 5 494 hectares across the farms Winaarshoek and Clapham, as well as portions of Driekop, Forest Hill and Hackney. In addition, Marula has a royalty agreement with Modikwa permitting limited mining in an area adjacent to the Driekop shaft. No new land was disturbed at Marula during the reporting period.

Row 4

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

24632

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year*Select all that apply*☒ Natural habitat**(11.5.1.6) Comment**

Zimplats operates four shallow, mechanised underground mines, one open-pit mine, and two concentrators at Ngezi. The Selous Metallurgical Complex (SMC), located about 77 kilometres north of the underground operations, houses a concentrator and a smelter. Mining infrastructure includes five portal decline shafts, with the deepest operating level currently at Bimha Mine which is currently being upgraded. No new land was disturbed during the reporting year at Zimplats.

Row 5**(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID***Select from:*☒ Project 5**(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)**

71567

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

1000

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Lac des Iles consists of an underground mine, surface mining activities and a concentrator plant, supported by year-round road access and stable power supply from the provincial grid. Underground operations utilise long-hole open-stope and sublevel shrinkage mining methods. In response to a low PGM price environment, Impala Canada has prioritised higher-value ore sources to reduce operating costs. The operation has been repositioned and restructured, resulting in a shortened life-of-mine. No additional land was disturbed during the reporting period.

Row 6

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 6

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

13247

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

1177

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Impala Bafokeng, a subsidiary of Implats, operates on shallow orebodies of the Western Limb of the Bushveld Igneous Complex. Located south of the Pilanesberg Alkaline Complex and adjacent to Impala's Rustenburg operations, the complex comprises two mines and two concentrators situated about 30 kilometres north-west of Rustenburg in South Africa's North West province. The reporting period marked the first full year of Implats' control and full ownership of the RBPlat assets, now consolidated under Impala Bafokeng. During the year, processing facilities across Impala Rustenburg and Impala Bafokeng were integrated, leading to improved plant availability and metal recoveries. The two operations have also begun aligning overhead structures, including technical services, administration and security. While full synergies are still being realised, ongoing optimisation initiatives are under way to further reduce costs and strengthen profitability in the current low-price environment

[Add row]

(11.6) Are there artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations active in your mining project areas or in their area of influence?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.6.1) Provide details on artisanal and small-scale mining operations active in your mining project areas or in their area of influence. Indicate the associated challenges, if there are any.

Row 1

(11.6.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(11.6.1.2) Where does artisanal/small-scale mining operations occur?

Select from:

☒ Adjacent to mining project area/lease

(11.6.1.3) Legal status of artisanal and small-scale mining activity

Select from:

☒ Illegal / informal

(11.6.1.4) Type of challenges

Select all that apply

☒ No challenge identified

(11.6.1.5) Please explain

Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) activity occurs sporadically around Marula in Limpopo, where socio-economic pressures such as unemployment and poverty drive informal extraction of shallow ore. These operations are unregulated, often unsafe, and create risks for both the environment and community wellbeing. Implats acknowledges the presence of ASM but does not condone or support such practices. Instead, the company's approach at Marula focuses on responsible land and biodiversity management, concurrent rehabilitation, and implementing closure plans that reduce opportunities for illegal re-entry into mined-out areas. Beyond environmental safeguards, Implats invests in enterprise development, inclusive procurement, and community programmes to provide alternative livelihood opportunities in its host communities. This integrated approach reduces the drivers of ASM while reinforcing stakeholder value and alignment with legal frameworks.

Row 2

(11.6.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(11.6.1.2) Where does artisanal/small-scale mining operations occur?

Select from:

☒ In the area of influence of mining project

(11.6.1.3) Legal status of artisanal and small-scale mining activity

Select from:

☒ Illegal / informal

(11.6.1.4) Type of challenges

Select all that apply

☒ No challenge identified

(11.6.1.5) Please explain

At Rustenburg, ASM primarily manifests as illegal mining in abandoned shafts and disused areas of the mining complex. This poses acute risks to health and safety, as well as environmental harm from uncontrolled excavation and waste practices. Implats' strategy is to prevent illegal re-entry by implementing rigorous mine closure and concurrent rehabilitation measures. Security is managed in line with human rights principles, ensuring that interventions protect both the integrity of operations and the dignity of affected individuals. Alongside enforcement, Implats supports mine-community development programmes, including education, enterprise development, and employment creation, with investments made towards community wellbeing and alternative livelihoods. This dual focus on secure operations and socio-economic upliftment helps address the underlying causes of ASM activity while sustaining trust with stakeholders.

[Add row]

(11.7) Do you adopt biodiversity action plans to manage your impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.7.1) Describe your criteria for defining which sites are required to produce biodiversity action plans.

Implats manages biodiversity through a Group-wide Biodiversity Management Framework, which is implemented via site-specific biodiversity management plans and standards at all managed operations. These plans are developed where biodiversity-sensitive or legally protected areas may be impacted, and they are guided by regulatory requirements, ecological sensitivity, Group commitments, and closure planning obligations. Regulatory and legal requirements form a central criterion for biodiversity action plans. In South Africa, biodiversity management is aligned with the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) financial provision regulations, and closure liabilities are updated annually with independent third-party review. At Zimplats in Zimbabwe, the operation complies with lease conditions issued by the Ministry of Environment, which explicitly require biodiversity protection and restoration within the 276 hectares overlapping the Ngezi Recreational Park. Impala Canada is subject to comprehensive provincial and federal permitting, which includes biodiversity and environmental monitoring across surface water, groundwater, sediment, benthic invertebrates, fish populations, and species at risk. Ecological sensitivity and site context also determine where biodiversity action plans are required. Operations near sensitive areas, such as Zimplats within a legally protected park, or South African operations adjacent to Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and ecological support areas, are prioritised for biodiversity planning. In 2024, Zimplats completed an invasive alien species assessment, with similar assessments scheduled for South African operations from 2025 onwards. These studies are integrated into biodiversity action plans to address site-specific risks and ensure ongoing ecological monitoring. Group commitments further define criteria for biodiversity action plans. Implats has set a biodiversity target of achieving a net positive impact by 2030, supported by rehabilitation commitments. In 2024, 39 hectares of land were rehabilitated as part of the Group's goal to restore 90% of all eligible land by 2030. Importantly, in 2024 Implats introduced land rehabilitation as a formal biodiversity key performance indicator (KPI), which is independently assured and reported alongside other environmental KPIs. This elevates rehabilitation from being a narrative activity to a measurable and auditable performance standard across the Group. Operational risk management and closure planning ensure that biodiversity action plans are consistently adopted. All mines prepare integrated closure plans that incorporate biodiversity protection measures, from invasive alien species control to prevention of deforestation and restoration of

habitats. These closure plans, which are reviewed annually, form the basis of biodiversity action planning and ensure compliance with legal requirements as well as lender expectations. Independent closure liability assessments at Zimplats and Impala Canada incorporate biodiversity management into site-level planning and funding provisions. In addition to regulatory and operational drivers, Implats demonstrated its commitment to biodiversity stewardship in 2024 by implementing a new biodiversity standard and procedure at Impala Canada and by supporting external conservation initiatives. The Group sponsored and participated in South Africa's National Wetlands Day and the National Biodiversity Indaba, reinforcing the role of biodiversity action plans not only as compliance tools but also as part of Implats' broader environmental and social responsibility strategy

(11.8) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

(11.8.1) Number of mining projects required to produce a BAP

5.0

(11.8.2) % of mining projects required to produce a BAP that have one in place

100.0

(11.8.3) Format

Select all that apply

- ☒ Stand-alone document
- ☒ Part of general Environmental Management System

(11.8.4) Frequency BAPs are reviewed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regularly

(11.8.5) Please explain

In FY2024 biodiversity action plans or equivalent biodiversity management plans were in place at all five managed mining operations: Impala Rustenburg, Impala Bafokeng, Marula, Zimplats and Impala Canada. These are developed in line with regulatory, legal and lender requirements, and are reviewed through annual closure liability assessments, specialist biodiversity monitoring and rehabilitation progress tracking. At Rustenburg, biodiversity surveys are conducted seasonally and habitats at the Rockwall Dam and TSF pools support species of concern including yellow-billed stork, Caspian tern and greater and lesser flamingos. In 2024 veld

fires affected the regional setting but vegetation recovery was aided by rainfall; community awareness training is planned to strengthen conservation outcomes. At Bafokeng, biodiversity risks linked to Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas are addressed through closure planning and progressive rehabilitation under NEMA authorisations. Marula applies site-specific biodiversity management plans including alien vegetation control and rehabilitation. At Zimplats, biodiversity management plans are derived from EIAs and Ministry of Environment lease conditions, covering 276 ha inside Ngezi Recreational Park. In 2024 the operation completed an invasive species assessment. At Impala Canada, biodiversity management is undertaken under federal and provincial law, with monitoring covering a 1,650 km² area including water, sediment, benthic invertebrates, fish populations and species at risk, supported by 12 wildlife cameras. Baseline biodiversity studies were also undertaken for the new greenfield TSF. Across the Group, biodiversity management plans are externally reviewed and rehabilitation is tracked as a formal KPI. In 2024, 39 ha of land were rehabilitated against the Group's 2030 target of restoring 90% of eligible land and achieving a net positive impact on biodiversity
[Fixed row]

(11.9) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

(11.9.1) Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impacts on biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.9.2) Comment

Implats recognises that mining has the potential to cause adverse impacts on biodiversity; however, based on the nature of our operations and the locations of our projects, our activities do not meet the definition of causing significant adverse biodiversity impacts. The Group has adopted a Biodiversity Management Framework and site-specific biodiversity management plans that guide the management of biodiversity risk and ensure that potential impacts are identified, monitored, and mitigated in line with regulatory requirements and best practice standards. In 2024, Implats implemented biodiversity initiatives across all managed operations, including invasive alien species assessments (completed at Zimplats and scheduled for South African operations from 2025), the application of new biodiversity standards at Impala Canada, and progressive rehabilitation, with 39 hectares restored during the reporting year. These actions support our 2030 target of rehabilitating 90% of all eligible land and achieving a net positive impact on biodiversity. All closure plans are reviewed annually and independently verified, and biodiversity-related financial provisions are incorporated into closure liabilities. While no significant adverse impacts have been identified, Implats acknowledges that mining activities can affect ecosystems through land disturbance, water use, and habitat modification. To address these risks, the Group conducts comprehensive environmental monitoring, including water quality, habitat condition, and species-of-concern surveys, and participates in external stewardship initiatives such as South Africa's National Wetlands Day and National Biodiversity Indaba. These measures ensure that biodiversity risks are actively managed and that Implats' operations continue to operate responsibly in biodiversity-sensitive contexts.

[Fixed row]

(11.10) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

Long-term business objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☒ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☒ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Implats continues to implement biodiversity monitoring programmes across all operations as part of our long-term environmental management commitments. Site-specific biodiversity action and management plans remain in place and are aligned with regulatory and stakeholder requirements. Several of these formal plans are being updated, with the majority targeted for completion in 2025, although some updates have been deferred due to operational cost constraints. By maintaining and updating these plans, Implats ensures that biodiversity considerations are integrated into mine planning, rehabilitation and closure, with progress transparently reported in line with our ESG commitments.”

Strategy for long-term objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☒ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☒ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Biodiversity is integrated into Implats' long-term strategy through a Group biodiversity framework and site-specific biodiversity action plans across all managed operations. We also and we conduct initiatives to protect wildlife species, and control invasive alien vegetation and prevent deforestation. This is especially important as our operations are near biodiversity sensitive or protected areas. Monitoring programmes include assessments of invasive alien vegetation, protection of key habitats, and annual rehabilitation performance tracking. In 2024 Zimplats completed an invasive species assessment, with South African operations scheduled to follow in 2025. Impala Canada introduced a new biodiversity standard and procedure to align with Group expectations. The Group applies the mitigation hierarchy, avoids World Heritage Sites, and respects legally designated protected areas, embedding biodiversity into mine planning, concurrent rehabilitation and closure strategies. While the majority of biodiversity plan updates remain on track for 2025, certain rehabilitation initiatives at Impala Rustenburg were rescheduled due to cost-containment measures. Implats' long-term biodiversity objectives are to avoid impacts in critical areas, achieve a net positive biodiversity outcome, maintain site-specific action plans, rehabilitate land progressively, and secure resilient ecosystems post-closure. These measures embed biodiversity as a strategic priority over a long term horizon, aligned with mine lifespans and post-closure responsibilities

Financial planning

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☒ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☒ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Implats integrates biodiversity and closure considerations into its financial planning by providing sufficient financial resources, secured through mechanisms such as insurance, guarantees and trust funds, to meet closure and post-closure commitments. These provisions are reviewed annually against updated closure liabilities and site-specific biodiversity action plans to confirm adequacy. They cover concurrent rehabilitation, implementation of biodiversity action and management plans, post-closure monitoring, and agreed land-use outcomes developed with stakeholders. In FY2024, while some rehabilitation activities at Impala Rustenburg were deferred due to cost containment, the Group maintained full financial provisioning, demonstrating continued commitment to biodiversity and closure obligations. Impala Canada further embedded these requirements through updated biodiversity standards and compliance with federal and provincial closure regulations.

[Fixed row]

(11.11) Have you specified any measurable and time-bound targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.11.1) Provide details of your targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity, and progress made.

Row 1

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Rehabilitate 90% of all land eligible for rehabilitation by 2030

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2022

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2030

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Implats has set a Group-wide biodiversity target to rehabilitate 90% of all land eligible for rehabilitation by 2030. In FY2024, 39 hectares were rehabilitated (2023: 32 ha), with cumulative progress ongoing across all managed operations. Rehabilitation performance is tracked as a formal biodiversity KPI and independently assured as part of Implats' environmental metrics. This target underpins the Group's 2030 goal to achieve a net positive impact on biodiversity.

Row 2

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Implement invasive alien species assessments across all managed operations

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2021

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2025

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

☒ 21-30%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

In FY2024, Zimplats and Impala Rustenburg completed an invasive species assessment at its operations. Similar assessments will be rolled out at other South African operations from 2025 onwards, strengthening site-specific biodiversity management plans and informing targeted biodiversity action plans..

Row 3

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Apply new biodiversity standards and procedures at managed operations

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2020

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2025

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

In FY2024, Implats implemented a new biodiversity standard and procedure at Impala Canada. This work will be expanded to South African operations from 2025, ensuring consistency and alignment across the Group.

Row 4

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 4

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Achieve a net positive impact on biodiversity

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2020

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2030

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Implats' biodiversity framework commits to a net positive impact by 2030, focusing on rehabilitation, invasive alien vegetation control, deforestation prevention, and species management. Progress in 2024 included 39 ha rehabilitated, strengthened biodiversity monitoring, and participation in national biodiversity stewardship events. Independent closure liability reviews at Zimplats and Impala Canada incorporated biodiversity action planning and financial provisions.

[Add row]

(11.12) Has your organization adopted avoidance and/or minimization as strategies to prevent or mitigate significant adverse impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.12.1) Provide relevant company-specific examples of your implementation of avoidance and minimization actions to manage adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☒ Site selection

(11.12.1.3) Description

At Impala Rustenburg, a range of avoidance and minimisation measures have been implemented to manage biodiversity impacts. The operation contributes to the Group's progressive land rehabilitation programme, with 39 hectares rehabilitated in 2024 through re-vegetation, dust suppression and water management initiatives, aimed at restoring disturbed land and reducing ecological harm. Site-specific biodiversity management plans are also applied, focusing on protecting wildlife, controlling invasive alien vegetation and preventing deforestation, which is particularly important given the mine's proximity to biodiversity-sensitive and protected areas. In addition, Impala Rustenburg actively engages with external stakeholders, sponsoring and participating in initiatives such as National Wetlands Day and the National Biodiversity Indaba in the North West province, to raise awareness and strengthen collaborative ecosystem protection. The mine's tailings storage facilities are managed in line with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management, with independent audits confirming they present minimal risk to local communities and ecosystems. In fact, Impala Rustenburg hosted industry peers at its TSF to share best practice in safe and responsible management. While some biodiversity initiatives were deferred to 2025 due to cost containment, the operation has maintained its rehabilitation commitments and continues to integrate biodiversity protection into planning and daily operations. Moreover, Implats incorporates avoidance and minimisation considerations within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, which is conducted across all sites to ensure that biodiversity risks and impacts are thoroughly evaluated before project design and construction, in line with legal requirements. While the Group's current approach is grounded in adherence to existing regulations, there are plans to progressively go beyond legislative obligations. This ambition is reinforced by the Biodiversity, Rehabilitation and Closure Policy Statement released in February 2022, which underscores Implats' commitment to achieving a net positive impact on biodiversity for new projects through a comprehensive strategy of avoidance, mitigation and offsets

Row 2

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☒ Site selection

(11.12.1.3) Description

At Marula Mine, biodiversity risks are proactively managed through the application of the mitigation hierarchy, ensuring avoidance and minimisation measures are considered from the outset of project planning. Implats incorporates avoidance and minimisation considerations within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, which is conducted for all our sites. During this process, biodiversity risks and impacts are thoroughly evaluated prior to project design and construction, in full alignment with legal requirements. While our current approach is grounded in adherence to regulations, Implats is committed to going beyond legislative requirements, as reinforced by the Biodiversity Rehabilitation and Closure Policy Statement released in February 2022, which underscores the Group's commitment to achieving a net positive impact on biodiversity through avoidance, mitigation and offsets. At Marula, concurrent land rehabilitation is implemented through re-vegetation, dust suppression and water management initiatives, supported by dedicated financial provisioning. To further minimise operational risks, the mine is advancing capital projects to reinforce the integrity of its tailings storage facilities, including the installation of an eastern toe-drain and completion of a tailings dam liner scheduled for early FY2025. Beyond technical measures, Marula works with local civic and traditional authorities through the Marula Community Trust to ensure that rehabilitation and biodiversity initiatives reflect community priorities, while simultaneously promoting enterprise and supplier development, job creation, and environmental stewardship in host communities. Collectively, these initiatives demonstrate Marula's commitment to progressive rehabilitation, responsible closure, and contributing towards Implats' Group-wide ambition of delivering a net positive impact on biodiversity by 2030.

Row 3

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☒ Site selection

(11.12.1.3) Description

At Zimplats, biodiversity risks are assessed and managed through the Group's mitigation hierarchy, supported by closure and rehabilitation planning. Avoidance and minimisation considerations are formally incorporated within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, which is conducted for all sites. During these assessments, biodiversity risks and impacts are thoroughly evaluated before project design and construction to ensure compliance with legal requirements. While compliance underpins our current approach, Implats is committed to going beyond legislation, as reflected in the Biodiversity Rehabilitation and Closure Policy Statement of February 2022, which sets out our goal of achieving a net positive impact on biodiversity through avoidance, mitigation and offsets. Zimplats conducts annual closure liability assessments, reviewed by independent closure planning experts, ensuring that long-term environmental obligations are scientifically validated and financially secured. In FY2024, completed an invasive species assessment across operational areas to inform ecosystem protection measures, with similar assessments planned for South African operations in 2025. The operation also completed commissioning of its 35MW solar PV plant and expanded hydropower off-take from ZESCO, enabling the majority of its energy to be sourced from renewables, directly reducing environmental pressure linked to climate change and

supporting sustainable land management. To further reduce closure-related risks, Zimplats maintains financial provisions, with concurrent land rehabilitation lowering the burden of eventual mine closure. Community engagement remains integral, with rehabilitation and closure outcomes developed in consultation with stakeholders to align land use with post-mining economic and social opportunities. These combined actions, technical, financial and social, ensure that Zimplats' operations progress toward Implats' Group-wide ambition of leaving a lasting net positive biodiversity legacy by 2030.

Row 4

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 5

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☒ Site selection

(11.12.1.3) Description

Impala Canada maintains a strong environmental stewardship approach, integrating avoidance and minimisation considerations within its Environmental Impact Assessment and closure planning processes. The mine's closure plan has been updated in line with its revised life-of-mine. Concurrent rehabilitation efforts include progressive re-vegetation and water management, in line with Implats' biodiversity framework, to reduce future liabilities and restore ecological function. Benefiting from Canada's grid, approximately 87% of Impala Canada's electricity supply is derived from non-emitting and renewable sources, positioning the operation with one of the Group's lowest carbon footprints. Importantly, the mine continues to strengthen ties with Indigenous communities, with preferential procurement and enterprise development programmes ensuring local businesses gain sustainable benefit from mining operations. These combined efforts ensure that Impala Canada advances Implats' Group goal of achieving a net positive biodiversity impact by 2030, while leaving a resilient social and environmental legacy beyond mining

Row 5

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 6

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☒ Site selection

(11.12.1.3) Description

At Impala Bafokeng, avoidance and minimisation actions are integrated into environmental management and closure planning. The operation embeds biodiversity risk assessments into its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes, ensuring that new developments avoid disturbance of sensitive or legally protected areas. Independent closure liability reviews, further confirm that rehabilitation and land-use plans are aligned with ecological requirements and regulatory standards. The mine's tailings storage facilities undergo annual independent audits, which confirm they are operated safely and present minimal risk to local ecosystems and communities. In addition, Impala Bafokeng implements progressive rehabilitation measures such as re-vegetation, dust suppression and water management to minimise ongoing impacts during operations, rather than deferring all rehabilitation until closure. Finally, biodiversity and closure objectives are advanced through community engagement structures and trust ownership models, ensuring that land rehabilitation outcomes support both ecological integrity and sustainable post-mining land use.

[Add row]

(11.13) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

(11.13.1) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

Select from:

☒ No

(11.13.2) Comment

Implats did not identify any significant biodiversity impacts in FY2024 that were mitigated through restoration. Reported biodiversity-related impacts remain immaterial or negligible, consistent with FY2023 when veld fires and communal overgrazing on licensed areas were assessed as not significant. The Group continues to implement rehabilitation and ecosystem management measures, including the re-vegetation of disturbed land, invasive species assessments at Zimplats, and engineering upgrades to tailings facilities.

[Fixed row]

(11.14) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

(11.14.1) Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

Select from:

☒ No

(11.14.2) Comment

The Implats Biodiversity Rehabilitation and Closure Policy Statement confirms our commitment to working towards a net positive impact on biodiversity for new projects through avoidance, mitigation and offsets. In FY2024 no biodiversity offsets were applied, as no significant residual biodiversity impacts were identified that required compensation through offsets, including at the newly integrated Impala Bafokeng operations.

[Fixed row]

(11.15) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

(11.15.1) Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.15.2) Comment

Implats implements and supports additional conservation actions that extend beyond mandatory rehabilitation commitments. At Impala Rustenburg, the operation contributes to regional conservation awareness by sponsoring and participating in National Wetlands Day and the National Biodiversity Indaba in the North West province. Zimplats has undertaken invasive alien vegetation assessments and control measures to protect ecosystem integrity in surrounding areas. Impala Canada partners with Indigenous communities to align land stewardship and environmental protection with cultural values, while also supporting Indigenous-owned enterprises with direct environmental management services. At a Group level, Implats' Biodiversity, Rehabilitation and Closure Policy includes commitments to avoid World Heritage Sites and respect legally protected areas, as well as to prepare site-specific biodiversity action plans in consultation with stakeholders.

[Fixed row]

(11.15.1) Provide details on the main ACAs you are implementing or supporting.

Row 1

(11.15.1.1) Project title

Project 1

(11.15.1.2) Project theme

Select from:

☒ Protected areas

(11.15.1.3) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(11.15.1.4) Location

Select from:

☒ Outside the area of influence of mining project

(11.15.1.5) Primary motivation

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(11.15.1.6) Timeframe

Select from:

☒ Defined

(11.15.1.7) Start year

2016

(11.15.1.8) End year

2039

(11.15.1.9) Description of project

Impala Rustenburg has supported regional and national conservation programmes since 2016 through its sponsorship of a 5 300-hectare nature reserve on the northern slopes of the Magaliesberg, managed in partnership with the North West Parks and Tourism Board. This protected area, a designated UNESCO Ramsar site, conserves diverse flora, mammals and birdlife, and the sponsorship continued in FY2024..

(11.15.1.10) Description of outcome to date

The investment in the nature reserve has enhanced amenities and visitor facilities, which has improved the overall experience and contributed to an increase in visitor numbers

[Add row]

(11.16) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

(11.16.1) Are there closure plans in place?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.16.2) Comment

A mine has social and environmental impacts long after the end of its operational phase. Through integrated closure planning and concurrent rehabilitation, Implats strives for its mines to leave a positive, healthy and sustainable legacy. Our efforts focus on ensuring a sustainable post-mining legacy from the project planning phase onwards, working with stakeholders to address social impacts, managing our financial liabilities and progressively rehabilitating land during operations to reduce final closure obligations. In FY2024 all operations had formal closure plans in place, which are reviewed and updated annually with independent specialist input. In line with our 2030 goal and interim targets, each operation continues to implement integrated biodiversity, closure and rehabilitation plans to ensure that ecological restoration and community needs are addressed at and beyond mine closure.

[Fixed row]

(11.16.1) Please provide details on mines with closure plans.

(11.16.1.1) % of mines with closure plans

100.0

(11.16.1.2) % of closure plans that take biodiversity aspects into consideration

100.0

(11.16.1.3) Is there a financial provision for mine closure expenditure?

Select from:

☒ Yes, for all mines

(11.16.1.4) Frequency closure plans are reviewed

Select all that apply

☒ Regularly (all projects)

(11.16.1.5) Please explain

All Implats mining operations have closure plans in place which are reviewed and updated annually. Closure planning ensures that all operations will be rehabilitated back to grazing or wilderness, making biodiversity a central component of the process. Closure liabilities and the associated financial provisions are regularly updated and audited by independent third parties, with assessments based on identified risks at each operation and mitigation plans developed across the life of mine. Oversight of financial provisioning lies with the Group CFO, while our HSE committee monitors closure performance and related impacts. In South Africa our closure liability assessments and provisioning methodologies align with national regulations on financial provision for prospecting, exploration, mining and production operations. Zimplats conducts annual closure liability assessments using the Group's methodology and independent expert input. Impala Canada maintains a closure plan approved under Ontario's Mining Act, with an amendment in progress to incorporate the new tailings expansion and revised financial assurance requirements. Progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas continues to be implemented across all operations to reduce closure obligations and ensure long-term ecological and social value.

[Fixed row]

(11.17) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

(11.17.1) Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.17.2) Comment

In FY2024, Implats rehabilitated a total of 39 hectares of disturbed land across its operations through activities such as re-vegetation, dust suppression and water management. Rehabilitation efforts were implemented at multiple sites, with Impala Rustenburg highlighted in the ESG report as an example. While site-level hectare data is not disclosed, all operations undertake concurrent rehabilitation as part of their closure plans, including invasive species management at Zimplats, progressive land restoration at Marula, and rehabilitation measures integrated into closure planning at Impala Canada and Impala Bafokeng. Implats has set a Group target to rehabilitate 90% of all eligible land by 2030.

[Fixed row]

(11.17.1) Provide details on the area rehabilitated (total/reporting year) for each of your mining projects, including post-mining land use.

Row 1

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

12

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Impala Rustenburg's closure and rehabilitation planning is focused on restoring disturbed land to a beneficial post-mining state that balances ecological restoration with community needs. Progressive rehabilitation includes re-vegetation of disturbed areas with indigenous species, erosion control and invasive alien plant management, which support the return of ecosystem functions. The mine collaborates with local stakeholders to align closure outcomes with sustainable land use options, such as conservation areas, grazing land, or other community-prioritised uses. Tailings storage facilities (TSFs) are progressively rehabilitated and engineered for long-term stability, with independent audits confirming their safe condition. Post-closure monitoring will ensure that rehabilitated areas remain stable and ecologically functional.

Row 2

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

11

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Marula's closure plan is designed to ensure that disturbed areas are rehabilitated to a beneficial post-mining state, developed in consultation with local stakeholders. Concurrent rehabilitation is undertaken during operations through re-vegetation, erosion control, dust suppression and water management, reducing the scale of final closure requirements. Tailings storage facilities are subject to engineering improvements, including the installation of toe-drains and dam liners, to ensure long-term stability and minimise environmental risks beyond mine life. In line with Group policy, Marula's closure outcomes are intended to provide both ecological integrity and social value, supporting land uses such as conservation, grazing or other community-identified purposes.

Row 4

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

10

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Zimplats' closure plan aims to restore disturbed areas to a beneficial state defined in consultation with local communities and regulators. Progressive rehabilitation is undertaken during operations, including re-vegetation of impacted land and invasive alien vegetation management, to support the return of natural ecosystem functions and reduce final closure liabilities. Tailings storage facilities are engineered and audited to ensure long-term stability and safe integration into post-closure landscapes. The operation's post-closure planning is also linked to broader sustainability frameworks: renewable energy infrastructure, water stewardship initiatives and biodiversity action plans are designed to provide lasting environmental and social value beyond mine life. Post-mining land uses are expected to include conservation-compatible areas and community-aligned land uses that maintain ecological integrity while contributing to local socio-economic resilience

Row 5

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 5

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Our approach to mine closure and rehabilitation in Canada remains focused on ensuring a sustainable post-mining legacy from the project planning phase onwards. Impala Canada's closure plan, first finalised in 2023, was updated in FY2024 to align with the revised life-of-mine and is reviewed annually with financial provisions updated accordingly. To date, there have not been significant opportunities for concurrent rehabilitation. These efforts are complemented by engagement with Indigenous communities, whose input helps define future land use objectives that combine ecological restoration with cultural and socio-economic value.

Row 6

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 6

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Impala Bafokeng's closure plan is reviewed and updated annually to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and alignment with international best practice. In FY2024 the operation advanced progressive rehabilitation measures, including re-vegetation, dust suppression and water management, which reduce final closure liabilities by restoring land during operations. Closure planning is undertaken in consultation with local stakeholder structures, including community shareholding and empowerment trusts, so that post-mining land use supports both ecological restoration and sustainable socio-economic outcomes for surrounding communities.
[Add row]

(11.18) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

(11.18.1) Collaborating or partnering with NGOs

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.18.2) Comment

Implats collaborates with a range of external stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, to support the implementation of its biodiversity-related goals and commitments. Our Biodiversity, Rehabilitation and Closure Policy highlights engagement with external partners as a core principle, and in FY2024 this was reflected through participation in regional and national conservation initiatives such as National Wetlands Day and the National Biodiversity Indaba, where Implats partnered with NGOs, conservation agencies and local communities to promote ecosystem protection. At Impala Canada, biodiversity and closure planning is supported through engagement with Indigenous community organizations, some of which work in collaboration with NGOs to strengthen environmental stewardship and land use planning. These partnerships ensure that Implats' biodiversity commitments are informed by broader conservation expertise and aligned with community priorities.
[Fixed row]

(11.18.1) Provide details on main collaborations and/or partnerships with non-governmental organizations that were active during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.18.1.1) Organization

National Wetlands Day and National Biodiversity Indaba in South Africa's North West province

(11.18.1.2) Scope of collaboration

Select from:

☒ Specific mining projects

(11.18.1.3) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☒ Project 1

(11.18.1.4) Areas of collaborations

Select all that apply

☒ Protected areas

(11.18.1.5) Describe the nature of the collaboration

Impala Rustenburg collaborates with NGOs, government bodies, schools and community groups through its participation in National Wetlands Day and the National Biodiversity Indaba in South Africa's North West province. These partnerships raise awareness of wetland and biodiversity conservation, promote sustainable land and water management, and provide a platform to share mining-related biodiversity practices while aligning with national conservation priorities.

(11.18.1.6) Duration (until)

Select from:

☒ No specified timeframe

[Add row]

(11.19) Do you engage with artisanal and small-scale miners operating within your mining project areas or in their area of influence?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.19.1) Describe your engagement approach to artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.19.1.1) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☒ Project 2

(11.19.1.2) Forms of engagement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Indirect engagement

(11.19.1.3) Please explain

Engagement is managed jointly by public law enforcement and our contracted private security teams, who are trained in human rights responsibilities and operate in alignment with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

[Add row]

(11.20) Do you engage with other stakeholders to further the implementation of your policies concerning biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.20.1) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☒ Engaging with local communities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☒ Project 1

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Impala Rustenburg runs community environmental education projects on a continual basis, with a different themes.. These ongoing educational projects aim to foster environmental awareness and encourage sustainable practices within the local communities.

Row 2

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☒ Engaging with local communities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☒ Project 4

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

At Zimplats, biodiversity engagement during FY2024 included collaboration with local authorities and host communities on the management of invasive alien vegetation and the implementation of biodiversity monitoring programmes. These initiatives are designed to maintain ecological resilience alongside progressive rehabilitation. These activities form part of ongoing community-linked environmental stewardship and are aligned with the Group's commitment to restoring 90% of eligible land by 2030.

Row 3

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:
☒ Engaging with local communities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply
☒ Project 2

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

During the reporting year, Implats undertook biodiversity-related engagement activities. Marula’s environmental department collaborated with local schools to plant indigenous Marula and fruit trees, emphasizing the importance of trees for sustainable environmental management. The project not only educated employees and community members but also inspired young learners to actively participate in environmental conservation efforts.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Total direct CO₂e (Scope 1)

emissions Total indirect CO₂e (Scope 2) emissions Total avoided emissions

☒ Methane emissions

- ☒ Emissions breakdown by country/area
- ☒ Emissions breakdown by business division
- ☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Independent assurance of climate-related KPIs is performed annually by Nexia SAB&T and Khulagro. The scope encompasses all Implats operations under financial control across South Africa, Zimbabwe and Canada, while Scope 3 emissions and non-managed operations are excluded. The data are prepared in line with ISO 14064-1:2018/SANS 14064-1:2021 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, ensuring methodological consistency. Stakeholder engagement processes informing climate governance follow the AA1000AS principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness, in line with King IV. The KPIs were selected for assurance due to their materiality as core energy and emissions indicators. The assurance providers applied ISAE 3000 (Revised) and undertook procedures including testing of source data, reconciliation, sampling, walkthroughs of controls and analytical review. Reasonable assurance was provided for all climate KPIs, including the new avoided emissions KPI. No specific targets were included in the scope of assurance.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Impala 2024 Assurance Statement.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- ☒ Water consumption– total volume
- ☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes
- ☒ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Water data are assured annually for all operations under Implats' financial control, with value chain water use outside direct operations excluded. The KPIs were selected because of the Group's dependence on water in mining activities and the high level of stakeholder interest in water stewardship. Data preparation follows Implats' internal reporting criteria aligned with GRI Standards, and the governance of water disclosures is informed by the AA1000AS principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness. Assurance is conducted by Nexia SAB&T and Khulagro under ISAE 3000 (Revised). The process includes inspection of supporting records, sample testing, reconciliation to source data and analytical review to confirm accuracy and completeness. The outcome provides reasonable assurance over water withdrawals, consumption and recycling. No targets were included in the assurance scope.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Impala 2024 Assurance Statement.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

☒ Total area rehabilitated

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Biodiversity assurance is performed annually, covering all operations under financial control. Non-managed and joint venture sites are excluded. In 2024, the KPI on total area rehabilitated was introduced for the first time and included in the limited assurance scope to strengthen reporting on land use and rehabilitation. This reflects the increasing importance of biodiversity and ecosystem considerations in stakeholder expectations and regulatory oversight. KPI preparation is informed by Implats' stakeholder engagement processes, which are aligned to the AA1000AS principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness. Assurance was provided by Nexia SAB&T and Khulagro under ISAE 3000 (Revised), using procedures such as management interviews, walkthroughs of internal controls, inspection of documentation, sample testing and analytical review. Given the first-year inclusion of this KPI, the assurance conclusion was at a limited assurance level. No specific biodiversity targets were included.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Impala 2024 Assurance Statement.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	No additional information to be supplied

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Implants Platinum

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

