





Marula is 73% owned by Implats and is one of the first operations developed on the relatively under-exploited eastern limb of the Bushveld Complex in South Africa.

It is located in the Limpopo province, some 35 kilometres north-west of Burgersfort. The operation comprises two decline shaft systems and a concentrator plant.

In FY2024, the operation delivered 6E in concentrate production of

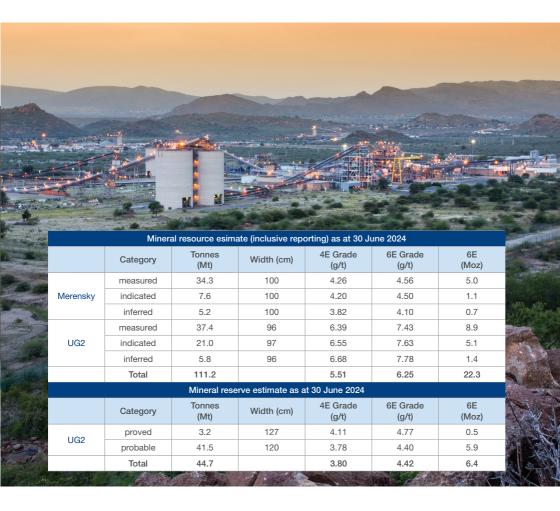
223 000

ounces



GEOLOGY

Marula holds two contiguous mining rights covering 5 494 hectares across farms or portions of farms Winnaarshoek, Clapham, Driekop and Forest Hill. Both the Merensky and the underlying UG2 reefs are present and sub-outcrop in the Marula mining right area. The reefs dip generally in a west-southwest direction at 10 to 14 degrees with a vertical separation of some 400 metres between them. Potholes represent the majority of the geographical losses underground, while a small dunite pipe also disrupts the reef horizon. Only the UG2 reef is currently exploited



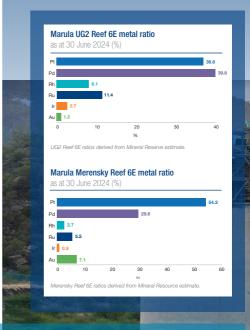
MINING

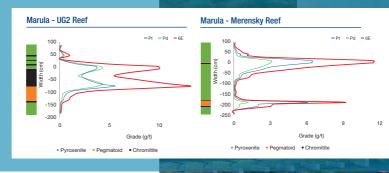
Current mining activities target the UG2 reef, which is accessed via two decline shaft systems. Driekop Shaft uses a hybrid mining method, while Clapham Shaft uses hybrid and conventional mining methods. In the hybrid sections, all main development is done on-reef, and stoping is carried out through conventional single-sided breast mining from a centre gully. Panel face lengths are 16 to 28 metres and the stoping width averages 1.25 metres.

For the conventional operation, the footwall drives are developed on strike approximately 25 metres below the reef horizon with cross-cut breakaways about 220 metres apart. Development is with drill rigs and dump trucks. Stope face drilling is by hand held pneumatic rock drills with airlegs.

METALLURGY

Marula has a concentrator plant where initial processing is done. Concentrate is transported by road to Impala's Mineral Processes operation in Rustenburg in a life-ofmine offtake agreement with Impala Refining Services (IRS).

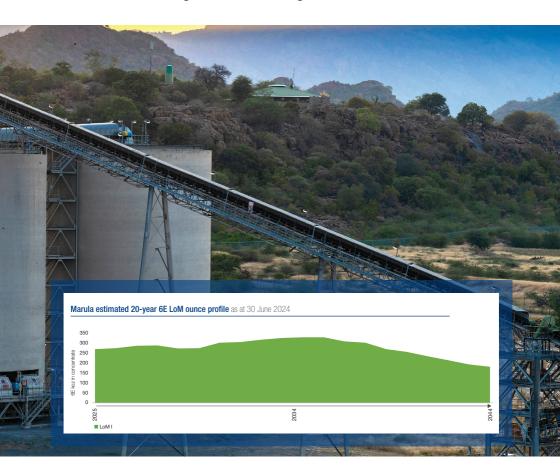




SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Marula focuses on addressing those social, economic and environmental issues which have a material impact on the long-term success of the business, the sustainability of the economy, the environment and the communities in which we operate. The pursuit of sustainable development and zero harm are seen as competitive imperatives.

Marula is determined to maximise the benefits of the mine for its local communities and our social investment strategy focuses on addressing the urgent needs identified in these areas. Preference is given to local contractors and suppliers. Makgomo Chrome is a joint venture that assists local communities with the extraction and marketing of chrome from tailings.



HISTORY

Platinum was first discovered in the area by renowned explorer Hans Merensky on the nearby farm Maandagshoek (now Modikwa mine) in the 1920s. In June 1998, Implats acquired the Winnaarshoek property from Platexco, a Canadian-based company. The mineral rights to portions of the adjacent farms of Clapham and Forest Hill and a sub-lease to Driekop were subsequently obtained from Anglo Platinum in exchange for Hendriksplaats (now part of Modikwa mine) so consolidating the Marula mine area. The establishment and development of the mine commenced in October 2002.

BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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Black economic empowerment forms a key component of the Marula operation and our partners together own 26.7% of the company.

Each of the following parties hold stakes in the business:

- The Marula Community Trust ensuring sustainable benefit flows to the local community over the life of the mine and beyond
- Tubatse Platinum, a broad-based HDSA empowerment consortium from local business
- Mmakau Mining, an established mining entity
- Marula ESOT Company
- During FY2021, the black economic empowerment ownership at Marula was restructured to include more sustainable financing terms and the introduction of an employee share ownership trust.

Implats, as the largest stakeholder, brings technical, managerial, financial and operational expertise to the mine.

■ KEY STATISTICS

		FY2024	FY2023	FY2022
Production				
Tonnes milled	(000t)	1 851	1 935	1 995
Headgrade (6E)	(g/t)	4.28	4.39	4.53
6E in concentrate production	(000oz)	223	241	259
Labour efficiency				
Tonnes milled per employee costed*	(t/man/annum)	369	402	430
Cost				
Cost of sales	(Rm)	(4 853)	(4 192)	(4 043)
On-mine operations	(Rm)	(3 899)	(3 485)	(3 039)
Processing operations	(Rm)	(462)	(444)	(385)
Other	(Rm)	(492)	(263)	(619)
Total cost	(Rm)	4 361	3 929	3 424
	(US\$m)	233	221	225
Unit costs				
per tonne milled	(R/t)	2 356	2 030	1 716
	(US\$/t)	126	114	113
per 6E ounce in concentrate	(R/oz)	19 530	16 303	13 200
	(US\$/oz)	1 044	918	867
Financial				
Gross margin	(%)	(12)	39	52
EBITDA	(Rm)	(100)	3 046	4 682
Capital expenditure				
	(Rm)	497	558	321
	(US\$m)	27	31	21
Safety				
LTIFR	(pmmhw+)	4.47	4.49	3.85
FIFR	(pmmhw+)	0.08	0	0
Labour complement				
Own employees	(no)	3 781	3 922	3 623
Contractors	(no)	1 053	1 032	1 050

^{*} Average working cost employees including contractors + Per million man hours worked





