

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats) is a global leading platinum group metals (PGMs) mining and refining company. Implats is has its corporate headquarters in Johannesburg, South Africa, with key operations located in the Bushveld Complex in South Africa, the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe and the palladium-dominant Lac des Iles Intrusive Complex in Canada. The Bushveld Complex and Great Dyke layered intrusions are unique in terms of size and geological continuity.

At Implats, we operate several mines in both South Africa and Zimbabwe. In South Africa, the company has the Rustenburg, Marula, and Two Rivers mines (with a 46% share in the latter, although it is not managed directly). In Zimbabwe, we have the Zimplats and Mimosa mines (with a 50% share in the latter, which is also not managed directly). Implats produced a total of 3.09 million oz of refined 6E production in this past reporting year, most of which was Platinum (1.43Moz), Palladium (1.07Moz), Rhodium (0.18Moz) and Nickel (16.5kt). Implats also operates a refinery located in Springs, Gauteng, South Africa, which plays a crucial role in processing the ore concentrate and matte generated from different operations. Additionally, the Refinery processes materials purchased by Impala Refining Services (IRS) from external companies, and it serves the purpose of utilising Implats' excess smelting and refining capacity effectively. Impala Canada, previously "North American Palladium", is a wholly owned subsidiary of Implats after being acquired in late 2019. The single operating asset of Impala Canada is the Lac des Iles Mine (LDI), situated in the Canadian province of Ontario, to the north of the City of Thunder Bay. The mining operation at LDI includes both underground and surface mining activities, as well as a concentrator. The underground operations at LDI use long-hole open stope and sub-level shrinkage mining methods. Implats is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Limited (JSE) and has a secondary listing on A2X Markets in South Africa and is also a level 1 American Depositary Receipt programme in the United States of America. Implats establishes stakeholder relationships at each of its individual operations to most accurately and delicately manage the various economic, social and environmental issues that may arise. Implats' focus on sustainability and wholistic corporate governance, which is governed by the company's corporate governance strategy, is in line with the King IV Code Principles and the JSE Listing Requirements.

In this past reporting year, Implats' workforce consisted of 57 997 employees (including contractors) across all operations. Implats' operations are ISO 14 001:2015 certified, with the exception of the Implats Canada operations. Implats prioritises the health and safety of employees and the protection of surrounding environments. Implats promotes a culture ingrained with a focus on safety, well-being, and environmental responsibility, which serves as a platform to encourage positive behaviours across all levels. Implats has implemented compliance standards and conducts regular training sessions on health, safety, and environmental practices at all of operations and has participated in the CDP for the past 15 years (since 2007).

Implats has a group-wide water strategy which focuses on water consumption and water management initiatives. The strategy also proposes a framework for operation-specific water conservation initiatives, that is in-line with the Group's commitment to reduce its levels of potable water usage and increase water recycling on site. In addition, Impala Platinum works closely with a broad range of stakeholders to ensure security of supply for its operations and the surrounding communities.

Water remains a key environmental concern especially given that Implats' southern African operations are particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, particularly as a result of changes in surface temperatures, rainfall patterns, droughts and flood patterns. Scarcity of water impacts the Group's ability to operate effectively and consistently. Growing regulatory and societal pressures, increasing demands for limited natural resources and the changing of costs of energy and water all highlight the business imperative for responsible environmental management.

W-MM0.1a/W-CO0.1a

(W-MM0.1a/W-CO0.1a) Which activities in the metals and mining and coal sectors does your organization engage in?

Activity	Details of activity
Mining	Copper Gold Platinum group metals Nickel Other non-ferrous metal mining, please specify
Processing	Copper Gold Platinum group metals Nickel Other non-ferrous materials processing, please specify (Cobalt)

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

Reporting year	Start date	End date
	July 1 2021	June 30 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- Canada
- South Africa
- Zimbabwe

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

ZAR

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	ISIN: ZAE000083648

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	<p>Water is essential for our direct and indirect operations. Freshwater is crucial for the underground cooling. In addition, it is also used in the manufacture and production of essential materials required for refinery of our operations, including cement, steel, and leaching agents. The need for freshwater for direct and indirect use will remain vital in the future for production on site and throughout the value chain.</p> <p>Water quality and quantity are critical factors for our operations. We must ensure that freshwater is available in sufficient amounts and of good quality for both domestic and operational purposes within the mining activities. It is also important for the health and safety of employees and the surrounding communities that the freshwater provided for their use always meets strict quality standards.</p> <p>Our responsible management of water usage and disposal is crucial to uphold the social and environmental viability of host communities. As such, water management will continue to be an important consideration for the company, as the availability of water of sufficient quality is vital for mining operations.</p>
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Important	<p>Recycled brackish water is an essential resource for several mining operations and procedures at Impala Platinum. The primary use of recycled water is for the processing of mined ore and for the transport of ore slurries. Although value chain partners and host communities are not as reliant on brackish, produced, or recycled water, it is still important for direct operations.</p> <p>The importance of recycled water for direct operations is classified as vital, as the mining and refining of platinum require vast quantities of water that must comply with strict quality standards. Recycled water suppliers also play a significant role in South Africa, where water scarcity is a concern. Therefore, we are expanding and improving our recycling procedures and infrastructure to ensure production continues during water shortages. By using recycled water, we can reduce the amount of freshwater used wherever possible.</p> <p>In the future, the supply and use of recycled or produced water is expected to remain vital for direct operations and increase in importance for indirect operations, as we operate in water-stressed areas and seek alternative sources of water. Water stress is likely to increase due to climate change, and we are actively working on water efficiency methods to lower water consumption. However, as we intend to increase the overall production in the future, water use is expected to remain approximately unchanged unless drought resumes or worsens, which could decrease supply.</p>

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Direct monitoring using meters in a monitoring network	Water use targets, form part of the Group scorecard and are monitored quarterly by the board. All managed operations are required to measure, monitor and report the total volume of water withdrawn. Water aspects monitored include fresh surface water, renewable groundwater, municipal water, and municipal wastewater. Reason for monitoring: to ensure that we improve and maintains compliance to conditions of water use licences (WULs) and water management targets set for the reporting period. Frequency: Volumes are continuously monitored, with surface and groundwater monitoring at each operation. Annual water risk assessments are conducted. Annual auditing of WUL include rehabilitation and implementation plans, as well as our integrated water and waste management plans. Method for measurement: use of meters in a monitoring network and technology is used to strengthen the monitoring of the Tailing facilities, by using drones to monitor critical controls and document visual inspections.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Continuously	Direct monitoring using meters in a monitoring network	We measure and monitor all withdrawals (100%) per abstraction source. The term "operations" applies to all Implants' mines as well as the Refinery within our control. Sources consist of fresh surface water, renewable groundwater, municipal water and municipal wastewater. Reason for monitoring: to ensure compliance with water-use licences. We track water management and withdrawal targets per operation by utilizing measured and monitored data. Continuous monitoring of volumes takes place, including surface and groundwater monitoring at each operation. Annual water risk assessments are conducted, and water use licenses, Rehabilitation Strategies and Implementation Plans, and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans are renewed annually. Measurement methods involve using meters within a monitoring network. Regular aggregation of measurements allows for performance tracking throughout the year.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Raw materials mined by our mining operations do not contain water. The term "operations" applies to all Impala Platinum's mines as well as the Refinery. Water that enters our boundary is fissure water, which is as a result of mining into water bodies. Groundwater monitoring networks are managed at each operation. Expected relevance in the future: entrained water is not expected to be measured and monitored in the future, as our mining operations do not entail the production of water in the raw materials that are mined.
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Continuously	Direct monitoring using meters in a monitoring network	We measure and monitor the water quality of all withdrawals 100% of operations. Sources consist of fresh surface water, renewable groundwater, municipal water and municipal wastewater to ensure that the withdrawn water complies with the quality required for operational use. Frequency: volumes are continuously monitored, with surface and groundwater monitoring at each operation and annual water risk assessments conducted accordingly. We conduct an annual audit of our water use licences, rehabilitation strategies and implementation plans, as well as our integrated water and waste management plans. In terms of water use licenses, water samples are taken and sent for lab analysis, thus monitoring the quality of withdrawn water. The measurements for the water sources are aggregated on a regular basis to track performance throughout the year. As this is not a common externally verified parameter, we do not make use of an external verification body to verify its water withdrawals quality.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Our operations use meters in a monitoring network	Scope of monitoring: We measure and monitor the treated effluent before discharging volumes across all operations (100%) that discharge water. Currently, Canada and Zimplats operations have water discharges, and these discharge volumes are treated, measured and monitored. Monitoring of discharges is required to ensure that each operation's discharged water falls within the required qualitative and quantitative parameters stipulated in its water use licence. Volumes are monitored continuously, with surface and groundwater monitoring at each operation and annual water risk assessments conducted. We conduct an annual renewal of our water use licences, rehabilitation strategies and implementation plans, as well as our integrated water and waste management plans. Our operations use meters in a monitoring network where measurements for these water discharges are aggregated on a regular basis to track performance throughout the year.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Continuously	Our operations use meters in a monitoring network	We require all of our operations (100%) that discharge water to measure and monitor the water volume discharged to each discharge destination. Currently, Canada and Zimplats operations have water discharges that are made to fresh surface water sources and our operations ensure that sufficient treatment of the discharged water is maintained and that volumes discharged to each source do not exceed the licensing boundaries and regulations. Volumes are monitored continuously, with surface and groundwater monitoring at each operation and annual water risk assessments conducted. We conduct an annual renewal of our water use licences, rehabilitation strategies and implementation plans, as well as our integrated water and waste management plans. At our operations, we include the use of meters in a monitoring network and measurements for these water discharges are aggregated on a regular basis to track performance all year.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Continuously	Our operations use meters in a monitoring network	We require all of our operations (100%) that discharge water to measure and monitor the water volume discharged to each discharge destination. Currently, Canada and Zimplats operations have water discharges that are made to fresh surface water sources. Our operations ensure that sufficient treatment of the discharged water is maintained and that volumes discharged to each source do not exceed the licensing boundaries and regulations. Volumes are monitored continuously, with surface and groundwater monitoring at each operation and annual water risk assessments conducted. We conduct an annual renewal of our water use licences, rehabilitation strategies and implementation plans, as well as our integrated water and waste management plans. At our operations, we include the use of meters in a monitoring network and measurements for these water discharges are aggregated on a regular basis to track performance all year.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Continuously	Our operations use meters in a monitoring network	We require all our operations (100%) that discharge water to monitor the water quality – by standard effluent parameters. Currently, Canada and Zimplats have water discharges. Our operations ensure compliance with our water-use licence. If water is discharged at one of our closed water loop operations, the effluent parameters of the discharged water is immediately measured to ensure compliance with environmental regulations. We conduct an annual renewal of our water use licences. Monitoring occurs as and when required. The method for managing water discharge quality is regulated by the Environmental Management (Effluent and solid waste disposal) regulations. Measurements for discharges are aggregated on a regular basis to track performance through the year. Our operations also make use of monitoring methods such as quality standards to monitor the effluent parameters of discharged water.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	100%	Quarterly	Groundwater wells are sampled	We require all our operations that discharge water to monitor the water quality. Currently only Canada and Zimplats have water discharges. Water quality monitoring and management is undertaken at all operations in line with the relevant requirements. In terms of the permit for Impala Rustenburg and Marula operation, an Aquatic biomonitoring report is required as a condition of the water use license. Impala Canada does not have any direct-to-groundwater discharges. However, we closely monitor the facility's impacts on groundwater, and we operate a single discharge point to the natural environment as regulated. In 2022, a total of 647,515 cubic meters of water was discharged from May to November. Groundwater wells are sampled and quarterly reports submitted to the authorities. Surface water samples are collected quarterly. Canada operation's maximum daily discharge rate is 650 cubic meters / hour. Zimplats renew the licences on an annual basis in line with effluent discharge regulations
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Measuring and monitoring discharge temperature is not relevant to our operations as no hot water is discharged at the Zimplats and Canada sites. Expected relevance in the future: there is 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	100%	Continuously	Method/s for measurement includes the use of meters in a monitoring network.	We measure and monitor the volume of water consumed at all of our operations (100% of operations). The term "operations" applies to all our mines as well as the Refinery and the reason for monitoring is to ensure that the operations meet water strategy targets and to determine our operational efficiency per unit tonne of product produced. Frequency of monitoring: volumes are monitored continuously, with surface and groundwater monitoring at each operation and annual water risk assessments conducted accordingly. We conduct an annual renewal of our water use licences, rehabilitation strategies and implementation plans, as well as our integrated water and waste management plans. Method/s for measurement includes the use of meters in a monitoring network. Measurements for these water discharges are aggregated on a regular basis to track performance throughout the year.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Continuously	Method/s for measurement includes the use of meters in a monitoring network.	Scope of monitoring: We measure and monitor the total volume of water recycled at each of its operations (100% of operations). The term "operations" applies to all our mines as well as the Refinery. Reason for monitoring: to ensure that operations meet our water strategy targets and to determine operational efficiency per unit tonne of product produced. Volumes are monitored continuously, with surface and groundwater monitoring at each operation and annual water risk assessments conducted accordingly. We conduct an annual renewal of our water use licences, rehabilitation strategies and implementation plans, as well as our integrated water and waste management plans. Method/s for measurement: include the use of meters in a monitoring network. Measurements for recycled/reused water are aggregated on a regular basis to track performance throughout the year.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Monthly	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	We monitor the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers at each of our operations (100%). All operations have WASH services that are accessible and usable by all employees. The term "operations" applies to all our mines and the Refinery, which ensures that employees have access to a healthy and safe water supply source for personal consumption and use. The licence conditions of all our operations require the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers. Health and safety-based processes and policies, such as those related to WASH facilities, are monitored by the HSE committee. Monitoring at this level occurs on a quarterly basis. In addition, 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.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) 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?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	24911	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Change from previous year: The total water withdrawals in our operations remained about the same, increasing by 0.439% compared to the previous reporting year. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower.. Future volumes: The water withdrawal volumes are expected to remain about the same in the future due to expectation that the Group's production levels will increase gradually year on year but be offset by an increase in water recycling initiatives. With increasing production, the Group's operations will require a larger volume of water input to our processes, thus increasing the total water withdrawals. The future freshwater withdrawal volumes are, however, expected to be offset by the Group's focus on meeting our water recycling/reuse targets (48% recycle target), which is expected to be increased in the future, thus withdrawal volumes are expected to remain the same.
Total discharges	957	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Impala's Zimplats and Canada operations are the only operations that discharges water. In FY2022, the water discharged at the Zimplats' increased by 5.44% from the previous reporting period (294 ML in FY21 versus 310ML in FY22). n 2022, rainfall levels were again higher in the southern African region where we operate. We have a target of achieving zero uncontrolled water discharges by 2025 and to achieve 70% water recycling/reuse by 2030. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower.
Total consumption	23954	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Total water consumption increased to 26,509MI in 2022. Zimplats' water consumption increased by 4% year-on-year despite a slight increase in production (1%) due to non-production-related activities at the mine (housing project, tailings and other major capital projects). Unit consumption rate of water (water intensity) decreased to 2.30 kl/tonne of ore milled, from 2.18 kl/tonne in 2021. A 4% decrease in tonnes milled year-on-year at managed operations and a 6% decrease in 6E refined production resulted in a 5% and 9% increase in water use intensity in MI/kt and MI/koz respectively. Recycled and re-used water was 53% of total water consumed, against a Group target of 48%, supported by higher levels of water recovery at all our operations.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	76-99	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	WRI Aqueduct	Four out of five of our operations are situated in water stressed areas, as determined 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%. We have three operations located in South Africa, one in Zimbabwe and an acquired operation in Canada. By using the WRI Aqueduct Tool we identified that the Rustenburg operation water stress is high (40%-80%) and Zimplats and Marula as medium-high stress (20%-40%) country, with Refineries having low-medium water stress (10%-20%). Therefore, the three South African operations and the Zimbabwe operation are considered to withdraw water from water-stressed areas. The WRI Aqueduct Tool has assisted us in identifying the baseline water stress at our Canada operation. The WRI Aqueduct Tool classifies the baseline water stress as low (<10%) in our Canada region. Therefore, Impala Canada is not considered to withdraw water from a water-stressed area. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	9475	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Three out of five of our operations are highly reliant on fresh water sources. Fresh water is relevant as it forms a material component of our total water withdrawn. FY22, indicating a "About the same" value as per our definition. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower. Water management continues to receive particular focus at all our operations. Withdrawal volumes from fresh surface water are expected to remain relatively the same in the next reporting year, as a result of the existing water efficiency measures across our operations.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This water parameter is not relevant because no brackish surface water/seawater volumes are withdrawn by any of our operations. This trend is expected to continue in the future.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	2454	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Four out of five of our operations withdraw from renewable groundwater sources. Withdrawals from groundwater is relevant to our operations as this water is used in our processes. Groundwater makes up a material component of the total water withdrawn of around 10%. This is a significant fraction and deemed relevant to us. The decrease represents a "About the same" value as per our definition. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower. Withdrawal volumes from groundwater are expected to remain relatively stable in the next reporting year, as drought conditions are expected to ease, which could result in the operations stabilising water withdrawal volumes respectively and relying more on municipal water sources.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This water parameter is not relevant because no non-renewable groundwater volumes are withdrawn by any of our operations. This trend is expected to continue in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This water parameter is not relevant because none of our operations produce processed water. This trend is expected to continue in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	12981	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Three out of five of our operations are supplied with water from municipalities. Water withdrawals from third party sources are relevant to our operations as this water is used throughout our processes. The increase can be attributed to an increase in the use of potable water at Rustenburg and Refineries. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower., as the Group production volumes are expected to gradually increase.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	957	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Facilities that discharge are Zimplats and Impala Canada. In FY22, Zimplats' and Canada's water discharges combined are higher than FY2021, increasing by 27%, which is 205 ML. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower. Fresh water discharge sources are relevant as 100% of discharges are to fresh water sources at Zimplats. The increase could be attributed to changes in environmental conditions such as drought or reduced rainfall can reduce water availability, prompting the need for higher withdrawals from fresh water sources to meet operational demands.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of our operations discharge water to brackish surface water or seawater. Thus, brackish surface water/seawater destinations are not relevant to us. This trend is expected to continue in the future.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of our operations discharge water to groundwater, making groundwater discharges not relevant to us. This trend is expected to continue in the future
Third-party destinations	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of our operations discharge water to third-party destinations, making groundwater discharges not relevant to us. This trend is expected to continue in the future.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	No tertiary treatment was conducted at any of our sites.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	957	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	31-40	Only the Zimplats and Canada sites have water discharges. Zimplats have various discharge points according to the site's permits. All water has secondary treatment before being discharged.
Primary treatment only	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	No primary treatment was conducted at any of our sites.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	No water was discharged to the natural environment without treatment.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	No water was discharged to a third party without treatment.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	not applicable

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	0.69	Nitrates Phosphates	<Not Applicable>	Operations that discharge, being our Zimplats and Canada operations, 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, as our Zimplats operation did not report any emissions to water in the FY2022 reporting year. This amount was calculated from our 2022 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.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	11833200000	24911	4750190.678 81659	in the short term (< 2 years), we expect the water withdrawal efficiency to decrease as revenues are expected to decline or stabilise due to lower basket prices, resulting in efficiency decreasing unless we are able to keep withdrawals in check with revenue. This can be achieved by continuing to implement water use efficiency mechanisms throughout the organisation.

W-MM1.3/W-CO1.3

(W-MM1.3/W-CO1.3) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Yes

W-MM1.3a/W-CO1.3a

(W-MM1.3a/W-CO1.3a) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Product name	Numerator: Water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Platinum Group Metals	Total water consumption	Other, please specify (Tonne of ore milled)	About the same	Unit consumption rate of water marginally increased to 2.30 k/tonne of ore milled in 2022 from 2.18 k/tonne in 2021 due to an increase in water consumption at Marula in line with the operation's record production for the year (11% increase year-on-year in tonnes milled). Zimplats' water consumption also increased by 4% year-on-year despite a slight increase in production (1%) due to non-production-related activities at the mine (housing project, tailings and other major capital projects). This represents a 5.2% increase, which is categorised as 'about the same' in accordance with our definition ("about the same" to be between 0 – 10%, changes of +/-10% as higher/ lower and changes of +/-40% as "much higher/lower"). We make use of the water intensity metric internally to understand the relationship between how much Platinum Group Metals operations are milling and how much water the milling requires. Any change in the metric gives an indication of an increase in milling production or decrease in water withdrawals. This information is used to make informed management decisions. The metric forms part of the key sustainability indicators reported in our annual reports. Multiple products are derived from the ore including platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold. Water used for processing of ore cannot be allocated to individual metals. Future anticipated water intensity trends are to remain about the same as a result of water efficiency initiatives across the group. Strategies to reduce our water intensity includes increasing water efficiency operating techniques and associated technologies. This is carried out through implementing operation-specific water conservation strategy frameworks that align with commitment to reduce use of potable water and increase water recycling and reuse. This is evident through the target of 48% reduction of water recycling being bypassed at 53% in FY22. Water and waste management plans are used as a tool in our water reduction initiatives.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation	Less than 10%	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nickel powder (hazardous- SANS 10234) • Nickel briquettes (hazardous- 10234) • Cobalt powder (Hazardous - SANS 10234) Nickel makes up 4% of the revenue for the Group
Other, please specify (UN's globally harmonised system (GHS))	Less than 10%	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nickel powder (hazardous- SANS 10234) • Nickel briquettes (hazardous- 10234) • Cobalt powder (Hazardous - SANS 10234) Nickel makes up 4% of the revenue for the Group

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)

Supplier dependence on water

Supplier impacts on water availability

Supplier impacts on water quality

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

26

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

Less than 1%

Please explain

We adopt a thorough assessment process for our suppliers, focusing on their impact on water security. We review their Integrated Annual Reports and Sustainability Reports to evaluate their influence on water availability and quality in the area, and reliance on water. We classify suppliers operating within a basin facing high water stress or depending on a continuous supply of adequate water as substantive. To ensure adherence to our sustainability objectives, we implemented a comprehensive supplier code of conduct outlining requirements and standards for conducting business with us. We engaged with key players in the supply chain, fostering relationships. Our commitment to induction processes of new suppliers and contractors aligns with our Group values, principles, and ethical standards, ensuring compliance with our code of ethics. We conduct annual due diligence audits to assess supplier performance to ensure they meet the necessary sustainability criteria in their operations.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	No, but we plan to introduce water-related requirements within the next two years	

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Information collection

Details of engagement

Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers
Collect information on water-related risks at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

100%

Rationale for your engagement

Engaging suppliers in water-related activities aligns with our commitment to sustainability, risk management, and stakeholder expectations. By promoting responsible water management practices throughout the supply chain, we at Implats can enhance our long-term viability, reputation, and positive impact on the environment and communities where we operates.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The success of Impala's supplier engagement activity is reflected in the reduction of water-related incidents, increased supplier compliance with the code of conduct, successful due diligence audits, strengthened supplier relationships, and continued emphasis on local enterprise development. These measures collectively contribute to our goal of responsible water management, mitigating water risks, and building resilience to climate change impacts throughout our supply chain.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

100%

Rationale for your engagement

Engaging suppliers in water-related activities aligns with our commitment to sustainability, risk management, and stakeholder expectations. By promoting responsible water management practices and educating suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration throughout the supply chain, we at Implats can enhance our long-term viability, reputation, and positive impact on the environment and communities where we operate.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The success of Impala's supplier engagement activity, education and collaboration is reflected in the reduction of water-related incidents, increased supplier compliance with the code of conduct, successful due diligence audits, strengthened supplier relationships, and continued emphasis on local enterprise development. These activities collectively contribute to our goal of responsible water management, mitigating water risks, and building resilience to climate change impacts throughout our supply chain.

Comment

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Investors & shareholders

Type of engagement

Education / information sharing

Details of engagement

Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to water-related risks
Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about your water-related performance and strategy

Rationale for your engagement

The rationale behind our customer engagement in water-related initiatives is firmly grounded in our commitment to sustainable business practices and responsible water management. We deeply understand the vital importance of water as a critical resource not only for our operations but also for the well-being of the communities and ecosystems in which we operate. By actively engaging with our customers and value chain partners, our primary aim is to foster collaboration, promote knowledge-sharing, and encourage collective action to address water challenges collectively.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Customer engagement has led to beneficial outcomes for our water management initiatives. Ambitious water reuse and recycling goals of 70% by 2030 (with a 60% target by 2025) have been set, supported by capital allocation for projects recovering municipal sewage water, enhancing water supply security and addressing health issues in South Africa. The water security agenda has progressed through scenario planning, risk assessments, and a supplier risk questionnaire, identifying vulnerabilities and implementing mitigation measures. Collaboration and knowledge-sharing with entities, including non-mining corporates, drove water stewardship progress beyond operational boundaries. Shift towards catchment area initiatives and collaboration strengthened water stewardship, positively impacting communities. Improved transparency and reporting built trust with stakeholders. Proactive crisis management plans ensure swift responses to water supply disruptions, minimising risks. Success is measured through tracking progress towards reuse goals, assessing water security effectiveness, determining collaboration levels, evaluating stewardship efforts, and monitoring transparency, reporting, and crisis response efficacy. These metrics enable continuous monitoring and drive progress towards a sustainable water future.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	None of the reported incidents resulted in any fines or lasting harm to the environment. Given that our southern Africa operations are in water-stressed areas, our goal is to consistently reduce the number of level 3 incidents relating to this precious resource and to eliminate all water-related environmental incidents by 2030. A level 3 incident contains limited non-conformances or non-compliances. These non-compliances are those that result in ongoing but limited environmental impact. No fines or non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental regulations, licences or permits (managed operations)

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) 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?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Aquatic biomonitoring assessments are conducted by independent third parties, which evaluate the potential impact of our operations on aquatic environments. Findings and recommended mitigation measures from the assessments are submitted to the responsible managers for review and action. For classifying pollutants, we adhere to established standards and methodologies and follow industry best practice, including guidelines by regulatory authorities and international frameworks like the United Nations' globally harmonized system (GHS) of classification and labelling of chemicals and the EU's Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). All operations except Impala Canada are ISO14001:2015 certified providing an organisational framework to establish, implement, maintain, and continually improve environmental management practices. The standard sets out criteria for an effective environmental management system, helping our operations identify and manage our environmental impacts, comply with regulations, and demonstrate our commitment to sustainability, ensuring consistency and facilitating proper identification and classification of potential water pollutants. We employ metrics and indicators designed to assess the presence and concentration of substances in water sources. They may include measurements of chemical compounds, heavy metals, organic pollutants, pH levels, dissolved oxygen levels, and biological indicators of water quality.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Oil

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Water pollutants include oil, nitrates, phosphates, and other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants. Oil can harm aquatic life, reduce oxygen levels, and degrade water quality. Mitigating their release and monitoring their levels are crucial for protecting aquatic environments.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
 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

Please explain

Implats implements measures to minimise the negative effects of potential water pollutants on ecosystems and human health. We closely monitor, measure and sample the total discharge volumes of water across all our operations. Currently, Canada and Zimplats operations have water discharges that are carefully monitored to ensure compliance with quality and quantity that is authorised. We have implemented water management initiatives such as installing reservoirs, improving stormwater recovery, securing alternative water sources, upgrading community water schemes, and actively monitoring boreholes and maintaining water infrastructure. Implats is committed to

complying with all relevant regulatory requirements, including those related to water pollutants specified in WUL and industry codes and standards. We measure success by evaluating compliance with regulatory standards. In the reporting year, both our Canada and Zimplats operations remained in compliance with the water discharge permits, demonstrating our success in minimising the negative impacts of water pollutants. We achieve this by employing various measures such as monitoring scavenger boreholes, implementing in-situ bioremediation, upgrading oil separators, concreting workshops, lining water storage dams, sludge dams, pollution control dams and tailings storage facilities, using wastewater treatment plants, using seepage containment ponds and implementing pump back systems.

Water pollutant category

Nitrates

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Water pollutants include oil, nitrates, phosphates, and other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants. Nitrates contribute to eutrophication, leading to algal blooms and oxygen depletion

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
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
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain

Implats implements measures to minimise the negative effects of potential water pollutants on ecosystems and human health. We closely monitor, measure and sample the total discharge volumes of water across all our operations. Currently, Canada and Zimplats operations have water discharges that are carefully monitored to ensure compliance with quality and quantity parameters stated in water use licences. We have implemented several water management initiatives, including installing reservoirs, improving stormwater recovery, securing alternative water sources, upgrading community water schemes, and actively monitoring boreholes and maintaining water infrastructure. Implats is committed to complying with all relevant regulatory requirements, including those related to water pollutants specified in water use licences and industry codes and standards. We measure success by evaluating compliance with regulatory standards. In the reporting year, both our Canada and Zimplats operations remained in compliance with the water discharge permits, demonstrating our success in minimising the negative impacts of water pollutants by using various measures such as monitoring scavenger boreholes, implementing in-situ bioremediation, upgrading oil separators, concreting workshops, lining water storage dams, sludge dams, pollution control dams and tailings storage facilities, using wastewater treatment plants, using seepage containment ponds and implementing pump back systems.

Water pollutant category

Phosphates

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Water pollutants include oil, nitrates, phosphates, and other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants. Phosphates contribute to eutrophication, leading to algal blooms and oxygen depletion

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
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
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain

Implats implements measures to minimise the negative effects of potential water pollutants on ecosystems and human health. We closely monitor, measure and sample the total discharge volumes of water across all our operations. Currently, Canada and Zimplats operations have water discharges that are carefully monitored to ensure compliance with quality and quantity parameters stated in water use licences. We have implemented several water management initiatives, including installing reservoirs, improving stormwater recovery, securing alternative water sources, upgrading community water schemes, and actively monitoring boreholes and maintaining water infrastructure. Implats is committed to complying with all relevant regulatory requirements, including those related to water pollutants specified in water use licences and industry codes and standards. We measure success by evaluating compliance with regulatory standards. In the reporting year, both our Canada and Zimplats operations remained in compliance with the water discharge permits, demonstrating our success in minimising the negative impacts of water pollutants by using various measures such as monitoring scavenger boreholes, implementing in-situ bioremediation, upgrading oil separators, concreting workshops, lining water storage dams, sludge dams, pollution control dams and tailings storage facilities, using wastewater treatment plants, using seepage containment ponds and implementing pump back systems.

Water pollutant category

Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Water pollutants include oil, nitrates, phosphates, and other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants. Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants can disrupt ecosystems, harm aquatic organisms, and degrade water quality.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
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
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain

Implats implements measures to minimise the negative effects of potential water pollutants on ecosystems and human health. We closely monitor, measure and sample the total discharge volumes of water across all our operations. Currently, Canada and Zimplats operations have water discharges that are carefully monitored to ensure compliance with quality and quantity parameters stated in water use licences. We have implemented several water management initiatives, including installing reservoirs, improving stormwater recovery, securing alternative water sources, upgrading community water schemes, and actively monitoring boreholes and maintaining water infrastructure. Implats is committed to complying with all relevant regulatory requirements, including those related to water pollutants specified in water use licences and industry codes and standards. We measure success by evaluating compliance with regulatory standards. In the reporting year, both our Canada and Zimplats operations remained in compliance with the water discharge permits, demonstrating our success in minimising the negative impacts of water pollutants by using various measures such as monitoring scavenger boreholes, implementing in-situ bioremediation, upgrading oil separators, concreting workshops, lining water storage dams, sludge dams, pollution control dams and tailings storage facilities, using wastewater treatment plants, using seepage containment ponds and implementing pump back systems.

W-MM3.2/W-CO3.2

(W-MM3.2/W-CO3.2) By river basin, what number of active and inactive tailings dams are within your control?

Country/Area & River basin	Number of tailings dams in operation	Number of inactive tailings dams	Comment
South Africa Oifants	2	0	The Marula operation currently has 2 active Tailing Storage Facilities (TSF). (Tailings Dam 1 - TD1 and Tailings Dam 2 - TD2) Construction of the R350 million second tailings dam (TD2) at Marula has been successfully completed. Tailings Dam 1 (TD1) to be decommissioned in the next reporting year.
South Africa Limpopo	1	1	Impala Rustenburg currently has 2 Tailings Storage Facilities. Tailings Dam 3,4 combined complex- Active. Tailings Dam 1,2 combined complex- Reprocessing
Zimbabwe Zambezi	2	0	Zimplats currently has 2 active Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) - Ngezi TSF and Sellous Metallurgical Complex (SMC). The SMC TSF extension is under construction.
Canada St. Lawrence	2	1	Impala Canada currently has 2 active TSFs - South Tailings Management Facility (STMF) and the East Tailings Management Facility (ETMF). The West Tailings Management Facility (WTMF) was decommissioned in 2012 and 2015. The motivation for the new TSF to be located near mine green field site is under review for approvals.

W-MM3.2a/W-CO3.2a

(W-MM3.2a/W-CO3.2a) Do you evaluate and classify the tailings dams under your control according to the consequences of their failure to human health and ecosystems?

	Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure	Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)	Tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure	Canadian Dam Association (CDA) South Africa (SANS) 10286 Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)	Yes, tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' (or equivalent)	The rationale for the selection of SANS 10286 is that it defines standards for the efficient management of tailings and associated risks. It contains fundamental objectives, principles and minimum requirements aimed at ensuring that unavoidable risks are managed. This ensures we manage TSFs within our control as efficiently as possible. Our Code of Practice requires a professional engineer to oversee risk monitoring and audit tailings dams annually. Monitoring : Daily inspections by the tailings dam operator. Weekly inspections by the Mine and tailings dam operator. Monthly combined inspections by the Mine, consultant, tailings dam operator and private consultant. Annual aerial inspections. A dam is classified as medium/high hazardous as per the SANS 10286 and is based on how many people and the value of the property that falls within the zone of influence (ZOI). A dam is classified as medium/high hazard if it has the potential to affect 11-100 or more people and property to the value of R2m-R20m or more. TSFs classified high/medium hazardous are subject to ZOI assessments at design phase to identify the potential risks. All of our operations submit closure and decommissioning report, annual rehabilitation plans and a post-mining impact assessment to the authorities. These evaluations and classifications are periodically revised to ensure the ongoing safety and compliance of our tailing dams. The Tailings management policy was approved by the board and is in line with GISTM

W-MM3.2b/W-CO3.2b

(W-MM3.2b/W-CO3.2b) Provide details for all dams classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Tailings Dam 3 & 4 (Combined)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo
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Latitude

-25.31906

Longitude

27.141653

Hazard classification

High hazard

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

328

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

361

Please explain

Dam 3 and 4 refer to a combined TSF at Implats' Impala Rustenburg facility in South Africa. Tailings dam 3 and 4 (combined) are 100% owned and controlled by Impala Platinum Limited. Construction of dam 3 began in 1978, while construction of dam 4 commenced in 1981. An upstream raising method was utilised for the construction of the dam. The dam is operated as per the approved design criteria. A formal analysis of downstream impact on communities, ecosystems and critical infrastructure in the event of a catastrophic failure has been undertaken to reflect final conditions. The formal analysis employed was a Zone of Influence for worst case scenario. The Zone of Influence was assessed at design phase and reviewed during 2016. A Breach study has been incorporated in the End-of-Life study that was completed in FY2020.

Current Height 85.5 m.

Current Maximum design height 144.6 m.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Tailings Dam 1 & 2 (combined)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo
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Latitude

-25.311232

Longitude

27.115673

Hazard classification

Medium hazard

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

28.5

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

28.5

Please explain

Dam 1 and 2, located at our Impala Rustenburg facility in South Africa, together form a tailings storage facility (TSF) that is fully owned and controlled by Impala Platinum Limited. Currently, the TSF is inactive, but in 2020, Impala Rustenburg initiated a project to reprocess tailings at this dormant facility. The operation of the dam follows the existing reprocessing operations plan and monitoring requirements. While there is no ongoing raising of the dam, its original construction was carried out using the upstream method.

Current Height 26m,

Current Maximum design height 26m.

Tailings dam name/identifier

TD 1

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Olifants
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Latitude

-24.303994

Longitude

30.63005

Hazard classification

High hazard

Guideline(s) used

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

13.7

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

14.2

Please explain

TD 1 is located at our Marula operations and is 73 % owned by Implats. The dam operates in accordance with the approved design criteria, ensuring compliance with regulatory standards.

During the construction of the dam, an upstream raising method was employed. To assess the potential consequences in the event of a catastrophic failure, a comprehensive analysis has been conducted to evaluate the downstream impact on communities, ecosystems, and critical infrastructure. This analysis utilized a Zone of Influence (ZOI) approach, considering the worst-case scenario.

The assessment of the ZOI, conducted in accordance with SANS 10286, was updated in 2018 to account for the final height of the facility upon closure. As the current facility is approaching the end of its operational life, measures are being taken to ensure its safe and responsible decommissioning in the next reporting year.

Currently, the height of TD 1 stands at 40.1 meters, with a maximum design height of 42 meters.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Selous Metallurgical Complex (SMC) Tailings Storage Facility

Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe	Zambezi
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Latitude

-18.036

Longitude

30.434

Hazard classification

Medium hazard

Guideline(s) used

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

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

24.4

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

37.5

Please explain

Selous Metallurgical Complex Tailings Storage Facility is the tailings facility dam located at Implats' Zimplats facility in Zimbabwe. Impala Platinum Limited owns and controls 87% of the dam. The dam is operated in accordance with approved design criteria. During construction, an upstream raising method was employed.

To assess potential impacts, a comprehensive analysis has been conducted to evaluate the downstream effects on communities, ecosystems, and critical infrastructure in the event of a catastrophic failure. This analysis considered the final conditions and utilized a worst-case scenario approach known as the Zone of Influence. A Breach study, determining the extent of inundation in case of failure was conducted.

Currently, the dam stands at a height of 35 meters, with a maximum design height set at 43 meters.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Impala Canada – South Tailings Management Facility (STMF)

Country/Area & River basin

Canada	St. Lawrence
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Latitude

49.090768

Longitude

-89.390106

Hazard classification

High hazard

Guideline(s) used

Canadian Dam Association (CDA)
Other, please specify (Technical Bulletin – Classification and Inflow Design Flood Criteria" of the Lakes and River Improvement Act (LRIA) (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 2011a))

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

13.5

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

19.7

Please explain

The Impala Canada- South Tailings Management Facility (STMF) is an active TSF located at our Impala Canada facility in Canada. It is fully owned and controlled by Impala Platinum Limited. Construction of the Impala Canada- STMF commenced in 2010, employing a hybrid upstream and downstream raising method for the dam construction. The operation of the dam strictly adheres to the approved design criteria.

The STMF has been assigned a risk rating of "High" for potential incremental environmental losses. To assess the potential impacts in case of a catastrophic failure, a comprehensive analysis has been conducted to evaluate the downstream effects on communities, ecosystems, and critical infrastructure. This analysis reflects the final conditions and considers the worst-case scenario known as a Zone of Influence.

Currently, the dam stands at a height of 22.5 meters, with a maximum design height set at 26 meters

Tailings dam name/identifier

Impala Canada- West Tailings Management Facility (WTMF)

Country/Area & River basin

Canada	St. Lawrence
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Latitude

49.092139

Longitude

-89.380092

Hazard classification

Medium hazard

Guideline(s) used

Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

Other, please specify ((Technical Bulletin – Classification and Inflow Design Flood Criteria" of the Lakes and River Improvement Act (LRIA) (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 2011a)))

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

20

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

20

Please explain

Impala Canada- West Tailings Management Facility (WTMF) is the inactive TSF at Implats' Impala Canada facility in Canada. Impala Canada- WTMF is 100% owned and controlled by Impala Platinum Limited. Construction of Impala Canada- WTMF began in 2001. A downstream raising method was utilised for the construction of the dam. The dam is operated as per the approved design criteria. The risk rating for the WTMF is "Medium" for incremental environmental losses. A formal analysis of downstream impact on communities, ecosystems and critical infrastructure in the event of a catastrophic failure has been undertaken to reflect final conditions.

Current Height 30 m.

Current Maximum design height 30 m.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Impala Canada- East Tailings Management Facility (ETMF)

Country/Area & River basin

Canada	St. Lawrence
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Latitude

49.090653

Longitude

-89.370765

Hazard classification

High hazard

Guideline(s) used

Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

Other, please specify (● Technical Bulletin – Classification and Inflow Design Flood Criteria" of the Lakes and River Improvement Act (LRIA) (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 2011a)))

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

9.2

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

19

Please explain

The Impala Canada- East Tailings Management Facility (ETMF) is an active TSF located at our Impala Canada facility. It is fully owned and controlled by Impala Platinum Holding Limited. Construction of the Impala Canada- ETMF commenced in 1992, using a hybrid upstream and downstream method. The operation of the dam strictly adheres to the approved design criteria.

The ETMF has been assigned a risk rating of "High" for potential incremental environmental losses. To assess the potential impacts in case of a catastrophic failure, a comprehensive analysis has been conducted to evaluate the downstream effects on communities, ecosystems, and critical infrastructure. This analysis reflects the final conditions and considers the worst-case scenario known as a Zone of Influence.

Currently, the dam has a height of 23 meters, with a maximum design height also set at 26.5 meters.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Ngezi Tailings Storage Facility

Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe	Zambezi
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Latitude

-18.573

Longitude

30.338

Hazard classification

High Hazard

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

23.6

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

296

Please explain

Ngezi is the tailings facility dam located at Implats' Zimplats facility in Zimbabwe. Impala Platinum Limited owns and controls 87% of the operation in accordance with our financial reporting boundary. The dam started construction in 2009 and is operated in accordance with approved design criteria. During construction, an upstream raising method was employed.

To assess potential impacts, a comprehensive analysis has been conducted to evaluate the downstream effects on communities, ecosystems, and critical infrastructure in the event of a catastrophic failure. This analysis considered the final conditions and used a worst-case scenario approach known as the Zone of Influence.

Currently, the dam stands at a height of 12 meters, with a maximum design height set at 96 meters.

W-MM3.2c/W-CO3.2c

(W-MM3.2c/W-CO3.2c) 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?

Procedure	Detail of the procedure	Please explain
Operating plan	<p>An operating plan that is aligned with your established acceptable risk levels and critical controls framework</p> <p>An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method</p> <p>An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating constraints of the dam</p> <p>An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials</p>	<p>We have thoroughly reviewed, managed, and monitored our active Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) to improve our practices and meet global safety and stewardship standards. Our audits confirm the integrity of our TSFs and their compliance with standard operating procedures.</p> <p>These procedures apply to all our operations in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada. Our operating plan 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.</p> <p>Our TSF operating procedures involve regular inspections of pipelines, deposition areas, and dams, including monitoring the water level in the dam walls. All our dams maintain the required safety stability factor, and we follow standardized operating procedures for their management.</p> <p>Our primary focus is mitigating the risk of excessive water accumulation that could lead to overflow and erosion, causing uncontrolled release of tailings. To address this, our dams are designed with reinforcements to handle heavy rain and drainage. These measures are integrated into each mine's operating plan.</p> <p>We recently conducted a peer review and commissioned an independent assessment of our tailing facilities. This assessment evaluated our adherence to industry frameworks and standards, confirming the integrity of our active TSFs and recognizing our commitment to best practices.</p>
Assurance program	<p>An assurance program for the operating phase of the facility that details the procedures for the inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the frequency of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the scope of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program that details the competence requirements for the persons undertaking the inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program that includes an external audit covering the life of facility or the operating plans</p>	<p>Impala Platinum has implemented an assurance program to manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailing dams under their control. This program is designed to ensure the ongoing safety and integrity of the dams throughout their entire lifespan. The assurance program covers each phase of the facility's life, from construction to operation and closure.</p> <p>The program includes specific procedures for conducting inspections, audits, and reviews at different levels. The assurance program also includes the frequency of the various inspections, audits and reviews. The assurance program also includes the scope of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews. The assurance program also details the competence requirements for the persons undertaking the inspections, audits and reviews. The assurance program also includes an external audit covering the life of the facility or the operating plans.</p> <p>These activities are carried out at regular intervals to monitor the performance of the tailings dams and identify any potential risks or deficiencies. The frequency of these inspections, audits, and reviews is established to maintain a proactive approach to dam management and to promptly address any issues that may arise.</p> <p>Daily inspections by the tailings dam operator. Weekly combined inspections by the Mine and tailings dam operator. Monthly combined inspections by the Mine, consultant, tailings dam operator and private consultant. Annual aerial inspections conducted by the engineer of record together with the tailings dam operator and the private consultant.</p>
Change management process	<p>Inclusion of a formal change management process for the construction phase of the facility</p> <p>Inclusion of a formal change management process for the operating phase of the facility</p> <p>Inclusion of a formal change management process for the closure and decommissioning phase of the facility</p> <p>Inclusion of the results from external audits of operating plans or life of facility plans into the change management process</p>	<p>Impala Platinum recognizes the importance of managing changes effectively during the construction phase, the operating phase and the closure and decommissioning phase of our facilities. To ensure smooth operations and minimize potential risks, we have implemented a formal change management process. This process is designed to carefully assess and control any proposed changes to the facility's operations, systems, or procedures.</p> <p>The change management process involves a systematic approach that includes identifying, evaluating, and documenting proposed changes. This may include changes to construction plans, operating plans, processes, or equipment that could impact human health or water ecosystems. The process also involves assessing the potential risks and impacts associated with the proposed changes.</p>
Approval	<p>The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer</p> <p>The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by a C-suite officer</p> <p>Other, please specify (A policy to eliminate or minimize water related risks associated with the tailings dams is approved by the board)</p>	<p>Impala Platinum ensures that the policy to eliminate or minimize water related risks associated with the tailings dams is approved by the board Impala Platinum also ensures that the operating plan and the life of facility plan undergo a thorough approval process overseen by a C-suite officer. These plans play a crucial role in managing and minimizing water-related risks associated with the tailing dams.</p> <p>The operating plan outlines the specific activities, processes, and procedures that will be followed during the facility's operational phase. It includes measures and controls designed to mitigate potential impacts on water resources and ecosystems. Similarly, the life of facility plan provides a comprehensive strategy for the facility's entire lifecycle, including closure and decommissioning, with a focus on minimizing water-related risks.</p> <p>The results of the assurance program and the change management process are also approved by the C suite officer and the shortcoming integrated into the process to ensure continual improvement.</p> <p>By having a C-suite officer responsible for approving the plans, and approving the assurance program together with the change management, Impala Platinum ensures that the highest level of management oversight and accountability is applied. This emphasizes the organization's commitment to effective water risk management and the protection of human health and water ecosystems.</p> <p>With the policy relating to the elimination and minimization of the water related risks associated with the tailings dams being approved by the board, this indicates that the management of the tailings dams at Impala Platinum is a key strategic business imperative.</p>
Other management procedure	<p>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)</p>	<p>Our environmental licences mandate that each of our mining operations must have a comprehensive mine closure plan as part of our environmental management strategy. We believe in proactive planning for mine closure, starting even before mining begins and continuing throughout the life of the mines until final closure. This approach allows us to achieve better environmental outcomes and minimize the need for costly remedial earthworks towards the end of the operation.</p> <p>All of our mine closure plans carefully consider the selection of safe and sustainable locations for storage and management of tailings at each operation's respective tailings storage facility. At Impala Rustenburg, we have updated Water Balance for the Tailings at Closure, along with annual Closure Liability costing, ensuring we are well-prepared for closure. Our closure plans also incorporate rehabilitation and remediation strategies, which are outlined in the Closure Liability reports. We review these closure liability plans annually and update the applicable financial provisions accordingly.</p>

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management

Other

Tools and methods used

ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

Internal company methods

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Water regulatory frameworks

Status of ecosystems and habitats

Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Regulators

Suppliers

Water utilities at a local level

Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

We follow a robust enterprise risk management (ERM) process that aligns with ISO 31000, the international risk management standard. The objective of this process is to strike a balance between minimizing risks associated with business activities and maximizing potential rewards. The Health, Safety, and Environment committee (HSE) oversees the governance of risks through the enterprise risk management process.

We have implemented surface and groundwater monitoring programs to assess and manage water-related risks. Risk assessments are conducted annually, and the results are reviewed by the Executive Committee (Exco) on a monthly basis and by the board on a quarterly basis, utilizing internal company methods.

To ensure effective environmental management, each of our operations, with the exception of Impala Canada, is certified against an Environmental Management System aligned with ISO 14001:2015. This certification ensures that all identified risks have appropriate control measures and mitigation strategies in place. Impala Canada has conducted a gap analysis to determine any additional requirements needed to comply with the ISO 14001:2015 standard.

Furthermore, all operations have obtained environmental authorizations, and associated environmental management plans are in place to guide the management of environmental impacts and ensure compliance with applicable regulations

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management

Other

Tools and methods used

ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

Other, please specify (Internal company methods)

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Water regulatory frameworks

Status of ecosystems and habitats

Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

- Employees
- Investors
- Local communities
- NGOs
- Regulators
- Suppliers
- Water utilities at a local level
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

We follow a robust enterprise risk management (ERM) process that aligns with ISO 31000, the international risk management standard. The objective of this process is to strike a balance between minimizing risks associated with business activities and maximizing potential rewards. The Health, Safety, and Environment committee (HSE) oversees the governance of risks through the enterprise risk management process.

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Furthermore, all operations have obtained environmental authorizations, and associated environmental management plans are in place to guide the management of environmental impacts and ensure compliance with applicable regulations

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	We use ISO 31000 risk management standard to identify water risks at group-level, which is implemented across all operations. At the operational level, we adhere to ISO 14001 standard to ensure compliance with environmental regulations, including water-related risks. Internal company knowledge is also employed to assess water risks within operations, including incorporating sustainability objectives used as key performance indicators for management and executives’ remuneration. We follow guidelines set by the International Council on Mining and Metal (ICMM). To manage environmental impacts, we have an established incident and non-conformance procedure, involving reporting, reviewing, and remediation of incidents that could harm the environment. Incidents are categorised on a five-level scale, ranging from Level 1 (least severe) to Level 5 (most severe), to evaluate their environmental impacts. The rationale for excluding certain parts of the supply chain from the risk assessment as “Partial” is based on a thorough analysis of water-related risks and their relative significance compared to other stages. Factors considered may include the scale of water use, proximity to sensitive water resources, adherence to water management best practices, and the effectiveness of existing regulations and controls in place. This approach allows us to allocate our resources and efforts more efficiently while ensuring that we prioritise areas of highest risk and impact within our value chain.	We incorporate water monitoring program results into our annual water risk reviews using company knowledge. Water scarcity is a significant concern at Impala Platinum’s operations in South Africa and Zimbabwe. These regions often experience water stress due to various factors such as limited water availability, droughts, and high-water demand. Managing water resources effectively and addressing water scarcity challenges is crucial for sustainable operations in these areas. The data is recorded in the water balance software at local operations, aiding in managing water supplies and noting water quality issues in the risk register. We prioritize inclusive stakeholder engagement to respect human rights and address stakeholder concerns.	We recognise water-related risks’ importance across our operations and value chain and engage various stakeholders for a comprehensive approach. These include employees, investors, communities, NGOs, regulators, suppliers, local water utilities, and other users. Prioritising safe water sources for employees ensures their well-being and productivity. Transparently engaging investors showcases our commitment to sustainable water stewardship. Collaborating with communities implements sustainable practices and contributes to local water ecosystems. Partnering with NGOs enhances water management strategies. Regulatory compliance mitigates negative impacts. We collaborate with suppliers for sustainable water practices throughout our value chain. Engaging with local water utilities enhances regional water security. Dialogue with other water users promotes responsible water use and ecosystem protection. By considering and engaging stakeholders, our water-related risk processes are comprehensive and aligned with all involved parties.	We hold quarterly stakeholder engagement meetings, involving operational executives, Group champions, and communities to address material issues, including water risks. NGOs, classified as Zone 3 stakeholders, engage through stakeholder liaison meetings, surveys, and one-on-one sessions. It is at these meeting that the outcomes of the risk assessments are presented for discussion and for actioning responses where relevant.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

At Implats, we define substantive financial impacts as risks that pose a threat to the sustainability of our operations, referred to as material financial risks in our reporting. These risks encompass changes that could result in the loss of production and associated monetary implications, either within our direct operations or along the value chain. They range from operational hindrances such as water stress leading to operational stoppages to social unrest resulting in strikes and related impacts. Substantive risks also include the revocation of our environmental and compliance-related licenses, such as water-use licenses. Without these licenses, our operations would be significantly impeded, resulting in substantial financial and strategic implications for the group.

To identify and manage all risks that could affect our operations, we employ a risk appetite and tolerance framework as part of our enterprise risk management process. This process aims to strike a balance between minimizing risks associated with business activities and maximizing potential rewards. Through this risk management process aligned with ISO 31000, we identify risks that may pose substantive financial impacts and determine the most appropriate response to mitigate them. Our strategic business objectives and material sustainability focus areas are identified through our structured internal risk management process, taking into account the perspectives and interests of our stakeholders.

We review and update our risk profile quarterly, identifying and ranking ten key risks annually to ensure heightened awareness and focused mitigation efforts. These risks encompass both direct operational risks and risks related to the value chain, considering potential impacts on our overall business model. Each identified risk and its associated controls have a clearly defined line management owner within our risk management process. We conduct biannual reviews of risk assessments to ensure relevance, taking into account any substantive changes in our business, operations, revenue, or expenditure, particularly related to water risks. Our review process involves examining the internal and external environment to identify and address risks and opportunities that may affect our objectives.

To identify substantive impacts, we utilize indicators such as the potential for work stoppages and the associated revenue loss for that period. Our threshold for substantive change is based on the average financial loss of revenue or production associated with one day's stoppages. This definition applies to both our direct operations and our relevant supply chain partners.

An example of a substantive risk is the potential hindrance to our water supply due to prolonged drought, particularly in water-scarce regions like South Africa where our largest operations are located. Water supply security has been identified as one of our top 10 risks. In the event of a drought, access to water may be restricted to prioritize freshwater availability for local communities and ecosystem sustenance. These restrictions could force our operations to cease production for days or weeks, resulting in significant financial losses that meet our threshold for substantive impacts.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	5	100	Five out of five of our operations are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on the company. The five facilities include Impala Rustenburg, Marula, Refineries and Zimplats in Southern Africa, and our Canada operation. Four of our operations are located in Southern Africa, with mining operations in both South Africa and Zimbabwe. South Africa and Zimbabwe are considered water-stressed areas according to the WRI Aqueduct Tool, Zimbabwe is also considered water-stressed due to the ongoing drought experienced in the country. Climate projections indicate that Southern Africa is expected to get considerably hotter and drier than global averages in this regard. Increased temperatures will have a detrimental impact on water supply in Southern African countries and further increase our facilities' exposure to water risks and water stress. Climate change impacts will also affect the communities around our operations on account of the low economic development level of the region. On the other hand, Impala Canada is exposed to flooding events that can result in a substantive financial or strategic impact on operations.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

43551000000

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

31-40

Comment

Implats operates four mining operations in Southern Africa, spanning across South Africa and Zimbabwe. It's worth noting that South Africa is categorized as a water-stressed area according to the WRI Aqueduct Tool. The Limpopo River basin, in particular, presents a significant risk severity that could have a substantial impact on Implats as a whole.

The Limpopo River is the second-largest river in Africa, stretching approximately 1,100 miles (1,800 kilometres) before reaching the Indian Ocean. Within the Limpopo basin, the Hex River serves as a tributary of the Elands River, which is part of the Crocodile River system.

The risks associated with the Limpopo River basin are further amplified by the considerable water consumption of Impala Rustenburg, one of our major operations. In the fiscal year 2022, Impala Rustenburg generated revenue amounting to R43.6 billion.

To effectively address these risks, Implats has implemented a well-established and structured internal risk management process, adhering to the international standard ISO 31000. This process aims to strike a balance between minimizing risks associated with business activities and maximizing potential rewards. It takes into account both the positive aspects (opportunities) and negative consequences (downsides) of uncertainties that can impact the company's objectives at different levels. By actively managing risks, Implats strengthens its ability to navigate uncertainty, identify threats, seize opportunities, and generate value.

The risk management process involves several essential steps. Initially, operational objectives are identified to provide clarity and direction. The context is then established to gain an understanding of the operational environment and relevant stakeholders. Risks are systematically identified through comprehensive assessments, followed by thorough analysis and evaluation. Once risks are identified and comprehended, appropriate measures are implemented to mitigate their impact. Continuous monitoring and review ensure that risks are consistently assessed and effectively managed. Finally, comprehensive risk reporting ensures that all identified risks are captured and communicated.

We capture and document all identified risks within its Group risk repository system, which contributes to the overall risk profile of the company. This process facilitates the identification of a prioritized list of strategic risks for the Group. Monthly presentations of the risk profile are made to the Executive Committee (Exco), while quarterly updates are shared with the board risk committee

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Olifants
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

8388000000

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Implats operates four mining operations in Southern Africa, with a presence in both South Africa and Zimbabwe. It's important to note that South Africa is classified as a water-stressed area according to the WRI Aqueduct Tool. The Olifants River basin poses a high-risk severity, with the potential to significantly impact us as a group.

The Olifants River originates between Breyten and Bethal in Mpumalanga Province. It flows north towards Limpopo Province, passing through Witbank Dam and the Loskop Dam, before being redirected east by the Transvaal Drakensberg. It continues across the Lowveld and eventually joins with the Letaba River.

In the fiscal year 2022, Marula generated revenue amounting to R8.4 billion, underscoring its financial importance within the company.

To effectively manage these risks, we follow a well-established and structured internal risk management process. This process is aligned with ISO 31000, the international risk management standard. Its objective is to strike a balance between minimizing risks associated with business activities and maximizing potential rewards. In this context, both the upside (opportunity) and downside (consequences) of uncertainties that could affect the company's objectives at various levels are considered. By implementing effective risk management, Implats enhances its capacity to navigate uncertainty, identify threats, capitalize on opportunities, and create value.

The risk management process consists of several key steps. First, operational objectives are identified to provide clear guidance. The context is established to understand the operating environment and relevant factors. Risks are identified through a systematic assessment, followed by analysis and evaluation. Once risks are identified, appropriate measures are taken to treat and mitigate their impact. Ongoing monitoring and review ensure that risks are continuously assessed and managed. Comprehensive risk reporting captures all identified risks, which are then documented in the Group's risk repository system. This process results in the identification of a prioritized list of strategic risks for the Group. The risk profile is presented monthly to the Executive Committee (Exco) and quarterly to the board risk committee.

By employing this comprehensive risk management approach, we aim to proactively address potential risks, safeguard its operations, and drive long-term value creation.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Vaal
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

67508000000

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

51-60

Comment

Implats operates four mining operations in Southern Africa, encompassing both South Africa and Zimbabwe. Notably, South Africa is recognized as a water-stressed area according to the WRI Aqueduct Tool. The Vaal River basin presents a high-risk severity, holding the potential to significantly impact us as a group. It is important to mention that Rand Water serves as the Refineries' sole water supply. In FY2022, Impala Refineries recorded the highest revenue per operation, amounting to R67.5 billion.

We tackle these risks by adhering to a well-established and structured internal risk management process. Aligned with the international risk management standard ISO 31000, this process aims to strike a balance between minimizing risks associated with business activities and maximizing potential rewards. It takes into account the upside (opportunity) and downside (consequences) of uncertainties that could impact the company's objectives at different levels. By effectively managing risks, Implats empowers its management to navigate uncertainty, address associated threats, seize opportunities, and enhance its capacity to create value.

The risk management process encompasses several fundamental steps. It begins with the identification of operational objectives to provide clear direction. The context is then established to comprehend the operating environment and relevant factors. Through a systematic assessment, risks are identified, followed by thorough analysis and evaluation. Once risks are pinpointed and understood, appropriate measures are implemented to treat and mitigate their impact. Continuous monitoring and review ensure that risks are consistently evaluated and managed. Furthermore, comprehensive risk reporting captures all identified risks, which are then integrated into the Group's risk repository system, shaping our risk profile. This meticulous process leads to the identification of a prioritized list of strategic risks for the entire Group. The risk profile is presented monthly to the Executive Committee (Exco) and quarterly to the board risk committee.

Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe	Zambezi
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

19311000000

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

11-20

Comment

Implats operates four mining operations in Southern Africa, with a presence in both South Africa and Zimbabwe. It is worth noting that Zimbabwe is classified as a water-stressed area according to the WRI Aqueduct Tool, further exacerbated by poor rainfall experienced in the country during 2022. The Zambezi River basin poses a high-risk severity with the potential to significantly impact Implats as a group. The Zambezi River, the fourth-longest in Africa, flows eastward and is the largest river in terms of water volume that reaches the Indian Ocean. Its expansive drainage basin covers approximately 1,390,000 km².

In FY2022, Zimplats generated revenue amounting to R19.3 billion.

We mitigate risks by adhering to a well-established and structured internal risk management process. This process enables the Group's operations to swiftly and effectively identify and respond to potential risks and incidents. Aligned with this approach, Implats' risk management process seeks to strike a balance between minimizing risks associated with business activities and maximizing potential rewards. It comprehensively considers the upside (opportunity) and downside (consequences) of uncertainties that could impact the company's objectives at various levels. Effective risk management empowers management to navigate uncertainty, address associated threats, capitalize on opportunities, and enhance the enterprise's capacity to build value.

The risk management process involves several critical steps. First, operational objectives are identified to provide clear guidance. The context is then established to understand the operating environment and relevant factors. Risks are systematically identified and subsequently analysed and evaluated. Appropriate measures are implemented to treat and mitigate identified risks. Continuous monitoring and review ensure that risks are proactively assessed and managed. All identified risks are

captured in the Group's risk repository system, contributing to Implats' risk profile. This process results in the identification of a prioritized list of strategic risks for the Group. The risk profile is presented monthly to the Executive Committee (Exco) and quarterly to the board risk committee.

By adopting this comprehensive risk management approach, we aim to effectively address potential risks, safeguard its operations, and drive value creation.

Country/Area & River basin

Canada	St. Lawrence
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

6946000000

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Implats operates one of its mining operations in Canada. Canada is known to have a high risk of flooding. The St Lawrence River basin, in particular, faces a high severity of flooding, which has the potential to significantly impact us as a group. In FY2022, Impala Canada generated revenue totalling R7.0 billion.

To effectively manage these risks, Implats adheres to a well-established and structured internal risk management process. This process enables the Group's operations to promptly and efficiently identify and respond to potential risks and incidents. Our risk management approach aims to strike an appropriate balance between minimizing the risks associated with business activities and maximizing potential rewards. It takes into account both the upside (opportunity) and downside (consequences) of uncertainties that could affect the company's objectives at different levels. By implementing effective risk management strategies, Implats enhances its ability to navigate uncertainty, address threats, seize opportunities, and create value.

The risk management process consists of several key steps. It begins with the identification of operational objectives to provide clear guidance. The context is then established to understand the operating environment and relevant factors. Risks are systematically identified and subjected to analysis and evaluation. Appropriate measures are implemented to treat and mitigate the identified risks. Ongoing monitoring and review ensure that risks are continuously assessed and managed. All identified risks are captured in the Group's risk repository system, contributing to Implats' risk profile. This process results in the identification of a prioritized list of strategic risks for the Group. The risk profile is presented monthly to the Executive Committee (Exco) and quarterly to the board risk committee.

By following this comprehensive risk management process, Implats aims to proactively address potential risks, safeguard its operations, and enhance value creation.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Drought
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Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

In FY2022, water-related risks emerged as a top 10 concern for us. Adverse weather events and changes, coupled with increased water demand from various users have significantly reduced water availability and supply for our operations, particularly in the Limpopo River basin area. This heightened water stress impacts human and ecological water needs. Impala Rustenburg operates in a region with high water stress levels (40-80%), leading to water supply insecurity.

The risk arises from pressure on local resources due to expanding communities and seasonal supply variations from low rainfall and insufficient infrastructure. Water scarcity affects our mining, processing, and refining activities, as reliable water supply is a critical input for uninterrupted production. Inadequate supply caused by heightened water stress could lead to operational disruptions and reduced capacity.

Communities in which we operate are also at risk due to water scarcity, affecting their vulnerability thus underscoring the broader social impact of the risk. The potential decrease in production capacity or disruptions at our Rustenburg operation holds implications for the associated revenue generated by this facility. As Impala Rustenburg contributes significantly to the group's overall revenue, any reduction in production at this operation would have a substantial financial impact on the entire Group.

To address these risks, we prioritise active water resource management, ensuring security, mitigating contamination, and optimising costs. Sustainable water practices aim to safeguard operations, maintain production capacity, and uphold commitments to community well-being.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

23013698.63

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Explanation of approach used to calculate the figure:

If our water supply was limited due to water stress in the region, we could be at risk of losing at least a day's worth of revenue due to production stoppages (considering that we are highly dependent on water for our operations). The estimated financial impact was calculated according to the average revenue losses that we would incur if we lost a day's worth of production. We could be at risk of losing an estimated R23 million per day at our Marula operations, assuming production runs year-round (365 days). This figure is the equivalent of an average day's lost revenue in FY2022.

Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response

We recognise water's importance in our mining operations, particularly in water-scarce southern Africa, posing significant risks. Addressing drought and water constraints, we have initiatives, monitoring usage, promoting conservation, optimising use, and building storage facilities. Impala Rustenburg had a 3% reduction in potable water consumption from municipal sources. Strict controls and specialised software forecast water dynamics, enabling real-time monitoring and intervention. Water recovery processes and recycling initiatives, like scavenging boreholes supplement resources. Our water conservation and demand management program surpassed the target of recycling/reusing 48% of water used. Rustenburg uses operation-specific strategies and explores alternative sources and storage to minimise production losses during water interruptions & drought. Greywater usage is prioritised, recycling of tailings return water and purified sewage effluent. Aligned with the ESG framework, our Group strategy sets ambitious environmental goals, including water-related goals. Studies on short and long-term water supply risks guide progress. The water recycle/reuse rate improved from 41% in 2018 to 53% in 2022, while reliance on fresh water from municipal supplies decreased from 24% to 18%. We continue to invest in initiatives aimed at enhancing water sustainability, like R50 million for stormwater recovery at Rustenburg, to enhance water sustainability, ensuring efficient water resource use

Cost of response

109000000

Explanation of cost of response

Explanation of cost of response

Explanation of approach used to calculate the figure:

R58 million spent on installation of two 25ML water reservoirs on-site each with 24 to 48 hour capacity

R50 million to improve stormwater recovery for reuse.

R1 million upfront work to secure water from alternative water sources.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Olifants
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Drought
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Primary potential impact

Constraint to growth

Company-specific description

Southern Africa is facing escalating dry conditions and the regions where we operate are expected to become even drier from increased human-induced factors, leading to more frequent dry spells and droughts. From 2035 to 2064 it is projected to experience a high likelihood of intensified drought conditions, with a significant rise in maximum temperatures and exceptionally hot days. Our Marula Olifants River Basin operation focuses on improving water accounting and balance. We increased the percentage of recycled water from 43% in 2021 to 59% in 2022 with new flow meters and communication programs. We invested in water metering devices, recycling infrastructure, groundwater remediation, and surface water dam improvements. Compliance with water use license requirements is a priority, and we engage with authorities to ensure it. To mitigate risks, we spent R3 million on metering devices and recycling infrastructure to maintain water supply during droughts. We invested R7million in groundwater remediation and R3million in preventing effluent release during severe weather events. Our operations align with regulations and comply with water use license requirements. We are committed to sustainable water management, efficient water usage, and stakeholder engagement. Through prioritising recycled water, exploring alternative sources, and adhering to regulations, our Marula operation strives to minimise water scarcity risks, contribute to community well-being and sustain our operations.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2301369863

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Explanation of approach used to calculate the figure:

Calculation Approach Explanation: To estimate the potential financial impact of water scarcity on our operations, a conservative approach was taken. Considering the heavy reliance on water for our operations, if the water supply were to be limited due to regional water scarcity, it could result in production stoppages. The calculation focused on determining the average revenue losses we would experience if a day's worth of production was lost.

The estimated financial impact was derived by considering the average revenue generated by us in a day. Based on historical data, it was determined that we could potentially lose an estimated R23 million per day if production were halted. This estimation assumes continuous production throughout the year, equivalent to 365 days.

It's important to note that this figure represents the average day's lost revenue in FY2022. This calculation provides an indication of the potential financial consequences that could arise if water scarcity led to production disruptions or stoppages

Primary response to risk

Secure alternative water supply

Description of response

We implemented a comprehensive approach to address water scarcity risks. The primary response is securing alternative water supplies to mitigate the impact of water scarcity with measures taken to achieve this goal. Water recovery processes are in place at the three onsite water works for the efficient use of water resources. Tailings return water and grey water from external sources are also used to supplement the water supply, contributing to securing a reliable water source within the operation. We use water management and monitoring systems that establish site-specific water efficiency targets, ensuring operations are minimally affected by increased water scarcity. Water conservation and demand management programs are implemented, enabling operational demand simulation and ongoing implementation of water recycling practices, which includes monitoring of water usage and the implementation of water recycling initiatives. The strategy emphasises water consumption and quality management, with operation-specific water conservation strategies, aligning with our commitment to reduce potable water usage and increase using alternative supplies. The water management program drives progress in achieving these objectives, operation-specific water conservation and demand management plans are continuously developed and implemented. We prioritise using grey water for operations, including recycled water like tailings return water and internally purified sewage effluent. In addressing water-related risks, Marula undertook initiatives to mitigate potential challenges. To tackle the risk of interruption to water supply during droughts we invested R3 million in metering devices and water recycling infrastructure, enhancing water management capabilities. In response to the risk of uncontrolled effluent release during severe weather events like flooding, Marula allocated R7 million for the remediation of a groundwater contamination plume, with a total planned expenditure of R23 million over the next five years. Furthermore, R3 million was dedicated to installing a new liner on a surface water dam, strengthening its infrastructure and reducing the risk of uncontrolled effluent discharge.

To ensure compliance with water use license (WUL) requirements, Marula proactively engaged with relevant authorities, demonstrating their commitment to adhering to WUL conditions and responsibly managing water resources

Cost of response

3000000

Explanation of cost of response

The approach used to calculate the figure involved assessing the infrastructure requirements to address the risks associated with water scarcity in water-stressed areas. The estimated financial investment was determined based on the cost of implementing specific projects aimed at securing alternative water sources and mitigating the potential impact of water supply interruptions.

A further R3 million was invested in metering devices and water recycling infrastructure at Marula, this highlights our commitment to responsible water management practices.

By investing in these infrastructure projects, we demonstrate a proactive approach to address water scarcity risks and safeguard the availability of water resources for their operations. These investments reflect a commitment to ensuring the resilience of their water supply and reducing the potential disruptions caused by drought-related water shortages.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Olifants
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Primary potential impact

Closure of operations

Company-specific description

Water is a matter of utmost concern for us in terms of environmental impact. Our primary risks revolve around the potential disruptions caused by increased water stress, uncontrolled discharge of contaminated water into the environment, and escalating costs associated with water supply and management. At Implats, we strive to achieve a zero-level of significant environmental and water-related incidents categorized as level 4 or 5, and we are proud to report that we have not recorded any such incidents at our operations since 2013.

The potential impacts of our activities on communities primarily relate to the pollution of soil, surface water, groundwater, and air quality. As a result, we are dedicated to minimizing the adverse effects of our mining operations on the surrounding surface and groundwater. It is crucial to recognize how these identified impacts affect our direct operations. Poor-quality water not only poses risks to the environment and human health but also has the potential to damage mining and processing equipment and create closure liabilities.

Uncontrolled release of process water from surface dams into nearby streams can lead to delays, fines or loss of legal licence to operate. In severe cases, it may even necessitate operational closure until the pollution incident is addressed. To ensure responsible water management, the volume and quality of water discharge from our operations are strictly regulated. Any unplanned discharges or breaches of regulatory standards are immediately investigated and reported as environmental incidents. We promptly address the root causes and implement remedial actions in response to pollution incidents. Additionally, operations personnel receive additional training where necessary.

In 2022, we recorded four incidents categorized as level 3, indicating limited impact incidents relating to water effluent at our managed operations. This represents a 43% reduction compared to the seven incidents recorded in 2021. Each incident underwent thorough investigation, and appropriate remedial actions were taken. Importantly, none of these reported incidents resulted in fines or lasting harm to the environment.

Our goal is to consistently decrease the number of level 3 incidents related to water. Our overarching objective is to eliminate all water-related environmental incidents by 2030. A level 3 incident denotes limited non-conformances or non-compliances that result in ongoing but limited environmental impacts.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

25500000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Explanation of approach used to calculate the figure:

If Implats' operations were closed for a day due to water supply constraints or compliance issues caused by the water-related pollution incident, Implats could be at risk of losing at least a day's worth of revenue due to production stoppages (considering that Implats is highly dependent on water for our operations). The estimated financial impact was calculated according to the average revenue losses that Implats would incur if losing a day's worth of production at Implats' Marula operation in South Africa. Implats could be at risk of losing an estimated R25.5 million per day

Primary response to risk

Improve pollution abatement and control measures

Description of response

We are actively addressing the risks associated with uncontrolled discharge of contaminated water into the environment by implementing and enhancing pollution abatement and control measures across all operations. At the executive management level, the Group Executive: SHE is responsible for our water strategy and management initiatives. The HSE board sub-committee oversees and monitors our water strategy and associated risks at the board level, ensuring effective governance and accountability.

Environmental efforts focus on responsible water stewardship, reducing usage, and preventing pollution. Regular inspections and water level monitoring are mandated for Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs). Engineers of Record are appointed for accountability.

Improving compliance with water use licenses (WULs) is a priority within South Africa, emphasising stormwater management and clean/dirty water separation. Integrated water and waste management plans are submitted annually to the Department of Water and Sanitation.

In addition to our ongoing efforts, we have allocated funds for specific initiatives aimed at addressing environmental concerns and mitigating risks associated with water management. This includes allocating R23 million over five years for the remediation of a groundwater contamination plume. This investment underscores our commitment to addressing and rectifying any existing groundwater contamination issues. Furthermore, R3 million has been dedicated to installing a new liner on a surface water dam at the Marula operation, specifically aimed at mitigating the risk of uncontrolled release of effluent during severe weather events. By reinforcing the dam's infrastructure, we aim to enhance its resilience to adverse conditions and ensure the integrity of the containment system.

These investments and ongoing initiatives reflect our unwavering commitment to responsible environmental management. We adopt a proactive approach to mitigate potential risks associated with water management, maintain the highest standards of environmental stewardship, and minimize any potential negative impacts on the surrounding ecosystems.

Cost of response

10000000

Explanation of cost of response

Explanation of approach used to calculate the figure:

The allocated funds for addressing uncontrolled dirty water discharges and other water-related risks were determined based on the specific requirements of each initiative. For the remediation of the groundwater contamination plume, R7 million was allocated to cover the necessary activities and resources needed to address and rectify the existing contamination issue. This investment demonstrates our commitment to resolving environmental concerns associated with groundwater.

Similarly, R3 million was dedicated to installing a new liner on a surface water dam at the Marula operation. This investment aims to mitigate the risk of uncontrolled release of effluent during severe weather events. The calculation took into account the estimated costs of acquiring and installing the liner, as well as any additional measures required to reinforce the infrastructure and ensure the containment system's integrity.

The approach used in determining these figures involved evaluating the specific needs and potential risks associated with each initiative, considering factors such as the scope of the projects, required resources, and the desired outcomes in terms of environmental protection and risk mitigation.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory	Increased difficulty in obtaining withdrawals/operations permit
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Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

Southern Africa is facing escalating dry conditions, which are expected to worsen due to human-induced factors. This will result in increased water scarcity, especially in the Limpopo River basin area. Impala Rustenburg operates in a region with rapidly growing water demand, hindering our expansion. Insufficient water availability poses challenges to sustaining production and meeting community needs. Existing infrastructure is inadequate, and drought conditions exacerbate the risk. We recognize the urgency and are committed to implementing sustainable solutions, including efficient water management, alternative sources, recycling, and conservation initiatives, to mitigate risks and support community well-being.

Timeframe

Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

119000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Explanation of approach used to calculate the figure: If our water supply or water withdrawal capacity was limited due to failure to address certain requested water use licence amendments, we could be at risk of losing revenue due to production stoppages (considering that we are highly dependent on water for our operations). The estimated financial impact was calculated according to the average revenue losses that we would incur if we lost a day's worth of production. We could be at risk of losing an estimated R119.4 million per day, assuming production runs year-round (365 days). This figure is the equivalent of an average day's lost revenue in FY2021.

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response

In response to this risk, Impala Rustenburg continues to engage with authorities to secure further amendments to its amended WUL application. Furthermore, Impala Rustenburg regularly engages with authorities in order to meet the necessary regulatory requirements. Our South African operations maintain a focus on improving levels of compliance to WULs in terms of the National Water Act with an emphasis on the separation of clean and dirty water systems. In improving compliance with WULs, Impala Rustenburg operations continue to focus on storm water management and clean and dirty water separation systems.

To ensure regulatory and legal compliance, Implants make use of the IsoMetrix software. The software is used at the South African operations to track legal compliance with licence conditions and monitor remedial action progress can be used to ensure that the targets fall within the boundaries of health and safety requirements, as well as ensuring optimal operational capabilities. In South Africa, we review and submit our integrated water and waste management plans, and our rehabilitation strategy and implementation plan to the Department of Water and Sanitation annually.

Through these measures, we promote responsible water management and operational sustainability.

Cost of response

1000000

Explanation of cost of response

Explanation of approach used to calculate the figure:

The cost of engaging with regulators and policy makers amounts to R1 000 000 per annum. This cost involves managing the WUL renewal process through engagements with regulators in this regard. In addition to this cost, are the costs related to the amendment process, time spent on engagement with regulators, travelling costs involved with engagement and consultants' costs.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Pollution incident
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Primary potential impact

Closure of operations

Company-specific description

Water is our most significant environmental concern. The principal risks we face are increased water stress leading to potential operational disruptions, uncontrolled dirty water discharges into the environment and increasing costs associated with water supply and management. We strive for zero level 4 or 5 environmental and water-related incidents and has not recorded such incident at any of their operations since 2013. The principal potential impacts of our activities on communities relate to the pollution of soil, surface water, ground water and air quality. Consequently, we seek to minimise the adverse effects of our mining activities on surrounding surface and groundwater. How the impact identified will affect our direct operations: Poor-quality water can be harmful to the environment and human health, can affect mining and processing equipment, and presents closure liabilities. Uncontrolled release of process water can disrupt production and lead to operational closure. We comply with regulations on water discharge, promptly investigating and addressing any unplanned discharges or breaches. Pollution incidents are thoroughly investigated, and remedial actions are implemented. Additional training is provided to operations personnel when needed.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

11945205479

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Explanation of approach used to calculate the figure:

If our operations were closed for a day due to water supply constraints or compliance issues caused by the water-related pollution incident, we could be at risk of losing at least a day's worth of revenue due to production stoppages (considering that we are highly dependent on water for our operations). The estimated financial impact was calculated according to the average revenue losses that we would incur if losing a day's worth of production. We could be at risk of losing an estimated R119.4 million per day.

Primary response to risk

Improve pollution abatement and control measures

Description of response

In response to risks associated with uncontrolled dirty water discharges into the environment, we have and will continue to improve pollution abatement and control measures across operations. At executive management level, the Group Executive: Safety, Health and Environment is responsible for our water strategy and water management initiatives. At board level, the Health, Safety and Environment board sub-committee is responsible for monitoring our water strategy and risk. Our environmental mitigation activities focus on promoting responsible water stewardship by minimising water use and water pollution. Furthermore, in terms of the tailing facility management, our operating procedures at the TSFs require regular inspections (daily, weekly and monthly) of pipelines, deposition areas and dams, as well as the recording of readings that indicate the retained water level in the dam walls. Each operation has been mandated to appoint an Engineer of Record. Drones are used at most of the facilities for surveillance and mapping stability movement. The South African operations maintain a focus on improving levels of compliance to water use licences (WULs) in terms of the National Water Act with an emphasis on the separation of clean and dirty water systems. In improving compliance with WULs, Impala Rustenburg operations continue to focus on storm water management and clean and dirty water separation systems. In South Africa, we review and submit our integrated water and waste management plans, and our rehabilitation strategy and implementation plan to the Department of Water and Sanitation annually. This ensures that we continue to uphold WUL requirements and improve on pollution abatement and control measures. In response to this risk, Marula plans to amend the WUL to include additional surface storage dams. In addition, the response includes the development and implementation of water-related infrastructure that will assist in pollution abatement and existing control measures. Infrastructure includes tailings storage facility plume treatment. This will reduce closure liability, and potential legal liability. Additional surface dams and pumping is also planned to increase recycled water capacity and decrease water costs.

Cost of response

10000000

Explanation of cost of response

In response to uncontrolled dirty water discharges and other water-related risks, Impala Marula has invested R7 million on remediation of ground water contamination plumes and R3 million on the installation of new liner on surface water dam.

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe	Zambezi
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Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Drought
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Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

The projected increase in droughts and water scarcity poses a significant risk to our supply chain in the region. The region is expected to become drier due to enhanced anthropogenic forcing, leading to challenges in operations and production capacity. To assess and address water supply risks, Zimplats commissioned a comprehensive water study in FY 2021. The study aimed to identify key risks and propose measures to ensure a reliable medium to long-term water supply for mining operations and domestic use. The study report has been instrumental in refining Zimplats' water strategy, which undergoes continuous review and improvement. One critical aspect of the supply chain risk is the reliance on water-reliant raw materials and consumables sourced from Zimbabwe. The drought in Zimbabwe has resulted in lower dam levels and increased competition for limited water resources. This poses a risk to our supply chain, as water scarcity may impact the availability of necessary materials.

Another risk to the supply chain is the availability and reliability of electricity, which is essential for our operations. Rising costs and unreliable electricity supply were listed as top risks in FY22. Although Zimplats has an agreement to receive 100% of its electricity from a hydro-electric scheme, technical challenges currently limit the average electricity generation to 50%. The prolonged drought in the country adds pressure to hydro-electric sources, further jeopardizing the reliable and secure energy supply for operations. To mitigate this risk, Zimplats needs to explore new or alternative energy sources to maintain stable production levels. The unavailability of water due to competing demand from other industries is a significant risk. During periods of drought, suppliers are likely to prioritise water supply to residential areas over industries, potentially impacting the water supply for mining operations. To mitigate this risk, Zimplats is engaged in continued stakeholder engagement and studies into potential water recycling and water efficiency projects. These initiatives aim to improve water management, reduce reliance on external water sources, and enhance water efficiency throughout the operations. Addressing these risks and ensuring a stable supply chain requires proactive measures, close collaboration with stakeholders, and implementation of sustainable water management practices and alternative energy solutions.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

52900000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Explanation of the approach used to calculate this figure:

Should commodities such as electricity not be available for use by Zimplats' operations, the Group faces the possibility of production losses associated with the cease of production. The financial impact figure was, therefore, calculated by quantifying one day's lost revenue at the Zimplats' operation. The potential financial impact is estimated to be R52.9 million/day. This figure is the equivalent of an average day's lost revenue in FY2022 for the Zimbabwean operation

Primary response to risk

Direct operations	Increase investment in new technology
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Description of response

To address the risk of water supply interruption due to deteriorating infrastructure and unauthorised abstraction, we are actively investing in new technologies and infrastructure improvements. We recognise the importance of mitigating water-related disruptions throughout our value chain and to achieve this, we are increasing our investment in new technologies that reduce risks associated with water scarcity and the reliance on Zimbabwe's hydroelectric utilities. One initiative is the targeted development of fuel cells in collaboration with government and academic institutions, which promotes local technology development and helps build local skills and fuel cell manufacturing capabilities. Zimplats has undertaken water-related adaptation projects, such as efforts to harness treated sewage effluent from Mupani village for use in gardens. Feasibility studies have been conducted to reduce water transmission losses from the Chitsuwa dam through pipeline extension, and to harness water from nearby flooded old chrome mines shafts. We allocated R12 million for the extension of the Chitsuwa pipeline to reduce losses and improve pumping efficiency. Another feasibility study conducted in FY2021 focused on recycling Turf sewage effluent, with the aim of recycling a significant volume of sewage effluent per year and reducing freshwater abstraction.

Zimplats is exploring alternative options and a study is being finalised to evaluate the construction of a large-scale (>100MW) solar PV plant. Zimplats also applied for a generation license to operate the plant, which would reduce the strain on the national power grid and potentially distribute excess power to surrounding communities. Furthermore, Zimplats complies with new regulations by incorporating solar water heating systems in all new premises designs and retrofitting existing premises. We are

increasing our use of solar lighting and heating, including the installation of solar-powered boreholes, storage tanks, and streetlights in local schools and villages. We are engaging with suppliers to enhance efficiency and ensure compliance. As a member of the Energy Intensive Users Group, we identify appropriate efficiency methods for the sector. The implementation of a SAP Ariba system enables screening of suppliers based on legal compliance criteria, including health, safety, and labour practices. Ad hoc supplier audits are also conducted against our standards

Cost of response

12000000

Explanation of cost of response

Explanation of approach used to calculate response:

The allocation of R12 million for the extension of the Chitsuwa pipeline was based on a comprehensive assessment of the company's water infrastructure needs and the identified risks associated with water losses and inefficient pumping. The decision to invest in the pipeline extension was driven by the objective of reducing water losses and improving pumping efficiency throughout the system. By expanding the pipeline, We aim to enhance the overall performance and reliability of its water supply infrastructure. The financial allocation was determined based on a thorough evaluation of the project's scope, estimated costs, and the expected benefits in terms of mitigating water-related risks and ensuring a more efficient water supply chain.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

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

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

By increasing water use efficiency in our operations, we could access two main opportunities: 1) reduced operational expenditures related to water (cost savings), and 2) an opportunity to improve water security for local communities. We have a group-wide strategy in place to realize this opportunity. The strategy to achieve water efficiencies and costs savings at all of our operations includes initiatives which assist in 1) reducing our potable water consumption; 2) the optimisation of industrial water-use; and 3) increasing water recycling. The action to realize the opportunity of cost savings includes our water recycling strategy and its associated targets. The water recycling target is a group-wide opportunity that covers the South African, Zimbabwean and Canadian operations. The strategy in action aims for Implats to achieve a target of 48% recycled water used across all operations. This is currently underway with the aim to fully realise this opportunity in the short-term.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

58766309

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact figure was calculated by quantifying the cost savings achieved through our recycling target at the Impala Rustenburg operation. The financial benefit of the opportunity represents the amount of money saved by recycling water instead of purchasing water from the local municipality. The benefit of recycling water at Impala Rustenburg in FY2022 amounted to R58,7million. This quantifies the cost savings achieved through water recycling initiatives, as the R58,7 million no longer needed to be spent on purchasing municipal water for use at the Rustenburg operation.

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased supply chain resilience

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

We have the opportunity to increase supply chain resilience by continuing to implement measures that assist the operations to reach or exceed the group water recycling target of 48%. By decreasing our reliance on upstream water supplies by making use of water efficient practices and focusing on water conservation methods, we will both save money from our operations and benefit from upstream/downstream users' satisfaction due to increased water availability. Upstream and downstream water users may benefit from increased water supplies due to our conservation efforts. The respective operations will benefit as increased water efficiency and conservation practices will serve as buffers in times of water stress or scarcity, and which may result in work stoppages or reduced productivity. Our strategy to realise this opportunity is based on the continued implementation of projects to reduce potable water consumption through the optimisation of industrial water-use and water recycling. An example of how this strategy is being implemented is the group's recycled water target of 48%. However, this was surpassed and a total of 53% of water consumed was recycled. This is currently underway with the aim to fully realise this opportunity in the short-term.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

58766309

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The resilience of our operations and the surrounding communities depend on collaborative efforts of all involved. The financial impact figure was calculated by quantifying the cost savings achieved through our recycling target at the Impala Rustenburg operation. The financial benefit of the opportunity represents the amount of money saved by recycling water instead of purchasing water from the local municipality. The benefit of recycling water at Impala Rustenburg in FY2022 amounted to R58,7million. This quantifies the cost savings achieved through water recycling initiatives, as the R58,7 million no longer needed to be spent on purchasing municipal water for use at the Rustenburg operation, which can then be available for additional demand in surrounding communities. This demonstrates the potential financial benefit of integrating water recycling practices into the supply chain, as it reduces the need to spend money on purchasing municipal water for operations. Furthermore, such initiatives can contribute to building reputational goodwill with municipalities by our commitment to sustainable practices and responsible water management.

Type of opportunity

Markets

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved community relations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

We have a responsibility to the communities within which it operates, particularly in vulnerable communities exposed to several resource-related risks. Being a large user of water in water-stressed areas means that we must actively participate in aiding communities in mitigating water supply risks and upholding water stewardship practices. Engaging and supporting local communities is crucial for improving community relations and securing the Group's social licence to operate. One strategy to realize the opportunity is through our water-related community projects. Access to clean water and sanitation are necessities. Accessing adequate water supply is a challenge in many of the communities around our southern African operations. By enhancing community access to safe water, we improve community relations in these areas. Our operations have addressed supply constraints in vulnerable host communities through major infrastructure projects and continue to focus on alleviating water shortages. We assist with strategic regional planning, local service provision, and work with local stakeholders to address immediate needs. We participate in water boards in the areas where we operate, and we assist with ensuring that bulk infrastructure is maintained, and long-term planning is in place. At a direct local level, we are working with stakeholders, specifically municipalities, school principals and governing bodies on water conservation. Our community development projects are largely focused on municipal infrastructure development.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

12600000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Explanation of financial impact Approach used to calculate the figure: The financial impact figure was the amount spent by us on community development projects in FY2022 at Marula. Although this is regarded as a financial expense for us, the benefit of these projects is expected to be realized in the next financial period and the years to follow. The water supply infrastructure installed at Rustenburg and Zimplats benefits the community members in the surrounding areas. These projects assist us in improving community relations, which ultimately secures our social licence to operate in the surrounding communities

W5. Facility-level water accounting**W5.1**

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Impala Rustenburg

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo
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Latitude

-25.657804

Longitude

27.226435

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

13499

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1698

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

733

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

11068

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

13500

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Water withdrawals increased by 1.25% from the previous year. There is no water discharge at Rustenburg. Water withdrawals from groundwater increased significantly by approximately 112.46% from the previous reporting year. The levels of water recycling vary across seasons and operations plan to set quarterly targets accordingly. Impala Rustenburg also continues to research alternative water sources for usage and alternative storage capacity with the potential to minimise water losses in the future. The total water consumption was calculated by subtracting the metered water discharged volumes from the metered withdrawal volumes. Total water consumption was slightly higher with an increase of around 1.26% from the previous reporting period. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Marula

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Olifants
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Latitude

-24.503009

Longitude

30.082798

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1561

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

480

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

1081

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1561

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Water withdrawals at Marula were lower in 2022, decreasing by a 26% compared to the previous reporting year, a 26% decrease is defined as lower by us. There is no water discharge at our Marula operation. The decrease in the water withdrawn at Marula is attributed to a decrease in water consumed. Furthermore, withdrawals from third party sources decreased FY2021: 1406 MI vs FY2022: 1,081 MI. The total water consumption was calculated by subtracting the metered water discharged volumes from the metered withdrawal volumes. Total water consumption was lower with a decrease of around 26% from the previous reporting period. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Refineries

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Vaal
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Latitude

-26.22203

Longitude

28.437994

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

832

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

832

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

832

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Total water withdrawn decreased by 3.6% compared to the previous reporting period, which is due to a decrease in water consumed. The withdrawals from the facility are all from third party sources. There is no water discharged at the Refineries operation. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Zimplats

Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe	Zambezi
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Latitude

-18.664262

Longitude

30.352324

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

6950

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

6524

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

426

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

310

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

310

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

6639

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Water withdrawals at the Zimplats' operation remained about the same, with a 14.06% increase.

The total water consumption was calculated by subtracting the metered water discharged volumes from the metered withdrawal volumes. Total water consumption was higher with an increase of around 3.36% from the previous reporting period. This is attributed to the increase of water discharge at Zimplats. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Impala Canada

Country/Area & River basin

Canada	St. Lawrence
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Latitude

49.090768

Longitude

-89.390105

Located in area with water stress

No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

2067

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1253

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

814

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

648

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

648

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1420

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

FY2021 was the first year in which a full year water monitoring measurements were taken. Impala Canada withdraws water from both freshwater and renewable groundwater sources, and it has increased by 2.07% in comparison to FY2022 withdrawals. The total water consumption was calculated by subtracting the metered water discharged volumes from the metered withdrawal volumes. Total water consumption was lower with a decrease of around 9.4% from the previous reporting period. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of +/-10% are considered to be higher/ lower. Changes of +/-40% are considered much higher/lower.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Standards used: We conducted assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) and Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000 (Revised)) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Methodology: 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 the Company's use of its 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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Standards used: We conducted assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) and Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000 (Revised)) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Methodology: 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 the Company's use of its 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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Water withdrawals by quality is not a commonly requested indicator, apart from the CDP Water disclosure programme. As this is not a common externally verified parameter, we do not make use of an external verification body to verify its water withdrawals quality

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

We conducted assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) and Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000 (Revised)) 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 the Company's use of its 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. Consumption is withdrawals minus discharges and discharges are therefore verified according to the standard, using reasonable assurance. A reasonable assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the measurement of the selected KPIs and related disclosures in the report.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

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

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

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 – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

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 consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Standards used: We conducted assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) and Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000 (Revised)) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Methodology: 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 the Company's use of its 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

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	<p>Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy</p> <p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Reference to company water-related targets</p> <p>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</p> <p>Other, please specify (1. Efficiently and effectively optimising water use, and promoting recycling opportunities to ensure the use of recycled water is prioritized at operations 2. Company water targets and goals)</p>	<p>Rationale for the scope selected: Our commitment to responsible water stewardship is reflected in our comprehensive company-wide Water Policy. The scope of our Water Policy encompasses all our managed and joint venture operations, as well as employees and contractors working at our operations. By integrating water-related responsibilities and commitments into our policy, we communicate our dedication to maximizing positive environmental impacts and minimizing any negative effects.</p> <p>Overview of policy content: Water is of utmost concern to us, and our Water Policy demonstrates our commitment to water stewardship across our operations. It provides clear direction for company-wide water targets and goals, ensuring that we uphold our commitment to responsible water management. Additionally, we emphasize the importance of stakeholder awareness and education regarding water-related issues. We actively encourage participation in water management programs and promote awareness initiatives to foster a collective understanding of water conservation.</p> <p>Furthermore, we integrate water concerns into our everyday practices throughout our operations. We strictly comply with all applicable water-related regulations and make strategic and operational decisions based on water constraints and targets. As a significant water user, we acknowledge the shared nature of this resource and recognize its importance for our business sustainability and the well-being of surrounding communities.</p> <p>Our water strategy focuses on both water consumption and quality management. We have developed operation-specific water conservation strategies aligned with our commitment to reducing potable water usage and increasing recycled water utilization. By implementing these measures, we aim to minimize our water footprint and contribute to sustainable water management.</p> <p>water-policy (3).pdf</p>

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board-level committee	<p>We determine our significant environmental, social, and governance (ESG) areas of focus through a structured risk management and materiality process that takes into account the perspectives and interests of our stakeholders. At the board level, we address sustainability issues, including water-related concerns, on a quarterly basis through two sub-committees: the social, transformation, and remuneration (STR) committee, and the health, safety, and environment (HSE) committee. The HSE committee plays a vital role in overseeing our water strategy and risk management, as well as governing and monitoring environmental matters.</p> <p>The HSE committee is responsible for implementing our strategy, evaluating the adequacy and appropriateness of our health, safety, and environmental policies, standards, and procedures, and reviewing the performance and risk management practices across the entire organization. In addition, the HSE committee conducts thorough investigations and reviews of significant incidents, including those related to water.</p> <p>For instance, the HSE committee has made decisions to advance our water conservation strategies in alignment with our commitment to decrease the reliance on potable water and increase the utilization of recycled water in our operations. Furthermore, the committee has approved Group-wide targets for water recycling. These initiatives reflect our dedication to sustainable water management practices.</p> <p>It is worth noting that one of our independent non-executive directors holds a qualification in BSc Environmental Studies, bringing valuable expertise to the board's discussions and decisions regarding environmental matters. Furthermore, the CFO plays a vital role in funding the business plan and takes accountability for compliance-related projects related to water, as part of their portfolio to ensure compliance across our operations.</p>
Director on board	It is worth noting that one of our independent non-executive directors holds a qualification in BSc Environmental Studies, bringing valuable expertise to the board's discussions and decisions regarding environmental matters.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	the CFO plays a vital role in funding the business plan and takes accountability for compliance-related projects related to water, as part of their portfolio to ensure compliance across our operations.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	<p>Monitoring implementation and performance</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p>	<p>As a company, we take sustainability seriously, including addressing water-related issues at the board level through our Health, Safety, and Environmental (HSE) committee. This committee oversees health, safety, and environmental concerns, as well as the implementation of our strategic initiatives related to employee well-being, safety, and environmental protection. It also ensures proper management of mine closure, rehabilitation, and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The HSE committee is composed of independent non-executive directors who support a robust risk governance framework. They monitor and review our risk profile and the effectiveness of risk management activities, including health and safety policies. The committee ensures that the board collectively manages foreseeable risks, including those related to water, and takes responsibility for assigned risks.</p> <p>Quarterly performance monitoring and reporting of identified risks and risk mitigation plans are conducted at a group-wide level. Board-level committee meetings are held quarterly to review, approve, and continually monitor proposed strategies. The HSE committee regularly reviews group-wide performance and risk management practices.</p> <p>Our governance mechanisms enable the board to oversee environmental issues, including our socio-economic, environmental, health, and safety programs related to water responsibilities. The board stays informed about pending water-related issues through monitoring implementation and capital expenditure related to water risks. Strategies, action plans, risk management policies, water policies, annual budgets, and business plans are reviewed and guided by the board.</p> <p>With the assistance of the HSE committee, the board monitors the implementation and performance of objectives, goals, and targets regarding water-related issues. We use key performance indicators to evaluate our performance, ensuring that any significant changes to our risk profile are assessed in the context of our risk appetite and tolerance limits. Timely actions are taken when necessary.</p>

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Competence is measured by the qualification an individual holds. The competent board member has a BSc Environmental studies qualification.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security
Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
Managing annual budgets relating to water security

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The Executive committee consists of the chief executives of our company, forming part of the top level of the corporate structure which includes the CEO. The exco is responsible for strategy execution, supporting the board and day-to-day management of the operations. The Executive: Sustainable Development supports the Exco team by creating a framework and strategy for ESG and sustainability. They also assess the Group's performance based on non-financial indicators and take charge of environmental performance. The group Head: Environmental is responsible for driving strategic initiatives to ensure compliance to environmental regulations, facilitates the development and implementation of Group environmental strategy and integration of climate-related mitigation actions into the overall environmental portfolio, including water. The Exco lends support to the board's HSE committee. The HSE committee has oversight of the Group's environmental strategy.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Facilities manager

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Conducting water-related scenario analysis
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues
Managing annual budgets relating to water security
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The UTS Engineer and Manager are responsible for managing all potable water contracts, as well as the handling of effluent from both the Rustenburg Water and Sewage Treatment plant and our internal sewerage treatment plants. They also oversee the monitoring of water quality and the functioning of flow meters. All operations submit quarterly performance reports to the HSE board committee. Additionally, Group water specialist lead and coordinate various initiatives aimed at ensuring water security for our operations and communities. The water specialist's role encompasses several key responsibilities, including amongst others:

- Developing a comprehensive framework for our group water strategy.
- Aligning our water definitions with the guidelines set forth by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).
- Exploring initiatives and technologies to enhance water recycling and reuse, while reducing our reliance on freshwater sources.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Safety, Health, Environment and Quality committee

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Conducting water-related scenario analysis
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
Managing annual budgets relating to water security
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)
Managing water-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The Safety, Health, Environment, and Quality committee has the expertise and knowledge in safety, health, environment, and quality matters, which includes water-related issues. By assigning these responsibilities to the committee, Impala Platinum ensures a dedicated focus on managing and addressing water-related risks and opportunities throughout the organisation. The quarterly reporting to the board allows for regular monitoring and updates on water-related issues, ensuring appropriate oversight and decision-making.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	To drive greater accountability around ESG, we have incorporated ESG-specific performance indicators into executive level balanced scorecards. This includes the achievement of a targeted improvement in the Group's rating in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) as part of the executive short-term incentive scheme revised bonus parameters (10% weighting), in addition to the LTIFR safety element (15%).

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer (Group Executive: Safety, Health and Environmental) Other, please specify (Group Head: Environmental)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations	Incentives play a crucial role in achieving the organisation's water commitments. We have integrated specific performance indicators into executive-level scorecards, including a 10% weighting for improving the Group's rating in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index. The short-term incentives (STI) are linked to these objectives, with up to 65% of the CEO's bonus, 50% for Exco members, 40% for senior executives, and 35% for junior executives. Sustainability goals are also incorporated as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to evaluate management performance. Additionally, we align our remuneration policy with ESG objectives by introducing an ESG measure to the annual short-term bonus. The CEO oversees the approval of the Group's strategy, while the operations executive leads efforts to achieve a 44% water recycling target, which reduces water withdrawal, enhances efficiency, improves water security, aligns with our social license, and lowers operational costs. The success indicator is reaching the target threshold of 48% water recycling, measured annually. The total remuneration for employees is determined based on key performance indicators set by the Social Transformation and Remuneration committee, with incentives of 2.5% for the CEO and 1.35% for the corporate executive team, focusing on safety, health, environment, and community within the short-term incentive program.	To enhance accountability for ESG matters, we have integrated ESG-specific performance indicators into the executive level balanced scorecards. As part of the executive short-term incentive scheme's revised bonus parameters, the achievement of a targeted improvement in the Group's rating in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) has been included with a 10% weighting of the short-term incentive (STI). The DJSI allows us to assess how we perform against multiple criteria, The STI can be up to 65% of the CEOs bonus 50% of the Exco members bonus. 40% of the senior executives' bonus and 35% of junior executives bonus. The sustainability objectives are incorporated as KPIs that form the basis for evaluating our management performance. In 2022, we introduced an ESG measure to our annual short-term bonus, aligning our remuneration policy with our strategic intent regarding ESG. The total remuneration for employees is determined based on key performance indicators agreed upon by the Social Transformation and Remuneration (STR) committee. The weighting of these indicators is typically divided equally among economic, environmental, and social factors. While the specific weighting given to water is not provided, for the CEO, the calculation would involve multiplying 65% (STI weight) by 10% (ESG weighting) by 33% (water weighting). This results in 2.145% of the bonus being influenced by water performance before considering the water weighting specifically.
Non-monetary reward	Corporate executive team	Other, please specify (Reduction in environmental incidences)	The executive committee is responsible for developing and implementing water management plans, including water efficiency projects, to reduce water-related environmental incidents within our company. This indicator was chosen because minimizing such incidents improves our social license to operate and enhances relationships with communities and stakeholders.	The executive committee is recognised for their contribution to achieving this indicator. By reducing water-related incidents, we can enhance water security for host communities and the local environment, both upstream and downstream of our operations. The success threshold for this indicator varies and includes improved stakeholder relationships, which can positively impact our reputation and social license to operate. A Group environment strategy is being developed, which addresses water management, water reticulation capabilities and the necessary processes and understanding from an intellectual capital point of view. In addition, a Group water management policy was approved by the Implants Board in 2022 and a focus in 2023 is that all of our operations are to develop a five-year water management strategy.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Our environmental policy outlines the Group's commitment to effective management of resources, reduced impact on the environment and host communities, and legislative compliance. The policy stipulates the methods with which we practice stewardship and aims to mitigate the unavoidable environmental including water impacts of mining activities. It also commits to training and educating our employees in environmental responsibilities. It is used as a basis for stakeholder engagements that influence policy. It commits our operations to running processes in an environmentally responsible manner, safeguarding the well-being of all. Water-related areas within the policy include promoting water stewardship by minimizing water use and pollution. The process to ensure consistency with the policy is entrenched in our stakeholder engagement procedures. To ensure that all our direct and indirect activities align with our water policy and commitments, we have procedures to actively engage stakeholders, including communities, government bodies, NGOs, and industry experts, to shape and influence policies that are consistent with our water policy objectives. We prioritize open and transparent dialogue to gather diverse perspectives and consider the interests and concerns of all stakeholders. Through this engagement process, we aim to identify potential areas of improvement, address any discrepancies, and align our activities with the principles and goals outlined in our water policy.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

ESG-spreads (1).pdf

CCR-spreads (3).pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	21-30	We integrate water issues into our mine closure and rehabilitation plans, considering long-term water usage, discharge, and efficiency. We focus on land rehabilitation alongside mining activities to protect water sources. Mine closure plans are reviewed annually, and closure liabilities are updated accordingly. Water-related issues are addressed through group-wide recycling targets and efforts to reduce potable water usage. Technology is utilized to monitor and minimize environmental impacts of water discharges. Grey water is prioritized for operations, and flood planning is implemented, including rehabilitation plans for tailings storage facilities. Water management provisions are also considered for post-closure. Our board oversees corporate strategy and major actions, including water-related matters.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	21-30	We integrate water issues into our strategy for achieving water objectives, which includes assessing long-term water use, implementing water management provisions for post-mine closure, monitoring water discharges, and planning for floods. Tailings storage facilities have rehabilitation plans covering revegetation, dust management, and water management. Examples of actions taken by us as company include improving compliance with water-use licenses, implementing operation-specific water conservation strategies, managing water consumption and quality, promoting responsible water stewardship, addressing climate change risks, managing waste streams, and practicing responsible land management and biodiversity preservation. We are committed to responsible resource stewardship and exceeding regulatory standards. ISO 14001 certification is obtained for environmental management systems. The time horizon of 21-30 years aligns with our internal planning for mine and post-mine periods, typically exceeding 20 years.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	21-30	We incorporate various water-related issues into our long-term financial planning, customised for each operation. These include considering long-term water use profiles and tariffs, water management provisions for post-mine closure, monitoring water discharges to minimise environmental impacts, and implementing flood planning. Our key policies focus on responsible resource stewardship and surpassing regulatory standards, which are integrated into long-term financial planning. For instance, all our tailing storage facilities have rehabilitation plans covering revegetation, dust management, and water management. These water-related issues are incorporated into financial plans through site-specific operational and post-mine closure plans with dedicated budget allocations. The strategy and investment committee (SIC) reviews management-identified emerging and long-term risks each quarter and all board committees are responsible for emerging risks in line with their focus areas on an ongoing basis. The Group's business plan is focused on a five-year window, which is reviewed annually. Addressing water issues in financial planning helps identify the financial needs for water management, allocate appropriate resources, and mitigate compliance risks and maintain best practice standards.

W7.2

(W7.2) 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?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

48.27

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

-64

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-18.52

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

13

Please explain

During FY22, we invested in the installation of two 25 ML water reservoirs on-site each with 48-hour capacity. In addition, investment in the groundwater bioremediation project, water metering devices, stormwater separation initiatives, community water infrastructure, infrastructure that will allow potable water delivery to operations and water stressed communities in the Northern and Eastern Limb and on water treatment initiatives and studies to source greywater from wastewater treatment facilities.

The Operational expenditure has decreased due to the addition of operational costs later in 2021 that were not reported in our 2021 annual reporting. An additional R98,000,000 was spent on our operational costs for 2021, in the form of a contribution towards a regional water scheme and the installation of a water treatment plant to meet daily water needs. It is expected that the operational expenditure will increase in line with the inflation.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Emerging risks refer to new or future risks with uncertain impacts and challenging implications to assess. Long-term risks, are existing risks associated with current trends that are expected to increase or risks that may develop into significant concerns. To manage long-term risks, we use scenario analysis which consider factors like long-term government policies, technology trends, and consumer preferences impacting supply and demand. Each board committee is responsible for addressing emerging risks aligned with their respective focus areas on an ongoing basis. Prior to the approval of our business plans by the Implants board, these risks, along with mitigation measures, are reported to ensure that the plans incorporate the necessary resources to address the anticipated risks outlined in the short and medium-term risk outlook. Physical climate change risk and vulnerability scenario across all operations were undertaken in FY2022 to improve our evaluation of risks and opportunities.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	The scenarios considered test the extreme conditions that may be experienced at our operations. These scenarios include the IPCC RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 which assume temperature increases between 2.4 and 4.3 degrees increase by 2100. The risks associated with extreme temperature, wind speed and water stress borne out of the scenario analysis signal potential long-term water-availability issues at our southern Africa operations. In addition to the physical risks presented by the scenarios we also considered transitional risks such as carbon pricing, technology changes like electromobility and market shifts. Our analytical choices include accommodating the carbon prices from the scenarios as an internal cost of carbon for strategic planning purposes.	The scenarios describe an outcome where drought at Rustenburg operations affect water supply to the operations and surrounding communities. At the Springs and Marula operations, flooding could lead to uncontrolled releases of effluent. Furthermore, at Marula, the interruption to water supply to operations and the surrounding community could also be impacted by droughts. The pricing of provision costs for water is likely to increase due to the energy required to provide water at operations.	The scenario analysis has influenced our business strategy in terms of the longer-term water investments. We have allocated a budget for the next five years related to water following the scenario analysis. These outcomes encompass changes in water availability, quality, and the frequency of extreme weather events, which may pose risks to our operations and surrounding communities. We have also considered the impact of climate change on water, specifically in relation to potential changes in precipitation patterns, increased frequency and intensity of droughts, and the overall availability of water resources. Our scenario analysis identified potential water-related risks including changes in water availability, quality, and extreme weather events due to climate change. As a result, we have prioritised water conservation, efficiency, and resilience measures. We allocated a budget of R1.47 billion for the next five years, focusing on improving water supply, storage, and containment facilities. These investments aim to ensure compliance, enhance water quality, and provide sustainable water resources for our operations and communities. Overall, our scenario analysis has influenced our business strategy by emphasising the importance of water conservation, efficiency, and resilience measures. The allocated budget and specific projects aim to mitigate risks, improve water management, and ensure long-term water security for their operations and the communities they operate in.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

Currently, we do not employ an internal price on water, except for factoring in the increase of water tariffs during business and financial planning.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Important but not an immediate business priority	We are committed to water and environmental stewardship. Accordingly, we have implemented and plan to implement a wide range of low water impact measures across our operations. We will investigate developing the necessary criteria and thresholds which would be used to classify our products as low water impact.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water recycling/reuse

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

Year target was set

2001

Base year

2021

Base year figure

0

Target year

2022

Target year figure

24722

Reporting year figure

27550

% of target achieved relative to base year

111.439203947901

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

The target is to recycle 48% of the water consumed in the reporting year. We have taken the reporting year without recycling to be the base year figure. In the FY2022 reporting period 53% (27550MI) was recycled and our target was 48% (24722 MI), the group achieved a water recycling/reuse rate of 53%, meaning that we have met and exceeded the water recycling/reuse target of 48% in the reporting year. This was largely as a result of the high rainfall events experienced in the southern Africa summer months and the improved accounting of water usage at our Marula operations following the installation of metering.

This year, the Group conducted a detailed study into the short-term (12 months) and long-term risk to water supply at our operations. Our southern African operations are particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, particularly as a result of changes in surface temperatures, rainfall patterns, droughts and flood patterns.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

No, we do not currently verify any other water information reported in our CDP disclosure

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not mapped – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Zimplats is dedicated to implementing circular economy practices and actively participates in off-site recycling and reuse programs for non-mineral waste. Zimplats has achieved an impressive recycling and reuse rate of over 80% for this waste category and specifically focuses on recycling various materials including scrap metal, plastics, paper, conveyor belts, and wood waste. Through our emphasis on recycling and reusing these materials, we play a significant role in reducing the environmental impact of plastic waste and promoting sustainable waste management practices. By planning to map the use of plastics for our direct operations, we aim to identify areas where we can further reduce plastic consumption, optimise recycling processes, and explore alternative materials. Impala Rustenburg also achieved an admirable milestone in its commitment to sustainability. For the year 2022, the facility successfully recycled an impressive volume of plastic, amounting to approximately 298 tonnes

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Implats uses a risk appetite and tolerance framework to identify and effectively manage risks that could impact the tolerance levels of our mineral resources and reserves. This framework integrates risk management into our business planning and operational management processes. By establishing risk appetite and tolerance limits, we determine the level of risk we are willing to accept while pursuing our objectives and targets. The assessment of these risks considers their materiality, considering projections that may evolve with new information, modifying factors, and shifting market conditions. Our risk management processes identify and manage substantive financial and strategic impacts aligning with the principles stipulated in the ISO 31000 international risk management standard. Implats has identified the possible impacts of climate change on the security of water supply, rising energy costs and increasing energy insecurity as a material risk to the long-term success, sustainability, and continuity of their operations. These impacts could result in operational stoppages, which is considered substantive or material to Implats' business operations, but no substantive impacts associated with our use of plastics has been identified.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	our operations do not process, produce, or sell plastics, but our Rustenburg and Marula operations recycled 298tonnes and 29.7tonnes of plastic in FY2022 respectively. We have waste management sites that handle various types of waste, including plastics, which play a vital role in mitigating the environmental impact of plastic waste. Improperly managed plastic waste can harm wildlife, ecosystems, landfills, oceans, and natural habitats. To ensure compliance with statutory requirements, we prioritise maintaining our waste licenses for our waste management facilities. Our ultimate objective is to divert all non-mineral waste from landfill by 2040. There is also a reputational risk associated with the management sites, as we also landfill waste from local communities. Addressing this risk and practicing responsible waste management is crucial. We aim to reduce environmental risks by collecting and properly disposing of plastic waste by ensuring the safety and integrity of reagents during transportation and storage with alternative packaging is vital. Although we currently perceive minimal exposure to plastic-related risks within our value chain, we plan to assess these risks within the next two years. By addressing these risks, we promote responsible waste management and minimise adverse impacts on our operations and communities. Additionally, our scenario analysis highlights potential long-term water availability issues at our southern Africa operations due to extreme temperature, wind speed, and water stress. Water scarcity, already a top 5 strategic risk for our Group, could negatively impact communities and relationships, especially if our operations have access to water while the surrounding communities do not. Proactively managing water resources and engaging in dialogue with stakeholders are essential to mitigate these risks and ensure equitable access to water.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	No – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Our operations do not process, produce or sell plastics, but our Rustenburg and Marula operations recycled 298 tonnes and 29.7 tonnes of plastic in FY 2022 respectively. We do not view our operations to be exposed to plastic -related risks within our value chain, but are intending to assess such risks within the next two years, which can then inform plastic-related targets.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	Not relevant as our Group operations does not engage in the production of plastic polymers
Production of durable plastic components	No	Not relevant as our Group operations does not engage in the production of durable plastic components
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	Not relevant as our Group operations does not engage in the production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	Not relevant as our Group operations does not engage in the production / commercialization of plastic packaging
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	Not relevant as our Group operations does not engage in the production of goods packaged in plastics
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	Not relevant as our Group operations does not engage in the production / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) 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.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	118332000000

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in W5.1

SW1.1a

(SW1.1a) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in W5.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name

Impala Refineries

Requesting member

General Motors Company

Description of potential impact on member

Our operations and water-related initiatives do not have the potential to impact supply chain members like General Motors (GM), as they no longer manufacture in South Africa, but procure metals from our refineries operations. While General Motors is not directly affected by our operations, there could be indirect impacts if water issues result in delays in delivering platinum group metals (PGM) to GM. This scenario may be relevant to Impala Refineries in South Africa, which supplies GM with metals, but the availability and quality of water resources would not be relevant to the supply of metals to GM, as we do not share water resources with GM and they currently do not have any manufacturing plants in South Africa.

Comment

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Yes, for all facilities	Location data is provided for in the 2023 Water Response in W5.1,

SW1.2a

(SW1.2a) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Comment
Rustenburg Operations	-25.657804	27.226435	Single location facility.
Refineries	-26.224931	28.439836	Single location facility.
Marula	-24.503009	30.082798	Single location facility.
Zimplats	-18.664262	30.352324	Single location facility.
Impala Canada	49.170396	-89.592892	Single location facility.

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

Requesting member

General Motors Company

Category of project

Communications

Type of project

Other, please specify (collaborative water risk assessments)

Motivation

It is important to note that water constraints would not be a significant issue as we do not share water resources with GM and GM does not have any manufacturing plants in South Africa. However, there is a possible opportunity for mutually beneficial collaboration in research and product development related to fuel cells and catalysts. This collaborative effort could enable the leveraging of resources and expertise to address sustainable solutions for water treatment technologies.

Estimated timeframe for achieving project

2 to 3 years

Details of project

The possible collaborative water-related project between Implats and General Motors could aim to assess and mitigate water-related risks. We at Implats focus on our mining sites, processing facilities, and associated infrastructure, while General Motors will concentrate on its manufacturing plants and assembly facilities. The project could involve data collection, comprehensive risk assessments, the development of mitigation strategies, stakeholder engagement, and knowledge sharing related to the PGM value chain. The desired outcomes may include heightened risk awareness, implementation of targeted mitigation strategies, strengthened stakeholder collaboration, and the sharing of best practices. By actively addressing water-related risks, both companies could aim to enhance their water stewardship efforts, promote sustainability, and positively impact local communities and the environment in our respective operations

Projected outcome

Implats and General Motors are not expected to face mutual water constraints, as they do not share water resources. GM no longer has manufacturing plants in South Africa. However, there is an opportunity for joint research and product development concerning fuel cells and catalysts. This collaboration would promote supply chain sustainability, enhance environmental stewardship, and address water-related risks through data collection, risk assessments, and mitigation strategies. Stakeholder engagement and knowledge sharing would be encouraged, ultimately leading to improved water stewardship efforts, sustainable technology development, and positive impacts on local communities and the environment in their respective operations

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Product name

Kiloliters of Water Withdrawn per tons milled.

Water intensity value

1.1

Numerator: Water aspect

Water withdrawn

Denominator

Tons milled

Comment

For the reporting period (FY2022), the total water withdrawals in our operations remained about the same, increasing by 0.439% compared to the previous reporting year due to an increase in water consumption at Marula in line with the operation's record production for the year (11% increase year-on-year in tonnes milled). Zimplats' water consumption also increased by 4% year-on-year despite a slight increase in production (1%) due to non-production-related activities at the mine (housing project, tailings and other major capital projects).. The water withdrawal volumes are expected to remain about the same in the future due to expectation that the Group's production levels will increase gradually year on year but be offset by an increase in water recycling initiatives. The recycled and re-used water was 53% of total water consumed, against a Group target of 48%, supported by higher levels of water recovery at all our operations.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

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

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms