Impala Platinum Holdings

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

.

10/09/2024, 07:25 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats) is a global leading platinum group metals (PGMs) mining and refining company. Implats 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 2.969 million oz of refined 6E production in this past reporting year, most of which was Platinum (1.36Moz), Palladium (1.05Moz), Rhodium (0.17Moz) and Nickel (15.0kt). 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 has been a wholly owned subsidiary of Implats since 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 approximately 70 000 employees (including contractors) across all operations. Implats' operations are ISO 14 001:2015 certified, except for Implats Canada operations, which remains on track to achieving certification by June 2025. 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 16 years (since 2007). In this reporting year, our total scope 1 emissions for 2023 were 498 569 tCO2e (2022: 527 248 tCO2e) and our scope 2 emissions associated with grid electricity amounted to 3 523 981 tCO2e (2022: 4 093 683 tCO2e). Our Scope 1 emissions account for approximately 10% of our total greenhouse gas emissions, while Scope 2 emissions related to electricity consumption represent around 70% of our overall emissions. The remaining 20% is attributed to Scope 3 emissions, which encompass indirect emissions throughout our value chain.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

06/29/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 1

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 2

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US4525533083

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

452553308

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IMPUY

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

254900BZFIFB4PD2Z778

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JSE: IMP

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ZAE000083648
[Add row]

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*Impala Platinum is able to provide geolocations for all of our facilities.*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Zimplats

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-18.664262

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.352324

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single Location Facility

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Marula

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-24.503009

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.082798

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single location facility.

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Refineries

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.224931

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

28.439836

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single location facility.

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Impala Canada

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.170396

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

89.592892

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single location facility.

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rustenburg Operations

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.657804

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.226435

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Single location facility.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(1.18.2) Name

Impala Canada

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(1.18.5) Latitude

49.169513

(1.18.6) Longitude

-89.594222

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Open-cut and underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Copper

☑ Gold

☑ Platinum group metals

☑ Nickel

☑ Cobalt

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1993

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2033

(1.18.12) Description of project

Impala Canada previously known as North American Palladium is 100% owned by Implats following its acquisition in late 2019. The Lac des Iles mine LDI Impala Canadas single operating asset is in the Canadian province of Ontario north of the city of Thunder Bay. LDI comprises of underground and surface mining operations and a concentrator.

Row 2

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(1.18.2) Name

Impala Refineries

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-26.22203

(1.18.6) Longitude

28.437994

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Refineries

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Copper

☑ Gold

☑ Platinum group metals

☑ Nickel

☑ Cobalt

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1968

(1.18.12) Description of project

Impala Refineries is in Springs to the east of Johannesburg South Africa and comprises both base and precious metals refineries. The area around Impala Refineries is primarily used for gold mining and industrial activities while the immediate surroundings consist mostly of urban areas The refinery site was formerly occupied by East Geduld mines Impala Refineries processes materials from Impala Rustenburg including processed materials from Impala mines Marula Two Rivers Zimplats and other small mining contracts refining them to produce copper nickel cobalt gold and platinum group metals.

Row 3

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Impala Rustenburg

(1.18.3) Share (%)

96

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-25.541437

(1.18.6) Longitude

27.184399

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

☑ Copper

☑ Nickel

☑ Cobalt

☑ Platinum group metals

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

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1969

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2039

(1.18.12) Description of project

Impala Rustenburg has operations situated on the western limb of the world-renowned Bushveld Complex near Rustenburg in South Africa This operation comprises a multi-shaft mining complex and concentrating and smelting plants Impala holds contiguous mining and prospecting rights over a total area of 29 773 hectares The Merensky and UG2 reefs are mined concurrently and the mining method is predominantly conventional breast mining. Mining currently extends to a depth of around between 500m to 1000m the stopping width for Merensky Reef is typically about 13 metres whilst that for UG2 is about 11 metres Panel lengths vary from 15 to 30 metres for both Merensky and UG2 reefs.

Row 4

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(1.18.2) Name

Zimplats

(1.18.3) Share (%)

87

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Zimbabwe

(1.18.5) Latitude

-18.664994

(1.18.6) Longitude

30.356575

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Open-cut and underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Copper

☑ Platinum group metals

☑ Nickel

☑ Cobalt

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2001

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2062

(1.18.12) Description of project

Zimplats is 87% owned by Implats. Its Ngezi operation is located on the Hartley Geological Complex on the Zimbabwean Great Dyke, approximately 150 kilometres southwest of Harare. The Hartley Geological complex is the largest of the PGM-bearing complexes containing 80% of the known PGM resources in Zimbabwe. Zimplats operates four shallow mechanised underground mines, one open pit and two concentrators at Ngezi. The Selous Metallurgical Complex (SMC), located some 77 kilometres north of the underground operations, comprises a concentrator and a smelter.

Row 5

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(1.18.2) Name

Marula

(1.18.3) Share (%)

73

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-24.502626

(1.18.6) Longitude

30.07072

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

☑ Copper

☑ Nickel

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

☑ Cobalt

☑ Platinum group metals

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2002

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2036

(1.18.12) Description of project

Marula is 73% owned by Implats and is one of the first operations to have been developed on the relatively underexploited eastern limb of the Bushveld Complex in South Africa. It is in the Limpopo Province some 35 kilometres northwest of Burgersfort. The operation comprises two decline shaft systems and a concentrator plant. Current mining activities target the UG2 reef only which is accessed via two decline shaft systems. Driekop Shaft uses a hybrid mining method while at Clapham Shaft both hybrid and conventional mining methods are used in the hybrid sections all main development is done on reef and stopping is carried out through conventional single-sided breast mining from a centre gully. Panel face lengths are approximately 16 to 24 metres and the stopping width averages 125 metres. For the conventional operation the footwall drives are developed on strike approximately 25 metres below the reef horizon with crosscut breakaways about 220 metres apart. Development is undertaken with drill rigs and dump trucks. Stope face drilling is done with handheld pneumatic rock drills with air legs.
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Impala Platinum has undertaken a comprehensive mapping of our value chain, focusing on both upstream and downstream stages. The process involves identifying key suppliers and stakeholders, assessing their contributions to our overall operations, and understanding the interdependencies within the supply chain. The mapping also includes evaluations of water and climate-related risks, ensuring that we can effectively manage these challenges across our operations. The highest tier mapped includes Tier 1 suppliers, while Tier 2 suppliers are known but not fully mapped. This enables us to prioritise engagement and risk management with our most critical suppliers.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

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

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

In the short term, Impala Platinum prioritises immediate operational stability and responsiveness. Our operational management involves ensuring that we can quickly adapt to and mitigate immediate risks, such as sudden water supply issues or social unrest. This period requires agility and the ability to implement rapid responses to any disruptions. Financially, the short-term horizon involves budgeting for emergency funds and contingency reserves. We allocate resources to manage unexpected disruptions, ensuring that there are sufficient financial buffers to address these immediate risks without compromising operational efficiency. The short-term horizon is chosen to address immediate operational and financial needs, distinct from our broader strategic planning which spans over longer timeframes. This differentiation allows us to effectively identify, assess, and manage environmental issues that require urgent attention, ensuring alignment with our overall strategic objectives without neglecting immediate operational stability.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

For the medium term, Impala Platinum's planning focuses on implementing sustainable and systemic changes to ensure resilience against gradual impacts from climate change and potential regulatory changes. We develop strategies to adapt to evolving environmental conditions and regulatory landscapes, ensuring compliance and resilience over the next several years. Medium-term financial planning involves strategic investments in infrastructure and technology that enhance operational resilience. Budget allocations are made for projects addressing medium-term risks, such as improvements in water management systems or investments in renewable energy sources. Financial forecasting in this horizon includes anticipating potential costs and returns associated with these strategic investments, ensuring that we remain well-positioned to adapt to and capitalise on emerging opportunities and challenges. The medium-term horizon is crucial for bridging our immediate operational needs with our long-term strategic goals, providing a balanced approach that ensures both compliance with evolving regulations and the sustainability of our operations.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

In the long term, Impala's strategic planning is centred around sustainability and long-term viability. This involves addressing risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts that could affect us beyond 5 years, such as the long-term sustainability of our water resources or significant changes in market conditions. We develop long-term goals aligned with sustainable development and environmental stewardship. According to our latest Mineral Reserves Report, the life of mine (LOM) is estimated based on current reserves and projected extraction rates and in 2023, the Group's Mineral Reserves were reported at 52.5 Moz 6E, forming the backbone of our strategic and financial planning, ensuring all initiatives align with the remaining life of our mining operations. LOM projections help to plan for optimal use of resources, investment in technology, and infrastructure to maximise efficiency and productivity throughout the mine's lifespan. Long-term financial planning focuses on capital investments and strategic initiatives that ensure long-term growth and sustainability. This includes funding for research and development, long-term environmental conservation projects, and diversification strategies to mitigate impacts of potential market shifts. We also plan for future financial stability by setting aside funds for large-scale projects and potential long-term risks, aligning our financial strategies with the projected LOM to ensure continued profitability and operational success.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify **:**CURA and Isometrix

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models
☑ Stress tests
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify **:CURA and Isometrix**

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Other, please specify **:Field surveys; Landscape-scale field surveys**

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

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

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Implats has significantly advanced our environmental strategy, integrating it within the broader ESG framework. This new Group environmental strategy serves as a roadmap to achieve key goals by 2030, with a focus on environmental management, water stewardship, energy and climate change, air quality management, mine closure and rehabilitation, biodiversity, and the management of both mineral residue and non-mineral waste. Implats has intensified our commitment to transparency and accountability in ESG matters, enhancing investor engagement. A key initiative is the implementation of a framework for reporting climate-related risks and opportunities, aligned with global frameworks such as the TCFD. This includes detailed disclosures on our decarbonisation journey and the integration of climate risks into corporate strategies. Collaboration with suppliers has been strengthened, particularly in promoting water stewardship and sustainability practices. By aligning supplier activities with Implats' environmental goals, we ensure high standards of environmental responsibility across our supply chain. A notable achievement during the year was progress in renewable energy initiatives. In Zimbabwe, Implats began constructing a 35MW solar PV facility, expected to be operational in 2024, which will reduce carbon dioxide emissions by nearly 60,000 tonnes annually. Zimplats also secured a power purchase agreement for 50MW of hydroelectric power, raising the renewable electricity mix from approximately 50% to 67%. In South Africa, several studies were advanced, and a request for proposals was issued for 200MW of wheeled renewable electricity, all contributing to the goal of reducing carbon emissions by 30% from a 2019 baseline and ultimately achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. Water stewardship is another priority, with Implats aiming to minimise freshwater withdrawals and enhance water recycling, especially in water-scarce regions. We have committed to increasing its internal targets for water recycling from 48% to 54%. In 2023, 52% of the water used in operations was recycled or reused, a slight decrease from 53% in 2022. However, the goal remains to reach a 70% water recycling and reuse rate by 2030. Implats employs an integrated, multi-disciplinary approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities across our operations, from exploration to mine closure. This approach considers environmental, health, safety, social, and financial impacts. The Audit and Risk Committee oversees a comprehensive risk management process, which includes identifying operational objectives linked to strategic goals, reviewing internal and external operating conditions, identifying and evaluating risks, and planning appropriate response strategies. Climate change risks are included in the corporate risk register and are regularly reported to the executive committee. An annual review by the Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB) confirmed that all Group tailings storage facilities are operated safely and effectively, with minimal risk to

local communities and the environment, in compliance with local and international standards. This review reflects our commitment to responsible environmental stewardship, integrating sustainability into operations, and ensuring that environmental considerations are central to strategic planning and execution.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

Databases

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Source Water Vulnerability Assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Landslide

☑ Pollution incident

☑ Rupture of tailings dams and toxic spills

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

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

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

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

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Implats follows an approach to identifying, assessing, and managing water-related risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, integrated within our broader ERM framework, which aligns with the ISO 31000 standard. The objective is to minimise risks and maximise potential opportunities. The HSE Committee oversees the governance of these risks, ensuring effective management across our operations. Our water-related risk management begins with the implementation of surface and groundwater monitoring programs at all operational sites, assisting us in continuously assessing and managing water-related risks, with risk assessments conducted annually. The results are reviewed monthly by the Executive Committee (Exco) and quarterly by the board, ensuring all levels are informed and involved in risk management. To further enhance our environmental management, each operation, excluding Impala Canada, is certified under the ISO 14001:2015, ensuring that all identified risks, including water-related risks, have appropriate control measures and mitigation strategies in place. Impala Canada is currently conducting a gap analysis to align with ISO 14001, ensuring consistent environmental management practices across the Group. Additionally, all operations have secured the necessary environmental authorisations, and corresponding management plans are in place to guide our efforts in mitigating environmental impacts. At the operational level, we apply ISO 31000 to identify water risks across all sites. Internal knowledge, combined with sustainability objectives integrated into KPIs for management and executive remuneration, is also employed in assessing water risks. Our adherence to the ICMM guidelines further strengthens our environmental impact management framework. We established an incident and non-conformance procedure that categorises incidents on a five-level scale, from Level 1 (least severe) to Level 5 (most severe), to evaluate environmental impacts. This systematic approach allows for the thorough reporting, review, and remediation of any incidents that may harm the environment. Water scarcity is a significant concern at our operations in South Africa and Zimbabwe, where limited water availability and high demand pose challenges. To manage these risks, we employ water balance software at local operations, aiding in monitoring water supplies and identifying water quality issues. These data points are recorded in the risk register and are integral to our annual water risk reviews. Stakeholder engagement is a critical component of our water-related risk management process, which includes employees, investors, communities, NGOs, regulators, suppliers, local water utilities, and other users, to ensure a complete approach to water management. We prioritise the well-being of our employees by ensuring access to safe water sources, and we engage transparently with investors to demonstrate our commitment to sustainable water stewardship. Collaborations with communities and NGOs help implement sustainable practices and enhance our water management strategies. Quarterly stakeholder meetings are held to address material issues, including water risks and involve operational executives, Group champions, and community representatives, providing a platform for discussing risk assessment outcomes and actioning responses where necessary.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Collect Earth

☑ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Recyclability Assessment Tool

☑ Plastic Leak Project

☑ Plastic Footprint Network

☑ Understanding Packaging (UP) Scorecard

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Pollution incident

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Plastics do not represent a significant focus in our environmental management processes due to their limited usage and negligible impact across our operations. The primary use of plastics within Impala's value chain is confined to the packaging of certain chemicals or solvents. These materials are utilised in such small quantities that they do not contribute significantly to our overall environmental footprint. Given this minimal role, Impala does not consider plastics a high-priority environmental issue. Our environmental management efforts are therefore more heavily concentrated on areas with a greater potential impact, such as energy consumption, GHG emissions, water use, and the management of tailings and waste from our mining operations. In particular, Impala's environmental management strategy focuses on reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency, and managing water resources sustainably. These areas are considered critical for achieving our long-term environmental goals, including carbon neutrality by 2050 and a 30% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030. Moreover, we are engaged in managing physical and transition risks related to climate change, such as the potential impacts of extreme weather events on operations and the evolving regulatory landscape concerning carbon emissions. This strategic focus aligns with global and local environmental standards and reflects the material environmental risks and opportunities that we face in our operations. While we acknowledge the presence of plastics in operations, we have determined that our environmental impact is sufficiently minor, and plastic does not require the same level of management or oversight as more significant environmental issues. We continue to monitor the use of plastics as part of our broader environmental management framework, ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and sustainability practices, but without dedicating substantial resources to this area.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.6) Mining projects covered

Select all that apply

☑ All disclosed mining projects

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Other, please specify **:**Field surveys; landscape-scale field surveys.

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

☑ Rupture of tailings dams and toxic spills

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Protected area designation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ NGOs

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Impala's approach to identifying, assessing, and managing biodiversity dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is integrated into our broader environmental and risk management framework. We rely on site-specific assessments and management plans, which are regularly updated to reflect changes in biodiversity conditions. Dependencies, particularly related to water and local habitats, are assessed to determine their impact on operations and inform risk and opportunity evaluations. These assessments help us identify both operational risks, such as regulatory changes or ecosystem disruptions, and opportunities for biodiversity conservation and habitat restoration. A significant proportion of our operational locations undergo biodiversity assessments, focusing on mines, processing facilities, and tailings storage areas. We screen these areas to identify relevant biodiversity issues, with an emphasis on those situated in ecologically sensitive regions. Independent biodiversity specialists conduct field assessments to ensure compliance with biodiversity management plans and external biodiversity standards. In FY23, key locations underwent reviews to monitor biodiversity risks and opportunities, ensuring proper management practices were in place. Impala uses a combination of internal and external data sources to assess biodiversity impacts. Direct data from operations is supplemented by external consultants and global biodiversity databases, which provide critical information on threatened species and local ecosystems. Our methodologies include Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), both of which are essential for creating biodiversity baselines and determining potential impacts. The use of external experts ensures that Impala's data is accurate and that our biodiversity management strategies are aligned with global standards. To determine which biodiversity risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic effect, Impala uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative assessments. These

evaluations consider the likelihood and potential magnitude of biodiversity impacts, such as increased restoration costs or penalties for non-compliance. Implats regularly monitors biodiversity impacts through field assessments and audits, ensuring that risks are continuously reviewed and addressed. In terms of value chain coverage, Impala focuses primarily on direct operations, particularly mining sites and adjacent areas where biodiversity is most likely to be affected. While certain value chain stages may not be covered due to limited biodiversity impacts, we emphasise biodiversity management in areas where activities directly interact with local ecosystems. The process for managing biodiversity risks has not significantly changed from previous years, although we aim to improve data quality through refined biodiversity baseline assessments planned for 2024. This will enhance the accuracy of scenario analysis and ensure more robust biodiversity management in the future.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:
☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct impacts
☑ Indirect impacts
☑ Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Implats is a PGE-focused mining company dedicated to conducting activities in a way that maximises the positive environmental contributions of PGEs while minimising or eliminating any negative impacts. We are committed to the responsible stewardship of natural resources and ecological systems in a sustainable manner. Implats continually strives to improve our environmental performance by reducing adverse environmental impacts through the integration of sound environmental management practices across all operations. Key efforts include minimising the use of consumptive resources, promoting waste reduction and recycling, rehabilitating disturbed land, and protecting biodiversity. We also exercise prudence in managing ecological resources, addresses environmental risks within the workplace and surrounding areas, and ensure compliance with all applicable environmental obligations to which we subscribe.

Row 2

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

☑ Indirect impacts

☑ Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Implats is a PGE-focused mining company dedicated to conducting activities in a way that maximises the positive environmental contributions of PGEs while minimising or eliminating any negative impacts. We are committed to the responsible stewardship of natural resources and ecological systems in a sustainable

manner. Implats continually strives to improve our environmental performance by reducing adverse environmental impacts through the integration of sound environmental management practices across all operations. Key efforts include minimising the use of consumptive resources, promoting waste reduction and recycling, rehabilitating disturbed land, and protecting biodiversity. We also exercise prudence in managing ecological resources, addresses environmental risks within the workplace and surrounding areas, and ensure compliance with all applicable environmental obligations to which we subscribe.

Row 3

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

☑ Indirect impacts

☑ Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Implats is a PGE-focused mining company dedicated to conducting activities in a way that maximises the positive environmental contributions of PGEs while minimising or eliminating any negative impacts. We are committed to the responsible stewardship of natural resources and ecological systems in a sustainable manner. Implats continually strives to improve our environmental performance by reducing adverse environmental impacts through the integration of sound environmental management practices across all operations. Key efforts include minimising the use of consumptive resources, promoting waste reduction and recycling, rehabilitating disturbed land, and protecting biodiversity. We also exercise prudence in managing ecological resources, addresses environmental risks within the workplace and surrounding areas, and ensure compliance with all applicable environmental obligations to which we subscribe.

Row 4

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

☑ Indirect impacts
☑ Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply
☑ Governmental agency requirements
☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:
☑ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Implats is a PGE-focused mining company dedicated to conducting activities in a way that maximises the positive environmental contributions of PGEs while minimising or eliminating any negative impacts. We are committed to the responsible stewardship of natural resources and ecological systems in a sustainable manner. Implats continually strives to improve our environmental performance by reducing adverse environmental impacts through the integration of sound environmental management practices across all operations. Key efforts include minimising the use of consumptive resources, promoting waste reduction and recycling, rehabilitating disturbed land, and protecting biodiversity. We also exercise prudence in managing ecological resources, addresses environmental risks within the workplace and surrounding areas, and ensure compliance with all applicable environmental obligations to which we subscribe.

Row 5

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

☑ Indirect impacts

☑ Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Implats is a PGE-focused mining company dedicated to conducting activities in a way that maximises the positive environmental contributions of PGEs while minimising or eliminating any negative impacts. We are committed to the responsible stewardship of natural resources and ecological systems in a sustainable manner. Implats continually strives to improve our environmental performance by reducing adverse environmental impacts through the integration of sound environmental management practices across all operations. Key efforts include minimising the use of consumptive resources, promoting waste reduction and recycling, rehabilitating disturbed land, and protecting biodiversity. We also exercise prudence in managing ecological resources, addresses environmental risks within the workplace and surrounding areas, and ensure compliance with all applicable environmental obligations to which we subscribe.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Implats employs a comprehensive framework to integrate the assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities into a single process. This framework is based on a multi-disciplinary risk management approach that encompasses all operational aspects, from exploration to mine closure. It aligns with international standards such as ISO 14001 for environmental management and ISO 31000 for risk management, as well as internal policies emphasising sustainability and responsible mining practices. Central to this framework is the EIA process, which evaluates biodiversity, water use, and other environmental factors before project implementation. The EIA ensures that interconnections between these elements are considered, and it includes stakeholder engagement, which helps identify potential synergies and trade-offs. Implats also adheres to various reporting standards, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), ensuring that assessments are consistent with best practices in environmental management. The integrated risk management process, aligned with ISO 31000, is incorporated into our assessment process by first identifying environmental dependencies, such as water availability and biodiversity, and associated risks, including climate change impacts. Following this identification, we assess the potential impacts of our operations on these dependencies and identify opportunities for improvement, such as reducing water usage or enhancing biodiversity conservation efforts. Continuous monitoring of environmental performance and regular reporting to stakeholders ensures that these assessments remain relevant and actionable. To identify alignment, synergies, contributions, and trade-offs, Implats conducts holistic assessments during the EIA process. For example, when evaluating a new project, we assess how water usage impacts local biodiversity and how these factors contribute to overall sustainability goals. A notable example is the development of the Impala Rustenburg Solar PV facility, where Implats assessed how reducing reliance on fossil fuels would benefit local water resources by decreasing water consumption associated with traditional energy production. This project illustrates the

synergy between climate action and water conservation. Despite these efforts, we face challenges in fully integrating these assessments. The complex interdependencies among environmental factors can make it difficult to quantify impacts accurately. Additionally, varying stakeholder interests and regulatory requirements can complicate the integration process, necessitating ongoing dialogue and adaptation. Overall, Implats' framework for integrating environmental assessments reflects a commitment to sustainability, recognising the importance of understanding and managing the interconnections between various environmental factors.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Impala Platinum identifies priority locations for water, biodiversity, and climate change through a structured process that begins with a detailed assessment of environmental impacts, focusing on water resources and biodiversity. We evaluate how our operations affect local and regional water resources by analysing water use, potential pollution sources, and water availability. Similarly, we assess the impact on local ecosystems, including flora and fauna, to understand how our

activities influence biodiversity. The next step involves mapping and data collection. Impala Platinum gathers data on water usage, biodiversity metrics, and climate conditions through field surveys and external sources such as environmental monitoring agencies. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are used to map areas of high biodiversity value, water resources, and climate vulnerability. This mapping process helps in visualising the spatial distribution of environmental features and assessing their significance. Stakeholder engagement is a crucial part of our process. We engage with local communities, environmental NGOs, and experts to collect insights and address concerns about environmental impacts and priorities. Additionally, consultations with regulatory authorities and industry bodies ensure that our approach aligns with relevant standards and regulations. Following this, a risk and opportunity analysis is conducted. Impala Platinum analyses climate change risks to understand how changing weather patterns, extreme events, and long-term climate trends could impact water resources and biodiversity. Similarly, risks to local species and habitats from operational activities are evaluated. This analysis helps in identifying potential challenges and opportunities for mitigation. The prioritisation phase involves developing criteria to rank locations based on their ecological importance, the level of impact from operations, and the potential for climate-related changes. Locations are scored and ranked according to these criteria, which helps in identifying those that are most critical for intervention or monitoring. Action plans and management strategies are then developed for the prioritised locations. These plans include strategies for water conservation, biodiversity protection, and adaptation to climate change. Effective management is crucial for mitigating impacts and ensuring sustainable practices. Monitoring programmes are established to track the effectiveness of these strategies, and progress is reported regularly. Finally, the process includes periodic reviews and adaptations. Impala Platinum regularly reviews and updates our strategies based on new data, changes in environmental conditions, and feedback from stakeholders. This ongoing adaptation ensures that we remain responsive to emerging issues and evolving conditions, maintaining a commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship.

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

Select from:

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

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

Priority locations table.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

320000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our material financial risk definition pertains to risks that could jeopardise the sustainability of Implats' operations, such as water stress leading to operational interruptions or social unrest causing strikes or disruptions. Implats acknowledges these risks and considers them crucial to our business. We use a risk appetite and tolerance framework to identify and manage all risks that could affect mineral resources and reserves. The framework integrates risk management with business planning and operational management, determining the risk threshold we are willing to accept in pursuit of objectives and targets. The materiality of these risk estimations is based on projections dependent on new information, modifying factors, and changing market conditions. Implats considers the revocation of environmental and other compliance-related licenses as a substantive risk that could significantly impede operations and have a substantial financial and strategic impact on the group. A substantive financial risk is defined as the loss of one day's production at an average mine site, along with associated monetary implications. These risks are evaluated in the context of mining lifespan and the timeframes allocated for rehabilitation. Implats also considers the requirements for post-mine rehabilitation, which involve investments in community development and support. A structured internal risk management process has assisted us in identifying strategic and material sustainability focus areas. Our HSE committee identifies water stress in South Africa and environmental impacts of shaft closures and tailings dam spillages in Zimbabwe as key substantive financial risks. Our risk management aligns with ISO 31000 principles. We identified climate change impacts such as water supply security, rising energy costs, and energy insecurity as material risks to the long-term continuity of operations. In respect of each Implats operation, one day of revenue is: • Impala (Rustenburg): R118 million • Zimplats: R49.4 million • Marula: R18.7 million • Impala Canada: R20.5 million •

Refineries: R149.8 million The percentage of revenue lost per day of the revenue for each operation is: • Impala (South Africa): 0.27% • Zimplats: 0.27% • Marula: 0.27% • Impala Canada: 0.29% • Refineries: 0.27% These amounts represent approximately 0.3% of revenue per operation on average. Total revenue was R106.6 billion, so a substantive risk would be considered at around R320 million.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

320000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Implats defines a substantive financial effect for opportunities as a positive financial or strategic impact that enhances the sustainability and resilience of its operations. An opportunity is considered substantive if it results in a significant financial gain, mitigates material risks, or strengthens compliance with ESG standards. Opportunities at Implats are classified as substantive if they meet the following criteria: Opportunities that generate revenue gains, cost reductions, or efficiency improvements comparable to preventing the loss of one day's production at a mine site. This threshold is defined as: • Impala (Rustenburg): R118 million • Zimplats: R49.4 million • Marula: R18.7 million • Impala Canada: R20.5 million • Refineries: R149.8 million The opportunity should represent at least 0.27% of the total revenue per operation or 0.3% of total revenue across all operations, equating to about R320 million in financial impact. Opportunities that mitigate identified substantive risks such as water stress, energy insecurity, or potential loss of licenses. Such opportunities may also align with sustainability and ESG commitments, support net-zero targets, and improve compliance with environmental regulations. Opportunities that fall within Implats' risk appetite and tolerance framework are considered substantive. This involves assessing whether the opportunity can achieve strategic objectives and targets while providing a substantive financial benefit or risk mitigation. An opportunity to increase water recycling capacity at Rustenburg, leading to cost savings of R118 million or more, would be considered substantive if it prevents potential operational interruptions due to water scarcity and ensures compliance with water-use regulations. Implementing renewable energy solutions at Zimplats, reducing grid dependency, and lowering energy costs by R49.4 million annually is a substantive opportunity, addressing rising energy costs and ensuring long-term stability. Developing lower-carbon product lines with a revenue gain or cost savings equivalent to R320 million would strengthen Implats' market position and compliance with carbon regulations.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Aquatic biomonitoring assessments are conducted by independent third parties 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 EUs 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.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply
☑ Water recycling
☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Implats implements measures to minimise the negative effects of potential water pollutants 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 insitu 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.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) 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. The presence of water pollutants poses significant risks to Impala's operational integrity, regulatory compliance, and community relations. Mitigating our release and monitoring our levels are crucial for protecting aquatic environments and our operational integrity and sustainability.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Implats implements measures to minimise the negative effects of potential water pollutants 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 insitu 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.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) 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.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Implats implements measures to minimise the negative effects of potential water pollutants 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.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) 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.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Implats implements measures to minimise the negative effects of potential water pollutants 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.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Limpopo

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

1

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

1

(2.6.4) Comment

Impala Rustenburg currently has 2 Tailings Storage Facilities Tailings Dam 3&4 combined complex. Active Tailings Dam 1&2 combined complex - Reprocessing

Row 2

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Olifants

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

1

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

1

(2.6.4) Comment

The Marula operation currently has 1 active Tailing Storage Facilities, being TSF Tailings Dam 2 TD2. Tailings Dam 1 TD1 was decommissioned during this reporting year.

Row 3

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

Canada

☑ St.Lawrence

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

2

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

1

(2.6.4) Comment

Impala Canada currently has 2 active TSFs, the South Tailings Management Facility (STMF) and the East Tailings Management Facility (ETMF). The West Tailings Management Facility (WTMF) was decommissioned in 2012 and 2015.

Row 4

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Zambezi

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

2

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

Zimplats currently has 2 active Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) - Ngezi TSF and Sellous Metallurgical Complex (SMC). The SMC TSF extension is under construction. Phase 1 of the project to extend the Zimplats SMC TSF, which commenced in 2022 and tailings deposition started into the SMC extension in the reporting year.
[Add row]

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

(2.6.1.1) Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure

Select from:

☑ Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure

(2.6.1.2) Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

☑ South Africa (SANS) 10286

☑ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

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

Select from:

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

(2.6.1.4) Please explain

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, ensuring 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. Daily monitoring and inspections are conducted by the tailings dam operator. Weekly inspections by the Mine and dam operator. Monthly combined inspections by the Tailings Facility Engineer (internal mine engineer) Engineer of Record (specialist consultant and professional engineer), and tailings dam operator. 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 predicted zone of influence (ZOI). A dam is high consequence if it has the potential to affect 10-100 or more people. High consequence TSFs or greater are subject to ZOI assessments at design phase to identify potential risks. All our operations submit closure and decommissioning reports, annual rehabilitation plans and a postmining impact assessment to the authorities, which 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.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Impala Canada - West Tailings Management Facility (WTMF)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☑ St. Lawrence

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

49.092139

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

-89.380092

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

High hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Inactive

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

94.3

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

94.3

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Impala Canada West Tailings Management Facility (WTMF) is the inactive TSF at Implats Canada. The 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 High 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 is 30m and current Maximum design height is 30m.

Row 2

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Ngezi Tailings Storage Facility

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Zambezi

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-18.573

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

30.338

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

High hazard

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

33.7

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

50.4

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Ngezi is the tailings facility dam located at the Zimplats facility in Zimbabwe. Impala Platinum 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.

Row 3

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

TD1

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Olifants

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-24.303994

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

30.63005

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Very High

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

☑ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Inactive

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

13.1

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

13.1

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

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 utilised 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. In 2023, deposition to TD 1 ceased, and the facility has since been dormant. A dam breach analysis was conducted according to hydraulic modeling of the predicted outflow from a breach event per the requirements of the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM).

Row 4

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Tailings Dam 3 & 4 (Combined)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Limpopo

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-25.31906

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.141653

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Extreme

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

☑ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

361.4

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

388.9

(2.6.2.10) 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. 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 using hydraulic modelling of the predicted breach volume to assess the inundation area if a worst-case scenario breach occurred.

Row 5

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Impala Canada - South Tailings Management Facility (STMF)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☑ St. Lawrence

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

49.090768

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

-89.390106

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

High

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

15.2

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

17.3

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

The Impala Canada South Tailings Management Facility (STMF) is an active TSF located at our facility in Canada. It is fully owned and controlled by Impala Platinum. 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 30.5 meters with a maximum design height set at 33 meters.

Row 6

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Selous Metallurgical Complex (SMC) Tailings Storage Facility

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Zambezi

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-18.036

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

30.434

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Extreme

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

☑ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

30.7

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

38.2

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Selous Metallurgical Complex Tailings Storage Facility is the tailings facility dam located at the Zimplats facility in Zimbabwe. Impala Platinum 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 utilised 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 43 meters with a maximum design height set at 47 meters.

Row 7

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Tailings Dam 1 & 2 (combined)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Limpopo

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-25.311232

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.115673

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Medium

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

☑ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Inactive

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

47.2

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

13.1

(2.6.2.10) 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. 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 26mCurrent Maximum design height 26m.

Row 8

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Impala Canada - East Tailings Management Facility (ETMF)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☑ St. Lawrence

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

49.090653

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

-89.370765

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

High

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

13.6

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

18.2

(2.6.2.10) 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. 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 265 meters.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Assurance program

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Assurance program

☑ An assurance program for the operating phase of the facility that details the procedures for the inspections, audits and reviews

☑ An assurance program for each phase of the facilities´ life that includes the frequency of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews

☑ An assurance program for each phase of the facilities´ life that includes the scope of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews

☑ An assurance program that details the competence requirements for the persons undertaking the inspections, audits and reviews

☑ An assurance program that includes an external audit covering the life of facility or the operating plans

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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 facilities life from construction to operation and closure. 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 include 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 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. 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.

Row 2

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Operating plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Operating plan

☑ An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method

☑ An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating constraints of the dam.

☑ An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials

☑ An operating plan that evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management measures and whether performance objectives are being met

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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. 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. 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. 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 mines operating plan. 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.

Row 3

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Approval

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Approval

☑ The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer

☑ The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by a C-suite officer

☑ Other approval, please specify **:**A policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams is approved by the board

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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 Csuite officer These plans play a crucial role in managing and minimizing water related risks associated with the tailing dams. 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 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. By having a Csuite 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 organizations commitment to effective water risk management and the protection of human health and water ecosystems. 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.

Row 4

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Change management process

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Change management process

☑ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the construction phase of the facility

☑ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the operating phase of the facility

☑ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the closure and decommissioning phase of the facility

☑ Inclusion of the results from external audits of operating plans or life of facility plans into the change management process

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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. 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.

Row 5

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Other management procedure

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Other management procedure

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

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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. 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.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

While biodiversity risks are recognised as significant concerns, they are still under evaluation. Implats has implemented initiatives aimed at improving the biodiversity footprint of our operations. This includes avoiding and reducing the loss of biodiversity, habitats, and ecosystems. Continuous assessment is integral to this process, with biodiversity impacts being determined through environmental authorisation processes and managed according to site-specific biodiversity management plans [Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Information on the risk driver: Zimplats and Impala Canada utilise renewable energy sources, reducing reliance on high-carbon electricity. However, Implats' South African operations depend heavily on Eskom, which generates electricity primarily from coal, making the grid highly carbon-intensive and resulting in significant Scope 2 emissions for Implats. Eskom's power supply disruptions and rising electricity costs are major operational risks, with business interruptions ranked as the second-highest residual risk in 2023. Nature and location: Implats' South African operations, including Rustenburg, Marula, and Two Rivers, rely on Eskom's electricity, primarily sourced from the Ararat Main Transmission Substation (MTS) with a capacity of 945 MVA. These sites depend on continuous power for mining, mineral processing, and refining. The tight reserve margin in South Africa's generation capacity increases the grid's susceptibility to power outages, worsened by climate change-related extreme weather events. Notable geographical/regional examples: In South Africa, unreliable electricity supply has impacted Implats' Rustenburg operations, which rely on significant electricity for smelting and refining. Eskom's delayed rollout of renewable energy, shaped by coal-favouring regulatory frameworks, exposes Implats to physical and transitional risks, including high Scope 2 emissions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

The risk of unreliable electricity supply from Eskom, coupled with the carbon-intensive nature of South Africa's energy grid, poses significant operational and financial risks to Implats. In the short-term, we anticipate increased operating costs due to reliance on diesel-powered generators. This shift from grid electricity to backup generators will lead to higher fuel expenses, as diesel electricity generation costs approximately R5.87 per kWh. In 2023, the average price of diesel in South Africa was approximately R21.75 per litre. Based on a total diesel usage for back up generators of 600,218.10 litres, the total cost incurred for operating the diesel generators amounted to about R13,053,243.13. With a conversion factor of 0.27 litres per kWh, the total energy produced from this diesel usage was approximately 2,223,030.0 kWh. Consequently, the calculated cost of electricity generated by these diesel generators was about R5.87 per kWh. This cost reflects the operational challenges and fuel expenses associated with diesel power generation in the context of South Africa's energy landscape. Given Implats' daily energy use of 10,255,000 kWh, the total cost to operate generators is estimated at R60.2million per day, resulting in higher operating costs and reduced profitability. The financial effect is anticipated to manifest in increased operating costs in the short-term, capital expenditures in the medium-term, and reduced operating expenses in the long term as renewable energy projects come online. The overall impact on cash flows will depend on the successful implementation of renewable energy projects and the stabilization of energy costs across the company's South African operations. While short-term costs will be high, these investments are expected to yield long-term financial benefits by reducing both emissions and reliance on Eskom's grid.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

60200000

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

60200000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2023, the average price of diesel in South Africa was approximately R21.75 per litre. Based on a total diesel usage of 600,218.10 litres, the total cost incurred for operating the diesel generators amounted to about R13,053,243.13. With a conversion factor of 0.27 litres per kWh, the total energy produced from this diesel usage was approximately 2,223,030.0 kWh. Consequently, the calculated cost of electricity generated by these diesel generators was about R5.87 per kWh. This cost reflects the operational challenges and fuel expenses associated with diesel power generation in the context of South Africa's energy landscape. The anticipated financial effect figure is R60.2 million per day, representing the total estimated cost to operate generators, causing increased operating costs in the short-term, capital expenditures in the medium-term, and reduced operating expenses in the long term as renewable energy projects come online. This figure is based on the assumption that the current interventions by the government to stabilise the energy supply will continue. It is expected that the R60.2 million will serve as both the minimum and maximum figure, given the current interventions by the government to stabilise the energy supply, indicating that the issue should not worsen in the medium to long term, highlighting the importance of further investment in renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on Eskom's grid and enhance energy security.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

60196850

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The short-term means to mitigate against the reliability of the national utilities in Southern Africa is to use backup generators. Diesel generators cost approximately R5.87/kWh to operate. Impala used 3.74 TWh or an average of 10,255,000 kWh per day in 2023. The cost calculation is as follows: • Cost per kWh: R5.87 • Average daily usage: 10,255,000 kWh Total daily cost: R5.87 x 10,255,000 kWh R60,196,850 per day to run backup generators. This calculation

methodology highlights the cost implications of using diesel generators as a backup power source to mitigate against the unreliable power supply from national utilities.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats views the risk of unreliable power supply as an emerging opportunity, particularly considering recent regulatory changes in South Africa, allowing entities to build energy generation plants with unlimited capacity for their own use, without needing to license them with the NERSA. This change significantly reduces the administrative burden and opens opportunities to build renewable energy plants that will power Implats' operations while reducing Scope 2 emissions. Implats has already advanced a 30MW behind-the-meter renewable energy project at Marula to the feasibility study phase, with plans to implement this project to reduce reliance on Eskom. Additionally, in 2023, Implats commenced construction of a 35MW solar PV plant at the Selous metallurgical complex, marking the first phase of a four-phased project to install a total of 185MW of renewable energy at Zimplats by 2030. In managing this risk, Implats actively engages with ZESA (Zimbabwean utility) and Eskom to secure stable power supplies and review tariffs. Simultaneously, we have implemented a load-shedding power reduction schedule, revised business planning for low-electricity supply periods, and installed backup generators to maintain critical operations. Furthermore, we collaborate with municipalities and other stakeholders to explore opportunities for renewable energy procurement, ensuring both operational resilience and benefits to surrounding communities. This response aligns with UN SDGs, particularly SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), by promoting renewable energy solutions and reducing carbon emissions. These actions not only benefit Implats' direct operations but also contribute to environmental sustainability and community resilience. Furthermore, we are exploring partnerships with local governments and NGOs to advance renewable energy projects and ensure energy security.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

☑ Zimbabwe

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Limpopo

☑ Zambezi

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In FY2023, water-related risks were identified as one of the top environmental concerns due to ongoing drought conditions and the increased water demand from local communities and other industries, particularly affecting operations in the Limpopo River basin. Impala Rustenburg is situated in a region with severe water stress (above 80%), leading to a heightened risk of water supply insecurity. Water scarcity could lead to operational disruptions, affecting mining, processing, and refining activities due to the high dependency on reliable water supply. Zimplats is also facing significant water-related challenges, primarily due to water supply disruptions or unavailability, exacerbated by competing demands from other industries. Meanwhile, Marula experienced unseasonal and excessive rainfall, which led to 4 incidents of uncontrolled water release from its storage dams, highlighting the operational challenges presented by changing weather patterns. As a result, water scarcity could cause production halts and reduced capacity, with potential negative financial impacts. The lack of water availability also places additional strain on local communities, increasing social vulnerability. Impala Rustenburg's significant contribution to group revenue means any interruption could impact the financial stability of the entire Group. In response, we prioritised active water resource management and is investing in infrastructure improvements to enhance water security.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

In the reporting year, the water-related risks, particularly acute drought conditions and increased water demand, are expected to have significant implications for our financial position and performance. Specifically, the anticipated disruption in production capacity at our Rustenburg operations could lead to an estimated loss of R18.8 million per day due to potential production stoppages, which represents a substantial financial impact considering our reliance on a consistent water supply for mining, processing, and refining activities. This estimate was derived based on the average revenue losses incurred from losing a day's worth of production, assuming continuous operational activity throughout the year. The overall financial risk posed by water scarcity at our Rustenburg operation, given its substantial contribution to the group's revenue, could have broader implications for the financial stability of the entire organisation.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

18800000

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

18800000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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 R18.8 million per day at our Rustenburg operations, assuming

production runs year-round (365 days). This figure is the equivalent of an average day's lost revenue in FY2023. To mitigate this risk, Rustenburg is actively investing in additional buffer capacity to safeguard against potential disruptions to water supply. This proactive measure is expected to stabilise operations and prevent significant production losses, reducing the likelihood of severe impacts from water shortages. Consequently, the financial effect figure of R18.8 million is used as both the minimum and maximum value, as the situation should ideally not worsen due to these mitigation strategies. To mitigate this risk, Rustenburg is actively investing in additional buffer capacity to safeguard against potential disruptions to water supply. This proactive measure is expected to stabilise operations and prevent significant production losses, reducing the likelihood of severe impacts from water shortages. Consequently, the financial effect figure of R18.8 million is used as both the minimum and maximum value, as the situation should ideally not worsen due to these mitigation strategies.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

109000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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.

(3.1.1.29) 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. We increased our internal water recycling and reuse targets from 48% to 54% in 2023 and this year, 52% of water used at our operations was recycled or reused (2022:53%). Our goal is to achieve our 70% water recycling/reuse target by 2030. 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 2023. 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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

☑ Zimbabwe

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Implats recognises that preserving our social license to operate (SLO) and maintaining strong stakeholder relationships are key residual risks. The risk of losing our SLO is significant due to the absence of sustainability initiatives and deteriorating stakeholder relations. Climate change poses a threat to our operations and our ability to maintain SLO, as local communities and stakeholders increasingly demand transparency, ethical supply chains, and reduced carbon footprints. We operate in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada, where evolving climate regulations and stakeholder expectations for sustainable practices are intensifying. At Rustenburg and Marula, and at Zimplats, our SLO is heavily influenced by climate-related challenges such as water scarcity and extreme weather, which affect local communities. The term "Social License to Operate" refers to the informal acceptance of our operations by these communities, making our emissions reduction efforts crucial in maintaining their support. Communities near our operations, such as Rustenburg, are vulnerable to climate risks like water stress, worsening our challenges in maintaining a positive relationship. Additionally, stricter climate policies in regions like SA place increased pressure on us to demonstrate sustainability leadership. The success of our emission reduction initiatives in carbon-intensive regions is crucial to retaining our SLO amidst growing scrutiny from stakeholders, including ESG-focused investors.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

In the short term, the reputation risk associated with Implats' ability to maintain its Social License to Operate (SLO) is expected to have implications for the company's financial position, performance, and cash flows. The potential for a 0.1% decrease in revenue due to reputational damage could lead to a loss of approximately R106.6 million, based on the company's reported revenue of R106.6 billion for 2023. This decline may negatively impact liquidity and limit available cash reserves for operational needs or capital investments. A reduction in revenue could adversely affect profitability margins, leading to lower earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation (EBITDA). The financial performance metrics may reflect this decline as stakeholders reassess the company's sustainability efforts. Cash inflows may decrease as a result of diminished sales and increased costs associated with enhancing sustainability initiatives and community engagement. The diversion of funds towards reputational recovery efforts could further strain cash flow from operations.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

106600000

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

1692000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In the event where Implats' Social License to Operate is compromised through reputational damage, it can lead to significant financial impacts for the company. Even a 0.1% decrease in revenue as a result of a damaged reputation can lead to a loss of R106.6 million rand (based on our revenue of R106.6 billion as at the end of 2023). The impact could extend beyond reputational damage to operational disruptions and production losses. Using our largest operation, Rustenburg as a proxy, operational disruptions over a three-month period (assuming R18.8 million in revenue loss per day over 90 days) would cost Implats approximately R1.69 billion. A three-month disruption period is considered reasonable for resolving significant operational disruptions that would likely involve government and regulatory interventions. As such, the maximum financial effect figure for this risk could be as high as R1.69 billion, reflecting the potential severity of losing our Social License to Operate.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Align organization's public policy engagement with its environmental strategy

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

343000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost of Implats' social and environmental measures in 2023 amounts to approximately R343 million. This includes: • Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centre in Platinum Village: R10 million for infrastructure and educator support. • Education and Skills Development in Mining Communities: R121 million (R92 million in South Africa, R24 million in Zimbabwe, R5 million in Canada) impacting over 55 schools and four ECD centres. Solar Power Installation at Zimplats Community Schools: Part of the R24 million spent in Zimbabwe on solar and water upgrades at health centres and schools. • Health and Community Safety Initiatives at South African Operations: R46 million for health, safety initiatives, and infrastructure development. • Donation towards KwaZulu-Natal Flood Relief Efforts: R18 million towards disaster relief and gender-based violence initiatives. • Construction of a Clinic at Freedom Park: R14.7 million to provide healthcare services to the community.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats aims to develop, protect, and strengthen its license to operate through industry-leading ESG performance. We monitor and review the potential physical implications of climate change for our operations and neighbouring communities and implement appropriate adaptation responses. The main climate-related risks identified are changes in ambient temperature, precipitation, and prolonged droughts, which impact water security and supply. Without proper management, these factors could threaten Implats' social license to operate. To enhance resilience and maintain our social license to operate, Implats' third-generation Social and Labour Plan included the completion of the Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centre in Platinum Village with a budget of R10 million. In 2023, Implats invested R121 million in education and skills development across mining communities, benefiting thousands of individuals through bursaries, learnerships, and school support. Zimplats contributed to community development by installing solar power at local schools as part of a broader socio-economic development spend of R126 million in Zimbabwe, which included upgrades to health centres and schools. In South Africa, Implats allocated R46 million towards health and community safety projects. At the Group level, Implats donated R18 million towards relief efforts for victims of severe floods in KwaZulu-Natal, in line with its ongoing commitment to disaster relief and support for gender-based violence initiatives. Furthermore, Impala Rustenburg completed the construction of a clinic at Freedom Park at a cost of R14.7 million as part of its Social and Labour Plan commitments. The clinic, which operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, serves local residents and was constructed using local tier 1 companies and sub-contractors. These efforts reflect Implats' commitment to mitigating the risks posed by climate change while fostering community development and enhancing its social license to operate

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Implats recognises the impact brought by the South African and Canadian carbon taxes. The cumulative annual carbon tax liability for the Impala Rustenburg, Impala Refineries and Impala Canada operations was R15 million for 2023. The direct carbon tax paid excludes fuel taxes/levies paid on diesel, petrol and other fossil fuels, which amounted to R56 million in FY2023. Both South African and Canadian carbon prices are expected to rise, in line with global carbon prices. During 2023, we commissioned a study of all the information available on carbon prices, consistent with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. This revealed that a price of US100/tCO2e could be expected by 2030, and US250/tCO2e by 2050. While this applied to developed countries, developing countries prices can be expected to reach over US50/tCO2e by 2030 and approach US200/tCO2e by 2050.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

During the second phase of the carbon tax from 2026-2030, there is a risk that the carbon tax on fuels will be increased. Although there are currently no pass-through costs on electricity, it is anticipated that indirect costs will rise between 2026 and 2030. If relief mechanisms for carbon tax are removed by 2030, the carbon tax on electricity could increase electricity costs by between R0.07/kWh (lower range estimate) to R0.177/kWh (higher range estimate). This additional tax has been factored into the maximum potential financial impact figure. The potential financial impact on Implats' financial position and performance could range significantly based on these variables, with electricity cost increases alone potentially reaching up to R663 million, thereby affecting cash flows and financial stability during the 2026-2030 period.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

262010000

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

662511000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact range was calculated by summing all of the mentioned costs and using the lower range electricity price increase (R0.07/kWh) for the "minimum" and the higher range electricity price estimate (R0.177/kWh) for the "maximum" calculations. • Electricity consumption level: 3,743,000 MWh (based on FY2023 data). • Electricity cost increase range: R0.07/kWh (lower estimate) to R0.177/kWh (higher estimate). • Resulting potential increase in electricity costs: Between R262 million and R663 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4300000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Implats has earmarked a total of R4.3 billion for renewable energy projects within our five-year business plans. This significant capital allocation is intended to fund initiatives that reduce carbon emissions and manage climate-related risks. The costs associated with these projects are part of our strategy to mitigate the environmental impact of our operations and decrease the carbon tax burden associated with diesel combustion. The allocation of funds by the SIC (Sustainability Investment Committee) involves a strategic approach to tackle climate change by investing in renewable energy initiatives, such as solar PV technology for electricity generation and exploring low-carbon fuels to replace diesel. The cost calculation for these projects reflects Impala's commitment to integrating climate considerations into our business planning and aligning with regulatory requirements.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To reduce both emissions from diesel usage and the indirect carbon tax burden associated with diesel combustion, Implats is actively exploring opportunities to replace diesel with low-carbon fuels and harness solar photovoltaic (PV) technology for electricity generation. These measures aim to mitigate the environmental impact of Implats' operations and decrease the amount of carbon tax paid. The Sustainability Investment Committee (SIC) grants approval for the distribution of funds to tackle climate change in accordance with our strategic goals. This includes allocating capital to renewable energy initiatives that not only lower carbon emissions but also helps us manage the changing climate regulations and risks related to electricity supply. By adopting these strategies, Implats is positioning ourselves to better handle climate-related risks while contributing to global efforts to reduce carbon emissions. The integration of renewable energy into our operations represents a proactive approach to environmental stewardship and regulatory compliance

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:**Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as extreme rainfall events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In 2023, we identified overtopping of tailings dams and other water storage areas during extreme rainfall events as one of our highest risks. During 2023, unseasonal excessive rainfall at our Marula and Rustenburg operations led to 4 limited environmental impact incidents (Level 3) due to the overflow of water storage dams, resulting in a production loss of 2,5006E ounces, underscoring the vulnerability of our tailings facilities to increased rainfall, which can pose significant risks to infrastructure integrity and operational continuity. Failure of such critical infrastructure could result in severe environmental damage, safety risks, and disruption of operations, leading to revenue loss. The Group is actively managing these risks by implementing the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), installing additional rainwater storage capacity, enhancing real-time monitoring systems, and updating flood models to stress test assets using climate projection data.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

During the reporting year, Implats faced increased repair and maintenance costs as a result of extreme rainfall, which caused significant damage to tailings dams and water storage infrastructure. This necessitated immediate investments to stabilise these facilities, increasing our liabilities and affecting our financial position. The estimated financial impact on capital expenditure was approximately R 400 million, allocated towards tailings and water management projects. Additionally, we undertook a review of our insurance coverage for business interruption due to floods, which included assessing the maximum foreseeable loss under various future climate scenarios. This review process is expected to lead to increased insurance premiums to account for the heightened risk profile, further impacting our financial position and increasing cash outflows during the reporting year. Our financial performance was significantly affected as extreme weather events disrupted production capacity, resulting in multiple shutdowns, particularly at our Rustenburg operations. Each day of lost production was valued at R 118 million, leading to considerable revenue losses. The impact on revenue from these disruptions is not yet fully quantified but is expected to be material. Moreover, the higher operational costs associated with responding to and mitigating the damage from extreme weather further constrained profitability during the reporting year. Cash flows were adversely affected due to the combination of increased capital expenditures required for infrastructure repairs and upgrades and the loss of revenue from production downtime. The R 400 million investment in tailings and water management projects to mitigate future risks placed significant pressure on our cash flows. Additionally, the review of insurance coverage and potential adjustments to the premiums are anticipated to have a material impact on cash outflows in the reporting year. These actions, while necessary to protect against future risks, constrained liquidity during the reporting year. The effect of the increased insurance premiums on our cash flows has not been fully quantified, as the review process is ongoing, but is expected to lead to higher costs in future periods.

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

Implats faces increased repair and maintenance costs to stabilise tailings dams and other infrastructure damaged by extreme rainfall events. Additionally, there might be higher insurance premiums or claims related to business interruption caused by these events, which will directly affect the financial position as infrastructure assets may require significant capital expenditures for repairs and upgrades to maintain operational stability. Decreased production capacity is a risk due to temporary operational shutdowns or slowed production from extreme weather. For example, one day's production loss at Rustenburg is valued at R118 million. Repeated extreme weather events could lead to substantial revenue reductions, impacting our financial performance. Cash flows will likely be negatively affected due to immediate repair costs and potential revenue losses from reduced production capacity. Increased capital expenditures to upgrade infrastructure and maintain resilience could further limit free cash flow in the short term. To mitigate this risk, we have committed R400 million in capital expenditures for tailings and water management projects, which impacts cash flows during the reporting period. Ongoing monitoring costs will also affect long-term cash flows, as we implement and maintain systems such as probe sensors to measure tailings facilities' saturation levels. Insurance premiums may rise due to heightened perceived risks of extreme weather, and compliance with regulatory standards such as the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) will further increase costs.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

118000000

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

118000000

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

118000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach employed to calculate the potential financial impact figure: The impact of the risk of unpredictable precipitation patterns at Implats 'operations could result in reduced productivity or downtime, resulting in reduced revenues for the group. The average financial loss of revenue for 1 day's production loss at Impala Rustenburg is approximately R118 million, which is the main input in calculating the potential financial impact. This figure has been calculated using the 2023 financial results. Given that mitigation measures are currently being implemented to reduce the financial exposure associated with unpredictable precipitation patterns, it is expected that these measures will effectively lower the risk in the medium to long term. As such, the R118 million figure is used as both the minimum and maximum financial impact figures, reflecting that the situation should not worsen once the mitigation strategies are fully operational.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

400000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Implats has implemented various adaptation measures to address the risk of overtopping of tailings dams, with a total cost amounting to R400 million. The cost calculation includes: • Construction of a 77-hectare upstream spigotted tailings dam at Marula: This project, which cost a total of R350 million, is the first synthetically lined tailings dam in the Group. The dam design adheres to the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) and will support a 20-year life-of-mine. •

Tailings deposition study conducted by Impala Canada: This study, aimed at ensuring the ongoing stability of current tailings facilities, cost R50 million. These costs reflect the investments made by Implats to mitigate the risk associated with tailings management, ensuring the stability and safety of its tailings facilities.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To address the risk of overtopping of tailings dams due to extreme rainfall events, Implats has implemented several adaptation measures. One of the primary actions taken is the construction of a 77-hectare upstream spigotted tailings dam at Marula, which cost R350 million. This dam is the first synthetically lined tailings dam within the Group, designed in accordance with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), supporting a 20-year life-of-mine and ensuring long-term environmental safety and stability. Additionally, Impala Canada conducted a tailings deposition study (R50 million) to ensure the stability of existing facilities. Probe sensors are being installed to measure the saturation of the tailings beach, which will guide safe tailings deposition and reduce overtopping risks. Moreover, Implats is reviewing insurance coverage for business interruption due to floods, based on maximum foreseeable loss scenarios under different climate models, to further mitigate financial risks. These adaptation measures are complemented by Implats' engagement with local and global stakeholders in water management and climate resilience projects. Implats has committed to the UN SDGs, specifically contributing to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) through improved water storage infrastructure and flood risk management. The group's tailings management strategy also includes ongoing partnerships with government bodies and NGOs to ensure environmental sustainability. Implats is also dedicated to maintaining compliance with national and international standards, ensuring proactive measures are taken to protect both local communities and the surrounding environment

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our South African and Canadian operations are currently exposed to carbon taxes. The cumulative annual carbon tax liability for our South African operations was R15 million for 2023 (2022: R17 million). The direct carbon tax paid excludes fuel taxes/levies paid on diesel, petrol and other fossil fuels, which amounted to R56 million in the same period (2022: R60 million). In 2023, there was no carbon tax liability for our Canada operation. Both South African and Canadian carbon prices are expected to rise, in line with global carbon prices. During 2023, we commissioned a study of all the information available on carbon prices, consistent with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. This revealed that a price of US100/tCO2e could be expected by 2030, and US250/tCO2e by 2050. While this applied to developed countries, developing countries prices can be expected to reach over US50/tCO2e by 2030 and approach US200/tCO2e by 2050.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

During the reporting year, the financial impact of carbon taxes and fuel levies on Implats' operations amounted to R71 million, comprising R15 million for direct carbon taxes and R56 million for fuel levies. This had a moderate impact on our financial performance, as these costs were considered part of the operational expenditure. The rise in carbon tax and fuel levies will require Implats to explore more cost-effective operational strategies, which may impact cash flows available for other strategic initiatives.

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

In the medium term, rising carbon prices in South Africa and Canada, projected to reach US100/tCO2e by 2030, are expected to substantially increase Implats' carbon tax liabilities, resulting in a cumulative financial effect ranging from R200 million to R350 million per annum by 2030. This increase will result in higher operating costs, potentially reducing profitability and requiring enhanced financial planning to accommodate these costs. Over the long term, the expected increase in carbon prices to US250/tCO2e by 2050 in developed countries, and up to US200/tCO2e in developing countries, may result in annual carbon costs exceeding R500 million, further pressuring operating margins. This scenario underscores the need for the Company to invest in low-carbon technologies and decarbonization strategies to mitigate future financial impacts.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

71000000

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

71000000

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

213000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figures provided are based on the projected increase in carbon taxes over the next 3-5 years. In the reporting year, the total cost of carbon taxes and fuel levies for Implats amounted to R71 million. This figure comprises R15 million for direct carbon taxes and R56 million for fuel levies. Given the expected increase in carbon prices in South Africa and Canada—projected to triple over the medium term to align with global carbon price trajectories—it is reasonable to assume that carbon tax liabilities will follow a similar upward trend. If emissions remain at current levels (since there are no plans to eliminate coal usage over the next 3-5 years), the anticipated carbon tax liability could increase to approximately three times the current value. Therefore, the estimated financial impact would be: R213 million 3 x R71 million

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To calculate the costs associated with the technology necessary to eliminate emissions subject to carbon taxes, we utilised a systematic approach based on the capital expenses of installing Combined Heat and Power (CHP) units. For South Africa, the estimated capital cost for a single Combined Heat and Power unit designed for refineries is approximately R144 million. Given that we may require three units of similar size to adequately cover the RTB (Return to Base) operations, the total estimated capital cost for South Africa would be around R432 million. In Canada, we anticipate a comparable investment to replace propane and diesel usage, which leads us to an overall estimated cost of R1 billion when considering both regions. This figure encapsulates the expenses associated with transitioning to cleaner energy solutions and reflects our commitment to mitigating carbon emissions.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats is actively pursuing a strategy to mitigate emissions and comply with carbon tax regulations through the implementation of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) units. This initiative aims to significantly reduce our reliance on coal and fossil fuels, aligning with broader environmental objectives aimed at decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing energy efficiency across operations. Impala Refineries is currently conducting conceptual studies for a CHP project designed to eliminate coal usage. This project is part of a larger commitment to decarbonization and energy security, which includes various renewable energy initiatives across operation

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Storms, such as snowstorms and blizzards, pose a risk to Impala's operations in Canada, particularly affecting the stability and accessibility of mining sites. These weather events can result in operational disruptions, road blockages, and increased safety hazards, leading to potential closure of specific areas until conditions improve. The impact on operations includes logistical delays, increased operational costs for maintenance, and the need for additional safety measures to protect personnel and equipment.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

In the reporting year, Impala faced challenges to operations in Canada due to the adverse effects of storms, including snowstorms and blizzards. These severe weather events resulted in operational disruptions, with Implats quantifying a revenue loss of approximately USD 8.4 million (around R150 million) due to the production of 2,200 ounces of 3E (platinum, palladium, and rhodium) being adversely affected. This revenue impact can be contextualised as approximately 0.0176% of the overall revenue figure based on previous production levels and prevailing market prices, underscoring the relative magnitude of the storm-related impact on our financial performance. To mitigate the risks associated with such adverse weather conditions, we initiated a proactive infrastructure maintenance program, incurring an estimated cost of R1.223 billion.This investment is targeted at enhancing resilience against storm impacts through essential upgrades, such as roadway strengthening, drainage system enhancements, and the construction of protective structures around critical equipment. Additionally, training for emergency preparedness is included in this initiative to ensure that personnel are adequately equipped to respond effectively during severe weather events. The financial implications of these storms extend beyond immediate revenue loss, as ongoing operational costs are expected to rise due to increased infrastructure reinforcement and emergency preparedness measures. Prolonged operational delays may disrupt production targets, further influencing revenue negatively and impacting cash flows. The anticipated long-term maintenance costs associated with storm impacts are expected to escalate, leading to significant implications for financial performance. The time horizon for these risks is assessed as medium-term, with an acknowledgment that the risk has already manifested in the reporting year. The likelihood of this risk materialising is categorized as “about as likely as not,” highlighting a substantial concern regarding operational continuity and financial stability.

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

In the medium-term, the increased frequency and intensity of storms are expected to raise costs related to infrastructure reinforcement and emergency preparedness at our Canadian sites. Prolonged operational delays may also disrupt production targets and negatively influence our revenue. Additionally, long-term maintenance costs for infrastructure are anticipated to grow, impacting overall financial performance and cash flows.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

150000000

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

150000000

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

160000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2023, production of 2,200 ounces of 3E (platinum, palladium, and rhodium) was adversely affected by weather events. Given that the production in Canada is predominantly comprised of palladium, we utilised an average market price of US1,763 per ounce to assess the revenue impact. This results in an estimated revenue loss of approximately US8.4 million, which translates to around R150 million. The maximum anticipated financial effect figure of R160 million comprises the likely continued production losses of R150 million due to weather-related disruptions and an additional R10 million estimated for increased maintenance costs. This conservative estimate reflects the expected maintenance and infrastructure costs necessary to ensure operational stability against storm impacts. The moderate increase in maintenance costs is aligned with the fact that the mine has a shortened life of mine to 2027, thus limiting the scope for substantial capital expenditure during this period. The anticipated financial effect figures are based on historical storm impacts, maintenance costs, and potential future increases in weather-related disruptions. Costs account for emergency repairs, infrastructure reinforcement, and potential loss of production during storm events.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1223000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost of R1.223 billion (approximately 92 million CAD) for the infrastructure maintenance program at our Canada operations includes components aimed at enhancing resilience against storm impacts. • Roadway Strengthening: Costs associated with materials, labour, and engineering for reinforcing existing roadways • Drainage System Enhancements: Expenses related to upgrading drainage systems, including installation of new pipes, culverts, and retention basins. • Protective Structures: Investment in constructing barriers or shelters around critical equipment to mitigate storm damage. • Training and Drills: Costs for training personnel on emergency response protocols and conducting drills. • Equipment and Supplies: Acquisition of emergency supplies and equipment necessary for effective response during severe weather events. • Costs incurred for project management, including hiring additional staff or consultants to oversee the implementation of these initiatives.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implats is addressing vulnerabilities related to storm impacts through an infrastructure maintenance program at Canadian operations. Key elements include: 1. Infrastructure Enhancements • Strengthening Roadways: We are reinforcing roadways to ensure they can withstand heavy rains and flooding. This includes using durable materials and improving structural integrity. • Improving Drainage Systems: Upgrades are being made to existing drainage systems to enhance capacity to manage stormwater effectively, reducing the risk of flooding. • Installing Protective Structures: Additional protective measures are being implemented around critical equipment, such as reinforced barriers or shelters, to safeguard them from potential storm damage. 2. Emergency Preparedness Plan In conjunction with infrastructure improvements, we developed an emergency preparedness plan designed to: • Enhance Response Times: The plan includes protocols that streamline decision-making processes during severe weather events, allowing for quicker mobilisation of resources. • Minimise Disruptions: Strategies are in place to ensure that operations can continue with minimal interruptions, including contingency plans for workforce management and resource allocation. These initiatives demonstrate our commitment to maintaining operational resilience and ensuring the safety of its workforce while addressing the challenges posed by climate change. The investment not only protects assets but also contributes to sustainable operational practices in the long term.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Olifants

(3.1.1.8) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 2

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 59% in 2022 to 61% in 2023 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Constraint to growth

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

The anticipated effect of water scarcity on Marula operations is projected to be significant over the long-term period from 2035 to 2064. If drought conditions persist or worsen, it could result in increased operational costs associated with water sourcing, treatment, and storage infrastructure upgrades. This could constrain cash flows by necessitating additional capital expenditures to ensure water availability for operations. Additionally, in extreme drought scenarios, production stoppages or operational slowdowns may occur due to insufficient water supply, leading to revenue losses. As estimated, the loss of a single day's production could result in an approximate revenue impact of R18.8 million. Over the long-term horizon, if water shortages were to result in a 30-day production disruption, it would imply a potential financial loss of up to R564 million. The mitigation measures and capital investments being made (e.g., R3 million for metering devices and water recycling infrastructure, and R7 million in groundwater remediation) are aimed at reducing these potential impacts but are unlikely to eliminate all risks. Therefore, while some financial effects can be estimated, the inherent uncertainties mean that the effect on cash flows and financial position over the long-term horizon is best described as qualitative.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

18800000

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

564000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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 R18.8 million per day if production were halted. Over the long-term horizon, if water shortages were to result in a 30-day production disruption, it would imply a potential financial loss of up to R564 million. 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 FY2023. This calculation provides an indication of the potential financial consequences that could arise if water scarcity led to production disruptions or stoppages

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Secure alternative water supply

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

26000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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 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. 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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have implemented a comprehensive approach to address water scarcity risks, focusing on securing alternative water supplies and optimizing water resource efficiency. Key measures include water recovery processes at three onsite water works, and the use of tailings return water and grey water from external sources to supplement supply, ensuring reliable access within operations. Our water management and monitoring systems establish site-specific water efficiency targets, ensuring operations remain resilient to increased water scarcity. Water conservation and demand management programs are integral to our strategy, enabling operational demand simulation, ongoing implementation of water recycling practices, and the continuous development of site-specific water conservation strategies. We prioritize using grey water and internally purified sewage effluent for operations. To address water-related risks, Marula undertook initiatives to mitigate potential challenges, investing R3 million in metering devices and water recycling infrastructure to tackle the risk of water supply interruptions during droughts. In response to the risk of uncontrolled effluent release during severe weather events like flooding, Marula allocated R7 million to remediate a groundwater contamination plume, with a total planned expenditure of R23 million over the next five years. Additionally, R3 million was invested in installing a new liner on a surface water dam, strengthening infrastructure and reducing the risk of uncontrolled effluent discharge. Marula proactively engages with relevant authorities to ensure compliance with water use license (WUL) requirements, demonstrating a commitment to responsible water resource management and adherence to WUL conditions. Through these initiatives, we emphasize water consumption and quality management, aligning our operations with our commitment to reducing potable water usage and increasing the use of alternative water sources.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Pollution incident

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Olifants

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water management is a critical environmental focus for Implats, with primary risks including disruptions from water stress, uncontrolled discharge of contaminated water, and rising water costs. Our aim is to achieve zero significant environmental and water-related incidents (level 4 or 5), a target met since 2013. Potential community impacts include pollution of soil, water, and air quality. Poor water quality can harm the environment, health, and equipment, leading to legal and operational risks. Uncontrolled water release can result in fines or loss of licenses. Strict regulations govern our water discharge, and any breaches are promptly investigated. In 2023, we recorded seven level 3 incidents (2022: four), a 75% increase from the prior year, mainly due to unseasonal rainfall. Each incident was investigated and addressed, with no fines or long-term harm. Each incident underwent investigation, and appropriate remedies were taken. 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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

In the reporting year and the selected future time horizons, water-related risks could have significant implications for our financial position and performance. As identified, the likelihood of a water management incident is deemed "Likely," which indicates that financial impacts could materialise within the short term. The anticipated financial effect of these risks ranges from a minimum of R106.6 million to a maximum of R1.69 billion, reflecting both immediate costs associated with operational disruptions and potential reputational damage. • Minimum Impact: A 0.1% decrease in revenue due to reputational damage linked to water management could cost the company R106.6 million. • Maximum Impact: Operational disruptions, particularly at the Rustenburg operation, could lead to significant revenue losses, estimated at R1.69 billion for a three-month disruption. This amount reflects lost revenue, operational costs, and the potential for lost contracts or business. The financial implications are critical to monitor as they could impact overall cash flows and investment capabilities, particularly if regulatory fines or additional compliance costs arise.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

106600000

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

1692000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In the event where Implats' Social License to Operate is compromised through reputational damage, it can lead to significant financial impacts for the company. Even a 0.1% decrease in revenue as a result of a damaged reputation can lead to a loss of R106.6 million rand (based on our revenue of R106.6 billion as at the end of 2023). Any major water-related incident, such as contamination of local water resources or inadequate water management, could further exacerbate reputational damage, resulting in prolonged operational disruptions and potential loss of SLO. The impact could extend beyond reputational damage relating to water management, to operational disruptions and production losses. Using our largest operation, Rustenburg as a proxy, operational disruptions over a three-month period (assuming R18.8 million in revenue loss per day over 90 days) would cost Implats approximately R1.69 billion. A three-month disruption period is considered

reasonable for resolving significant operational disruptions that would likely involve government and regulatory interventions. As such, the maximum financial effect figure for this risk could be as high as R1.69 billion, reflecting the potential severity of losing our Social License to Operate.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve pollution abatement and control measures

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

10000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate water-related risks, Implats has adopted an approach that emphasises infrastructure improvements, pollution abatement, and enhanced water management strategies. We have invested R10 million to address these risks, with R7 million allocated for groundwater contamination remediation and R3 million spent on installing new liners for surface water dams to prevent leakage and improve containment. Committed to achieving zero significant environmental incidents—a target we have met since 2013—Implats strictly adheres to regulations governing water discharge and conducts thorough investigations for any reported incidents, implementing necessary corrective actions. Future risk management procedures include continuous monitoring of water quality and integrating environmental impact assessments into operational practices. We also focus on community engagement and transparency in its water management practices to maintain its Social License to Operate (SLO). Collaborating with local authorities and NGOs, Implats aims to enhance water stewardship within the Olifants River basin, promoting broader ecological benefits and aligning with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Overall, these efforts are expected to significantly reduce the likelihood and impact of water-related incidents, thereby protecting both the environment and the financial interests of Implats. By actively managing these risks, we seek to sustain its reputation, maintain operational integrity, and ensure long-term profitability.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawal permits

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Limpopo

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

In the short term, the risk of increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawal permits poses a significant threat to our financial position and operational performance. Given the escalating dry conditions in Southern Africa, particularly in the Limpopo River basin, we face the possibility of production stoppages if water supply or withdrawal capacity is restricted. The estimated financial impact of such restrictions could amount to R118 million per day, calculated based on average revenue losses associated with a day's worth of production at the Rustenburg facility. This figure represents both a minimum and maximum anticipated financial effect, as the implementation of mitigation measures is expected to stabilise the situation, preventing further deterioration of water management conditions. As a result, the financial risks linked to water management not only threaten production capacity but also have broader implications for cash flows and overall revenue generation.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

118000000

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

118000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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 at our Rustenburg facility. We could be at risk of losing an estimated R118 million per day, assuming production runs year-round (365 days). This figure is the equivalent of an average day's lost revenue in FY2023. Given that mitigation measures are currently being implemented to reduce the financial exposure associated with water management, it is expected that these measures will effectively lower the risk. As such, the R118 million figure is used as both the minimum and maximum financial impact figures, reflecting that the situation should not worsen once the mitigation strategies are fully operational.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of engaging with regulators and policy makers amounts to approximately R1 000 000 per annum. This cost involves the management of the Water Use License (WUL) renewal process, which necessitates ongoing interactions with regulatory authorities. In addition to the base cost, several other expenses contribute to the overall financial commitment. These include amendment process costs, which are fees associated with any necessary changes to existing licenses. There is also a time investment, reflecting the resources allocated for direct engagement with regulators. Furthermore, travel expenses arise from costs incurred for meetings and consultations, while consultancy fees represent payments made to external experts for their guidance and support throughout the engagement process. Together, these factors significantly enhance the total financial commitment involved in regulatory engagement.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To address the risk of obtaining water withdrawal permits, we have prioritised engagement with regulators and policymakers, adopting a proactive approach to ensure compliance with water management regulations and secure the necessary licenses for continued operations. Implats invests approximately R1 million annually in managing the Water Use License (WUL) renewal process, which includes ongoing interactions with regulatory authorities to ensure timely compliance. This financial commitment encompasses various costs, including amendment process fees for changes to existing licenses, staffing and operational resources for direct engagement with regulators, travel expenses for meetings and consultations, and consultancy fees for external experts providing guidance and support. Additionally, we are committed to continuously monitoring water availability and regulatory changes to adapt its operational practices as needed, along with implementing

sustainable water management practices such as recycling and conservation initiatives to enhance water resilience. We collaborate with local authorities and community organisations to improve water stewardship in the Limpopo River basin, aiming for broader ecological benefits and alignment with the UN SDGs by promoting sustainable water practices and supporting community access to clean water. Through these responses, Implats anticipates a reduction in regulatory risks associated with water withdrawal permits, which will enable continued operational stability and minimise financial exposure related to potential production disruptions.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Pollution incident

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Limpopo

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

In the short term, the risk of water-related incidents, particularly those leading to operational disruptions or compliance issues, poses a significant threat to our financial position. Implats faces potential closure of operations due to water supply constraints or pollution incidents, which could result in substantial revenue losses. The estimated financial impact ranges from a minimum of R118 million to a maximum of R292 million per day, depending on the level of disruption. This financial effect is based on the average revenue losses associated with a day's worth of production at both the Rustenburg facility and at the group level. Such disruptions not

only threaten immediate cash flows but could also have long-term implications for production capacity, operational stability, and overall financial performance if not effectively managed.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

118000000

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

292000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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 at a facility or at group level due to production stoppages (considering that we are highly dependent on water for our operations). The estimated minimum financial impact was calculated according to the average revenue losses that we would incur if losing a day's worth of production at our Rustenburg facility and the estimated maximum financial impact was calculated according to the average revenue losses that we would incur if losing a day's worth of production at Group level. We could be at risk of losing an estimated maximum R292 million per day.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve pollution abatement and control measures

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

189000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to the risk, totalling R189 million, encompasses several initiatives aimed at mitigating water supply interruptions to operations and surrounding communities. This includes the construction of two water reservoirs on-site, each with the capacity to support operations for 24-48 hours, with R56 million spent in 2023 (compared to R58 million in 2022) and a total of R125 million planned over the next five years. Additionally, R64 million was allocated in 2023 for improving stormwater recovery and storage systems for reuse. The planned spend over the next 5 years was added to the additional R64 million allocated for stormwater recovery and storage improvements. These investments collectively enhance water security and ensure operational continuity by reducing dependency on external water supplies.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To address the risks associated with water management and potential pollution incidents, we have implemented a series of proactive measures aimed at improving pollution abatement and control mechanisms. Implats has allocated R189 million for initiatives designed to mitigate water supply interruptions for both operations and surrounding communities, which includes the construction of two on-site water reservoirs, each capable of supporting operations for 24-48 hours. In 2023, R56million was spent on these reservoirs, with a total of R125million planned over the next 5 years. Furthermore, R64million was allocated in 2023 for enhancing stormwater recovery and storage systems for reuse, thereby reducing dependency on external water supplies. Implats is committed to complying with water discharge regulations and promptly investigates any unplanned discharges or breaches, providing additional training to operational personnel as needed to ensure effective management of water-related risks. We will continue to closely monitor water quality and availability, adapting operational practices to meet regulatory requirements while focusing on minimising adverse impacts on surrounding surface and groundwater. Additionally, we engage with local authorities and community organisations to enhance water stewardship within the Limpopo River basin, aiming to achieve broader ecological benefits and align with the UN SDGs by promoting sustainable water practices and improving community access to clean water. Through these responses, we anticipate a significant reduction in the risks associated with water withdrawal and pollution incidents, enhancing operational stability and minimising financial exposure to potential production disruptions.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

106594000000

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

106594000000

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

All of our operations are exposed to both physical and transitional risks related to climate change. In Canada and South Africa, we encounter risks from carbon pricing mechanisms, while all operations are subject to reputational risks. Additionally, our operations in Zimbabwe and South Africa face challenges related to drought and heavy rainfall, whereas Canada is at risk from storms and snow. Given that all operations are affected by these risks, we have consolidated the associated revenues across all sites.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

43082000000

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

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

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

43082000000

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

Select from:

☑ 71-80%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

All our operations in South Africa and Zimbabwe are susceptible to water-related physical risks. Additionally, only our Rustenburg operation faces transitional water-related risks, particularly concerning the policy risks associated with obtaining necessary permits. In contrast, our operations in Canada do not encounter any water-related physical or transitional risks. We calculated the figures and percentages of revenue exposed to these risks by summing the revenues from the respective operations affected.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mozambique

☑ Limpopo

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

43082000000

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

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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 waterstressed area according to the WRI Aqueduct Tool. The Limpopo River basin presents a risk 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 2023, Impala Rustenburg generated revenue amounting to R43 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 minimising risks associated with business activities and maximising potential rewards, considering both the opportunities and negative consequences of uncertainties that can impact our objectives at different levels. By actively managing risks, we strengthen our ability to navigate uncertainty, identify threats, seize opportunities, and generate value. The risk management process involves several essential steps. Initially, operational goals 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 identified through comprehensive assessments, followed by thorough analysis and evaluation. Once

risks are identified and understood, 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 our Group risk repository system, which contributes to our overall risk profile. This process facilitates the identification of a prioritised 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.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Olifants

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

6851000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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 2023, Marula generated revenue amounting to R6.8 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 prioritised 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.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

54691000000

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

Select from:
☑ 51-60%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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 FY2023, Impala Refineries recorded R54.6 billion in revenue. 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.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe
☑ Zambezi

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

18047000000

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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 2023. 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 FY2023, Zimplats generated revenue amounting to R18 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.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☑ St. Lawrence

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

7502000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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 FY2023, Impala Canada generated revenue totalling R7.5 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
[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:
☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

Impala is dedicated to environmental stewardship and regulatory compliance, emphasising adherence to water management standards through effective policies, ongoing monitoring, and proactive strategies. We employ a water management system that includes routine assessments and compliance checks to ensure regulatory adherence across its operations, featuring both internal and external audits, reinforcing the effectiveness of our water stewardship practices. Implats tracks water usage, recycling, and discharge metrics against regulatory standards, providing regular reports on these indicators. Early identification of deviations or potential risks allows for timely corrective actions, preventing violations. In the reporting year, we faced no fines or penalties for water-related violations, nor were there any significant environmental incidents. External assurance providers further validate the accuracy of environmental performance data, ensuring compliance with regulatory expectations.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.4.2) Comment

This year we recorded seven limited impact level 3 incidents a 75% increase on the four incidents recorded in 2022. The majority of the incidents related to the uncontrolled release of water effluent at our managed operations as a result of excessive and unseasonal rainfall. Each incident was investigated, and remedial action taken. These reported incidents are assigned based on internal ISO classifications and no fines enforcement orders or penalties related to biodiversity regulations were issued to Impala Platinum.
[Fixed row]

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

Canada federal OBPS - ETS

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

100

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

100

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

06/30/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

06/29/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

59145

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

13365

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The federal Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS) aims to incentivise industrial polluters to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, foster innovation, and maintain competitiveness while mitigating the risks of "carbon leakage." Impala Canada operates with a relatively low carbon footprint, primarily due to its reliance on hydropower for electricity, which keeps Scope 2 emissions to a minimal. Despite recent increases in the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, the projected financial impact over the next five to seven years remains negligible for our operations. This is attributed to our strategic energy sourcing and ongoing initiatives to enhance energy efficiency. In summary, while the OBPS is designed to encourage emission reductions across the industry, Impala Canada's commitment to sustainable practices positions us favourably within this regulatory landscape.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Canada federal fuel charge

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

06/30/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

06/29/2023

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

100

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

8000000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The R8 million paid as a fuel levy in Canada indicates the government's effort to implement environmental taxes aimed at reducing carbon emissions and promoting cleaner energy sources.

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

06/30/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

06/29/2023

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

100

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

15000000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Impala's carbon tax liability decreased in 2023 primarily due to a significant overpayment of taxes in the previous year, which resulted from a sharp decline in PGM and rhodium prices impacting stock valuations, leading to a lower tax calculation for the current year. Specifically, we paid an aggregate carbon tax of R15 million in 2023, down from R17 million in 2022.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Biodiversity

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

The assessment of environmental opportunities is an ongoing process within Implats, reflecting a proactive approach to sustainability. While no specific opportunities have yet been identified as having a substantive effect, we continuously evaluate our operations and external environment to identify potential benefits that could contribute to our overall sustainability goals. Implats has plans to align our biodiversity initiatives with our 2030 biodiversity goals, which includes obtaining 100% alignment with the Group closure and rehabilitation policy and guideline. We are developing a baseline assessment framework to further understand and mitigate biodiversity impacts, alongside a commitment to continuous improvement in biodiversity management practices
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

☑ Zimbabwe

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Implats is actively pursuing opportunities to transition to lower-emission sources of energy and shift toward decentralised energy generation. These initiatives are crucial for reducing our carbon footprint and aligning with decarbonisation goals. We are conducting studies to replace coal usage at Impala Rustenburg and Impala Springs with low-carbon technologies. The limitations posed by land availability at these sites make large-scale renewable energy projects challenging, so we intend to address this through energy wheeling. To leverage such renewables-based projects, we issued request for proposals (RFP) in 2023, aiming to secure renewable energy supply for our South African operations through the grid. In pursuit of our short-term emission reduction target of 30% by 2030, we aim to source 520MW of electricity from renewable energy projects. At our Zimplats operations, we have already made progress by supplying approximately 50% of our electricity from renewable sources, particularly hydro-power schemes. We have received a generation license for a 185MW solar photovoltaic (PV) power plant and have started construction of a 35MW solar PV plant at Sellous metallurgical complex, with plans to install a total of 185MW by 2030. Our Marula operations are also advancing renewable energy project development, aiming to install a 33MW solar PV power plant on-site by completing a bankable feasibility study by 2025.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Transitioning to lower-emission energy sources is expected to enhance our financial performance through reduced operational costs and increased efficiency. Our goal to install 520MW of renewable energy by 2030 is projected to save approximately R4.7 billion, significantly improving cash flows. The energy savings from efficiency initiatives at Impala Rustenburg and Zimplats have led to considerable reductions in costs and carbon emissions, strengthening our financial position by mitigating liabilities related to carbon taxes and penalties. Scaling up renewable energy sources will foster a more resilient financial structure with lower volatility in energy costs. Diversifying our energy portfolio is likely to improve access to capital, as investors favour sustainable practices. This shift not only reduces our operating costs but also enhances our market competitiveness. Over the long term, the anticipated financial benefits from implementing renewable energy solutions and ongoing energy efficiency measures will bolster our asset value. Investments in solar PV plants will generate clean energy and create new revenue streams through carbon credits and participation in carbon markets. The financial effect figures are substantiated by assessments of energy savings from our initiatives. For instance, energy efficiency measures at Impala Rustenburg resulted in savings of approximately 50,358,000 kWh, translating to a cost saving of R74 million in the reporting year. These savings are verified quarterly to ensure reliability in financial reporting. The planned 520 MW of renewable energy will further enhance savings, applying the energy savings ratios from current operations to the projected renewable output, leading to a total expected saving of R4.7 billion.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

4770000000

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

4770000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Energy-efficiency initiatives implemented by Implats have proven to be effective in reducing costs and carbon footprint across the Group. These initiatives encompass a range of measures such as underground energy-efficient lighting, optimized use of underground compressed air systems, installation of power factor correction equipment, and diesel consumption management. While each operation is at different stages of assessment and implementation of energy-efficiency initiatives, Impala Rustenburg and Zimplats have been particularly advanced in adopting these opportunities. Impala Rustenburg, in particular, has been actively engaged in energy-efficiency initiatives since 2019, resulting in significant energy savings, emissions abatement, and cost reductions. The savings achieved are quantified and independently verified by a third party on a quarterly basis. The focus of these initiatives has primarily been on refrigeration, ventilation, compressed air, and hot water supply systems within the mine. In 2023, Impala Rustenburg realised impressive energy savings of approximately 50 358 00kWh through its energy efficiency

programme, avoiding 66 000tCO2e and saving the operation R74 million. To estimate the potential operational savings of installing the planned 520 MW of renewables by 2030, the energy efficiency upgrades were used as a basis. The kWh saved over a year was converted to MW by dividing it by the number of hours in a year, resulting in kW, and then converting that to MW. The estimated savings from Impala Rustenburg's energy efficiency measures (6.41 MW) were then divided into the planned 520 MW of renewables. This figure was multiplied by the operational savings achieved to estimate the maximum total savings from implementing the 520 MW of renewables as R4.7 billion

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4300000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realising the opportunity to switch to low-carbon energy sources through solar PV cells was calculated based on the total investment planned by Implats for its renewable energy initiatives. The investment amounts to R4.3 billion allocated in the five-year business plan. This figure encompasses: 1. Costs Associated with Solar Projects: o 290 MW of Renewable Energy Projects at Impala Rustenburg: The costs incurred during feasibility studies and initial planning stages, although specific amounts for this phase are not detailed. o 185 MW Solar PV Power Plant at Zimplats: Costs related to obtaining the generation license and planning the installation. o 35 MW Solar PV Plant at the Sellous Metallurgical Complex: Costs approved by the Implats Board for construction, part of a phased approach aiming for a cumulative capacity of 185 MW by 2030. 2. Future Costs: The ongoing costs will involve construction, maintenance, and operational expenses of these renewable projects. The projected cumulative capacity of 520 MW by 2030 aims to reduce the Group's carbon emissions by 1,200 ktCO2e, which may also have associated financial implications in terms of carbon tax savings and energy cost reductions.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Implats is strategically shifting our electricity supply toward renewable energy sources, specifically through the following initiatives: 1. The completion of studies and progression towards implementing 290 MW of renewable energy projects at Impala Rustenburg. 2. The successful acquisition of a generation license for a 185 MW solar PV power plant installation at Zimplats operations in 2021. 3. The construction of a 35 MW solar PV plant at the Sellous metallurgical complex, which represents Phase 1 of a broader plan to achieve a total of 185 MW of solar power by 2030. The strategic focus on renewable energy not only aligns with global sustainability goals but also positions Implats as a leader in the transition to a low-carbon economy. This prioritization is essential in mitigating financial risks associated with rising energy costs and potential carbon taxes, ensuring long-term financial stability and resilience.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :Improved water efficiency in operations

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ South Africa

☑ Zimbabwe

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Limpopo

☑ Olifants

☑ St. Lawrence

☑ Vaal

☑ Zambezi

(3.6.1.7) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ All disclosed mining projects

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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 54% recycled water used across all operations in 2023 with an overall target of 70% by 2030. This is currently underway with the aim to fully realise this opportunity in the short-term

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

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 54% recycled water used across all operations in 2023 with an overall target of 70% by 2030. This is currently underway with the aim to fully realise this opportunity in the short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

547000000

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

547000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The anticipated financial effects associated with improved water efficiency in our operations are estimated to be significant, amounting to approximately R547 million in both the minimum and maximum projections. This estimate reflects the potential cost savings derived from reduced operational expenditures related to water use, primarily through our targeted water recycling initiatives. By achieving our water recycling target of 54% in 2023, with a progressive goal of 70% by 2030, we can expect a substantial decrease in our reliance on external water sources, which translates into lower costs for purchasing potable water. The estimated cost savings are calculated based on the volumes of water recycled and reused (27,402Ml), as well as the associated costs avoided, which is R19.9582 per kilolitre of water. It is assumed that the projected costs associated with water will remain about the same.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

165000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost of R165 million is primarily for stormwater recovery initiatives in Rustenburg and the effluent treatment plant at our Refineries. Our long-term goal is to achieve 70% water recycling by 2030 while continuously reducing our freshwater intake from municipal sources. This strategy involves progressively increasing our water reuse and recycling capabilities and enhancing overall water-use efficiency. The cost was calculated based on the volumes of water recycled/reused, which resulted in a reduction of external water withdrawals at a cost of R19.9582 per kilolitre.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our goal is to achieve 70% water recycling by 2030 and to continuously decrease our freshwater intake from municipal sources. This means we must progressively increase our water reuse and recycling and improve our water-use efficiency. We have progressively implemented projects to improve water recycling which has amounted to approximately R165,000,000.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☑ Improved community relations

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

☑ Zimbabwe

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Limpopo

☑ Olifants

☑ Vaal

☑ Zambezi

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We have a responsibility to the communities within which we operate, 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 relations and securing the Group's social licence to operate. One strategy to realise 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 SA 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 municipalities, school principals and governing bodies on water conservation. Our community development projects are largely focused on municipal infrastructure development.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

The anticipated effects of enhancing community access to safe water through strategic infrastructure projects and water stewardship practices are multi-faceted. Investing in community water infrastructure is likely to increase Implats' asset base. These capital improvements not only enhance community relations but also improve operational conditions, positively impacting asset valuation over time. Additionally, fostering strong relationships with local communities can reduce potential liabilities arising from regulatory fines or disputes, leading to a healthier balance sheet. Regarding financial performance, while immediate revenue increases may not be directly measurable, the long-term benefits of enhanced community relations and securing the social license to operate can lead to increased market share and customer loyalty. This, in turn, can positively influence revenue growth over time. Furthermore, the opportunity is expected to reduce indirect operating costs associated with water supply issues and community unrest. The decrease in these expenditures can enhance overall profitability. When considering cash flows, the investment in water-related community projects is anticipated to yield positive results in both the medium and long term. By reducing operational disruptions and fostering better community relations, Implats may experience more stable cash inflows. The anticipated cost savings from improved water management practices will contribute positively to cash flows, allowing for reinvestment in further strategic initiatives.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

208000000

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

334000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

This minimum anticipated effect figure represents the overall spending on social programs and various community development in our South Africa operations, and the maximum anticipated effect figure represents spending that has taken place for our South African and Zimbabwean operations. These programmes are ongoing.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

334000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost of realising the opportunity for community development projects in FY2023 amounts to R334 million. This figure is derived from the combined spending of the South African and Zimbabwean operations, calculated based on several components. In South Africa, the expenditures include R13 million for Enterprise Development (2022: R14 million), which focuses on supporting small, medium, and micro enterprises (SMMEs) and fostering entrepreneurship in local communities. The Education and Skills Development budget is R92 million (2022: R33 million), aimed at funding educational programs such as support for schools, bursaries, and learnerships that directly impact local youth. For Community Wellbeing, R3 million (2022: R7 million) is allocated to health and wellness initiatives, including food programs and disaster relief efforts. The Infrastructure spending is R72 million (2022: R71 million), which enhances living conditions through essential infrastructure projects such as water installations and school renovations. Lastly, Donations and Other Community Relief Efforts total R28 million (2022: R45 million), covering contributions to various community support initiatives, including those for gender-based violence (GBV). In Zimbabwe, the total spending consists of R42 million for Enterprise Development (income-generating projects) (2022: R28 million), aimed at fostering economic activities within local communities. The Education and Skills Development budget is R24 million (2022: R8 million), supporting educational initiatives. For Community Wellbeing, R40 million (2022: R7 million) is designated for health and wellness programs. Lastly, Donations and Other Community Relief Efforts amount to R20 million (2022: R10 million), which supports community initiatives. Combining the expenditures for both regions, the Group's total spending on community development projects is calculated as follows: South Africa: R208 million, and Zimbabwe: R126 million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To effectively exploit the opportunity for community development and maximise its potential realisation, the Group employs a multifaceted strategy focused on sustainable livelihoods in mining communities. One of the key elements of this strategy is community engagement. The Group conducts regular engagement with community stakeholders to identify their needs and tailor projects that align with local priorities, including water related matters. This ensures that interventions are impactful and sustainable. Education and skills development programs are another priority. The Group supports educational initiatives by funding over 55 schools, awarding 160 community bursaries, and providing more than 500 learnerships. These activities are designed to improve learning environments and enhance skill sets within the community, fostering future economic opportunities. Moreover, the Group has made significant infrastructure investments. The completion of 40 community infrastructure projects, including water and healthcare installations, reflects Implats' commitment to improving living standards. These investments not only enhance community well-being but also create a conducive environment for sustainable economic growth. By integrating these strategies, we effectively prioritise community development opportunities alongside our core operational objectives. This ensures that social responsibility is embedded in our business model. The ongoing assessment of community needs and the adaptability of programs further enhance the effectiveness of these initiatives, aligning with the Group's vision of sustainable livelihoods in mining communities.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

343000000

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

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The expenditure on climate change-related projects in FY2023 included both energy and water-related investments, totalling R343 million. This amount comprises R50 million allocated to energy security, efficiencies, and decarbonisation, and R293 million allocated to water compliance and water security projects (R180 million for compliance to authorisations and R113 million for water security of supply, efficiency, and improvement). Climate change spend is therefore defined as encompassing expenditures that contribute directly to mitigating climate change impacts through energy efficiency, decarbonisation, and improved water management. These investments reflect Implats' commitment to enhancing resilience to climate-related risks while also improving environmental performance. The methodology used to derive the climate change spend figure involves identifying all capital expenditures that support projects directly addressing climate mitigation and adaptation. This includes both energy-related projects that reduce GHG emissions and water-related projects that ensure reliable water supply and compliance with water-related regulations, considering the impact of climate change on water availability and quality. Approximately 29% of the total environmental capital spend in FY2023 was directed toward climate change-related projects. This allocation is significant and indicates our prioritisation of investments that address both mitigation of emissions through energy efficiency and decarbonisation and adaptation to water-related climate risks through compliance and water security projects. This level of investment underscores Impala's strategic approach to integrating climate change considerations into the overall environmental management plan, ensuring that resources are allocated to the areas with the highest potential for climate risk mitigation and adaptation.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

293000000

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

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The total spend on water-related projects in FY2023 was R293 million, representing 25% of the total environmental capital expenditure of R1.2 billion. The water spend was categorised into compliance and security of supply, both essential for addressing Implats' water-related risks and ensuring long-term operational sustainability. Compliance spend was primarily directed toward ensuring adherence to regulatory requirements, while security of supply spend focused on enhancing water availability and resilience to water-related climate impacts. The methodology for calculating the water spend as a proportion of total environmental spend involves summing up all expenditures under water compliance and security of supply and dividing by the total environmental spend for the year. This percentage is an indicator of our commitment to water stewardship and prioritisation of water-related investments within the broader environmental strategy. The assumptions underlying the water spend proportion calculation include the classification of all water-related expenditures as critical to both environmental management and climate change adaptation. Water is a key resource for our operations, and any disruptions in water supply or quality can have significant operational and financial implications. By allocating 25% of the total environmental capital to water-related projects, Implats demonstrates our commitment to proactive water management and its recognition of water as a material issue within the sustainability framework. This level of investment is also indicative of our approach to integrating climate risk management into the overall environmental strategy, ensuring that water-related risks are adequately addressed through strategic capital allocation.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Implats has a comprehensive Board Diversity Policy that aligns with the JSE Listings Requirements, focusing on promoting diversity across gender, race, culture, age, field of knowledge, skills, and experience at the board level. The policy sets specific voluntary targets, aiming for at least 50% female representation and 60% representation of historically disadvantaged South Africans on the board by 2023. Additionally, the policy underscores the importance of appointing board members with a wide range of skills, including mining engineering, business management, finance, information technology, human resources, legal expertise, and project management, while also ensuring at least one member has sector-related international experience. Age diversity is also prioritised to encourage varied perspectives

in board discussions. Implats is committed to non-discrimination based on religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or any other unfair grounds, promoting a culture of ethical leadership, inclusivity, collaboration, and mutual respect. The Nomination Governance and Ethics Committee (NGE) is tasked with annually reviewing progress against these diversity targets and reporting to shareholders on the policy's application in the nomination and appointment of directors. This policy is reviewed annually to ensure it remains effective and aligned with the company's diversity goals and regulatory requirements.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

board-diversity-policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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

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

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

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

Experience

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

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

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

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

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

8

(4.5.3) Please explain

Implats has integrated climate change-related metrics into its long-term incentives (LTI) highlighting its commitment to reducing GHG emissions and achieving its long-term sustainability goals. 20% of the incentive is allocated to ESG. An 8% weighting in the LTI is dedicated to GHG emissions reduction targets, aligned with Implats' objective to reduce GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, as part of the company's strategy to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. This incentive is applicable to executives and senior management, ensuring that those in decision-making positions are motivated to prioritise climate action as part of strategic responsibilities. By tying a significant portion of the LTI to climate-related outcomes, we encourage leadership to embed climate considerations into operational and strategic decisions. The STR committee regularly reviews performance against these climate-related targets, with outcomes reported quarterly to the board, ensuring continuous oversight.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

6

(4.5.3) Please explain

Water management is a key part of Implats' sustainability strategy, integrated into the long-term incentive plan (LTI) for executives and senior management. 20% of the incentive is allocated to ESG, with a 6% weighting tied to specific water recycling targets. Each operation, such as Impala Rustenburg and Zimplats, has targets linked to the incentive structure, encouraging higher water recycling and efficient use. By aligning executive compensation with these targets, Implats drives proactive water management practices that support long-term conservation goals. The STR committee regularly monitors and reports progress to the board, ensuring water management remains a strategic priority and that any deviations from targets are promptly addressed.

Biodiversity

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

Select from:

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

While biodiversity management is a key component of Implats' environmental strategy, it is not currently included in the executive incentive structure. This is because the company prioritizes climate change and water management, where performance metrics are more immediate and quantifiable. Biodiversity initiatives, such as site-specific management plans and rehabilitation efforts, are managed through strategic planning and compliance with environmental standards rather than short-term incentives. As Implats continues to integrate biodiversity considerations into its strategy and operational processes, the inclusion of biodiversity metrics in incentive structures may be considered in the future, once these metrics become more standardised and measurable. The areas rehabilitated are planned to be externally verified in the near future.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Targets for the incentive elements, including the Group (contributing a maximum of 70% to bonuses) and operating units (contributing a maximum of 30% to bonuses), are established annually and subject to approval by the STR committee. Performance against these targets is strictly measured and audited by our external auditors. The committee subsequently reviews and approves the awards for the Short-Term Incentive (STI), which is provided as a bonus on a percentage of base salary. To ensure fairness and flexibility, the committee retains discretion to adjust incentive awards for the Group or operating units based on significant operational factors. An on-target percentage of 65% is awarded to the CEO for bonuses, which includes both salary percentage bonuses and bonus shares. These are part of the medium-term incentive structure, specifically within the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) framework. All management-level employees are eligible for annual bonus share awards. These awards are determined based on the employee's annual cash bonus, calculated using key metrics such as safety, production, cost, and free cash flow, measured against approved business plans set by the board. For employees at the D band, level 21, and level 22, bonus shares are granted equivalent to the value of their annual cash bonus. However, employees at level 23 and above receive bonus share awards equivalent to two-thirds of their annual bonus award. Additionally, ESG metrics, including greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions, are now directly integrated into the LTI for executives, reflecting the company's strategic commitment to achieving its carbon reduction goals. These ESG metrics, including GHG reduction, carry an 8% weighting in the LTI, further emphasizing Implats' dedication to sustainability and responsible business practices.

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

The inclusion of GHG reduction targets in the LTI incentivises senior management to focus on climate-related initiatives. The alignment of these metrics with Implats' long-term environmental goals, including the commitment to reducing GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, ensures that leadership is directly accountable for the company's progress towards these targets. This structure supports Implats' transition plan towards achieving its 2050 carbon neutrality goal by tying executive compensation to specific, measurable environmental outcomes.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The executive committee continues to play an important role in developing and implementing water management plans, including initiatives focused on water efficiency and reducing water-related environmental incidents. Incentives remain a key driver in achieving the Impala's water-related commitments. Specific performance indicators have been integrated into executive-level scorecards, including metrics tied to water recycling targets. The short-term incentives (STI) for executives are directly linked to these objectives, with a significant portion of the CEO's bonus tied to achieving key sustainability goals, including water management. The CEO's bonus incentive includes up to 65% linked to these performance metrics, with corresponding percentages for Exco members and other senior executives. Impala has aligned its remuneration policy with broader ESG objectives by incorporating an ESG measure into the annual short-term bonus structure. The CEO oversees the approval of the Group's strategy, while the operations executive leads efforts to achieve water recycling targets across the company's operations. Incentives for water-related performance are a part of the total remuneration package, which is determined based on key performance indicators set by the Social Transformation and Remuneration committee. These incentives include a 2.5% weighting for the CEO and 1.35% for the corporate executive team, focusing on

safety, health, environment, and community within the short-term incentive program. These metrics ensure that water management remains a strategic priority, aligning executive performance with the company's long-term sustainability goals.

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Targets for the incentive elements, including the Group (contributing a maximum of 70% to bonuses) and operating units (contributing a maximum of 30% to bonuses), are established annually and subject to approval by the STR committee. Performance against these targets is strictly measured and audited by our external auditors. The committee subsequently reviews and approves the awards for the Short-Term Incentive (STI), which is provided as a bonus on a percentage of base salary. To ensure fairness and flexibility, the committee retains discretion to adjust incentive awards for the Group or operating units based on significant operational factors. An on-target percentage of 65% is awarded to the CEO for bonuses, which includes both salary percentage bonuses and bonus shares. These are part of the medium-term incentive structure, specifically within the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) framework. All management-level employees are eligible for annual bonus share awards. These awards are determined based on the employee's annual cash bonus, calculated using key metrics such as safety, production, cost, and free cash flow, measured against approved business plans set by the board. For employees at the D band, level 21, and level 22, bonus shares are granted equivalent to the value of their annual cash bonus. However, employees at level 23 and above receive bonus share awards equivalent to two-thirds of their annual bonus award. Additionally, ESG metrics, including greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions, are now directly integrated into the LTI for executives, reflecting the company's strategic commitment to achieving its carbon reduction goals. These ESG metrics, including GHG reduction, carry an 8% weighting in the LTI, further emphasizing Implats' dedication to sustainability and responsible business practices.

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

The inclusion of GHG reduction targets in the LTI incentivises senior management to focus on climate-related initiatives. The alignment of these metrics with Implats' long-term environmental goals, including the commitment to reducing GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, ensures that leadership is directly accountable for the company's progress towards these targets. This structure supports Implats' transition plan towards achieving its 2050 carbon neutrality goal by tying executive compensation to specific, measurable environmental outcomes.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Targets for the incentive elements, including the Group (contributing a maximum of 70% to bonuses) and operating units (contributing a maximum of 30% to bonuses), are established annually and subject to approval by the STR committee. Performance against these targets is strictly measured and audited by our external auditors. The committee subsequently reviews and approves the awards for the Short-Term Incentive (STI), which is provided as a bonus on a percentage of base salary. To ensure fairness and flexibility, the committee retains discretion to adjust incentive awards for the Group or operating units based on significant operational factors. An on-target percentage of 65% is awarded to the CEO for bonuses, which includes both salary percentage bonuses and bonus shares. These are part of the medium-term incentive structure, specifically within the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) framework. All management-level employees are eligible for annual bonus share awards. These awards are determined based on the employee's annual cash bonus, calculated using key metrics such as safety, production, cost, and free cash flow, measured against approved business plans set by the board. For employees at the D band, level 21, and level 22, bonus shares are granted equivalent to the value of their annual cash bonus. However, employees at level 23 and above receive bonus share awards equivalent to two-thirds of their annual bonus award. Additionally, ESG metrics, including greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions, are now directly integrated into the LTI for executives, reflecting the company's strategic commitment to achieving its carbon reduction goals. These ESG metrics, including GHG reduction, carry an 8% weighting in the LTI, further emphasizing Implats' dedication to sustainability and responsible business practices.

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

The inclusion of GHG reduction targets in the LTI incentivises senior management to focus on climate-related initiatives. The alignment of these metrics with Implats’ long-term environmental goals, including the commitment to reducing GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, ensures that leadership is directly accountable for the company’s progress towards these targets. This structure supports Implats' transition plan towards achieving its 2050 carbon neutrality goal by tying executive compensation to specific, measurable environmental outcomes.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The incentive structure incorporates both Group-level and operating unit-level metrics, aligning with Implats' broader strategic objectives. STIs are structured around achieving operational excellence, safety performance, and environmental sustainability targets. STIs are determined based on a mix of Group-level performance metrics (contributing up to 70% to bonuses) and operating unit-level performance metrics (contributing up to 30% to bonuses). This breakdown ensures that managers are motivated to contribute to overall corporate goals while maintaining accountability for performance within their specific areas of responsibility. Each target is set annually and reviewed by the Social, Transformation, and Remuneration (STR) Committee. External assurance providers monitor and audit performance outcomes against these targets to ensure accuracy and integrity in the incentive calculation and award process(rem-2023). The STI is closely linked to operational efficiency, health and safety outcomes, and environmental performance metrics. Specific environmental targets include energy efficiency improvements, water conservation, and GHG emissions reduction. The incentive award is structured as a percentage of the annual base salary, and additional awards are available if site-specific environmental targets, such as waste reduction and water recycling, are achieved. This approach incentivises managers to engage in initiatives that support our strategic environmental goals and sustainability commitments. LTIs incorporate metrics that align with Implats' environmental commitments and climate transition plan. For eligible managers, LTI awards are offered as a combination of salary percentage bonuses and equity-based awards. The LTI framework places an emphasis on achieving strategic environmental outcomes, such as the implementation of low-carbon technologies, renewable energy adoption, and water management initiatives. This ensures a long-term alignment between managerial performance and our broader sustainability objectives.

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The incentive structure incorporates both Group-level and operating unit-level metrics, aligning with Implats' broader strategic objectives. STIs are structured around achieving operational excellence, safety performance, and environmental sustainability targets. STIs are determined based on a mix of Group-level performance metrics (contributing up to 70% to bonuses) and operating unit-level performance metrics (contributing up to 30% to bonuses). This breakdown ensures that managers are motivated to contribute to overall corporate goals while maintaining accountability for performance within their specific areas of responsibility. Each target is set annually and reviewed by the Social, Transformation, and Remuneration (STR) Committee. External assurance providers monitor and audit performance outcomes against these targets to ensure accuracy and integrity in the incentive calculation and award process(rem-2023). The STI is closely linked to operational efficiency, health and safety outcomes, and environmental performance metrics. Specific environmental targets include energy efficiency improvements, water

conservation, and GHG emissions reduction. The incentive award is structured as a percentage of the annual base salary, and additional awards are available if site-specific environmental targets, such as waste reduction and water recycling, are achieved. This approach incentivises managers to engage in initiatives that support our strategic environmental goals and sustainability commitments. LTIs incorporate metrics that align with Implats' environmental commitments and climate transition plan. For eligible managers, LTI awards are offered as a combination of salary percentage bonuses and equity-based awards. The LTI framework places an emphasis on achieving strategic environmental outcomes, such as the implementation of low-carbon technologies, renewable energy adoption, and water management initiatives. This ensures a long-term alignment between managerial performance and our broader sustainability objectives.

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The incentive structure incorporates both Group-level and operating unit-level metrics, aligning with Implats' broader strategic objectives. STIs are structured around achieving operational excellence, safety performance, and environmental sustainability targets. STIs are determined based on a mix of Group-level performance metrics (contributing up to 70% to bonuses) and operating unit-level performance metrics (contributing up to 30% to bonuses). This breakdown ensures that managers are motivated to contribute to overall corporate goals while maintaining accountability for performance within their specific areas of responsibility. Each target is set annually and reviewed by the Social, Transformation, and Remuneration (STR) Committee. External assurance providers monitor and audit performance outcomes against these targets to ensure accuracy and integrity in the incentive calculation and award process(rem-2023). The STI is closely linked to operational efficiency, health and safety outcomes, and environmental performance metrics. Specific environmental targets include energy efficiency improvements, water conservation, and GHG emissions reduction. The incentive award is structured as a percentage of the annual base salary, and additional awards are available if site-specific environmental targets, such as waste reduction and water recycling, are achieved. This approach incentivises managers to engage in initiatives that support our strategic environmental goals and sustainability commitments. LTIs incorporate metrics that align with Implats' environmental commitments and climate transition plan. For eligible managers, LTI awards are offered as a combination of salary percentage bonuses and equity-based awards. The LTI framework places an emphasis on achieving strategic environmental outcomes, such as the implementation of low-carbon technologies, renewable energy adoption, and water management initiatives. This ensures a long-term alignment between managerial performance and our broader sustainability objectives.

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

The incentive structure directly supports Implats' environmental commitments and climate transition plan by ensuring that these managers focus on achieving operational efficiency and sustainability outcomes at their respective sites or units. The inclusion of environmental performance metrics such as energy efficiency improvement, water savings, and emissions reduction in the STI ensures that managers prioritise resource conservation and support Implats' broader sustainability

objectives. Specifically, these positions contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions by implementing energy-saving initiatives and driving projects that improve operational efficiency. By achieving these performance targets, Managers contribute to Implats' goal of reducing GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 and the longer-term goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. The incentive framework motivates these managers to engage in continuous improvement initiatives that align with Implats' climate transition strategy, thereby supporting the organization's commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices. The LTI framework further incentivises these managers by tying a portion of their compensation to environmental outcomes, such as the successful implementation of site-level emissions reduction initiatives, energy efficiency projects, and water conservation efforts. This structure ensures alignment between the individual objectives of these managers and our overall sustainability targets.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The executive committee continues to play an important role in developing and implementing water management plans, including initiatives focused on water efficiency and reducing water-related environmental incidents. Incentives remain a key driver in achieving the Impala's water-related commitments. Specific performance indicators have been integrated into executive-level scorecards, including metrics tied to water recycling targets. The short-term incentives (STI) for executives are directly linked to these objectives, with a significant portion of the CEO's bonus tied to achieving key sustainability goals, including water management. The CEO's bonus incentive includes up to 65% linked to these performance metrics, with corresponding percentages for Exco members and other senior executives. Impala has aligned its remuneration policy with broader ESG objectives by incorporating an ESG measure into the annual short-term bonus structure. The CEO oversees the approval of the Group's strategy, while the operations executive leads efforts to achieve water recycling targets across the company's operations. Incentives for water-related performance are a part of the total remuneration package, which is determined based on key performance indicators set by the Social Transformation and Remuneration committee. These incentives include a 2.5% weighting for the CEO and 1.35% for the corporate executive team, focusing on safety, health, environment, and community within the short-term incentive program. These metrics ensure that water management remains a strategic priority, aligning executive performance with the company's long-term sustainability goals.

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

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

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The executive committee continues to play an important role in developing and implementing water management plans, including initiatives focused on water efficiency and reducing water-related environmental incidents. Incentives remain a key driver in achieving the Impala's water-related commitments. Specific performance indicators have been integrated into executive-level scorecards, including metrics tied to water recycling targets. The short-term incentives (STI) for executives are directly linked to these objectives, with a significant portion of the CEO's bonus tied to achieving key sustainability goals, including water management. The CEO's bonus incentive includes up to 65% linked to these performance metrics, with corresponding percentages for Exco members and other senior executives. Impala has aligned its remuneration policy with broader ESG objectives by incorporating an ESG measure into the annual short-term bonus structure. The CEO oversees the approval of the Group's strategy, while the operations executive leads efforts to achieve water recycling targets across the company's operations. Incentives for water-related performance are a part of the total remuneration package, which is determined based on key performance indicators set by the Social Transformation and Remuneration committee. These incentives include a 2.5% weighting for the CEO and 1.35% for the corporate executive team, focusing on safety, health, environment, and community within the short-term incentive program. These metrics ensure that water management remains a strategic priority, aligning executive performance with the company's long-term sustainability goals.

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

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

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Implats has established a comprehensive framework of monetary incentives for Site Managers, Facilities Managers, and Business Unit Managers, specifically designed to enhance water management practices within the organisation. The performance metrics against which these roles are evaluated are measured on an annual basis, allowing the company to closely monitor and adjust strategies as necessary throughout the fiscal year. This annual evaluation period not only provides timely feedback but also aligns management's efforts with our sustainability objectives. Quantitative details of the incentives typically include bonuses tied to achieving specific water management goals. For instance, a target may be set for a 10% reduction in overall water usage compared to the previous year or maintaining compliance with local water quality standards. Furthermore, managers may receive financial rewards linked to the successful implementation of water recycling initiatives, such as increasing the percentage of recycled water used across operations. These performance metrics emphasise accountability and a proactive approach to water stewardship. In terms of context, Implats operates in regions of South Africa and Zimbabwe, where water scarcity poses significant challenges. The mining sector faces increasing pressure to adopt sustainable practices, and as such, the responsibilities associated with these managerial roles are critical in ensuring compliance with both environmental regulations and corporate sustainability goals. The operational context further emphasises the need for effective water management, as mining activities can significantly impact local water resources.

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

The incentives for Business Unit Managers significantly contribute to our environmental commitments and climate transition plan. By tying monetary rewards to specific water management metrics, Implats ensures that these managers are incentivised to actively pursue sustainability objectives, including the overarching goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. These incentives promote responsible water usage, support pollution control efforts, and enhance overall operational efficiency. The implementation of these incentives has already led to measurable improvements within the organisation. For example, the focus on achieving specific water reduction targets has resulted in the successful installation of advanced water recycling systems, which have increased the volume of recycled water used in operations. Additionally, these performance metrics are directly linked to key performance indicators (KPIs) within the climate transition plan, ensuring that management efforts align with our strategic sustainability objectives. Furthermore, by embedding water stewardship into the performance evaluation process, we foster a culture of accountability and continuous improvement, reinforcing its commitment to responsible resource management. This strategic alignment ensures that the organisation not only meets regulatory requirements but also addresses the pressing challenges posed by climate change, making significant strides towards its long-term sustainability goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Implats has established a comprehensive framework of monetary incentives for Site Managers, Facilities Managers, and Business Unit Managers, specifically designed to enhance water management practices within the organisation. The performance metrics against which these roles are evaluated are measured on an annual basis, allowing the company to closely monitor and adjust strategies as necessary throughout the fiscal year. This annual evaluation period not only provides timely feedback but also aligns management's efforts with our sustainability objectives. Quantitative details of the incentives typically include bonuses tied to achieving specific water management goals. For instance, a target may be set for a 10% reduction in overall water usage compared to the previous year or maintaining compliance with local water quality standards. Furthermore, managers may receive financial rewards linked to the successful implementation of water recycling initiatives, such as increasing the percentage of recycled water used across operations. These performance metrics emphasise accountability and a proactive approach to water stewardship. In terms of context, Implats operates in regions of South Africa and Zimbabwe, where water scarcity poses significant challenges. The mining sector faces increasing pressure to adopt sustainable practices, and as such, the responsibilities associated with these managerial roles are critical in ensuring compliance with both environmental regulations and corporate sustainability goals. The operational context further emphasises the need for effective water management, as mining activities can significantly impact local water resources.

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

The incentives for Facilities Managers significantly contribute to our environmental commitments and climate transition plan. By tying monetary rewards to specific water management metrics, Implats ensures that these managers are incentivised to actively pursue sustainability objectives, including the overarching goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. These incentives promote responsible water usage, support pollution control efforts, and enhance overall operational efficiency. The implementation of these incentives has already led to measurable improvements within the organisation. For example, the focus on achieving specific water reduction targets has resulted in the successful installation of advanced water recycling systems, which have increased the volume of recycled water used in operations. Additionally, these performance metrics are directly linked to key performance indicators (KPIs) within the climate transition plan, ensuring that management efforts align with our strategic sustainability objectives. Furthermore, by embedding water stewardship into the performance evaluation process, we foster a culture of accountability and continuous improvement, reinforcing its commitment to responsible resource management. This strategic alignment ensures that the organisation not only meets regulatory requirements but also addresses the pressing challenges posed by climate change, making significant strides towards its long-term sustainability goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Implats has established a comprehensive framework of monetary incentives for Site Managers, Facilities Managers, and Business Unit Managers, specifically designed to enhance water management practices within the organisation. The performance metrics against which these roles are evaluated are measured on an annual basis, allowing the company to closely monitor and adjust strategies as necessary throughout the fiscal year. This annual evaluation period not only provides timely feedback but also aligns management's efforts with our sustainability objectives. Quantitative details of the incentives typically include bonuses tied to achieving specific water management goals. For instance, a target may be set for a 10% reduction in overall water usage compared to the previous year or maintaining compliance with local water quality standards. Furthermore, managers may receive financial rewards linked to the successful implementation of water recycling initiatives, such as increasing the percentage of recycled water used across operations. These performance metrics emphasise accountability and a proactive approach to water stewardship. In terms of context, Implats operates in regions of South Africa and Zimbabwe, where water scarcity poses significant challenges. The mining sector faces increasing pressure to adopt sustainable practices, and as such, the responsibilities associated with these managerial roles are critical in ensuring compliance with both environmental regulations and corporate sustainability goals. The operational context further emphasises the need for effective water management, as mining activities can significantly impact local water resources.

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

The incentives for Site Managers significantly contribute to our environmental commitments and climate transition plan. By tying monetary rewards to specific water management metrics, Implats ensures that these managers are incentivised to actively pursue sustainability objectives, including the overarching goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. These incentives promote responsible water usage, support pollution control efforts, and enhance overall operational efficiency. The implementation of these incentives has already led to measurable improvements within the organisation. For example, the focus on achieving specific water reduction targets has resulted in the successful installation of advanced water recycling systems, which have increased the volume of recycled water used in operations. Additionally, these performance metrics are directly linked to key performance indicators (KPIs) within the climate transition plan, ensuring that management efforts align with our strategic sustainability objectives. Furthermore, by embedding water stewardship into the performance evaluation process, we foster a culture of accountability and continuous improvement, reinforcing its commitment to responsible resource management. This strategic alignment ensures that the organisation

not only meets regulatory requirements but also addresses the pressing challenges posed by climate change, making significant strides towards its long-term sustainability goals.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

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

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Implats' Energy and Decarbonization Policy outlines our commitment to operating in an environmentally responsible manner and addressing the global challenge of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions across our value chain. As a leading producer of PGMs, Implats is dedicated to transitioning towards a low-carbon future and supporting the global energy transition through its operations. The policy is focused on achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and emphasises setting

and reviewing carbon emissions reduction targets. Implats aims to ensure that all new mine developments source at least 30% of their energy requirements from renewable sources and incorporates energy and greenhouse gas emission factors into the design, planning, and operation of all projects, including growth initiatives at both managed and joint venture operations. The policy supports the gradual displacement of fossil fuels with lower- or zero-carbon alternatives, investment in energy conservation and efficiency initiatives, and the inclusion of decarbonization performance measures in executive remuneration structures. Implats also aims to raise energy management awareness among employees, vendors, contractors, and all personnel entering Group operations. In addition, we engage in public policy advocacy and collaborate with regional structures to promote low-carbon energy solutions for industry groups and local communities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

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

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

energy-and-decarbonization.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

biodiversity_Policy.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Implats' Water Policy emphasises our commitment to responsible water stewardship across all managed and joint venture operations. As a leading producer of PGM), Implats recognises water as a finite resource and acknowledges that equitable and secure access to water is a fundamental human right and a critical environmental and socio-economic development issue. The policy outlines Implats' commitment to complying with all applicable water-related legislation and obligations, as well as recognising the shared responsibility for water resources. This approach is vital to business sustainability and the wellbeing of the communities in which we operate. Implats implements and integrates water stewardship practices across operations and surrounding areas, ensuring that strategic and operational decisions are informed by water constraints and targets. The policy emphasises transparency in interactions with stakeholders regarding water-related issues, efficient water use, and promoting recycling to prioritise the use of recycled water at all operations. To achieve water targets, Implats has put initiatives in place and publicly reports on progress against these targets, establishing processes to review and revise them as necessary. We also implement monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track water-related activities, respond to water-related risks and opportunities, and ensure compliance with legislative requirements.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

water-policy.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This Policy shows our commitment to including sustainable development principles into business operations. Implats aims to ensure that our investments are commercially sound, financially profitable, technically appropriate, and socially responsible, while maintaining processes and practices that are inherently safe and environmentally sound. The policy focuses on developing and implementing policies that align with these principles, supported by systems and processes. Implats adheres to the governance of risk principles outlined in the King IV Report and acknowledges that risk management is essential for protecting business resources and achieving strategic and operational objectives. The policy emphasises the importance of preventing incidents and accidents at its operations, minimising workplace hazards, and safeguarding the health and safety of all stakeholders, with a strong commitment to zero harm. The policy also includes responsible stewardship of

natural resources and the ecological environment and strives to minimise negative social impacts while promoting benefits and opportunities for host communities. Implats upholds human rights and aims to benefit communities in accordance with legislation and the UN Global Compact. We are dedicated to transparent and timely engagement with stakeholders through formal and informal structures and focuses on continuous improvement of business processes by accurately measuring, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on performance.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

sustainable-development-policy-2020.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ UN Global Compact

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

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

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Stakeholder Engagement Position Statement.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Implats has a structured process to ensure that its external engagement activities are aligned with the Group's environmental commitments and transition plan. This process is guided by key policies, including the environmental, responsible sourcing, and decarbonisation policies, which are approved by the board. These policies ensure that all external advocacy, participation in policy reform, and industry collaborations reflect the Group's commitment to combating climate change, reducing GHG emissions, and promoting sustainable environmental management across business divisions and geographies. Governance structures, such as the responsible sourcing committee, play a central role in overseeing external engagements with suppliers to ensure compliance with Implats' environmental and human rights policies. This committee, along with board-level oversight, regularly reviews and approves public policy positions, ensuring alignment with Implats' environmental strategy and emissions reduction targets. Implats' participation in industry associations, such as the Minerals Council South Africa and the Energy Intensive Users Group of Southern Africa, is closely monitored to ensure we are consistent in our Group's internal sustainability objectives. In cases where inconsistencies arise between internal commitments and external advocacy, these issues are escalated to the relevant governance bodies for corrective action, which may involve modifying engagement or clarifying the company's position. This process allows Implats to address identified environmental risks and opportunities, particularly in relation to climate change, water stewardship, and biodiversity management. The Group's external engagements are continuously reviewed to ensure they contribute positively to its long-term environmental goals and transition plan. In cases of inconsistency, corrective actions are taken to realign external engagements with the company's environmental objectives.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

GHG Reporting regulations and Climate Change Bill

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Mandatory environmental reporting

☑ Other transparency and due diligence, please specify :Carbon Budget setting

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

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

Select from:

☑ Neutral

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

Select all that apply

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

0

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

The Climate Change Bill proposes the setting of sector emission targets and ultimately the setting of company level emission budgets. The GHG Reporting regulations, which are already in place, will be used to assess compliance with the carbon budgets. The carbon budgets will be relevant to our emission reduction

targets and the appropriateness of our transition plan. The success of our engagement will be reflected in the level of alignment between our emissions reduction targets and the proposed budgets. Impala's engagement in various industry bodies supports its environmental commitments and transition plan. In South Africa and Zimbabwe, Implats is an active member of the Minerals Council South Africa and the Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines, which help shape legislation governing the mining industry, including regulations related to environmental management, safety, and health. These industry bodies advance safety, health and good corporate governance within the mining industry, as well as help shape legislation governing the mining industry. Implats is also a member of the Energy Intensive Users Group of Southern Africa (EIUG), a consumer-led organisation committed to working with government and other stakeholders to develop effective solutions to South Africa's energy crisis and ensure that it transitions to a lower-carbon future within appropriate timeframes. Beyond Southern Africa. Lastly, Implats participates in market development activities with its industry peers and continues to support the development of the hydrogen economy through several partnerships and its investment in AP Ventures, a private equity vehicle supporting activities into key evolving end-uses for PGMs, including fuel cells and energy storage.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Minerals Council South Africa

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

11400000

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

The provided figure of R11,400,000 indicates a membership fee, as the primary objective is engagement rather than direct funding for specific initiatives. The Minerals Council South Africa (MCSA) primarily supports engagement in policy development and advocacy in the mining sector, particularly related to environmental management, climate change, and energy policies. The MCSA represents the interests of the mining industry and actively participates in shaping legislative and regulatory frameworks that impact the sector, including environmental and climate-related policies. While the Council supports the transition to a low-carbon economy and renewable energy projects, it also advocates against policies like the carbon tax, which it views as potentially harming industry competitiveness. Implats' funding aligns with our objectives to influence policies related to energy security and environmental regulations, which could impact our operations and sustainability targets.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

1908000

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

The figure of R1,908,000 represents our membership fees to the association, which aims to support the Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines' advocacy and policy influence activities, particularly in the areas of sustainable mining practices, energy security, and regulatory stability in the mining sector. The Chamber advocates for energy security, the adoption of renewable energy, and regulatory frameworks that enable stable and sustainable mining operations in Zimbabwe. Through this engagement, Implats can contribute to discussions that shape energy regulations, independent power projects, and policies that address energy challenges in the country. This engagement supports broader objectives to enhance operational efficiency and reduce environmental impacts through renewable energy projects.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**International Platinum Group Metals Association

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

1000000

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

2400000

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

Funding is directed at supporting the IPA's efforts to promote the environmental benefits of platinum group metals (PGMs) and to advocate for the role of PGMs in sustainable technologies, such as hydrogen fuel cells. This figure of R2,400,000 is however a membership fee that enables Implats to participate in international discussions on PGMs and sustainability IPA's activities include influencing policy discussions on responsible sourcing, sustainable production, and the role of PGMs in global decarbonization efforts. By engaging with the IPA, Implats can engage on international policies that support market development for PGMs, and influence regulations on sustainability standards in the PGM sector. This also supports advocacy for the hydrogen economy, which aligns with Implats' strategy to support emerging clean technologies.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**World Platinum Investment Council

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The WPIC actively markets and promotes platinum for various uses, including investment, jewellery, fuel cells, and other applications that sustain demand for platinum and PGMs. This approach supports a broader acceptance of platinum across multiple sectors, aligning with our strategic goals. The WPIC projected a significant platinum supply deficit of 1,005 koz for 2023, representing 12% of expected annual demand—marking the highest percentage on record. Implats' production strategies were influenced by this anticipated shortfall, as we aimed to optimise output to capitalise on the increasing demand for platinum across various sectors. Our strategic positioning in 2023 was consistent with WPIC insights regarding the projected supply deficit, strong sectoral demand—especially from automotive—and the recovery of investment interest in platinum. Additionally, WPIC's efforts to promote platinum's diverse applications further supported the market environment that benefited us. These factors guided Impala's operational decisions and market engagements throughout the year.

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

69000000

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

Our membership fee of R69 million is primarily associated with our participation in the World Platinum Investment Council (WPIC). This fee plays a role in supporting the WPIC's initiatives aimed at promoting and marketing platinum for various applications, including investment, jewellery, fuel cells, and other uses that help sustain and enhance demand for platinum and platinum group metals (PGMs). One of the key purposes of this membership fee is to facilitate market promotion. The WPIC focuses on increasing awareness and demand for platinum through various marketing campaigns targeting different sectors. This includes promoting platinum's unique properties and its applications in emerging technologies, such as hydrogen fuel cells, which are gaining traction as part of the global transition to cleaner energy sources. Additionally, the WPIC advocates for platinum as a viable investment asset, aiming to attract more investors to the market. This effort is crucial for creating a stable demand base that ultimately benefits producers like Impala Platinum. Furthermore, the funds contributed through membership fees are often allocated to research and development efforts that explore new uses for platinum and improve existing applications, thereby fostering innovation within the industry. This research is vital for maintaining platinum's relevance in an evolving market landscape. Membership in the WPIC also allows us to collaborate with other industry

stakeholders, sharing insights and strategies to address common challenges and opportunities within the platinum market. Such collaboration can lead to more effective responses to market fluctuations and enhances the overall resilience of the industry. Moreover, the WPIC is involved in promoting sustainable practices within the platinum industry, aligning with broader environmental goals that are increasingly important to investors and consumers alike. By supporting these sustainability initiatives, we not only contribute to environmental stewardship but also strengthen our reputation as a responsible producer in a world that values ethical sourcing and sustainability.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) Climate Change Disclosure Guidance.

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

3 – 4, 7, 9 – 22

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CCR-spreads.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Implats publishes detailed sustainability and climate-related information in various reports, including the ESG Report, Climate Change Report, and Integrated Report, all in line with GRI Standards, TCFD and the Johannesburg JSE Climate Change Disclosure Guidance.. These documents comprehensively cover environmental governance, emissions reduction initiatives, water stewardship, and biodiversity preservation efforts, ensuring transparency and adherence to global disclosure standards. Additionally, the JSE Climate Change Disclosure Guidance is incorporated into these publications.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify **:**Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) Climate Change Disclosure Guidance.

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

30 – 45, 98 – 122

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

ESG-spreads.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Implats publishes detailed sustainability and climate-related information in various reports, including the ESG Report, Climate Change Report, and Integrated Report, all in line with GRI Standards, TCFD and the Johannesburg JSE Climate Change Disclosure Guidance.. These documents comprehensively cover environmental governance, emissions reduction initiatives, water stewardship, and biodiversity preservation efforts, ensuring transparency and adherence to global disclosure standards. Additionally, the JSE Climate Change Disclosure Guidance is incorporated into these publications.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

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

Select all that apply
☑ TCFD
☑ Other, please specify **:**Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) Climate Change Disclosure Guidance.

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

66 - 89

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

integrated-report-2023-new.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Implats publishes detailed sustainability and climate-related information in various reports, including the ESG Report, Climate Change Report, and Integrated Report, all in line with GRI Standards, TCFD and the Johannesburg JSE Climate Change Disclosure Guidance.. These documents comprehensively cover environmental governance, emissions reduction initiatives, water stewardship, and biodiversity preservation efforts, ensuring transparency and adherence to global disclosure standards. Additionally, the JSE Climate Change Disclosure Guidance is incorporated into these publications.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Implats has made several key assumptions regarding the RCP4.5 scenario, which are important for our strategic planning in the context of climate change. We assume that effective climate policies will be enacted across the jurisdictions in which we operate, facilitating a transition toward lower GHG emissions. We anticipate moderate economic growth, essential for sustaining investments in renewable energy and other mitigation strategies. Additionally, Impala considers that regional climate impacts will be manageable, with infrastructure resilient enough to withstand climate-related disruptions. We also expect stable demographic trends and land use patterns that support mining operations and community engagement. Technological advancements play a significant role in our assumptions. We expect developments in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, which are needed for reducing operational emissions. Furthermore, we predict a shift toward renewable energy sources, particularly in southern Africa, to mitigate reliance on fossil fuels and enhance energy security. However, several uncertainties may affect the outcomes of our scenario analysis. Impala faces uncertainties regarding future regulatory frameworks and how these may impact operational costs and compliance requirements. The reliability of energy supply, especially in southern Africa, is another concern, as disruptions could significantly affect production. Additionally, the pace and effectiveness of adopting new technologies for emissions reduction remain uncertain, which could impact our ability to meet our climate targets. Constraints also play a role in shaping Impala's strategies. The availability of natural resources and the capacity to invest in new technologies may limit our ability to implement our climate strategies effectively. Political and economic instability in the regions where we operate can affect investment decisions and operational continuity. Furthermore, maintaining a positive relationship with local communities is critical; thus, we must balance operational demands with community expectations and environmental responsibilities.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Implats chose the RCP4.5 scenario for several reasons aligning with our strategic objectives and the broader context of climate change. First, the RCP4.5 scenario aligns with the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit global temperature rise to well below 2C above pre-industrial levels by 2100, while striving for a 1.5C limit. Implats supports the goals of its host countries to reduce GHG emissions, making this scenario a relevant framework for our climate strategies. Second, the RCP4.5 scenario is particularly relevant to the mining industry. Implats operates in regions increasingly exposed to extreme weather events due to climate change and this scenario provides a structured approach for assessing and managing the physical risks associated with these environmental changes, helping us to adapt our operations accordingly. Additionally, we recognise the transition risks associated with our primary auto-catalyst market, which is linked to internal combustion engines. With the growing adoption of electrified vehicles, the RCP4.5 scenario allows us to evaluate and prepare for the uncertainties that may arise from this shift in market dynamics. Moreover, Implats is committed to decarbonising our operations and producing metals that facilitate the global transition to a low-carbon economy. The RCP4.5 scenario is instrumental in assessing our decarbonisation strategies and targets, guiding our efforts to reduce our carbon footprint. Finally, as a publicly listed company, Implats faces increasing expectations from investors, regulators, and other stakeholders to assess and disclose climate-related risks and opportunities. The RCP4.5 scenario offers a widely recognised framework for these disclosures, ensuring that we remain transparent and accountable in our climate-related initiatives.

Therefore, our rationale for choosing the RCP4.5 scenario is multifaceted, encompassing alignment with global climate goals, relevance to industry-specific risks, preparation for market transitions, commitment to decarbonisation, and adherence to stakeholder expectations.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In the scenario, assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints shape the projected outcomes. RCP 4.5 assumes moderate GHG emissions, with emissions peaking around 2040 before declining. This scenario is considered a "stabilization scenario," indicating some level of policy intervention to curb emissions, though not aggressive enough to prevent significant warming. Technological advancements, such as the shift to renewable energy, are expected, but fossil fuels will still play a substantial role in the energy mix. Furthermore, under SSP2 ("Middle of the Road"), societal and economic trends continue without drastic changes, and global cooperation on climate mitigation remains moderate. There are uncertainties associated with this scenario. One uncertainty is the actual implementation of global and national policies aimed at reducing emissions. Although the scenario assumes that some stabilization policies are enacted, there is no guarantee that real-world enforcement and international cooperation will follow the anticipated course, leading to either higher or lower emissions than predicted. Another uncertainty revolves around technological breakthroughs—while the scenario accounts for some advances, there is no certainty about whether these developments, will happen quickly enough or at the necessary scale. Additionally, changes in economic growth, consumption patterns, and climate feedback loops could cause emissions and climate impacts to deviate from the scenario's predictions. The scenario is also constrained by several factors. Global governance and international cooperation remain barriers to achieving the desired emissions reductions, as trade disputes, political instability, and divergent national interests could hinder collective efforts. Policy risks are shaped by uncertainties in international agreements, carbon pricing mechanisms, and national climate policies, which affect companies operating in different regulatory environments. Acute and chronic physical risks from a temperature rise of 4.0C and above include more frequent extreme weather events and long-term changes with uncertainty surrounding the timing, location, and severity of these impacts. Market risks arise from shifts in consumer demand, investor sentiment, and regulatory requirements, such as carbon taxes, while reputation risks emerge for companies that fail to respond adequately to climate risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale for choosing the RCP 4.5 and SSP2 scenario, stems from the need to explore a middle-ground scenario that reflects moderate mitigation efforts and the realistic trajectory of global climate policies and actions. This scenario assumes that while some global initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are implemented, they are not aggressive enough to keep warming within the 1.5C or 2C targets set by the Paris Agreement. Instead, it leads to higher warming, allowing us to analyse potential risks and impacts under conditions of limited climate action. The SSP2 ("Middle of the Road") pathway reflects a scenario where social, economic, and technological development proceeds along existing trends without major shifts in global cooperation or disruptive innovation. This makes SSP2 a practical choice, as it represents a world where no extreme measures are taken either toward rapid decarbonization or toward unconstrained emissions growth. By selecting this pathway, we can assess a scenario in which policy actions and technological advancements are insufficient to significantly alter current emissions trajectories but still reflect realistic societal behaviours and economic growth patterns. The choice of a temperature alignment of 4.0C and above enables the analysis of a higher-risk future. This temperature increase far exceeds the Paris Agreement's goal, allowing us to understand the potential impacts of severe climate change on physical risks, such as extreme weather events and long-term environmental shifts. It also facilitates the exploration of other key risk types, including market, policy, technological, and reputational risks, under more extreme global conditions. By analysing this scenario, we can prepare for the consequences of insufficient global action, including potential economic disruptions, changes in consumer behaviour, regulatory shifts, and stakeholder pressures. Additionally, it helps identify adaptation strategies that may be necessary in the face of substantial global warming and its associated impacts on operations, infrastructure, and ecosystems.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We acknowledge the impact that climate hazards can have on our operations. To understand and manage these risks, we undertook a physical climate-related risk assessment, focusing on the RCP8.5 scenario. This scenario assumes that global GHG emission reduction policies will largely remain unchanged, predicting a temperature rise of about 4.3C by 2100. Without significant policy-driven mitigation, especially in South Africa and Zimbabwe, we anticipate a rise in operational risks. Our company-wide assessment under the RCP8.5 scenario projected significant changes in climate hazards by 2050, categorising them into two main types of risks of: Acute Risks, being extreme weather events such as floods and droughts, and Chronic Risks, encompassing long-term climate changes, including persistent higher

temperatures and rising sea levels. We identified the risk of overflow in our tailings dams during extreme rainfall, which threatens infrastructure stability and operational continuity. In this scenario we expect GHG emissions to remain high, complicating the transition to greener technologies. Our assessment revealed 20 physical climate risks, with two classified as high risks and 18 as medium-level risks. The high risks include extreme rainfall in South Africa and Zimbabwe, along with challenges related to long-term habitat restoration and rehabilitation, underscoring the unpredictability of extreme weather events and their implications for our operations. Moreover, rising temperatures are expected to reduce machinery efficiency, increasing the demand for cooling systems, reflecting uncertainties regarding our capacity to adapt to changing climate conditions and the technological limitations that may arise. We explored various adaptation strategies, including institutional changes, physical modifications, and operational adjustments. However, we anticipate challenges in securing the necessary capital and technology for large-scale mitigation or adaptation under the RCP 8.5 scenario. Our infrastructure, particularly in areas vulnerable to extreme weather, may lack the resilience to withstand climate change impacts, potentially leading to operational disruptions and increased costs. Additionally, long-term habitat restoration and rehabilitation present risks, indicating constraints in managing environmental impacts over time, especially under shifting climate conditions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Implats needs to understand and manage the potential impacts of climate change on our operations and the broader environment. The RCP8.5 scenario represents a high GHG emissions pathway, predicting significant increases in global temperatures and associated extreme weather events. This assessment is critical for several reasons: The RCP 8.5 scenario helps us identify various physical climate-related risks that could affect operations, such as increased likelihood of extreme weather events, water scarcity, and operational disruptions. For instance, the assessment revealed that water scarcity could lead to substantial financial losses, with a potential loss of over R292million if operations were halted for just one day due to water shortages. By understanding the potential impacts of climate change under the RCP8.5 scenario, Implats can develop strategic responses, including investing in renewable energy sources to reduce reliance on coal-fired power, which not only mitigates operational risks but also aligns with global decarbonisation efforts. We plan to source 520 MW of electricity from renewable projects, which is expected to significantly reduce its carbon footprint and operational costs. Impala operates in multiple jurisdictions with varying regulatory frameworks regarding climate change. Assessing the RCP8.5 scenario allows us to ensure compliance with these regulations and anticipate future policy changes that may arise as governments respond to climate change challenges. The assessment supports transparent communication with stakeholders, including investors, employees, and local communities, about our climate-related risks and opportunities. This transparency is essential for maintaining trust and demonstrating our commitment to sustainability. The insights gained from the RCP 8.5 assessment contribute to our long-term sustainability goals, including reducing its carbon emissions and enhancing resilience to climate impacts. We aim for a significant reduction in emissions by 2030, which requires a thorough understanding of potential future scenarios like RCP 8.5.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario is based on high greenhouse gas emissions and significant warming, assuming little to no climate mitigation efforts. It models a temperature rise of over 4C by 2100, leading to significant physical and socioeconomic impacts. This scenario was used to assess potential changes in water availability, quality, and hydrological cycles, which are critical for mining operations. Constraints include uncertainties in regional climate projections and the assumption of no additional policy or technological interventions beyond current trajectories.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario represents a high-emission pathway that aligns with a future where current climate policies and initiatives are not significantly strengthened. It provides a worst-case scenario analysis to ensure robust water management and risk mitigation strategies in the face of potential extreme climate conditions.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

As a key part of our environmental strategy, Implats' scenario analysis assesses both physical and transition risks associated with climate change. Using Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP 4.5 and 8.5), we evaluate a range of climate futures, from moderate to severe, such as rising temperatures and increased water stress. This analysis informs our efforts to enhance resilience and align our long-term strategies with these evolving challenges. Key Results from the Scenario Analysis: Physical Risks: • Extreme Rainfall: We have identified an increased risk of overtopping at tailings dams and water storage facilities during extreme rainfall events. In 2023, operations at Marula and Impala Rustenburg experienced unseasonal rainfall, leading to four Level 3 environmental incidents due to water dam overflows, resulting in the loss of 2,500 6E ounces. Mitigation Actions: All tailings facilities are managed according to the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). Additionally, we completed a 77-hectare tailings dam at Marula, and an independent review board assesses our tailings facilities annually. • Habitat Restoration and Rehabilitation: Climate uncertainty poses risks to the long-term rehabilitation of our post-closure landscapes. Mitigation Actions: We have implemented a Group policy on rehabilitation, closure management, and biodiversity, with plans to develop a biodiversity framework by 2024. Ongoing efforts include revegetation and tree planting initiatives at schools in host communities. Transition Risks: • Carbon Pricing: Carbon pricing in South Africa and Canada is expected to rise significantly, potentially reaching US100/tCO2e by 2030 and US250/tCO2e by 2050 in developed nations. In developing countries, prices may exceed US50/tCO2e by 2030 and approach US200/tCO2e by 2050. Mitigation Actions: We are transitioning to low- and zero-carbon fuels at our South African operations to eliminate coal use. • Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM): The introduction of CBAM poses a risk to industries vulnerable to carbon leakage, particularly in the production of iron, steel, aluminium, and cement. While its initial phase, ending in 2026, carries no financial liabilities, this is expected to change in subsequent phases. Mitigation Actions: We are reducing the carbon footprint of our PGMs by implementing our decarbonization plan. • Reputation Risk: Falling short of stakeholder expectations on climate action could harm our reputation, impacting access to capital, talent acquisition, customer relations, and our social and legal license to operate. Mitigation Actions: We are investing in low-carbon energy, reducing reliance on coal-fired electricity, and addressing power generation challenges in South Africa. • Market and Technology Shifts: The global transition to electric vehicles (EVs) presents a risk to PGM demand, as PGMs are predominantly used in catalytic converters for internal combustion engines. Mitigation Actions: We are investing in PGM-friendly technologies like fuel cells, a key component of the hydrogen economy, and exploring investment opportunities through AP Ventures that promote PGM use in global technologies and startups. Key Actions Identified from the Analysis: • Water Management: In water-scarce regions, water conservation is vital. By 2030, we aim to recycle 70% of the water we use, mitigating risks of operational disruptions and addressing community concerns over water shortages. • Energy Transition: To reduce our reliance on fossil fuels, we aim to source 30% of the energy for new projects from renewable sources by 2030. This shift is crucial in light of rising energy costs and unreliable electricity supply in South Africa and Zimbabwe. • Carbon Neutrality: We are committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, focusing on low-carbon technologies such as hydrogen fuel cells and solar power. These actions not only mitigate climate risks but also address broader environmental concerns, such as reducing sulphur dioxide emissions at our smelting operations and improving access to clean water in local communities. Our efforts demonstrate alignment with global sustainability goals while enhancing operational resilience.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Water management is a critical component of Implats' scenario analysis, particularly in light of climate change risks. Using the WRI Aqueduct Tool, we've identified that four out of five of our operations are located in water-stressed areas, where baseline water stress levels range from 40% to 80%. These findings have profound implications for our operational sustainability and environmental stewardship. Water Stress Across Our Operations: • Rustenburg (South Africa): Classified as having high water stress, with baseline water stress levels between 40% and 80%. • Zimplats (Zimbabwe) and Marula (South Africa): Identified as medium-high water stress areas, with levels ranging between 20% and 40%. • Refineries (South Africa): Faces low-medium water stress, with stress levels between 10% and 20%. • Impala Canada: In contrast, our recently acquired Canadian operation is located in an area with low water stress (
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

Implats recognises the critical need to address climate change and the role that fossil fuel consumption plays in contributing to global warming. As outlined in our Climate Change Report, we are fully committed to transitioning to a low-carbon economy and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. However, the complexity of our industry and the operational realities we face, particularly in regions where energy infrastructure is heavily reliant on fossil fuels, present significant challenges to an immediate and total cessation of activities related to fossil fuel use. Our operations, especially those in South Africa and Zimbabwe, rely on coal and diesel due to energy supply constraints. While we are actively transitioning to renewable energy sources, with a target to reduce our carbon footprint and source at least 30% of energy for new projects from renewables by 2030, the immediate discontinuation of fossil fuel-related activities would compromise our ability to maintain reliable operations. Additionally, our commitment to sustainability is balanced with our need to ensure operational resilience and the well-being of our employees and host communities, which could be negatively impacted by abrupt shifts away from established energy sources. Moreover, Implats is actively investing in projects that reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and improve energy efficiency. These include initiatives such as PV power projects and hydrogen fuel cell technology development. Through these efforts, we are making tangible progress in reducing our carbon emissions while recognising that the full transition will take time. Our strategy reflects a pragmatic approach to sustainability, focusing on gradual decarbonisation that aligns with global best practices and the need to meet operational demands. We remain committed to minimising our environmental impact while ensuring that we can continue to deliver value to our stakeholders in a responsible and sustainable manner.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

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

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

The key assumptions and dependencies of Impala's transition plan include several crucial factors: 1. Energy Availability: The transition to renewable energy sources is a cornerstone of the plan, with dependencies on consistent energy availability and infrastructure development. The success of initiatives such as increasing

renewable energy reliance by 30% for new projects by 2030 is contingent on the growth and reliability of renewable energy infrastructure. 2.Carbon Pricing: Impala's transition plan heavily factors in carbon pricing. It is assumed that carbon prices will rise significantly, especially in developed and developing markets, influencing cost projections and operational decisions. The plan includes strategies to mitigate the financial impacts of carbon pricing on South African and Canadian operations. 3. Technological Advancements: The plan's success also depends on the pace of advancements in low-carbon technologies such as hydrogen fuel cells, electrification of mining operations, and efficiency improvements in energy use. 4. Stakeholder Engagement and Regulatory Alignment: The plan is reliant on continuous alignment with both local and international regulatory frameworks and strong engagement with stakeholders to ensure that environmental and social obligations are met as the company transitions towards sustainability. These assumptions and dependencies are critical to ensure that the goals of the transition plan—particularly carbon neutrality by 2050—are achievable while maintaining operational and financial stability.

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

Implats has made substantial progress on our transition plan, particularly towards reducing carbon emissions and increasing the use of renewable energy. In FY2023, the Group focused on implementing projects aligned with our decarbonization strategy, which aims for a 30% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030 (from the 2019 baseline) and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. Key achievements during the reporting period include: 1. Renewable Energy Projects: Strides were made in advancing renewable energy initiatives. For example, the construction of a 35MW solar photovoltaic plant at Zimplats is well underway, with the first phase scheduled for completion by the end of FY2024. This is part of a larger goal to establish a 185MW solar complex to secure energy supply and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. 2. Energy Efficiency and Carbon Emission Reduction: The Group continued to focus on energy efficiency improvements across its operations, especially in South Africa, where load curtailment and energy supply issues present challenges. Efforts include implementing solar energy solutions and exploring the procurement of 200MW of renewable electricity for South African operations. 3. Scope 1, 2, and 3 Emissions: Implats has achieved reductions in its Scope 1 and 2 emissions, with total Scope 1 emissions decreasing from 527,248 tCO2e in 2022 to 498,569 tCO2e in 2023. Scope 2 emissions also saw a reduction, with the Group working actively to improve energy-related emissions through increased reliance on renewable sources.

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

CCR-spreads.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

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

Impala's climate transition plan takes a holistic approach to environmental sustainability, addressing not only carbon emissions but also critical issues such as biodiversity conservation and water management. Biodiversity Management: The transition plan incorporates biodiversity management to ensure that the environmental impacts of mining activities are minimized, particularly as climate change affects natural ecosystems. Impala recognizes the potential for climate

change to disrupt post-closure landscapes and ecosystems, which is why we have a Group-wide policy on rehabilitation, closure management, and biodiversity conservation. This policy includes the development of a biodiversity framework, which is expected to be fully implemented by 2024. Current efforts focus on revegetation and habitat restoration in disturbed areas, including initiatives such as tree planting in host communities and the rehabilitation of grazing land. These efforts aim to mitigate the negative effects of both mining and climate change on local ecosystems. Water Management: Water management is a key priority in the climate transition plan, particularly given the high-water stress levels in Southern Africa, where many of Impala's operations are located. Climate change is expected to exacerbate water scarcity, making efficient water use essential for sustainable operations. To address this, Impala has set an ambitious goal to recycle 70% of its water by 2030. The company's strategy includes improving water-use efficiency, reducing reliance on freshwater sources, and utilizing alternative water sources where possible. These measures are critical to ensuring that operations in water-scarce regions remain sustainable while also protecting local water resources and supporting surrounding communities.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Implats recognises that climate-related risks and opportunities have significantly shaped our business strategy. The rapid expansion of the electric vehicle (EV) market has redirected demand towards materials like nickel, copper, and cobalt, compelling Implats to broaden our focus to include these metals alongside our traditional platinum group metals (PGMs). This strategic shift aligns with the global transition towards decarbonisation and the emerging hydrogen economy, positioning us to capitalise on future market demands. Our strategy includes active engagement in the research and development of fuel cells, which are critical for combined heat and power systems and distributed power generation. PGMs play a crucial role in the production of green hydrogen, a market expected to grow substantially by 2050. To maintain a competitive edge, we are investing in AP Ventures, a private equity initiative that supports market development for PGMs, ensuring Implats remains at the forefront of technological advancements in the hydrogen sector. Additionally, we acknowledge that climate change presents significant risks to our operations, particularly concerning water availability and quality. In response, Implats has implemented strategies to enhance water recycling and reduce reliance on freshwater sources, which is critical given the projected hotter and drier conditions in Southern Africa. This proactive approach not only mitigates risks associated with water scarcity but also positions us to leverage opportunities for sustainable practices, thereby enhancing our market competitiveness and reputation among stakeholders.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks are integral to our supply chain strategy, particularly concerning rising energy, fuel, and electricity costs. These challenges are exacerbated by stricter environmental regulations and ongoing electricity supply issues in South Africa. To mitigate these risks, Implats has integrated potential impacts of increasing electricity prices into our business strategy through detailed cost-benefit analyses of projects. For instance, we have implemented energy efficiency programs to minimise carbon tax impacts and are actively pursuing a decarbonisation strategy to reduce reliance on the national utility, Eskom. A notable example of this strategy in action is the transition of the Tailings Scavenger Plant at Impala Rustenburg to a renewable power system, utilising solar panels and battery storage. We are also exploring opportunities to replace diesel with low-carbon fuels and are investigating solar photovoltaic (PV) projects at various sites. These initiatives demonstrate our commitment to renewable energy integration to mitigate emissions within our supply chain. The environmental risks also extend to our upstream and downstream value chains, particularly in terms of the supply chain's vulnerability to climate change impacts. Implats has initiated comprehensive assessments to identify and address these risks, ensuring that suppliers adhere to sustainability standards. By integrating environmental considerations into our supply chain management, we are not only mitigating risks but also exploring opportunities for collaboration on sustainability initiatives, which can lead to enhanced efficiency and cost reductions.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Implats is committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, recognising the critical role of zero-carbon fuels and offsets in our long-term decarbonisation strategy. While our immediate focus is on short-term goals until 2030, we are actively preparing for future transitions, including a coal-to-gas-to-hydrogen initiative at Impala Springs, where a fuel cell is being tested. Our collaborations with academic institutions and stakeholders are pivotal in advancing the development of fuel-cell technologies that utilise PGMs. To support the growth of the green economy, particularly in hydrogen applications, Implats continues to invest in AP Ventures and in 2023, the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the investment amounted to R1.15 billion. This focus on innovative R&D aligns with our strategy to enhance

sustainable technologies within our operations. Investment in research and development is crucial as we seek to innovate and adopt new technologies that reduce environmental impacts. These investments are driven by the need to comply with evolving regulatory frameworks and to meet stakeholder expectations regarding environmental stewardship. Additionally, the development of new, sustainable products presents significant market opportunities

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Implats recognises that climate change poses substantial risks to our operations, particularly concerning extreme weather events that could impact water availability. Water scarcity, in turn, poses significant risks, leading to operational disruptions and increased costs. To manage these challenges, we have developed a comprehensive water strategy, which includes monitoring groundwater levels and constructing additional tailings dams to prevent flooding. Impala's sustainability oversees our water management initiatives, ensuring that the implications of climate change are effectively addressed. Our proactive measures reflect a strong commitment to sustainable water resource management, reinforcing operational resilience in the face of climate change. We have also established a comprehensive environmental management framework to monitor and mitigate these risks, which includes significant investments in renewable energy projects to reduce carbon emissions and enhance energy security. By proactively managing these environmental challenges, Implats not only safeguards our operations but also positions ourselves as a leader in sustainable mining practices. This leadership role enhances our corporate image and attracts investment, demonstrating our commitment to integrating environmental considerations into our business strategy.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Implats has integrated environmental risks and opportunities into its financial planning, particularly focusing on long-term sustainability and climate resilience. Key elements affected include: Capital Allocation: Implats has committed to significant investments in mitigating environmental risks, including those from climate change. These investments cover energy efficiency, water management, and carbon reduction. For instance, Implats set a target of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, driving investments into renewable energy projects and decarbonization efforts. Risk Management: Environmental risks such as climate change have led Implats to enhance its risk management practices. The company conducted scenario analyses under the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 4.5 and 8.5 to better understand climate-related risks and their financial impact. This analysis informs Implats' strategic planning and operational decisions, ensuring financial resilience in the face of environmental uncertainties. Operational Costs and Efficiencies: Environmental opportunities, such as using platinum-group metals (PGMs) for decarbonization technologies (e.g., fuel cells), are shaping Implats' revenue streams. These technologies are expected to drive demand for PGMs, which Implats is capitalizing on by aligning its product strategies with the global energy transition. Strategic Planning: Implats incorporates environmental opportunities in future growth plans by identifying new markets driven by sustainability trends. The increasing focus on clean energy solutions, such as hydrogen fuel cells, presents significant opportunities for Implats to expand its PGM market. These adjustments reflect a comprehensive approach to addressing environmental risks and opportunities, enhancing long-term financial sustainability.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :International Financial Reporting Standards

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

74000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.07

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0.02

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

3.1

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

The quantification of the percentage share of Implats' spending and revenue aligned with our climate transition, particularly our efforts to incorporate more renewable energy across all operations, involved a detailed multi-step calculation. First, we calculated the environmental tax paid as a percentage of total revenue, yielding a value of 0.069% (R74 million in environmental tax / R106,594 million in total revenue). We then assumed a consistent total revenue trajectory through 2030 to estimate future environmental tax payments. Based on our projected carbon tax values, approximately R22 million for 2025 and R3,673 million for 2030, we calculated the environmental tax as a percentage of projected total revenue, arriving at estimates of 0.018% for 2025 and 3.10% for 2030. These calculations reflect the portion of Implats' spending and revenue that supports our climate transition initiatives, underscoring our commitment to integrating renewable energy across our operations. Although the current percentages may seem modest, they must be viewed in the context of our large total revenue and the substantial investments needed for sustainable practices. As we approach 2030, the projected increase in the percentage share highlights our continuous efforts to prioritize climate-friendly initiatives. Implats remains dedicated to contributing to a low-carbon future and driving meaningful environmental change within the industry.
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Implats adheres to the Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors, as issued by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA Code), which enforces key principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behaviour. This code is aligned with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including the International Independence Standards. Additionally, Implats follows the International Standard on Quality Control 1, implementing a comprehensive quality control system with documented policies and procedures that ensure compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory obligations.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Impala will not be adding verification or assurance information relevant to our taxonomy alignment for this disclosure.
[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Implats actively invests in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products and services, particularly in areas related to its core activities in the platinum-group metals (PGM) sector. One notable focus is the development of platinum-catalysed fuel cell technology, which provides carbon-free energy for both electricity and mobile applications. This technology plays a critical role in decarbonization efforts globally, offering clean energy alternatives that align with the shift towards a low-carbon economy. Additionally, Implats is advancing its hydrogen economy initiatives by exploring hydrogen fuel cells as a significant growth opportunity, given their potential for reducing carbon emissions in sectors such as transport and industry. These investments are central to Implats' broader climate strategy, which includes a commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Through these R&D initiatives, we are positioning ourselves at the forefront of the low-carbon transition, contributing to sustainability within and beyond the mining sector.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.4) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for metals and mining production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Low carbon energy alternatives using platinum as a key base material

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.4.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

42.31

(5.5.4.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

197000000

(5.5.4.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

32.71

(5.5.4.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Implats' R&D investments are strategically aligned with our climate commitments and transition plan through targeted initiatives in hydrogen technology. In 2022, we allocated approximately R130 million to AP Ventures, a private equity fund that supports hydrogen economy advancements, including fuel cell research and development. We are continuously exploring opportunities to integrate low-carbon energy transition metals into our portfolio. We are confident in the significant role that PGM-compatible future energy technologies, such as fuel cells and electrolysers, will play in advancing the hydrogen economy. Our R197 million investment in 2023 in AP Ventures provides access to early-stage investment opportunities in global technologies and start-ups that promote the use of PGMs.
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-13.8

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

8.5

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-0.27

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

0.27

(5.9.5) Please explain

We progressed on-site construction of 2 water reservoirs, sustaining operations for 24-48 hours, with R56million spent in 2023 (2022: R58million) and R125million planned over 5 years. R64million was allocated (up from R50million in 2022) to improve stormwater recovery and storage for reuse. R105million was spent (down from R107million) to enhance effluent treatment capacity and prepare for a new liner installation at the old BMR effluent pond. Completion is expected in 2025, with the new liner in 2026. R41million was invested in the Lebalelo project to supply water to the mine and communities and upgrade underground pipelines and shaft compressor cooling towers. R11million was spent (down from R15million) on extending the Chitsuwa pipeline (commissioning in 2024), Turf sewage recycling, and a catchment area study. Water-related CAPEX decreased by 13.8%, with an anticipated forward increase of 8.5%. Water-related OPEX decreased by 0.27%, with an expected forward increase of 0.27%.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Existing or pending legislation
☑ Alignment to international standards
☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
☑ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism
☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

South Africa's carbon tax, introduced on June 1, 2019, is a central component of the nation's strategy to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The tax applies to six major GHGs, including carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, with emissions measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) based on each gas's Global Warming Potential (GWP). As of January 2022, the tax rate stood at R144 per tonne of CO_2e, with planned annual increases aiming to reach R462 per ton by 2030. In FY23, the carbon tax rate was set at R159 per tonne of CO_2e. The tax is being phased in gradually, providing transitional allowances to help sectors adapt. The policy primarily targets direct (Scope 1) emissions from combustion and industrial processes.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Both South African and Canadian carbon prices are expected to rise, in line with global carbon prices. During 2023, we commissioned a study of all the information available on carbon prices, consistent with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. This revealed that a price of US100/tCO2 e could be expected by 2030, and US250/tCO2 e by 2050. While this applied to developed countries, developing countries prices can be expected to reach over US50/tCO2 e by 2030 and approach US200/tCO2 e by 2050.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

159

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

159

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Impact management

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

To ensure effective monitoring and evaluation, Implats integrates carbon pricing into its broader ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) reporting framework. The approach is designed to evaluate how internal pricing mechanisms can drive investment in low-carbon technologies and operational efficiencies. It supports Implats' efforts to achieve carbon reduction targets and improve resource efficiency in areas like energy use and fuel consumption. The monitoring process includes regular reporting on environmental performance through its annual and interim results, ESG disclosures, and sustainability reports. These reports provide transparency and enable Implats to assess the financial impact of carbon pricing on its operations. Moreover, the company systematically reviews carbon pricing outcomes and adjusts its strategies as necessary to align with evolving environmental regulations and market conditions.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

To classify suppliers with significant environmental dependencies or impacts, we will evaluate breaches in environmental, health, safety, labor, and community standards. Suppliers will be classified as high-risk if they: 1. Violate local laws or pose ESG risks likely causing significant harm. 2. Fail to remedy breaches within a set timeframe 3. Raise concerns during supply chain due diligence. 4. Are flagged for unusual sourcing practices related to environmental conflicts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

To classify suppliers with significant environmental dependencies or impacts, we will evaluate breaches in environmental, health, safety, labor, and community standards. Suppliers will be classified as high-risk if they: 1. Violate local laws or pose ESG risks likely causing significant harm. 2. Fail to remedy breaches within a set timeframe 3. Raise concerns during supply chain due diligence. 4. Are flagged for unusual sourcing practices related to environmental conflicts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Vulnerability of suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Implats has implemented a responsible sourcing policy and a supplier code of conduct to ensure that materials sourced from suppliers meet high-quality standards and are obtained in an ethical manner. These suppliers are prioritised. Implats is committed to responsible environmental stewardship of natural resources and the ecological environment and requires its suppliers and contractors to uphold these principles. This commitment is reflected in several key actions, including: • Implementing effective environmental policies relevant to their operating environment. • Complying with all applicable legislation, regulations, or guidelines, particularly where the products or services provided may impact Implats' ability to meet legal and regulatory obligations. • Training and developing employees on environmental principles and ethical practices. • Establishing appropriate environmental management programs, systems, and standards, such as ISO 14001, to ensure ongoing accountability and compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Vulnerability of suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Implats has implemented a responsible sourcing policy and a supplier code of conduct to ensure that materials sourced from suppliers meet high-quality standards and are obtained in an ethical manner. These suppliers are prioritised. Implats is committed to responsible environmental stewardship of natural resources and the ecological environment and requires its suppliers and contractors to uphold these principles. This commitment is reflected in several key actions, including: • Implementing effective environmental policies relevant to their operating environment. • Complying with all applicable legislation, regulations, or guidelines, particularly where the products or services provided may impact Implats' ability to meet legal and regulatory obligations. • Training and developing

employees on environmental principles and ethical practices. • Establishing appropriate environmental management programs, systems, and standards, such as ISO 14001, to ensure ongoing accountability and compliance with environmental laws and regulations.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Impala requires our suppliers to meet specific environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process. As part of Impalas supplier code of conduct, suppliers and contractors must comply with all applicable environmental regulations, implement effective environmental management systems (such as ISO 14001), and actively participate in sustainability efforts. This includes minimizing environmental impacts, adhering to responsible resource use, and integrating environmental best practices in their operations. Compliance audits ensure that suppliers maintain these standards throughout their engagement with Impala. We state in our supplier code of conduct Impala reserves the right to terminate relationships with suppliers and contractors if they are found guilty of corrupt conduct or actions that could cause reputational harm to the company. This includes non-compliance with ethical conduct, health and safety, environmental regulations, or any other regulatory requirements.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Impala requires our suppliers to meet specific environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process. As part of Impalas supplier code of conduct, suppliers and contractors must comply with all applicable environmental regulations, implement effective environmental management systems (such as ISO 14001), and actively participate in sustainability efforts. This includes minimizing environmental impacts, adhering to responsible resource use, and integrating environmental best practices in their operations. Compliance audits ensure that suppliers maintain these standards throughout their engagement with Impala. We state in our supplier code of conduct Impala reserves the right to terminate relationships with suppliers and contractors if they are found guilty of corrupt conduct or actions that could cause reputational harm to the company. This includes non-compliance with ethical conduct, health and safety, environmental regulations, or any other regulatory requirements.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**Implementing appropriate environmental management programmes, systems, associated standards (e.g. ISO 14001) and initiatives to maintain and remain accountable for legislative and regulatory compliance.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Suppliers are evaluated against their environmental, social and safety policies and practices as well as compliance with relevant labour and B-BBEE requirements, should these requirements not be met, an audit will be done on suppliers that are deemed high risk. The Implats Group Executive: Refining and Marketing serves as the designated Responsible Sourcing Compliance Officer and is responsible for reporting any supply chain deemed high-risk to the Implats Executive Committee. The committee will then decide whether to continue the business relationship with the supplier in question.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**Implementing appropriate environmental management programmes, systems, associated standards (e.g. ISO 14001) and initiatives to maintain and remain accountable for legislative and regulatory compliance.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Suppliers are evaluated against their environmental, social and safety policies and practices as well as compliance with relevant labour and B-BBEE requirements, should these requirements not be met, an audit will be done on suppliers that are deemed high risk. The Implats Group Executive: Refining and Marketing serves as the designated Responsible Sourcing Compliance Officer and is responsible for reporting any supply chain deemed high-risk to the Implats Executive Committee. The committee will then decide whether to continue the business relationship with the supplier in question.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Implats engages with its suppliers through its procurement policy, supplier code of conduct, and responsible sourcing policy, ensuring sustainability and environmental stewardship throughout the supply chain. This engagement is aimed at managing sustainability risks and promoting transparency in environmental practices. A key element of this engagement is the 2023 pilot project at Impala Rustenburg, where 20 critical suppliers, representing 21% of discretionary spend, participated in an ESG compliance assessment. Suppliers were required to complete a self-assessment covering 87 ESG and legislative compliance criteria, focusing on environmental, social, and safety practices. This engagement identified gaps in compliance, and Implats worked with suppliers to address issues, particularly regarding policy implementation and B-BBEE compliance. Additionally, Implats engages suppliers on climate-related issues through its supplier code of conduct, which mandates suppliers to adopt environmental principles, implement environmental management programs, and adhere to industry standards like ISO 14001. Implats communicates its decarbonisation targets, including its commitment to carbon neutrality by 2050, and encourages suppliers to align their operations with these goals. This engagement supports the broader goal of reducing GHG emissions across the supply chain and mitigating climate-related risks. By requiring suppliers to comply with environmental standards and promoting best practices in environmental management, Implats enhances climate resilience and encourages continuous improvement. Supplier performance is reviewed quarterly through the responsible sourcing committee, ensuring that suppliers maintain accountability for compliance with regulations and environmental goals. The transparency of Implats' engagement through its annual reporting suite reinforces its leadership in climate action and sustainability, strengthening relationships with suppliers and contributing to collective efforts to lower carbon emissions.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Implementing appropriate environmental management programmes, systems, associated standards (e.g. ISO 14001) and initiatives to maintain and remain accountable for legislative and regulatory compliance.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify **:**Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Implats engages with its suppliers on water security issues through its water policy and supplier code of conduct, which mandate responsible water stewardship and compliance with environmental regulations. The company emphasizes sustainable water use across its operations and supply chain by promoting best practices in water conservation, reducing water withdrawals, and improving water recycling efforts. These standards are reinforced through Implats' responsible sourcing policy, which ensures that suppliers implement appropriate environmental management programs, such as ISO 14001 certification, to manage water-related impacts. In 2023, Implats launched a pilot study at Impala Rustenburg to assess the ESG performance of key suppliers, which included evaluations of water management practices. Suppliers were required to disclose their water use policies and compliance with environmental regulations. This engagement allowed Implats to identify any water-related risks in its supply chain and collaborate with suppliers to address non-compliance areas. For suppliers with higher risk ratings, Implats worked to ensure corrective actions were implemented, focusing on enhancing water management practices and promoting water conservation initiatives. Suppliers are encouraged to adopt more efficient water use practices, which align with Implats' broader sustainability objectives. Implats measures the success of this engagement by monitoring suppliers' compliance with water management regulations and tracking improvements in water management.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Implementing appropriate environmental management programmes, systems, associated standards (e.g. ISO 14001) and initiatives to maintain and remain accountable for legislative and regulatory compliance

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Implats has undertaken several initiatives to engage customers on climate-related matters and meet stakeholder expectations. Recognising the critical role of stakeholder engagement in creating sustainable value and maintaining our social and legal license to operate, the Group focuses on understanding the demand fundamentals for PGMs and responding to client-specific requirements. This approach ensures a stable supply for our customers while supporting both current and future PGM demand. From our 2022-2023 customer survey, we have about 42 active customers across the various base metals and PGMs. Of these, we estimate that the top 10 customers—primarily autocat manufacturers and vehicle OEMs—have either enquired or engaged directly with Implats or indirectly through the

International Platinum Group Metals Association (IPA) regarding climate change and the green credentials of our metals. Additionally, one or two nickel customers have also raised similar concerns. Therefore, we estimate that at least 12 of our 42 active customers, or approximately 29%, have engaged with us on climate change-related topics. The processing of PGMs is energy-intensive, contributing significantly to emissions, particularly from smelting and refining operations. As part of our commitment to reducing our carbon footprint, we implemented various strategies to reduce emissions across the value chain, including investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and low-carbon technologies. These efforts are critical not only for reducing environmental impacts but also for meeting the growing sustainability expectations of our stakeholders. Through long-term customer relationships and a diverse customer base, Implats is well-positioned to adapt to evolving market needs. We acknowledge that stakeholder expectations significantly influence our ability to operate efficiently, generate sustainable value, and deliver meaningful returns. In response, Implats has implemented robust stakeholder engagement strategies, enhancing our understanding of diverse stakeholder interests. In 2021, Implats introduced an eight-stage, Group-wide stakeholder engagement model, supported by an online management system, operational implementation plans, and a comprehensive handbook. This integrated approach ensures stakeholder management remains a priority across the organisation. The Group is also developing a stakeholder complaints and grievance management mechanism to address any concerns that arise.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Implats' customer engagement efforts have positively impacted the business, as shown by the results of its August 2021 biennial customer satisfaction survey, which had an 86% response rate. The survey confirmed Implats' strong brand image, customer acquisition, and long-term relationship retention. From 2019 to 2021, the number of active customers grew from 39 to 42, with a 30% reduction in complaints and a brand image rating improvement to 97% in 2022. Notably, 86% of respondents had been procuring from Implats for at least nine years. Engagement has also contributed to addressing climate change, as Implats works closely with customers to reduce emissions intensity. Through this collaboration, customers have adopted low-carbon technologies such as hydrogen fuel cells and renewable energy, resulting in measurable reductions in their emissions. Implats monitors progress through feedback and sustainability metrics as part of its broader stakeholder engagement model. Supported by an online management system and stakeholder training planned for 2024, Implats remains committed to maintaining strong customer relationships while driving sustainability initiatives that contribute to emissions reductions across the value chain.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our customer engagement in both climate change and water-related initiatives is grounded in our commitment to sustainable business practices, responsible resource management, and the development of green credentials for our metals. From our 2022-2023 customer survey, we have about 42 active customers across the various base metals and PGMs. It is estimated that the top 10 customers, primarily autocat manufacturers and vehicle OEMs, have enquired or engaged directly with Implats or indirectly via the IPA regarding climate change and the green credentials of our metals. We have also engaged one or two nickel customers on this matter. Therefore, we estimate that approximately 29% of our customers have engaged with us on climate-related topics. In addition to climate-related engagements, we recognise that water is a critical resource, not only for our operations but also for the well-being of the communities and ecosystems in which we operate. As such, we actively collaborate with customers and value chain partners to drive meaningful solutions to water-related challenges. Through this engagement, we aim to create a shared understanding of the risks associated with water scarcity, particularly in regions where water stress is high. Our goal is to foster collective action by sharing best practices in water conservation, recycling, and reuse, and by supporting initiatives that improve water stewardship across the value chain. By working closely with customers, we can align our efforts to minimise water usage, optimise water recycling systems, and ensure sustainable water management practices are embedded in our operations. This approach not only strengthens the resilience of our operations and supply chain but also contributes to the protection of local ecosystems and the communities that rely on these water sources. By engaging customers in these water and climate change-related initiatives, we aim to create long-term, sustainable resource management practices that support both environmental sustainability and business continuity.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have set ambitious water reuse and recycling targets, aiming for 60% by 2025 and 70% by 2030. These goals are supported by capital investments in projects that recover municipal sewage water, enhancing water supply security while addressing health issues in South Africa. Our water security efforts have advanced through scenario planning, risk assessments, and a supplier risk questionnaire, which identified vulnerabilities and led to the implementation of mitigation strategies. Collaboration and knowledge-sharing with various entities, including non-mining corporates, and customers have further strengthened our water stewardship beyond operational boundaries. Our focus has expanded towards catchment area initiatives, which have positively impacted local communities. Improved transparency and reporting have built trust with stakeholders, while proactive crisis management plans ensure swift responses to water supply disruptions, minimizing associated risks. We measure success by tracking progress towards our water reuse goals, evaluating the effectiveness of water security measures, assessing levels of collaboration, and monitoring stewardship efforts. Additionally, we gauge transparency, reporting improvements, and the efficacy of crisis response plans. These metrics enable continuous monitoring and ensure we make meaningful progress toward a sustainable water future. In 2023, Implats invested an estimated R379 million on various projects to improve water management.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Implats has implemented a range of initiatives to engage with investors and shareholders on climate-related matters and meet stakeholder expectations. The Group recognises that effective engagement with these key stakeholders is crucial to creating sustainable value and maintaining our social and legal license to operate. Stakeholder engagement, particularly with investors and shareholders, is a core element of our strategy for sustainable value creation. The Group maintains direct communication channels between operational leadership and executive management to ensure timely and responsive dialogue on material concerns. Implats prioritizes understanding and fulfilling investor expectations through a comprehensive engagement model that includes an online management system, operational

implementation plans, and a stakeholder engagement handbook. To keep investors informed, we use a variety of communication platforms, including shareholder meetings, analyst calls, interim and year-end presentations, roadshows, and participation in investor conferences. The Group also ensures transparency through mainstream financial reporting and proactive investor engagement to address concerns and provide insights on business strategies. Implats is committed to transparency and responsiveness in addressing ESG issues, as outlined in its internal policies and standards. A central part of this commitment is the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. To this end, Implats has implemented an energy and decarbonization policy and has published its inaugural climate risk report in alignment with the TCFD recommendations. Engaging with investors on these issues enables us to remain aware of investor concerns and material matters, ensuring the Group can plan and adapt accordingly.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Implats is committed to creating long-term growth and opportunities for all stakeholders by maintaining industry-leading business performance and building strong relationships with communities. Implats engages investors and shareholder actively to align its strategy with their concerns, including through initiatives like the 2023 ESG investor roadshow, which highlighted green energy and remuneration practices. The roadshow was well-received, strengthening investor confidence in the Group's leadership. The Group's commitment to transparency is demonstrated through robust ESG practices, including an energy and decarbonization policy and climate risk reporting aligned with TCFD guidelines. Implats' focus on sustainability and ESG disclosure has earned high rankings from global agencies, contributing to financial sustainability. Additionally, Implats published its first tax transparency report and its second annual climate risk report, further underscoring the positive impact of its engagement efforts on long-term sustainability and stakeholder trust.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Employees and communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Implats engages employees and communities to foster strong relationships, ensure safety, and promote mutual understanding. Employee engagement is vital for reinforcing safety standards, addressing workplace concerns, and supporting business objectives. For communities, meaningful engagement helps maintain Implats' social license to operate and aligns community needs with the company's activities. Implats uses various methods for employee engagement, including communication and training campaigns, management forums like the Visible-Felt Leadership (VFL) forum, and regular discussions with unions. For communities, ongoing communication with local leaders, formal engagements with community forums, and feedback mechanisms facilitate active participation in decision-making. These efforts have significantly impacted material issues such as climate change. Employee engagement focuses on attracting scarce skills, promoting diversity, and reducing Scope 3 emissions from business travel and transport. Community engagement emphasizes socio-economic development, safety, and transparency, ensuring local communities benefit from Implats' operations. Success is evident in improved safety performance, higher employee retention, and reduced Scope 3 emissions from commuting and transport. Community initiatives also show positive impacts, reflecting Implats' commitment to social and environmental sustainability.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Implats' engagement with employees and communities significantly impacts key material matters, including climate change. Employee initiatives focus on attracting and retaining skills, promoting diversity, enhancing housing, and ensuring health and wellness, while also contributing to climate goals by reducing Scope 3 emissions from travel and commuting. Other addressed issues include human rights, safety, skills development, and succession planning. Community engagement emphasizes socio-economic development, safety, transparency, and climate resilience. Initiatives like community safety programs and Corporate Social Investment strengthen Implats' social license to operate and benefit local communities. The company's commitment to responsible sourcing and climate change resilience further supports sustainable development and addresses climate-related impacts. Success is evident through improved safety performance, higher employee retention, and reduced Scope 3 emissions from commuting and transport. Community engagement is measured by the positive outcomes of initiatives and reductions in emissions from locally sourced goods and services, demonstrating Implats' contributions to social and environmental sustainability.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

In the context of a potential partnership between Implats and General Motors, there is an opportunity for mutually beneficial collaboration in research and product development focused on fuel cells. This collaboration would allow both companies to combine resources and expertise to drive sustainable solutions for local technologies. By promoting supply chain sustainability and advancing fuel cell technology development, the partnership would support the shared goal of enhancing environmental stewardship.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

In the context of a potential partnership between Implats and General Motors, there is an opportunity for mutually beneficial collaboration in research and product development focused on fuel cells. This collaboration would allow both companies to combine resources and expertise to drive sustainable solutions for local technologies. By promoting supply chain sustainability and advancing fuel cell technology development, the partnership would support the shared goal of enhancing environmental stewardship.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*Implats is currently in the process of assessing the implementation initiatives with CDP Supply chain members.*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Implats adopts a financial control approach for climate change reporting to ensure comprehensive accountability for emissions associated with our operations. This method allows for the inclusion of all operations under our financial control, thus providing a complete picture of the climate-related impacts and aligning with Implats' sustainability goals and carbon neutrality targets by 2050. The reason for using this consolidation approach is to maintain consistency in reporting with the financial reporting approach of the company. Reporting is conducted only for operations where more than 50% of the equity is held by Implats, ensuring that the data reflects the financial control structure of the company.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Implats utilises a financial control approach for water management, allowing us to account for water usage and impacts across all operations over which we exercise financial control, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of our water-related risks and performance, and aligning with our commitment to sustainable water use.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Implats acknowledges the presence of plastics in our operations, however, we view their environmental impact as minimal due to the very small volumes and do not allocate significant resources for their management. We actively monitor plastic usage within our environmental framework, ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and sustainability practices, though it is not deemed a high-priority issue. Our approach to plastic waste management is integrated into our broader sustainability strategy, which emphasises environmental protection, social responsibility, and good governance. By utilising a financial control approach, Implats effectively tracks and manages plastic waste across our operations. This contributes to our overarching goal of minimising environmental impacts and promoting a circular economy, aligning with our commitment to sustainable practices and responsible resource management.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Implats employs a financial control approach for biodiversity to ensure that all impacts on biodiversity from our operations are accounted for. This approach facilitates a comprehensive understanding of biodiversity risks and opportunities, allowing for targeted interventions and strategies to enhance biodiversity conservation efforts across all our operations.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Implats operates in countries where regulated central electricity utilities operate and control the market Since Implats gets all their purchased electricity from the national electricity grid the location-based and market-based approach for Implats Scope 2 emission are the same. However, Implats has begun a programme development to purchase electricity from independent power producers.
[Fixed row]

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Royal Bafokeng Platunim (RBPlat), is a newly acquired subsidiary of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats) and was excluded from the FY23 reporting boundary due to the timing of the acquisition. Implats acquired a portion of RBPlat on 30 May 2023, which is one month before the end of Implats' reporting cycle on 30 June 2023. Given this short time frame, it was determined that including RBPlat in the FY23 reporting period would not provide a meaningful or accurate reflection of its environmental impact within the Group's overall footprint. As a result, RBPlat has been excluded from this year's reporting cycle and will be fully integrated into the reporting boundary in the next reporting year as Implats acquired 100% of RBPlat on 18 September 2023. RBPlat was then delisted from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and the company was renamed into Impala Bafokeng which is a subsidiary of Implats.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

05/29/2023

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RBPlat) was excluded from the FY23 reporting due to the timing of its acquisition by Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats). The acquisition took place on 30 May 2023, leaving one month before the end of Implats' reporting cycle on 30 June 2023. This short period did not provide sufficient time to accurately capture and integrate RBPlat's emissions data into the Group's overall environmental reporting for FY23. Including RBPlat for such a brief period would not provide a meaningful or representative account of its environmental impact within Implats' operations. Furthermore, the integration of RBPlat's data into the reporting process requires alignment with Implats' existing reporting methodologies and systems, which could not be effectively achieved within the limited timeframe. RBPlat will be included in the reporting boundary for the next reporting cycle, ensuring that its environmental impact is fully and accurately accounted for in Implats' emissions reporting.
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

392000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year emissions include all the direct emission sources at Implats operations. The Scope 1 emissions are mainly produced from combustion of fuels such as coal, diesel, petrol, LPG, propane, heavy fuel oil, and acetylene within our operations. Our scope 1 emissions also include emissions from explosives, lead oxide reduction and metal carbonate dissolution using hydrochloric acid. As our operations are spread across three countries, the emission factors are sourced mainly from international default values such as those provided by the IPCC Guidelines. Other sources of emission factors include the South African Methodological Guidelines and the DEFRA emission and conversion factors. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2568000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Implats operates in three countries where regulated central electricity utilities operate and control the market. Since Implats' receives all its purchased electricity from the national electricity grid, the location-based and market-based approach for Implats' Scope 2 emission are calculated to be the same. The sources of the emission

factors are all gathered from the national utility's published reports. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2568000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Implats operates in three countries where regulated central electricity utilities operate and control the market. Since Implats' receives all its purchased electricity from the national electricity grid, the location-based and market-based approach for Implats' Scope 2 emission are calculated to be the same. The sources of the emission factors are all gathered from the national utility's published reports. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

193494.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions relate to the production of purchased materials such as cement, timber, steel water treatment chemicals and reagents, coal, water, etc. The emission factors are sources from a variety of accredited sources which includes company reports, DEFRA emission and conversion factors, and technical articles. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

565846.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions relate to the production of the fuels used and transmission and distribution losses of purchased electricity consumed at the operations. Information about consumption come from fuel invoices and electricity utility bills. The emission factors for fuels were sources from DEFRA emissions and conversion factors and calculated using the utility specified transmission and distribution losses published by electricity utilities where available or from the World Bank. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13661.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions account for the upstream transport of goods to Implats' operations. The emission factors are sourced mainly from DEFRA emissions and conversion factors. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. The emissions were calculated using a combination of the fuel-based, distance-based, and spend-based methods. The fuel-based method involves determining the quantity of fuel consumed in transport and multiplying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel with the quantity of fuel consumed. The distance-based method calculates emissions based on the mass, distance, and mode of transport for each shipment, applying the relevant mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4476.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions relate to the transport and relevant processing emissions of waste generated by our operations. The emission factors used to quantify these emissions were sourced from academic articles or from DEFRA emission and conversion factors. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. These emissions were quantified using a combination of the waste-type-specific method, which applies emission factors for specific waste types and treatment methods, and the average-data method, which estimates emissions based on the total waste sent to each disposal method (e.g., landfill, recycling, incineration) and average emission factors for each method. Additionally, Implats also has its own on-site landfill for disposing of waste generated. The waste disposed of at Implats' on-site landfill is accounted for in our Scope 1 emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions relate to emissions generated from Implats' employees traveling for business purposes and includes flights, road transport and accommodation. The emission factors were sourced from DEFRA emission and conversion factors. The methodology for calculating the emissions used a combination of calculation methods and is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. These methods include the fuel-based method which involves determining the amount of fuel consumed during business travel and applying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel. The distance-based method calculates emissions based on the distance travelled and the mode of transport used for business trips, applying the relevant emission factors for each mode. The spend-based method estimates emissions by calculating the amount spent on each mode of transport and applying secondary emission factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21816.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions occur as a result of Implats' employees commuting to work using their own means of transport. The emission factors were sourced from DEFRA emission and conversion factors and vehicle manufacturer specific data. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. These emissions were calculated using a combination of the fuel-, distance- and average-data based methods. The fuel-based method determines the amount of fuel consumed during commuting and applies the appropriate emission factor for that fuel. The distance-based method collects data on employee commuting patterns, such as distance travelled and mode of transport, applying the relevant emission factors for each mode. The average-data method estimates emissions based on national average data for commuting patterns.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1053.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions account for the transport emissions of Implats' products from our operations to our clients. The emission factors were sourced from DEFRA emission and conversion factors. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies and used a combination of the fuel-based, distance-based and spend-based calculation methods. The fuel-based method involves determining the amount of fuel consumed by transport providers (i.e., Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) and applying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel. The distance-based method calculates emissions based on the mass, distance, and mode of transport for each each shipment, applying the relevant mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used. The spend-based method estimates emissions by calculating the amount spent on each mode of business travel and applying an appropriate conversion to the emission factors to include currency.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1404154

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions account for the emission associated with the processing of Implats' products. The emission factors are sourced from academic articles and national benchmarking standards. Implats produces gold, iridium, platinum, rhodium, palladium, ruthenium, copper, and nickel, the emissions from processing these products, primarily related to refining and smelting, which was calculated for platinum, copper, nickel and chrome, based on their specific melting points, heat capacities, and latent heat values. For PGMs, the emissions were calculated relative to the amount of PGM used per auto catalyst. Emissions for nickel and copper were derived from life cycle assessments (LCAs) for nickel batteries and copper cathodes. Also, the emissions from the processing of chromite into charged chrome were included in this reporting cycle. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

444158

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions account for the emission associated with the Mimosa (50% shares) and Two Rivers (46% shares). The emission factors were sources from a variety of accredited sources which includes utility company reports, DEFRA emission and conversion factors, and technical articles. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. The emissions from these facilities were calculated using a combination of the investment-specific and average-data methods. The emission calculation was done using a supplier-based method as the consumption data for both scope 1 and 2 related emission activities were provided for each investment and multiplied the activity data quantity with its appropriate emission factor. These emissions are then

multiplied by the percentage share owned by Implats. Additionally, the emissions from the processing of chromite ore into charged chrome at Two Rivers were also included in the base year.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

594302

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The Scope 1 emissions are generated through the combustion of fuels such as coal, diesel, petrol, LPG, propane, heavy fuel oil, and acetylene within our operations. The scope 1 emissions also include emissions from explosives, lead oxide reduction and metal carbonate dissolution using hydrochloric acid. Additionally, Implats also has its own on-site landfill for waste disposal which is accounted for in our Scope 1 emissions. As Implats’ operations are spread across three countries, the emission factors are sourced mainly from international default values such as those provided by the IPCC Guidelines. Other sources of emission factors include the South African Technical Guidelines and the DEFRA emission and conversion factors. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3318549

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

3318549

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Implats operates in three countries where regulated central electricity utilities operate and control the market. These utilities include Eskom in South Africa, Synergy North in Canada and ZESCO in Zimbabwe. Scope 2 emissions accounting requires determining the emissions associated with electricity consumption. Two primary methods are used to allocate the GHG emissions associated with electricity generation: the location-based method, which reflects the average emissions intensity of the grids where energy consumption occurs, and the market-based method, which reflects emissions based on the specific electricity contracts or choices a company makes. Since Implats' receives all its purchased electricity from the national electricity grid, the location-based and market-based approach for Implats' Scope 2 emission are calculated to be the same. The sources of the emission factors are all gathered from the national utility's published reports. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

184736

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Hybrid method
☑ Average data method
☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions for this category were calculated based on the consumption of purchased materials, including water, silica, lime, oxygen, steel, frother, flocculant, depressant, activator, collector, timber, and cement, by Implats' operations. The emissions associated with water usage are attributed to the upstream processes involved in pumping, storage, and distribution by the respective suppliers. To quantify the emissions for these products some of the invoice data was used and also where available, product specific emission factors were also used.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from capital goods were not considered material during the reporting year. For any infrastructure or facility upgrades, the materials purchased, such as steel, cement, and other construction materials, are accounted for under the category of purchased goods and services. This category is reserved for the accounting of emissions from the purchasing of new vehicles, mining equipment, and other capital goods. Given the scale of Implats' operations, the emissions from capital goods remain insignificant compared to other sources, such as energy consumption and fuel use, and are therefore deemed immaterial for reporting purposes.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

523323

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated based on well-to-tank emissions associated with fuels consumed by Implats, including diesel, petrol, LPG, heavy fuel oil, natural gas, and acetylene, as well as transmission and distribution losses from electricity. Fuel emission factors were sourced from DEFRA and applied to the quantities of fuel consumed. Transmission and distribution losses were calculated using data published by the national utilities.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7457

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats' GHG workbook provides a high-level assessment of Scope 3 emissions to evaluate their materiality in relation to overall emissions. This estimate takes into account the tank-to-wheel emissions associated with transportation and includes the transport of various purchased goods to site, such as steel, cement, timber, graphite, lime, silica, reagents, flocculants, frother, depressant, collector, activator, ash, gypsum, caustic, tyres, nickel sulphate, calcium oxide, ammonia, nitric acid, lubricants, and hydrochloric acid. It also accounts for the transport of fuels, including diesel, petrol, oxygen, LPG, coal, natural gas, HFO, acetylene, and explosives.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5519

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions related to waste management, including recycling, incineration, and incineration with heat recovery, and were calculated using DEFRA 2023 emission factors for waste disposal.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

175

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This includes emissions from flights and hotel accommodations, calculated using DEFRA tank to wheel emission factors for air travel without radioactive forcing and estimated travel distances. The flights were categorised and accounted for according to the flight class (economy, business, first class) and as short-haul flights for any travel distance less than 3700km and long-haul for any flights further than 3700km.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20457

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats' GHG Handbook provides a high-level assessment of Scope 3 emissions to determine their materiality in relation to overall emissions. Employee commuting is estimated based on the total number of employees and assumptions regarding transport modes. It is assumed that 20% of employees commute using personal vehicles, while 80% use public transport. Using Scope 3 emission factors for vehicles and public transport, Implats estimates that employee commuting accounts for approximately 20457 tCO2e per year, representing about 3.5% of the company's total Scope 3 emissions. As this falls below the 5% materiality threshold, this category is considered immaterial to Implats' overall Scope 3 emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats does not have any material upstream assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

479

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the transportation and distribution of converter matte and concentrate to our clients amount to 479 tCO2e. This represents less than 1% of the company's overall Scope 3 emissions and is therefore considered immaterial. Data obtained from our value chain is linked to the quantity of products purchased and the destination of the shipments. The emission factors used to quantify the downstream transportation and distribution of our goods was tank to wheel emission factors obtained from the DEFRA emission and conversion factors workbook.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1739928

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The average-data method was used to calculate emissions related to the smelting and refining of PGMs at the South African operations, as well as the processing of chromite ore. Implats produces gold, iridium, platinum, rhodium, palladium, ruthenium, copper, and nickel, the emissions from processing these products, primarily related to refining and smelting, were calculated for platinum, copper, nickel, and chrome, based on their specific melting points, heat capacities, and latent heat values. For the emissions were calculated relative to the amount of platinum used per auto catalyst. Emissions for nickel and copper were derived from life cycle assessments (LCAs) for nickel batteries and copper cathodes. Also, the emissions from the processing of chromite to charged chrome were also included in this reporting cycle.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats does not evaluate the emissions associated for the use of sold products. This is due to the diverse range of applications for precious metals across multiple industries, including automotive, electronics, and jewellery. These industries use platinum group metals (PGMs) in various ways, with many products having extended lifespans and high recyclability. As the usage patterns and emissions vary significantly depending on the end-use, tracking emissions at the product use stage would require extensive collaboration across industries and is not currently feasible given the complexity and variability of the applications.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats does not evaluate the emissions associated for the end-of-life treatment of sold products due to the nature of precious metals, which typically have long lifespans and are highly recyclable. Metals like platinum, palladium, and gold are often recovered and reused, particularly in industries such as automotive and jewellery. As these metals are recycled and are reintroduced into the production cycle rather than being discarded, the traditional concept of end-of-life treatment does not apply in the same way as it does for disposable or single-use products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats does not have any material downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats does not have any participation in franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

240310

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Investment-related emissions are attributed to Implats' holdings in Two Rivers (50%) and Mimosa (46%). Emissions from these investments are proportionally allocated based on ownership shares, covering electricity, diesel, explosives, and petrol consumption at these sites. The emission factors were sources from a variety of accredited sources which includes utility company reports, DEFRA emission and conversion factors, and technical articles. The methodology for calculating the emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1 methodologies. The emission calculation was done using a supplier-based method as the consumption data for both scope 1 and 2 related emission activities were provided for each investment and multiplied the activity data quantity with its appropriate emission factor. These emissions are then multiplied by the percentage share owned by Implats. Additionally, the emissions from the processing of chromite ore at the Two Rivers Operation were also included in this reporting cycle.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats do not have any other relevant upstream emission.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Implats do not have any other relevant downstream emission.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Implats Assurance Statement 2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Table A) Reasonable assurance on page 126

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Implats Assurance Statement 2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Table A) Reasonable assurance on page 126

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20479

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.58

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY2023, our Scope 2 emissions decreased by 0.58%, from 3 544 460 tCO2e last year to 3 523 981 tCO2e, a reduction of 20 479 tCO2e. This decrease is primarily attributed to our continued investments in renewable energy. A key factor in this reduction was the expansion of our off-take agreement at Zimplats, where the share of renewable energy increased from 50% to 67%. This shift significantly reduced our reliance on carbon-intensive energy sources, contributing to the overall reduction in Scope 2 emissions. The increase in renewable energy usage at Zimplats is part of our broader strategy to reduce emissions and move toward achieving our carbon reduction targets.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Energy efficiency initiatives at Impala Rustenburg and a hydropower off-take agreement at Zimplats abated nearly 120 000 tCO2e of carbon emissions. Compared to the 60 181 tCO2e abated last year, the reduction activities have increased our reduction of emissions, calculated as (120000/3912851) * 100 3.1% increase in reductions.*

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

212940

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In FY2023 23 533 kilotonnes of ore was milled, while in FY2022, 22 363 kilotonnes were milled. There was an increase of 1 170 kilotonnes. The increased output resulted in a 212 940 tCO2e increase in emissions based on the 2022 baseline emission factor (1 170 000 t x 0.182tCO2e/t milled). The emissions value was calculated as the percentage of "change in emissions" of 212 940 tCO2e in relation to the total Scope 12 values as reported in FY2022. Thus, the percentage increase was 5.4% as calculated from (212940/3912851) * 100.*

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21444

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.55

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The total difference (decreased) in the combined scope 1 and 2 emissions between 2022 and 2023 was 71 496 tCO2e. Based on the identified metrics tCO2e emissions reduction occurred due to identified reasons (71 496 – (-120 000-212 940) -21 444 (-ve is a decrease in emissions, ve in an increase in emissions). This represents 0.4% of the total emissions in 2023 (21 444 tCO2e/3912851 tCO2e 0.55%).
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

515883

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1028

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2034

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	*73656*	*14017*	*14017*
South Africa	*394950*	*2986602*	*2986602*
Zimbabwe	*125697*	*317930*	*317930*

[Fixed row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Impala Platinum - Refineries

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

193939

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.22416

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.439913

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Impala Platinum - Rustenburg

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

190652

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-25.542118

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.177813

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Zimplats

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125697

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-18.664262

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.352324

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Marula Platinum

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10360

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-24.503593

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.074902

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Impala Canada

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73656

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.170396

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-89.592892
[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Metals and mining production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

594302

(7.19.3) Comment

Implats’ direct emissions arise from the combustion of a variety of fuels in our operations. These include coal peas; diesel; explosives; heavy fuel oil; petrol; natural gas and LPG etc. Direct emissions also arose from landfilled waste at the Implats - Rustenburg facility, where Implats owns and manages the onsite solid waste site. Implats largest contributor of direct emissions from operations in FY 2023 resulted from the combustion of coal peas in industrial processes. Industrial processes accounted for 59% of the group’s scope 1 emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Impala Platinum - Refineries*	*148094*	*148094*
Row 2	*Zimplats*	*317930*	*317930*
Row 3	*Marula Platinum*	*226444*	*226444*
Row 4	*Impala Platinum - Rustenburg*	*2612031*	*2612031*
Row 5	*Impala Canada*	*14017*	*14017*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Metals and mining production activities

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

3318549

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

3318549

(7.21.3) Comment

Scope 2 emissions across all Implats operations result from the purchase of electricity from the national grids in South Africa and Zimbabwe, as well as the regional grid in Canada. In South Africa, the electricity is primarily generated from coal-fired power stations, contributing to a high emission intensity due to the elevated grid emission factor. In Zimbabwe, approximately half of the electricity generation comes from hydropower, which emits no carbon dioxide during operation. However, the grid emission factor in Zimbabwe can be affected by droughts that impact hydropower generation. In Canada, most of the electricity used by Implats comes from the Ontario grid, which is predominantly powered by hydropower, resulting in low associated emissions. Currently, the only sources of electricity for Implats operations

are purchases from local or provincial grids. Therefore, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions calculations are the same. In FY2023, Scope 2 emissions represented 57% of Implats' total emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

594302

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3318549

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3318549

(7.22.4) Please explain

The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reported under the consolidated accounting group include all of Implats' operations, as all entities fall under the consolidated accounting group for reporting purposes. The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reported for the consolidated accounting group include all direct emissions from Implats' owned operations across South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada. Scope 1 emissions are primarily generated through the use of fuels such as coal, diesel, petrol, LPG, propane, heavy fuel oil, and acetylene within our operations. Additionally, Scope 1 includes emissions from specific processes such as the use of explosives, lead oxide reduction, and metal carbonate dissolution using hydrochloric acid. The emission factors used for calculating Scope 1 emissions are sourced from international default values, such as the IPCC Guidelines, the South African Technical Guidelines, and DEFRA emission factors. The methodology follows the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1 standards. For Scope 2 emissions, Implats purchases electricity exclusively from national or regional grids in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Canada. Since the company does not engage in any contractual instruments to modify the electricity supply mix, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions are the same. Emission factors are sourced from the respective national utilities' published reports, and the methodology for calculating these emissions is aligned with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1 methodologies.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no entities outside the consolidated accounting group for which emissions data is reported.
[Fixed row]

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Impala Rustenburg

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

190652

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2612031

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2612031

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Impala Rustenburg's Scope 1 emissions originate from various direct sources within its operations. These include the combustion of fuels such as coal, heavy fuel oil, and diesel used to fuel processes, machinery, equipment across the site. Waste management also contributes to direct emissions as Impala Rustenburg has solid waste treatment sites on the premises. Explosives used in mining activities are also included in the Scope 1 emissions. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions for Impala Rustenburg arise from the purchase of electricity from the national grid, which primarily relies on coal-fired power generation, resulting in high associated emissions. Since Impala Rustenburg receives all its purchased electricity from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Marula Platinum

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10360

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226444

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226444

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Marula's Scope 1 emissions include the combustion of diesel and petrol to power machinery and equipment, as well as acetylene used in welding and other processes. Explosives used in mining activities also contribute to the overall Scope 1 emissions, along with emissions from waste management on-site. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions at Marula result from the purchase of electricity from the national grid, which is predominantly coal-fired, resulting in high associated emissions. Since all purchased electricity is sourced from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Zimplats

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125697

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

317930

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

317930

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Zimplats' Scope 1 emissions include the combustion of diesel and coal to power machinery and equipment, as well as emissions from explosives used in mining activities. The use of hydrochloric acid in processing and lead oxide in production also contribute to the overall Scope 1 emissions. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions at Zimplats are derived from the purchase of electricity from the national grid, which includes a significant portion of hydropower, leading to relatively lower emissions. Since all purchased electricity is sourced from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Impala Canada

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73656

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14017

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14017

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Impala Canada's Scope 1 emissions are generated from several direct sources within its operations. These include explosives used and the combustion of fuels such as diesel, propane, and petrol used to power machinery and equipment across the site. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions at Impala Canada arise from the purchase of electricity, which is primarily supplied by hydropower, resulting in significantly lower emissions. Since Impala Canada receives all its purchased electricity from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Impala Refineries

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

193939

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

148094

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

148094

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Impala Refineries' Scope 1 emissions originate from various direct sources within its operations. These include the combustion of coal, natural gas, and diesel to fuel processes and machinery throughout the refinery. Waste management on-site also contributes to direct emissions, while the use of hydrochloric acid in metal processing adds to the overall Scope 1 emissions. In addition to these direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions at Impala Refineries are associated with the purchase of electricity from the national grid, which is predominantly coal-fired, resulting in high associated emissions. Since all purchased electricity is sourced from the national grid, the location-based and market-based Scope 2 figures are calculated to be the same.
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :troy ounces

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

218981

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46356

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of emission include the combustion of coal, diesel and other fuels in operations and processing emissions for scope 1.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Implats operates an integrated value chain, from mining activities to the refining of PGMs. The refining services process PGM concentrate sourced from multiple mining operations, which means that emissions can only be allocated at an aggregate level across the final products. Additionally, the refining process separates various metals, which are then distributed and used across multiple industries throughout our value chain.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The percentage split in products specifically allocated to the supplier is not published in our reports, however our total PGM production is published in our ESG report (page 144). Implats' scope 1 emissions are published in our Climate Change Report (Page 3).

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**troy ounces

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

218981

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

258847

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of emission include the purchasing of electricity for operational consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Implats operates an integrated value chain, from mining activities to the refining of PGMs. The refining services process PGM concentrate sourced from multiple mining operations, which means that emissions can only be allocated at an aggregate level across the final products. Additionally, the refining process separates various metals, which are then distributed and used across multiple industries throughout our value chain.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The percentage split in products specifically allocated to the supplier is not published in our reports, however our total PGM production is published in our ESG report (page 144). Implats' scope 2 emissions are published in our Climate Change Report (Page 3).

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify **:**troy ounces

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

31519

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6537

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of emission include the combustion of coal, diesel and other fuels in operations and processing emissions for scope 1.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Implats operates an integrated value chain, from mining activities to the refining of PGMs. The refining services process PGM concentrate sourced from multiple mining operations, which means that emissions can only be allocated at an aggregate level across the final products. Additionally, the refining process separates various metals, which are then distributed and used across multiple industries throughout our value chain.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The percentage split in products specifically allocated to the supplier is not published in our reports, however our total PGM production is published in our ESG report (page 144). Implats' scope 1 emissions are published in our Climate Change Report (Page 3).

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :troy ounces

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

31519

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

36504

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of emission include the purchasing of electricity for operational consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Implats operates an integrated value chain, from mining activities to the refining of PGMs. The refining services process PGM concentrate sourced from multiple mining operations, which means that emissions can only be allocated at an aggregate level across the final products. Additionally, the refining process separates various metals, which are then distributed and used across multiple industries throughout our value chain.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The percentage split in products specifically allocated to the supplier is not published in our reports, however our total PGM production is published in our ESG report (page 144). Implats' scope 2 emissions are published in our Climate Change Report (Page 3).
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Due to the confidentiality of customer contracts and business operations, overcoming these challenges may not be feasible without risking the disclosure of sensitive data.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Implats plans to develop its capability to allocate emissions to customers on a request basis. The approach will involve calculating the emissions based on the proportion of Platinum Group Metals (PGM) purchased by each customer in relation to Implats' total PGM production over the reporting period. Additionally, upon request from a customer, Implats can go through a consent process to allow for the disclosure of emissions data specific to that customer, ensuring that any sensitive or proprietary information is protected while still meeting the customer's needs for emissions reporting.
[Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1712414

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1712414

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

860968

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2882174

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3743142

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

860968

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4594588

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5455556
[Fixed row]

(7.30.4) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*1712414*
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*3743141*
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*0*
Total energy consumption	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*5455556*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This fuel source is not used in any of Implats' operations and is therefore not relevant.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This fuel source is not used in any of Implats' operations and is therefore not relevant.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This fuel source is not used in any of Implats' operations and is therefore not relevant.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1085440

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1085440

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal peas are used in thermal processes across various operations, providing a source of energy for high-temperature industrial activities.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

447785.2

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

11909.73

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

435875.47

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil products are used in several operations in machinery, transportation, and specific industrial processes.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8952

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

8952

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas used for thermal processes in operations.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This fuel source is not used in any of Implats' operations and is therefore not relevant.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1542177.2

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

11909.73

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1530267.47

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This includes energy from coal, oil and gas fuel combustion in several of Implats' operations.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

11909.73

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

11909.73

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1579549.83

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1579549.83

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.12) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for metals and mining production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Electricity	*11909.73*	*11909.73*
Heat	*1579549.83*	*1579549.83*
Steam	*0*	*0*
Cooling	*0*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Zimbabwe

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Purchase Agreements with State run utilities

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

230484.27

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Zimbabwe

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Our Zimplats operation sources 50% of its electricity from a renewable hydropower resource. However, the availability of this energy is dependent on water levels, as the hydropower scheme is vulnerable to drought conditions. During periods of drought, the reliability and consistency of this renewable energy supply can be affected, potentially leading to increased reliance on other energy sources.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

325982.91

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Impala Canada only uses electricity from renewable sources (hydro power) which has been supplied by a hydro-power scheme.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

325982.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

56.17

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

326039.08

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2957031.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3912.16

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2960943.58

Zimbabwe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

460968.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1986.53

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

462955.07
[Fixed row]

(7.42) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Platinum group metals

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

245.86

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

106.6

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

534479

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

594302

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

3318549

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

The outputs are net present value, internal rate of return, annual free cash flow, project payback period, and funding requirements. Implats' marketing department regularly updates metal price and exchange rate forecasts. As of 30 June 2023, the Group used a real long-term forecast of R27 072 (US1 732) for the 6E basket revenue per 6E ounce sold. Specific real long-term forecasts in today's money include: Platinum US1 359/oz, Palladium US1 223/oz, Rhodium US6 667/oz, Ruthenium US408/oz, Iridium US4 302/oz, Gold US1 571/oz, Nickel US19 145/t, Copper US8 163/t, and the exchange rate R15.63/US. To calculate the copper-equivalent sales of metals, a conversion was done using the revenue from each metal and converted into a copper-equivalent by applying the ratio of the copper price to the price of each specific metal. This method involves dividing the price of each metal (such as platinum, palladium, rhodium, etc.) by the exchange price of copper to determine how much copper would be equivalent in value. This conversion allows for a standardised comparison across different metals, making it easier to aggregate sales and assess the overall output in terms of a common denominator, copper.

(7.42.9) Comment

For FY2023, Implats' mining-related emissions were calculated using Scope 1 emissions of 499 000 tCO2e and Scope 2 emissions of 3 524 000 tCO2e, covering mining operations only. The production and capacity values are based on the tonnes of ore milled during FY2023. The Platinum Group Metals (PGM) equivalent was determined by calculating the average 6E grade across Implats, Marula, Zimplats, and Implats Canada. The total milling capacity, estimated at 23 533 kilotonnes, was projected from the life-of-mine platinum production rate, with tonnes milled converted to PGM equivalent using the 6E ore grade.
[Add row]

(7.42.1) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the metals production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Platinum group metals

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

196.93

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

61.45

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

384.35

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

193939

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

148094

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

The outputs are net present value, internal rate of return, annual free cash flow, project payback period, and funding requirements. Implats' marketing department regularly updates metal price and exchange rate forecasts. As of 30 June 2023, the Group used a real long-term forecast of R27 072 (US1 732) for the 6E basket revenue per 6E ounce sold. Specific real long-term forecasts in today's money include: Platinum US1 359/oz, Palladium US1 223/oz, Rhodium US6 667/oz, Ruthenium US408/oz, Iridium US4 302/oz, Gold US1 571/oz, Nickel US19 145/t, Copper US8 163/t, and the exchange rate R15.63/US. To calculate the copper-equivalent sales of metals, a conversion was done using the revenue from each metal and converted into a copper-equivalent by applying the ratio of the copper price to the price of each specific metal. This method involves dividing the price of each metal (such as platinum, palladium, rhodium, etc.) by the exchange price of copper

to determine how much copper would be equivalent in value. This conversion allows for a standardised comparison across different metals, making it easier to aggregate sales and assess the overall output in terms of a common denominator, copper.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

The production value was calculated based on the volumes of PGMs processed at Implats' Springs Refinery. This was then calculated as tonnes of Cu equivalent based on the commodity prices listed in Implats' Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Statement. All Implats' other operations provide PGM concentrates which are still required to be refined prior to end use, as reported in previous question (7.42).
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000367

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3912851

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

106594000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

6.7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The change in emissions intensity (tCO2e/ZAR revenue) compared to the previous year can be attributed primarily to the significant decrease in revenue in FY2023, along with a reduction in 6E production. Revenue in FY2023 was 9.9% lower than in FY2022, with figures of R106.5 billion and R118.3 billion respectively. This decline in revenue is directly linked to the decrease in Platinum production, which dropped from 1,493,000 oz in FY2022 to 1,408,000 oz in FY2023, and a reduction in 6E output from 3,147,000 oz in FY2022 to 2,706,000 oz in FY2023. These production decreases, combined with the lower revenue, have contributed to the increase in emissions intensity for FY2023.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

102.28

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3912851

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

38256

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.46

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Change in number of full-time employees

(7.45.9) Please explain

The emissions intensity (tCO2e per full-time employee) changed due to a 0.6% increase in the number of full-time employees from FY2022 to FY2023, coupled with a 3.8% reduction in combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. As a result, the overall intensity metric decreased by 4.46%, reflecting the positive impact of reduced emissions and increase in workforce size.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.16

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Tonnes Milled

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6.47

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY2023, Implats experienced a reduction in total electricity consumption alongside an increase in the amount of material milled. The total electricity consumption across all operations amounted to 3 746 142 MWh, while 23 533 kilotonnes of material were milled. This equates to an energy intensity of 0.159 MWh/tonne milled. By comparison, in FY2022, 3 945 700 MWh of energy was consumed, and 22 363 kilotonnes were milled, resulting in an energy intensity of 0.17 MWh/tonne milled. The increase in material milled combined with a slight decrease in energy consumption led to a 6.47% decrease in energy intensity from FY2022 to FY2023.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.83

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Tonnes Milled

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5.16

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY2023, Implats experienced a reduction in total energy consumption alongside an increase in the amount of material milled. The total energy consumption across all operations amounted to 19,640,000 GJ, while 23,533 kilotonnes of material were milled. This equates to an energy intensity of 0.83 GJ/tonne milled. By comparison, in FY2022, 19,749,000 GJ of energy was consumed, and 22,363 kilotonnes were milled, resulting in an energy intensity of 0.88 GJ/tonne milled. The increase in material milled combined with a slight decrease in energy consumption led to a 5.16% decrease in energy intensity from FY2022 to FY2023.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

7.26

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Oz

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

13.41

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY2023, Implats experienced a reduction in total energy consumption alongside decrease in 6E production. The total energy consumption across all operations amounted to 19,640,000 GJ, while 2,706,000 Oz 6E was produced. This equates to an energy intensity of 7.26 GJ/Oz 6E produced. By comparison, in FY2022, 19,749,000 GJ of energy was consumed, and 3,147,000 Oz 6E produced, resulting in an energy intensity of 6.4 GJ/Oz 6E produced. The decrease in 6E production combined with a slight decrease in energy consumption led to a 13.41% increase in energy intensity from FY2022 to FY2023.

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

1.49

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

ktCO2e

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

kOz

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

12.63

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY2023, Implats experienced a slight reduction in total scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a decrease in 6E production. The total scope 1 and 2 emissions across all operations amounted to 4 023 ktCO2e, while 2 706 kOz 6E was produced. This equates to an intensity of 1.49 ktCO2e/kOz 6E produced. By comparison, in FY2022, the total scope 1 and 2 emissions equalled 4 072 ktCO2e, and 3 147 kOz 6E produced, resulting in an intensity of 1.32 ktCO2e/kOz 6E produced. The decrease in 6E production combined with a slight decrease in combined scope 1 and 2 emissions led to a 12.63% increase in intensity from FY2022 to FY2023.
[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3418390

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3418390.000

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2392873.000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3318549

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3318549.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.74

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY2023, Implats' total Scope 2 emissions were 3,318,549 tCO2e, a decrease from FY2022 (3,544,460 tCO2e) and lower than the base year in 2019 (3,418,390 tCO2e). This decrease is partially linked to the South African national utility's gradual adoption of renewable energy, which aligns with South Africa's peak-plateau-decline emissions trajectory targeting a 30% reduction by 2030. The reduction in Scope 2 emissions this year can also be attributed to decreased production at Implats' operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Implats is committed to decarbonizing its operations and contributing to the global transition to low-carbon energy. The company has set a long-term objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. As a milestone towards this goal, Implats has set a 2030 target to reduce carbon emissions by 30% from a 2019 baseline. This target is aligned with our broader sustainability objectives and supports our efforts to lower emissions across our operations.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Implats has developed a plan to reduce its Scope 2 emissions as part of its broader strategy to decarbonise operations, with the goal of achieving a 30% reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 from a 2019 baseline, and ultimately reaching carbon neutrality by 2050. Central to this plan is the transition to renewable energy across all operations. In 2022, Implats began implementing small-scale rooftop solar PV systems at Impala Rustenburg and conducting pre-feasibility studies for a 140MW solar PV plant at the same site. In 2023 Implats issued an RFP to procure 200MW of renewable energy for its South African operations, which will be distributed via the national grid to Rustenburg, Impala Refineries, and Marula operations. Additionally, in 2023 Zimplats signed an off-take agreement for an additional 50MW of hydropower from ZESCO, increasing its renewable electricity to nearly 67% and have also started construction on a 35MW solar PV plant. Implats has also prioritised energy efficiency initiatives. As of June 2023, 25% of the electricity consumed by Implats came from renewable sources. To support its decarbonisation goals, the company also adopted a shadow carbon price in November 2022, which helps guide decision-making in line with its sustainability strategy.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

492945

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3646484

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4139429.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

594302

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3318549

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3912851.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

5.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY2023, Implats' total Scope 1 emission were 594 302 tCO2e and Scope 2 emissions were 3 318 549 tCO2e, resulting in a combined scope 1 and 2 coverage of 3 912 851 tCO2e, a decrease from FY2022 (4 071 460 tCO2e) and lower than the base year in 2021 (4 139 429 tCO2e). This decrease is linked to the reduction in our fuel consumption accounted for under our scope 1 emissions, as well as the South African national utility's gradual adoption of renewable energy, which aligns with South Africa's peak-plateau-decline emissions trajectory targeting a 30% reduction by 2030. The reduction in Scope 2 emissions this year can also be attributed to decreased production at Implats' operations. We believe that the target is science-based because it is aligned to the Paris Agreement. Such commitment is in the process to be sent to the SBTi for validation. This target was established to align with the SBTi requirements for setting a near-term target, which is why scope 3 was exclude from this target as for our base year emissions, our scope 3 was less than 25% of our total emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Implats is committed to decarbonising its operations and contributing to the global transition to low-carbon energy. The company has set a long-term objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. This target is aligned with our broader sustainability objectives and supports our efforts to lower emissions across our operations.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Since the base year, our combined scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased by 5.47% unto the current reporting year. Implats is focused on reducing emissions from direct sources such as fuel combustion and industrial processes. In 2023, an RFP was issued to find alternatives to coal consumption at the company's South African refinery, with the goal of reducing carbon emissions from coal use. Implats has developed a plan to reduce its Scope 2 emissions as part of its goal of achieving a 30% reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 and reaching carbon neutrality by 2050. Central to this plan is the transition to renewable energy across all operations. In 2022, Implats began implementing small-scale rooftop solar PV systems at Impala Rustenburg and conducting pre-feasibility studies for a 140MW solar PV plant at the same site. In 2023 Implats issued an RFP to procure 200MW of renewable energy for its South African operations, which will be distributed via the national grid to Rustenburg, Impala Refineries, and Marula operations. Additionally, in 2023 Zimplats signed an off-take agreement for an additional 50MW of hydropower from ZESCO, increasing its renewable electricity to nearly 67% and have also started construction on a 35MW solar PV plant. Implats has also prioritised energy efficiency initiatives. As of June 2023, 25% of the electricity consumed by Implats came from renewable sources. To support its decarbonisation goals, the company also adopted a shadow carbon price in November 2022, which helps guide decision-making in line with its sustainability strategy.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

411000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

411000.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

287700.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

594302

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

594302.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-148.66

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY2023, the total Scope 1 emissions from Implats was calculated to be 594 302 tCO2e. This is an increase in Scope 1 emissions since last year (which reported 527 000 tCO2e). Whilst there was a reduction in production in FY2023, this was countered by increased explosives and diesel, which resulted in an increase in our direct CO2e emissions by 12.77%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Implats is committed to decarbonising its operations and contributing to the global transition to low-carbon energy. The company has set a long-term objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. As a milestone towards this goal, Implats has set a 2030 target to reduce carbon emissions by 30% from a 2019 baseline. This target is aligned with our broader sustainability objectives and supports our efforts to lower emissions across our operations. Our initiatives to reduce Scope 1 emissions are central to our commitment to enhancing energy security, promote fuel switching to low-carbon fuels, and achieving sustainable operations. By prioritising these initiatives, we are driving meaningful progress toward reducing our carbon footprint and supporting long-term sustainability goals.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our initiatives to reduce carbon emissions and strengthen energy security, focus on continuous energy efficiency improvements, electricity supply shifts from sourced electricity produced from thermal coal, especially in southern Africa, to renewable energy-produced electricity, fuel switching from thermal coal to lower-carbon fuels. Implats has also focused on reducing emissions from direct sources such as fuel combustion and industrial processes. In 2023, an RFP was issued to find alternatives to coal consumption at the company's South African refinery, with the goal of reducing carbon emissions from coal use. Additionally, we believe that carbon offset schemes will allow us to invest in meaningful and effective environmental projects around the world, enabling us to balance out our residual carbon footprint. We will consider projects for carbon credits from established and verifiable emissions trading schemes, further supporting our long-term sustainability goals.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3418390

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3418390.000

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

63

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1264804.300

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3318549

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3318549.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

4.64

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Implats is committed to decarbonising all our operations and has set a long-term objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. As a milestone towards this goal, Implats has a 2030 target to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission by 30% but has also set a 2040 target specifically focused to reduce scope 2 emissions by 63% from a 2019 baseline. The reduction target for Scope 2 emissions is set to drive our objectives to investigate other renewable or less emission intensive alternative power solutions and promotes our focus on continuous energy efficiency improvements. This year, our scope 2 emissions have decreased compared to the previous year. Scope 3 emissions are excluded from the current targets due to a focus on prioritising direct emissions reductions in Scope 1 and 2, where Implats has greater control.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target is aligned with our efforts to reduce emissions across all our operations. This target for reducing our scope 2 emissions by 63% by 2040, serves as a milestone towards our carbon neutrality goal by 2050.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Implats has developed a plan to reduce its Scope 2 emissions as part of its broader strategy to decarbonise operations, with the goal of achieving a 30% reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, 63% scope 2 reduction by 2040, and ultimately reaching carbon neutrality by 2050. In 2022, Implats began implementing small-scale rooftop solar PV systems at Impala Rustenburg and conducted pre-feasibility studies for a 140MW solar PV plant at the same site. In 2023 Implats issued an RFP to procure 200MW of renewable energy for its South African operations, which will be distributed via the national grid to Rustenburg, Impala Refineries, and Marula operations. Also, Zimplats signed an off-take agreement for an additional 50MW of hydropower from ZESCO, increasing its renewable electricity to nearly 67% and have also started construction on a 35MW solar PV plant. As of June 2023, 25% of the electricity consumed by Implats came from renewable sources.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.021

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.175

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1960000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

48

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1019200000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

4.2

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.183

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.022

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.2050000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

-1072.49

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers the emissions intensity of Scope 1 & Scope 2 relative to production volume, focusing on the emissions directly controlled by Implats' operations. It was originally set when intensity-based targets were supported by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), but SBTi no longer supports the use of intensity targets. Despite this shift, we believe the target remains aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement and continues to be a viable tool for tracking and reducing our operational emissions. Scope 3 emissions, which are driven by external factors beyond our direct control, are currently excluded from this target as we prioritize addressing the emissions within our operational boundaries where we have the most influence.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

We plan to reduce our Scope 1 2 emissions per oz of product by 48% by 2030. This target will be achieved by transitioning our electricity supply to renewable sources, driving energy efficiency programs, and progressively reducing our reliance on coal. Our emission reduction target is based on a 4.2% annual linear reduction, combined with production projections.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In FY2023, the total scope 1 emissions from Implats were 594 302 tCO2e, which is an increase in scope 1 emissions from last year which was 527 000 tCO2e. Scope 2 emissions for FY2023 were 3 318 549 tCO2e which is a decrease from 3 544 460 tCO2e in 2022. Total production in FY2023 of 3 246 000 oz increased from FY2023 production of 3 189 000 oz. Implats has focused on reducing emissions from direct sources such as fuel combustion and industrial processes. Investigating alternatives to coal consumption at the company's South African refinery, with the goal of reducing carbon emissions from coal use. Additionally, energy efficiency projects were implemented throughout FY2023. Implats is also transitioning to renewable energy across all operations. Implats began implementing small-scale rooftop solar PV systems at Impala Rustenburg and are conducting pre-feasibility studies for a 140MW solar PV plant as well. In 2023 Implats is also looking into procuring 200MW of renewable energy for its South African operations, which will be distributed via the national grid to Rustenburg, Impala Refineries, and Marula operations. Zimplats also signed an off-take agreement for an additional 50MW of hydropower from ZESCO, increasing its renewable electricity to nearly 67% and have also started construction on a 35MW solar PV plant.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*3*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*624413*
Implementation commenced	*3*	*130749*
Implemented	*1*	*66000*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

66000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

74000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

At Impala Rustenburg, energy efficiency initiatives focus on compressed air, ventilation, and water reticulation systems. These projects are designed to enhance operational efficiency and reduce energy consumption, with durations expected to last for the remaining life of the mines.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Implats has adopted an internal carbon price to drive investment in emissions reduction activities. This shadow carbon price is aligned with the carbon pricing regimes in South Africa and Canada. The internal carbon price is embedded into the capital approval process, enabling the company to stress-test investments and prioritise low-carbon initiatives. This approach ensures that the carbon price informs decision-making on capital projects, making emissions reduction activities more financially attractive, particularly with the expected increase in global carbon prices by 2030 and 2050.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Implats consistently adheres to the laws and regulations in the countries where it operates, as well as the internationally recognised ISO14001 Environmental Management standard. In South Africa, regulations mandate the reporting of GHG emissions and the implementation of a Carbon Tax. Implats became liable to pay carbon tax for the first time in 2019 and is required to report GHG emissions according to the National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Regulations, starting from April 2019. These regulations serve as an incentive for Implats to invest further in emissions reduction activities, with a stronger emphasis on energy efficiency and conservation to mitigate the impact of rising carbon taxes. With the second phase of the carbon tax set to possibly begin in 2026 in South Africa, the anticipated cost increases have prompted Implats to accelerate its decarbonisation efforts. Additionally, the Group goes beyond compliance by aligning its operations with ICMM guidelines, particularly in community engagement and social performance, to foster positive socioeconomic outcomes. These regulatory pressures and commitments to international standards motivate ongoing investments in emissions reduction initiatives.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Implats is actively partnering to advance low-carbon technologies, particularly within the hydrogen economy and fuel cell development. Through its US67 million investment in AP Ventures, Implats supports early-stage global technologies and start-ups that promote the use of Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) in low-carbon energy applications. These partnerships focus on developing fuel cells, electrolysers, and other PGM-friendly future energy technologies, which are expected to play a crucial role in the hydrogen economy. Implats continues to evaluate opportunities to incorporate low-carbon transition metals into its portfolio, positioning itself at the forefront of innovation in fuel cells, hydrogen mobility, and energy storage. By collaborating with key stakeholders and governments, Implats aims to contribute to the global decarbonization efforts while leveraging the full potential of PGMs in future energy solutions.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Implats' remuneration policy is designed to promote long-term sustainability and compliance with an evolving regulatory environment, with a specific emphasis on health, safety, and environmental performance. The Group has integrated long-term incentives for employees to drive investments in emissions reduction activities. Long-term incentives (LTI) are forward-looking and include corporate performance assigning targets tied to Implats' carbon reduction strategy. For the FY2024 to FY2026 measuring period, Implats has committed to reducing our GHG footprint by 30% from a 2019 baseline, equivalent to a reduction of 1.4 million tCO2e by 2030. This translates into annual reductions of approximately 197 000 tCO2e, with a targeted 591 000 tCO2e reduction by the end of FY2026. In addition to GHG emissions targets, water recycling initiatives are also incorporated into long-term incentives, with a 6% weighting based on the percentage of water recycled per operation. These incentives align employee performance with Implats' long-term decarbonisation goals, promoting both immediate and sustained efforts toward reducing emissions and contributing to the Group's overall target of carbon neutrality by 2050.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Implats has placed significant emphasis on its energy management strategy, directing investments towards key measures aimed at improving energy efficiency across its operations. Various initiatives have been implemented, including the adoption of energy-efficient measures. Implats has allocated a dedicated budget for emissions reduction activities, including renewable energy projects and energy efficiency initiatives. For example, the construction of a 35MW solar PV plant at Zimplats, scheduled for completion in 2024, is part of this budget. Implats continues to allocate a dedicated budget towards energy efficiency activities, including renewable energy projects and efficiency upgrades, supporting the Group's long-term goal of reducing carbon emissions by 30% by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.
[Add row]

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

PGM Produced

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Refined 6E production occurs at Impala Springs Such products sold to Toyota Tsusho Corporation as one of Implats' customers.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

3.32

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-6.9

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

06/30/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The lifecycle stage emissions for refined 6E from Impala Rustenburg Refineries were calculated using the published combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, along with the total ounces of refined 6E produced during FY2023. The total emissions per unit have decreased due to a reduction in combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, which declined from 4 071 000 tCO2e in FY2022 to 4 023 000 tCO2e in FY2023. Additionally, the emissions per unit produced have further decreased due to a 6% increase in refined 6E output, rising from 1.14 million oz in FY2022 to 1.21 million oz in FY2023.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

PGM Produced

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Refined 6E production occurs at Impala Springs. Such product is sold to General Motors as one of the customers

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

3.32

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-6.9

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

06/30/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The lifecycle stage emissions for refined 6E from Impala Rustenburg Refineries were calculated using the published combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, along with the total ounces of refined 6E produced during FY2023. The total emissions per unit have decreased due to a reduction in combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, which

declined from 4 071 000 tCO2e in FY2022 to 4 023 000 tCO2e in FY2023. Additionally, the emissions per unit produced have further decreased due to a 6% increase in refined 6E output, rising from 1.14 million oz in FY2022 to 1.21 million oz in FY2023.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Platinum Group Metals Refining activity

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

3.32

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data used for this calculation were sourced from Implats' publicly available reports, ensuring a high level of reliability. The lifecycle stage emissions for the refined 6E from Impala Rustenburg Refineries were calculated by using the published combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, along with the total ounces of refined 6E produced during FY2023. Implats applies several key data quality indicators to ensure the quality of data. Implats ensures the use of most recent data specific to the FY2023 reporting year, accurately representing emissions from the current production cycle, and that the emissions data is relevant to the Impala Rustenburg Refineries in South Africa. Completeness is ensured by capturing all relevant Scope 1 and 2 emissions, accounting for seasonal variations and operational fluctuations. Finally, reliability is upheld by adhering to internal reporting standards and using external verification processes to ensure the dependability of the data.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

We do not currently have verification or assurance processes in place for the product emissions data. However, Implats' energy consumption and total direct and indirect CO2 emissions are verified with reasonable assurance as stated in the 2023 assurance statement.

Row 2

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Platinum Group Metals Refining activity

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

3.32

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data used for this calculation were sourced from Implats' publicly available reports, ensuring a high level of reliability. The lifecycle stage emissions for the refined 6E from Impala Rustenburg Refineries were calculated by using the published combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, along with the total ounces of refined 6E produced during FY2023. Implats applies several key data quality indicators to ensure the quality of data. Implats ensures the use of most recent data specific to the FY2023 reporting year, accurately representing emissions from the current production cycle, and that the emissions data is relevant to the Impala Rustenburg Refineries in South Africa. Completeness is ensured by capturing all relevant Scope 1 and 2 emissions, accounting for seasonal variations and operational fluctuations. Finally, reliability is upheld by adhering to internal reporting standards and using external verification processes to ensure the dependability of the data.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

We do not currently have verification or assurance processes in place for the product emissions data. However, Implats' energy consumption and total direct and indirect CO2 emissions are verified with reasonable assurance as stated in the 2023 assurance statement.

Row 3

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Mining Activity

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

170.95

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data used in this calculation were sourced from Implats' publicly available reports, ensuring a high level of reliability. The lifecycle stage emissions were determined by using the published combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, along with the total tonnes milled during FY2023. Implats applies several key data quality indicators to ensure the quality of the data used in reporting. The most recent data, specific to the FY2023 reporting year, is used to accurately represent emissions from the current production cycle. The emissions data is geographically relevant to include all of Implats' mining activities. The completeness of the data is ensured by capturing all relevant emissions activity data accounting for operational fluctuations throughout the year. The reliability is upheld by adhering to strict internal reporting standards, with some data subject to external verification processes to ensure its accuracy and dependability.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

While we do not currently have verification or assurance processes specifically in place for the product emissions data, Implats ensures the overall energy consumption and total direct and indirect CO2 emissions are verified with reasonable assurance. This is confirmed in the 2023 assurance statement, providing confidence in the accuracy and reliability of our broader emissions reporting framework.

Row 4

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Mining Activity

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

170.95

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data used in this calculation were sourced from Implats' publicly available reports, ensuring a high level of reliability. The lifecycle stage emissions were determined by using the published combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, along with the total tonnes milled during FY2023. Implats applies several key data quality indicators to ensure the quality of the data used in reporting. The most recent data, specific to the FY2023 reporting year, is used to accurately represent emissions from the current production cycle. The emissions data is geographically relevant to include all of Implats' mining activities. The completeness of the data is ensured by capturing all relevant emissions activity data accounting for operational fluctuations throughout the year. The reliability is upheld by adhering to strict internal reporting standards, with some data subject to external verification processes to ensure its accuracy and dependability.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

While we do not currently have verification or assurance processes specifically in place for the product emissions data, Implats ensures the overall energy consumption and total direct and indirect CO2 emissions are verified with reasonable assurance. This is confirmed in the 2023 assurance statement, providing confidence in the accuracy and reliability of our broader emissions reporting framework.
[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

PGM Produced

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Energy efficiency initiatives at Impala Rustenburg include the upgrading of ventilation systems, compressed air systems, and water reticulation. These upgrades enhance energy efficiency in the production processes and are expected to operate for the remaining life of the mines.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

24.39
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring using meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring using meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor all withdrawals (100%) per abstraction source. The term “operations” applies to all Implats’ 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

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: In FY2024, we conducted a thorough review and revision of our water definitions. As part of this update and going forward, entrained water will be included in our monitoring system and factored into the calculation of 'water consumed.' This refers to water that remains within Impala's boundaries and is not discharged to the external environment during the reporting period.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

water samples sent for lab analysis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor 100% of the water quality of withdrawals for all operations. Sources are fresh surface water, renewable groundwater, municipal water and municipal wastewater to ensure that the withdrawn water complies with the quality required for operational use. Water quality testing is conducted on a monthly basis. Drinking water supplied to employees is sent for analysis to an external SANAS-accredited laboratory each month. Additionally, the quality of water stored in and sourced from surface dams is also monitored and tested monthly by a SANAS-accredited laboratory. 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 water withdrawals quality.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our operations use meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

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. Both the operations and our corporate legal compliance team track water use license expiry dates. 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our operations use meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We require all of our operations (100%) that discharge water to measure and monitor the water volume discharged to each 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 review of our rehabilitation strategies and implementation plans, as well as our integrated water and waste management plans. Both the operations and our corporate legal compliance team track water use license expiry dates. 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our operations use meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We require all our operations (100%) that discharge water to measure and monitor the water volume discharged by treatment method. 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 review of our rehabilitation strategies and implementation plans, as well as our integrated water and waste management plans. Both the operations and our corporate legal compliance team track water use license expiry dates. 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Routine sampling is generally conducted monthly, for a comprehensive analysis of various effluent parameters, allowing for timely detection of any variations or anomalies in water quality. In the event of an uncontrolled discharge from one of our closed-cycle operations, water samples are taken both upstream and downstream of the discharge point and sent to a SANAS-accredited lab for analysis. Additionally, if applicable, meters are used to measure only the volume of water that was discharged.

(9.2.4) Please explain

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. Both the operations and our corporate legal compliance team track water use license expiry dates. 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.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Groundwater wells are sampled.

(9.2.4) Please explain

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 2023, a total of 1 038 Ml, of water was discharged at our Canada operations. 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Method/s for measurement includes the use of meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor the volume of water consumed at all our operations (100%), including mines and the Refinery. This monitoring ensures operations meet water strategy targets and determines operational efficiency per tonne of product produced. Volumes are continuously monitored, with surface and groundwater checks at each site, and annual water risk assessments conducted. We also review our rehabilitation strategies, implementation plans, and integrated water and waste management annually. Measurement methods include a meter network, with discharge volumes aggregated regularly to track performance. In FY24, Implats revised its water definitions to align with the ICMM reporting framework, improving adherence to international best practices. This revision significantly impacts the volumes measured for water consumption, and changes are expected in the next reporting cycle.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Method/s for measurement includes the use of meters in a monitoring network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Scope of monitoring: We measure and monitor the total volume of water recycled at each of our 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 review of our 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The Health and Safety Manager at each operation ensures on a continuous basis that fully functioning WASH services are provided to all workers. Methods include scheduled maintenance and inspections of WASH facilities as measurement.

(9.2.4) Please explain

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.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

26850

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Change from previous year: The total water withdrawals in our operations increased by 7.8% 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 (70% recycling target for 2030), which is expected to be increased in the future, thus withdrawal volumes are expected to remain the same.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1245

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Impala's Zimplats and Canada operations are the only operations that discharges water. In FY2023, the water discharged at the Zimplats' decreased by 33.2% from the previous reporting period (310 ML in FY22 versus 207ML in FY23). In 2023, 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

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

25605

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water consumption increased to 26,913Ml in 2023. Zimplats' water consumption increased by 5% in 2023 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 2.25 kl/tonne of ore milled, from 2.30 kl/tonne in 2022.. Recycled and re-used water was 52% of total water consumed, against a Group target of 54%, supported by higher levels of water recovery at all our operations. We increased our internal water recycling and reuse targets from 48% to 54% in 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

24526

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

91.34

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

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 (
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

10638

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Three out of 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. FY23, indicating a "Higher" 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

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3025

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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 increase represents a "Higher" value as per our definition. We define "about the same" to be between 0 – 10%. Changes of /-10% are considered to be "higher/ lower" and 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 and relying more on reused/recycled water volumes.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13187

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Three out of five of our operations are supplied with water from third party sources. Water withdrawals from these sources are relevant to our operations as this water is used throughout our processes. The increase can be attributed to an increase in water from third party sources and an increase in freshwater withdrawal. 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.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1245

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Facilities that discharge are Zimplats and Impala Canada. In FY23, Zimplats' and Canada's water discharges combined are higher than FY2022, increasing by 30%, which is 288 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

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

None of our operations discharge water to brackish surface water or seawater. Thus, brackish surface water/seawater destinations are not relevant to us. This trend is expected to continue in the future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

None of our operations discharge water to groundwater, making groundwater discharges not relevant to us. This trend is expected to continue in the future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

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. [Fixed row]

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No tertiary treatment was conducted at any of our sites.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1245

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No primary treatment was conducted at any of our sites.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No water was discharged to the natural environment without treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No water was discharged to a third party without treatment.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not Applicable.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.69

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Operations that discharge, 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 FY2023 reporting year. This amount was calculated from our most recent Receiver Monitoring Report (pages 76 to 89), adding all of the nitrates values and finding an annual average and then multiplying this by the volume of discharge at our Canada operation and converting it into metric tonnes.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

All five of our operations are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our 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.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

(9.3.4) Please explain

Implats has conducted a thorough assessment for all of our operations, to identify facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Our Southern Africa operations are situated in water-scarce regions, prompting us to implement a robust water management strategy that includes monitoring water usage, enhancing water recycling efforts, and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements. Implats Canada is not considered to be in a water-stressed area and is rather exposed to flooding events that can result in a substantive financial or strategic impact on operations. In 2023, we achieved a recycling rate of 52% of water used across our operations, and we are committed to increasing this to 70% by 2030. Our proactive measures are designed to mitigate risks associated with water scarcity and ensure sustainable operations while supporting local communities and ecosystems.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Impala Rustenburg

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no water discharged at our Rustenburg operation.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Limpopo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-25.657804

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.226435

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

14690

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

2233

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1054

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

11403

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

14690

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawals increased by 8.8% from the previous year. There is no water discharge at our Rustenburg operation. Water withdrawals from groundwater increased significantly by approximately 43.7% 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. 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.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Marula

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no water discharged at our Marula operation.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Olifants

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-24.503009

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.082798

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1626

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

608.48

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1017.35

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1626

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawals at Marula were higher in 2023, increasing by approximately 4% compared to the previous reporting year, a 4% increase is defined as 'about the same' by us. There is no water discharge at our Marula operation. The increase in the water withdrawn at Marula is attributed to an increase in water consumed. Furthermore, withdrawals from third party sources decreased FY2022: 1,081 Ml vs FY2023: 1,017 Ml. Total water consumption was about the same with an increase of around 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.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Refineries

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no water discharged at our Refineries operation.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.22203

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

28.437994

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

766

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

766

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

766

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawn decreased by about 8% 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.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Zimplats

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Zambezi

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-18.664262

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.352324

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7444

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

7103.97

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

340.46

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

207

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

207

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7237

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawals at our Zimplats' operation remained about the same, with a 7.1% 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 9% 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.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Impala Canada

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☑ St. Lawrence

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

49.090768

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-89.390105

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2324

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

1301.3

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1022.5

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1038.4

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1038.4

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1285.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Impala Canada withdraws water from both freshwater and renewable groundwater sources, and it has increased by 12.43% 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% 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.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

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 Impala's use of our reporting criteria as the basis of preparation for the selected sustainability performance information. The scope of the methodology involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the measurement of the selected sustainability information and related disclosures in the report, the scope included inquiries, observation of processes followed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

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 Impala's use of our reporting criteria as the basis of preparation for the selected sustainability performance information. The scope of the methodology involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the measurement of the selected sustainability information and related disclosures in the report, the scope included inquiries, observation of processes followed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water withdrawals by quality is not a commonly requested indicator, 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

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) 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 Impala's use of our reporting criteria as the basis of preparation for the selected sustainability performance information. The scope of the methodology involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the measurement of the selected sustainability information and related disclosures in the report, the scope included inquiries, observation of processes followed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This parameter is not externally verified, as in the cases where discharges occur, they are monitored in accordance with licence conditions agreed with the local environmental and water regulator (quality and volume). Each discharge destination is monitored and measured by us to ensure compliance with regulations at all operations.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This parameter is not externally verified, as in the cases where discharges occur, they are monitored in accordance with licence conditions agreed with the local environmental and water regulator (quality and volume). Each discharge destination is monitored and measured by us to ensure compliance with regulations at all operations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) 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 Impala's use of our reporting criteria as the basis of preparation for the selected sustainability performance information. The scope of the methodology involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the measurement of the selected sustainability information and related disclosures in the report, the scope included inquiries, observation of processes followed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.
[Fixed row]

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 3

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Impala Refineries

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) 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.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Implats operates refining services primarily through Impala Refining Services (IRS), which is based in Springs, east of Johannesburg, South Africa. The operations of IRS include refining processes for platinum group metals (PGMs) and other base metals.
[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

106594000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

3969981.38

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In the short term (
[Fixed row]

(9.10.1) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Row 1

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Platinum Group Metals

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Tonne of ore milled

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Unit consumption rate of water slightly decreased to 2.25 kl/tonne of ore milled in 2023 from 2.30 kl/tonne in 2022, due to an increase in water consumption at all operations except Implats Refineries. Zimplats experienced a 7.1% increase in water consumption, rising from 6,950Mℓ in 2022 to 7,444Mℓ in 2023. This increase occurred despite a slight rise in production, attributed to non-production-related activities at the mine housing project and other significant capital projects and is categorised as "about the same" in accordance with our definition ("about the same" is between 0 – 10%, changes of /-10% as higher/ lower and changes of /-40% as "much higher/lower"). We use the water intensity metric internally to understand the relationship between how much ore operations are milling and how much water the milling requires. Any change in the metric indicates an increase in milling production or decrease in water withdrawals, which 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 our commitment to reduce use of potable water and increase water recycling and reuse. The target for water recycling was not achieved during the reporting year solely because we updated our internal target to 54% from 48%, where we achieved a 52% reduction in water recycling in FY23. Water and waste management plans are used as a tool in our water reduction initiatives.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Kiloliters of water withdrawn per tons ore milled

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

2.25

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Tonnes milled

(9.12.5) Comment

For the reporting period FY2023 the total water withdrawals in our operations increased by 7.8% compared to the previous reporting year due to an increase in water consumption at all our operations except Impala Refineries, which water withdrawals decreased by 7.9% for that operation. The water withdrawal volumes are expected to remain about the same in the future due to expectation that the Groups production levels will increase gradually year on year but be offset by an increase in our water recycling initiatives. The recycled and reused water was 52% of total water consumed against an updated Group target of 54%, supported by higher levels of water recovery at all our operations. Our goal is to achieve our 70% water recycling/reuse target by 2030.
[Add row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

At Implats, we routinely scrutinise legal changes relating to product stewardship to ensure we are aligned with best practice such as the UN's globally harmonised system (GHS) of classification and labelling of chemicals and the EU's Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Our products are classified as per SANS 10234 and not as per the listed authorities. The material safety datasheets are available on the company website and the following products classify as hazardous in terms of SANS10234. • Nickel powder (hazardous- SANS 10234) • Nickel briquettes (hazardous- 10234) • Cobalt powder (Hazardous - SANS 10234) Nickel makes up approximately 4.3% of the revenue for the Group.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**UN's globally harmonised system (GHS)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

At Implats, we routinely scrutinise legal changes relating to product stewardship to ensure we are aligned with best practice such as the UN's globally harmonised system (GHS) of classification and labelling of chemicals and the EU's Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Our products are classified as per SANS 10234 and not as per the listed authorities. The material safety datasheets are available on the company website and the following products classify as hazardous in terms of SANS10234. • Nickel powder (hazardous- SANS 10234) • Nickel briquettes (hazardous- 10234) • Cobalt powder (Hazardous - SANS 10234) Nickel makes up approximately 4.3% of the revenue for the Group.
[Add row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

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.
[Fixed row]

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We have established specific targets for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services with a base year of 2022 and aim to achieve these by 2030. This includes progressively improving community access to water and enhancing water and sanitation coverage at mine community schools. To support this, we are currently developing and implementing monitoring tools to effectively track progress and ensure we meet these commitments within the planned timeframe.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We have established additional water-related targets as part of Impala's 2023 Water Strategy, aiming to enhance water resilience through investment in infrastructure improvements, community engagement, and collaboration with stakeholders to promote effective water management practices. Evaluations of these and additional water-related targets are currently underway to identify opportunities for strengthening water stewardship.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution
☑ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

4

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2031

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

7

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-75

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☑ Wastewater Zero Commitment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all direct operations of Impala Platinum, excluding suppliers and other indirect activities. The focus is on reducing the number of level 3 incidents and to eliminate all water-related environmental incidents by 2030. A level 3 incident contain limited non-conformances or non-compliances, which result in ongoing but limited environmental impact.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2023, Marula experienced unseasonal and excessive rainfall which provided a challenge for water management facilities. As a result, we recorded four level 3 incidents related to the uncontrolled release of water from our storage dams at the site. These incidents were reported to the relevant authorities and did not result in any environmental damage. Marula is bolstering its water storage and management capabilities to mitigate the increased risk of effluent release due to severe weather events in the area. 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.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target aligns with our broader commitment to water stewardship and environmental management. It is part of our sustainable development strategy to mitigate water-related risks and reduce the impact of effluent releases on surrounding ecosystems and communities. By achieving this target, we aim to demonstrate responsible water management practices and contribute to the preservation of natural resources in the regions where we operate.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2031

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

54

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

52

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

96

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all direct operations of Impala Platinum, excluding suppliers and other indirect activities. The focus is on improving water use efficiency across all mining and processing facilities.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Implats aims to recycle 70% of our water by 2030 and to achieve this, we are investing in infrastructure, enhancing recycling procedures, monitoring water use, improving operational efficiency, and engaging stakeholders. In the 2023, we revised its interim target from 48% to 54% recycling and achieved 52%, slightly below the revised goal. Progress is expected to be variable, with challenges like water scarcity affecting the rate of change year-to-year. Our water management strategy is integrated into our overall sustainability objectives with regular monitoring and reporting ensuring compliance with licenses and targets. While slightly behind the revised 2023 goal, our strategic investments and operational improvements demonstrate a commitment to sustainable water use and meeting our ambitious 70% recycling target by 2030.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Implats aims to increase water recycling and re-use across our operations to reduce freshwater withdrawal and improve water security. The target is aligned with SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation and is a key focus area in the Group's environmental performance. We aim to achieve 70% water recycling and reuse by 2030 and to continuously decrease our freshwater intake from municipal sources.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

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

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The Zimplats operation includes a 276-hectare section of land within the boundary of the Ngezi Recreational Park. Our rehabilitation and mine closure activities are conducted in full compliance with the conditions set forth by the Ministry of Environment in the lease agreement, ensuring the protection and restoration of biodiversity within the lease area.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

There are no UNESCO World Heritage sites located near Implats operations.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Impala Rustenburg is situated approximately 50 km from the Kgaswane Nature Reserve, a designated Biosphere Reserve and Ramsar site. Our operations do not directly impact the reserve, and we continue to actively participate in environmental education and conservation initiatives in the area. In alignment with the Biological Diversity Protocol (BD Protocol), an initiative of the Biodiversity Disclosure Project (BDP) managed by the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT), we follow rigorous biodiversity assessment methods. We also follow methods such as desk-based research, field surveys, expert consultation, and stakeholder engagement to ensure our environmental impact assessments are thorough and responsible

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Impala Rustenburg is located approximately 50 km from a Ramsar site at Kgaswane Nature Reserve and Pilanesberg National Park. Our operations do not directly impact these sites, and we continue to actively engage in environmental education and conservation initiatives in the area. In alignment with the Biological Diversity Protocol (BD Protocol), an initiative of the Biodiversity Disclosure Project (BDP) managed by the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT), we follow rigorous biodiversity assessment methods. We also follow methods such as desk-based research, field surveys, expert consultation, and stakeholder engagement to ensure our environmental impact assessments are thorough and responsible.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

While our operations are not located within designated Key Biodiversity Areas, we recognise the importance of these regions for global biodiversity. We actively monitor our environmental impact and engage in initiatives aimed at conserving biodiversity in surrounding areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Implats acknowledges the significance of other areas important for biodiversity in our operational regions. Although our direct activities do not occur in these areas, we are committed to minimising our ecological footprint and promoting biodiversity conservation through community engagement and environmental stewardship initiatives.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pilanesberg National Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Impala Rustenburg is approximately 30km south of the Pilanesberg National Park.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Implats is a PGE-focused mining company which undertakes its activities in a manner that strives to maximise the positive impacts PGEs have on the environment and minimise or eliminate any negative environmental impacts. We are committed to responsible stewardship of natural resources and the ecological environment in a sustainable manner. Implats is committed to: • Continually improving environmental performance and reducing any adverse environmental impacts. • The integration of environmental management into management practices throughout the Company. • Minimising the use of consumptive resources and promoting the reduction and recycling of waste products. • Rehabilitating disturbed land and protecting environmental biodiversity. • Exercising prudence with ecological resources. • Managing environmental risk in the workplace and surrounding areas. • Complying with the applicable environmental obligations to which the Company subscribes. Furthermore, our overall commitments are: • Implement the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and impacts to biodiversity and ecosystems • Neither explore nor develop new mines in World Heritage sites • Respect legally designated protected areas • Design and operate any new operations or changes to existing operations to be compatible with the value for which such areas were designated.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

Impala Rustenburg’s proximity to Pilanesberg National Park (approx. 30 km) is significant, as the park is crucial for biodiversity, hosting diverse flora and fauna, including species of conservation concern. The area has historically faced mining pressure, requiring environmental management and biodiversity conservation practices. Pilanesberg is a protected area under South African law, guided by national and international conservation standards. Consequently, any activities near the park, including those by Impala Rustenburg, undergo rigorous EIAs and continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with biodiversity protection regulations. No significant conflicts have been reported between Impala Rustenburg's mining activities and Pilanesberg. Our operations include mitigation measures such as pollution control, habitat restoration, and strict adherence to Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). The 30 km distance was determined through GIS mapping and direct measurement from the park to our mine boundary. The area of overlap, if any, is calculated based on the direct footprint of mining activities versus protected park boundaries. Our Biodiversity Policy underscores our commitment to protecting and enhancing biodiversity. We adopt a comprehensive approach to managing environmental impacts, including regular biodiversity assessments, site-specific action plans, land rehabilitation, water management, and continuous stakeholder engagement to ensure sustainable operations.

Row 2

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kgaswane Nature Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Impala Rustenburg is approximately 30km north of the Biosphere UNESCO Biosphere Reserve site - Kgaswane Nature Reserve. Impala Rustenburg supports regional and national conservation programmes and, since 2016, has been a proud sponsor of a 5 300 ha nature reserve on the northern slopes of the Magaliesberg, working in collaboration with the North West Parks and Tourism Board. The reserve is home to a wide range of species of flora, mammals and birdlife and is designated as a protected UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Implats is a PGE-focused mining company which undertakes its activities in a manner that strives to maximise the positive impacts PGEs have on the environment and minimise or eliminate any negative environmental impacts. We are committed to responsible stewardship of natural resources and the ecological environment in a sustainable manner. Implats is committed to: • Continually improving environmental performance and reducing any adverse environmental impacts. • The integration of environmental management into management practices throughout the Company. • Minimising the use of consumptive resources and promoting the reduction and recycling of waste products. • Rehabilitating disturbed land and protecting environmental biodiversity. • Exercising prudence with ecological resources. • Managing environmental risk in the workplace and surrounding areas. • Complying with the applicable environmental obligations to which the Company subscribes. Furthermore, our overall commitments are: • Implement the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and impacts to biodiversity and ecosystems • Neither explore nor develop new mines in World Heritage sites • Respect legally designated protected areas • Design and operate any new operations or changes to existing operations to be compatible with the value for which such areas were designated

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

Impala Rustenburg has been supporting the Kgaswane Mountain Reserve since 2016, collaborating with the North West Parks and Tourism Board. This partnership emphasises a commitment to environmental stewardship beyond mere compliance with regulations. The reserve, designated as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve site in 2019, highlights its international importance. Impala Rustenburg operates under environmental regulations mandated by South African authorities. This includes conducting thorough assessments and implementing mitigation measures to minimise any adverse impacts on nearby protected areas. Our engagement with local stakeholders also aims to ensure that mining activities do not compromise the reserve's biodiversity. The Kgaswane Mountain Reserve is rich in biodiversity, hosting over 320 bird species and significant populations of antelope and sable. Impala Rustenburg's investments (approximately R687,000 in 2021) in refurbishing the reserve's facilities are intended to enhance eco-tourism and wildlife preservation, fostering greater appreciation for the region's natural heritage. Impala Rustenburg is located approximately 30 km north of the Kgaswane Mountain Reserve, indicating that while there is no direct overlap in operational areas, the mining activities are in proximity to an area of significant ecological importance. We have stated that the area of overlap is not applicable as their mining activities do not extend into the protected reserve.

Row 3

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kgaswane Nature Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Impala Rustenburg is approximately 30km north of the Ramsar site - Kgaswane Nature Reserve. Impala Rustenburg supports regional and national conservation programmes and, since 2016, has been a proud sponsor of a 5 300 ha nature reserve on the northern slopes of the Magaliesberg, working in collaboration with the North West Parks and Tourism Board. The reserve is home to a wide range of species of flora, mammals and birdlife and is designated as a protected Ramsar site.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Implats is a PGE-focused mining company which undertakes its activities in a manner that strives to maximise the positive impacts PGEs have on the environment and minimise or eliminate any negative environmental impacts. The Company is committed to responsible stewardship of natural resources and the ecological environment in a sustainable manner. Implats is committed to: • Continually improving environmental performance and reducing any adverse environmental impacts. • The integration of environmental management into management practices throughout the Company. • Minimising the use of consumptive resources and promoting the reduction and recycling of waste products. • Rehabilitating disturbed land and protecting environmental biodiversity. • Exercising prudence with ecological resources. • Managing environmental risk in the workplace and surrounding areas. • Complying with the applicable environmental obligations to which the Company subscribes. Furthermore, our overall commitments are: • Implement the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and impacts to biodiversity and ecosystems • Neither explore nor develop new mines in World Heritage sites • Respect legally designated protected areas • Design and operate any new operations or changes to existing operations to be compatible with the value for which such areas were designated

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

Impala Rustenburg's operations are located approximately 30 km from the Kgaswane Nature Reserve, a designated Ramsar site and UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The reserve, situated within the Magaliesberg Biosphere, holds significant biodiversity value, including various species of flora and fauna critical to the region's ecological health. Although our operations have no direct impact on the reserve, we actively support environmental education and conservation initiatives in the area. The 30km proximity was determined using geospatial mapping tools, ensuring accuracy. No area of overlap with the reserve was identified. The IUCN classification was not directly referenced as the area is primarily governed by Ramsar and UNESCO designations, which impose stringent conservation requirements. These designations guide our operational planning, respecting the ecological significance of the reserve. Impala complies with South African environmental regulations, including NEMBA (biodiversity Act) and environmental impact assessment requirements, and implements mitigation measures such as site selection and project design to minimise any potential indirect impacts. Ongoing monitoring and collaboration with local conservation authorities ensure that our activities align with regional biodiversity conservation goals. Our commitment to sustainability ensures that our operations are compatible with the preservation of this sensitive ecological area.

Row 4

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Blesbokspruit Wetland Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Impala Springs operations are near (approximately 50km) the Blesbokspruit, a designated Ramsar Convention Wetlands of International Importance. Although our operation does not have any direct impact on the wetlands, it continues to partner in environmental education and conservation initiatives in the area.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Implats is a PGE-focused mining company which undertakes its activities in a manner that strives to maximise the positive impacts PGEs have on the environment and minimise or eliminate any negative environmental impacts. We are committed to responsible stewardship of natural resources and the ecological environment in a sustainable manner. Implats is committed to: • Continually improving environmental performance and reducing any adverse environmental impacts. • The integration of environmental management into management practices throughout the Company. • Minimising the use of consumptive resources and promoting the reduction and recycling of waste products. • Rehabilitating disturbed land and protecting environmental biodiversity. • Exercising prudence with ecological resources. • Managing environmental risk in the workplace and surrounding areas. • Complying with the applicable environmental obligations to which the Company subscribes. Furthermore, our overall commitments are: • Implement the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and impacts to biodiversity and ecosystems • Neither explore nor develop new mines in World Heritage sites • Respect legally designated protected areas • Design and operate any new operations or changes to existing operations to be compatible with the value for which such areas were designated

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

The Impala Springs operations are situated approximately 50 km from the Blesbokspruit Wetland Reserve, a Ramsar site of international significance. Implats adheres to environmental regulations and has committed to responsible stewardship of natural resources, focusing on minimising adverse impacts through its Biodiversity, Rehabilitation, and Closure Policy Statement. Implats engages in partnerships for environmental education and conservation initiatives near the Blesbokspruit Wetland. Although we report no direct impacts, we recognise potential indirect risks and implemented mitigation measures, including careful site selection and project design. The distance to the Blesbokspruit Wetland Reserve is approximately 50 km, and the area of overlap is negligible concerning Impala Springs' operational activities. We confirm that no part of the Ramsar site is planned for mining, thereby maintaining a buffer zone to protect the wetland's ecological integrity. In the context of IUCN protected area categories, "Not applicable" was selected for the Blesbokspruit Wetland, as our operational focus is sufficiently distanced from the protected area to avoid significant impacts. The Ramsar classifications already impose conservation requirements, and our operations are designed to respect these designations. The absence of IUCN classification in this context is due to the specific focus on Ramsar designation, which are more directly applicable to the conservation efforts in this region.

Row 5

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Zimbabwe

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

The Ngezi Recreational Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

276

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The Zimplats operation mine lease area includes a 276ha section of land within the Ngezi Recreational Park’s boundary. Our rehabilitation and mine closure activities comply with the conditions outlined by the Ministry of Environment in the lease agreement regarding the protection and restoration of biodiversity in the lease area. The Ngezi River squeezes through the Great Dyke in a narrow gorge and forms a good natural site for a dam, To the west of the wooded rolling hills of the Great Dyke crowd the horizon, along the lake are marshes and rolling plains of Highveld msasa.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The Implats Group plans and executes our operations in a way that strives to maximise the positive impacts PGMs have on the environment and minimise or eliminate any negative impacts. Implats is committed to the protection of the environment, including biodiversity, land management and responsible post-closure management. Prior to obtaining environmental authorisation at any of our sites, it is a regulatory requirement for us to conduct comprehensive biodiversity impact assessments. These assessments ensure that the biodiversity impacts and risks associated with our mining projects are thoroughly evaluated before project development proceeds. Our overall commitments are: • Implement the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and impacts to biodiversity and ecosystems • Neither explore nor develop new mines in World Heritage sites • Respect legally designated protected areas • Design and operate any new operations or changes to existing operations to be compatible with the value for which such areas were designated Furthermore, we are committed to responsible stewardship of natural resources and the ecological environment in a sustainable manner and are committed to: • Continually improving environmental performance and reducing any adverse environmental impacts. • The integration of environmental management into management practices throughout the Company. • Minimising the use of consumptive resources and promoting the reduction and recycling of waste products. • Rehabilitating disturbed land and protecting environmental biodiversity. • Exercising prudence with ecological resources. • Managing environmental risk in the workplace and surrounding areas. • Complying with the applicable environmental obligations to which the Company subscribes.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

Zimplats encompasses a 276-hectare section that overlaps with the Ngezi Recreational Park in Zimbabwe, categorised under IUCN protected area categories IV-VI. This overlap is important as it highlights the interactions between mining activities and biodiversity conservation. The Zimplats mine lease area is situated within the boundaries of the Ngezi Recreational Park and we adhere to rehabilitation and closure activities mandated by the Ministry of Environment, focusing on biodiversity protection and restoration. The Ngezi River, which flows through a gorge in the Great Dyke, contributes to the area's ecological value, surrounded by wooded hills and plains. The 276-hectare area of overlap was determined by comparing the spatial extent of the Zimplats mining lease with the protected area's boundaries. This calculation ensures accurate representation of the land affected by mining operations. To mitigate biodiversity impacts, we conduct biodiversity assessments prior to

obtaining environmental authorisations. We implement the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and respect legally designated protected areas, ensuring that operations align with conservation values. Impala is committed to improving environmental performance, minimising resource use, rehabilitating disturbed land, and protecting biodiversity. While our mining lease overlaps a portion of the Ngezi Recreational Park, we established measures to assess impacts, comply with regulations, and protect biodiversity.
[Add row]

(11.5) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

(11.5.1) Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.5.2) Comment

A mine has social and environmental impacts long after the end of its operational phase. Through integrated closure planning and concurrent rehabilitation we strive for our mines to leave a positive healthy and sustainable legacy. Implats owns a total area of 138 468 hectares. At the end of 20232, the total amount of land disturbed and rehabilitated at our mining sites were 293402 hectares The total area of land disturbed to date is 7 453.
[Fixed row]

(11.5.1) Provide details on the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects.

Row 1

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

29773

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

2197

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

2.5

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Mining operations are conducted in terms of contiguous mining and prospecting rights over a total area of 29 773 hectares. These were converted into new order rights in 2008 and awarded for a 30year period. There was no additional clearing of land that happened in FY2023 for our mining projects

Row 2

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

5494

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

405

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Marula holds two contiguous mining rights and a prospecting right covering 5 494 hectares across the farms Winaarshoek and Clapham and portions of the farms Driekop Forest Hill and Hackney. Marula also has a royalty agreement with Modikwa which allows limited mining on an area adjacent to the Driekop shaft. No new land was disturbed at Marula during the reporting period.

Row 3

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

245

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

122

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Modified habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Impala Refineries processes material received from Impala Rustenburg, which includes processed material from Impala mines, Marula, Two Rivers, Zimplats and other small mining contracts. These materials are refined to produce copper, nickel, cobalt, gold and platinum group metals. The existing Refineries site was previously occupied by East Geduld mines. No new land was disturbed at Refineries during the reporting period.

Row 4

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

24632

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

3729

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

115

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Zimplats operates four shallow mechanised underground mines, one open-pit and two concentrators at Ngezi. The Selous Metallurgical Complex (SMC) located some 77 kilometres north of the underground operations comprises a concentrator and a smelter. Mining infrastructure consists of five portals decline shafts The deepest operating depth is currently approximately 310 metres at Bimha Mine. A total of 115ha was disturbed/cleared in FY2022 at Zimplats for the construction of a new solar farm.

Row 5

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

78324

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

1000

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Lac des iles comprises an underground mine, surface mining activities and a concentrator plant and benefits from year round road access and reliable power from the provincial grid. The underground operations employ long-hole open-stope and sublevel shrinkage mining methods. The processing mill has a capacity of 13 500 tonnes per day tpd. Lac des iles is currently ramping up its underground performance to 12 000 tpd to become one of Canada's largest underground mines and further position itself as a low-cost long-term sustainable palladium producer that continues to generate and increase stakeholder value. Platinum, gold, nickel and copper are the primary byproducts at Lac des iles. No new land was disturbed at Impala Canada during the reporting period.
[Add row]

(11.6.1) Provide details on artisanal and small-scale mining operations active in your mining project areas or in their area of influence. Indicate the associated challenges, if there are any.

Row 1

(11.6.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(11.6.1.2) Where does artisanal/small-scale mining operations occur?

Select from:

☑ Inside mining project area/lease

(11.6.1.3) Legal status of artisanal and small-scale mining activity

Select from:

☑ Illegal / informal

(11.6.1.4) Type of challenges

Select all that apply

☑ No challenge identified

(11.6.1.5) Please explain

There are community members staying within the mining lease area that are collecting chrome ore lumpies outside of the operational areas.

Row 2

(11.6.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(11.6.1.2) Where does artisanal/small-scale mining operations occur?

Select from:

☑ In the area of influence of mining project

(11.6.1.3) Legal status of artisanal and small-scale mining activity

Select from:

☑ Illegal / informal

(11.6.1.4) Type of challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Pollution

(11.6.1.5) Please explain

Artisanal mining activities are taking place within the footprint of the tailings storage facility (TSF) owned by a neighbouring mine. To address this issue the South African Police Service and Impala's internal security forces collaborate on organised raids to deter artisanal mining activities on site. However, artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) remains a national concern and the Illegal Mining Forum is actively monitoring and addressing this activity.
[Add row]

(11.8) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

(11.8.1) Number of mining projects required to produce a BAP

5.0

(11.8.2) % of mining projects required to produce a BAP that have one in place

100.0

(11.8.3) Format

Select all that apply

☑ Part of general Environmental Management System

(11.8.4) Frequency BAPs are reviewed

Select all that apply

☑ Regularly

(11.8.5) Please explain

Our annual biodiversity monitoring programmes are undertaken by external biodiversity specialists registered with the SA Council for Natural Scientific Professionals. The programmes are designed to monitor provide reactive commentary and recommendations for remediating poor performing areas. This monitoring is done via landscape function analysis at all rehabilitated opencast pits Impala Rustenburg's flora and fauna has benefitted enormously from two consecutive years of above average rainfall. The fertile clay soils in the lease area have shown a substantial increase in overall vegetation cover. This has buffered these sensitive ecosystems against sustained heavy grazing pressure from domestic livestock At Zimplats biodiversity management plans derived from the EIAs continue to form the basis of its actions to mitigate any negative impacts on biodiversity. Zimplats is still committed to raising awareness among employees, contractors and the community on the importance of biodiversity protection and management Impala Rustenburg continues to carry out summer and winter bird surveys. The Rockwall Dam and the pool on top of the TSF provide important habitats for common aquatic species as well as for those of regional conservation importance and play an important role in conserving various species of wildlife All fieldwork at Rustenburg for the winter assessment was completed during the reporting period. Although the preliminary data seems to be fairly consistent with last year's exercise the excessive veld fires during the winter months impacted the overall biodiversity within the larger regional setting. The system does rehabilitate during the rainy season as this is an annual occurrence, however, education and awareness training is planned for communities in the coming year to encourage environmental conservation. The yellowbilled stork endangered the caspian tern vulnerable and the greater and lesser flamingo near threatened are seen within lease area. Impala Canada conducts monitoring in accordance with federal and provincial regulatory requirements. This includes but is not limited to surface water and groundwater quality sediment quality benthic invertebrate community monitoring and fish population studies. The operation oversees water sample collection over a 1 650km2 area and has 12 cameras monitoring wildlife around the mine.
[Fixed row]

(11.9) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

(11.9.1) Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impacts on biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.9.2) Comment

Although mining in general has the potential to cause significant adverse impacts, considering the type of mining Implats is involved in and the general locations of our mining operations, our impacts do not align with the stated definition for significant adverse impacts to biodiversity. Biodiversity is intricately connected to the provision of vital ecosystem services which are important for mining exploration and refining operations if not managed with utmost responsibility and effectiveness. These activities can give rise to various adverse outcomes such as reductions in water quality and quantity, loss of endangered and protected species and the fragmentation of habitats. The ramifications of these risks extend beyond ecological concerns as they can undermine our social license to operate and have detrimental effects on our stakeholder reputation. Consequently, it is imperative that we prioritise comprehensive biodiversity management strategies to mitigate and minimise adverse impacts to ensure the long-term sustainability of both our operations and surrounding ecosystems.
[Fixed row]

(11.10) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

Long-term business objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:
☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:
☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Our operations continue to implement biodiversity monitoring programmes, which are used to ensure our operations are aligned with long-term business objectives, strategies and targets. All site-specific biodiversity action and management plans are actioned to be updated by 2025.

Strategy for long-term objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:
☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

In South Africa we monitor and measure performance against a formal biodiversity management plan which is informed by the Mining and Biodiversity Guideline developed by the South African National Biodiversity Institute. The plan includes terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity monitoring programmes. Our annual biodiversity monitoring programmes are undertaken by external biodiversity specialists. scientists registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals. The programmes are not only designed to monitor and provide reactive commentary but also to provide recommendations for remediating poor performing areas. This monitoring is done via landscape function analysis which is performed annually at all rehabilitated opencast pits. Our biodiversity target for 2030 is to ensure 100% alignment against the Group's biodiversity guideline as assessed by a third party. This will be achieved through aligning with our overall biodiversity commitments that include implementing the mitigation hierarchy to manage risks and impacts to biodiversity and ecosystems neither explore nor develop new mines in World Heritage sites respect legally designated protected areas and design and operate any new operations or changes to existing operations to be compatible with the value for which such areas were designated. Comprehensive environmental monitoring is carried out by Impala Canada, in accordance with federal and provincial regulatory requirements and with relevant permits. This includes but is not limited to surface, water and groundwater quality, sediment quality, benthic invertebrate, community monitoring fish population studies and air quality monitoring. The operation oversees water sample collection over a 1 650km2 area and has 12 cameras monitoring wildlife around the mine as part of its comprehensive biodiversity study.

Financial planning

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Over the next five years we plan to spend R45 million on initiatives to align to our 2030 biodiversity goals. Impala Canada's proposed Greenfield TMF would impinge on a natural water body that contains small fish' The federal Fisheries Act prohibits the deposition of a deleterious substance in waters frequented by fish unless

authorised by regulations. The Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations MDMER authorise deposits of mine waste into such water bodies provided they are registered and set out in Schedule 2 of the MDMER. An amendment to the MDMER is therefore required to add waterbodies in Schedule 2 and this in turn requires Impala Canada to develop an Assessment of Alternatives (AA) report, a Fish Habitat Compensation Plan (FHCP) and participate in public and Indigenous consultations on the potential amendment to Schedule 2. Appropriate capital has been budgeted in the latest BP for the construction and implementation of the FHCP and financial assurance in the form of surety bonds will be provided to the federal agencies to ensure the successful implementation of the plan.
[Fixed row]

(11.11.1) Provide details of your targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity, and progress made.

Row 1

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Develop Group biodiversity guideline

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2022

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2024

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

The development of our Group Biodiversity Guideline will be useful for Implats as it will provide a unified approach to managing biodiversity across our operations and projects ensuring consistency and accountability. In a broad sense, is will help Implats in working towards a net positive impact on biodiversity for new projects, through avoidance, mitigation and offsets. The guideline will aim to achieve effective biodiversity conservation and management practices, minimise adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance positive contributions to biodiversity within our operations. To achieve the target of developing the group biodiversity guideline Implats will begin by assessing the commitments that have been made in the rehabilitation mine closure and biodiversity policy. The main aspects of the guideline will focus on no exploration and development of mines in World Heritage sites or legally designated protected areas and the establishment of the mitigation hierarchy for the management of risks and impacts to biodiversity and ecosystems.

Row 2

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Update site-specific biodiversity action and management plan and implement a biodiversity monitoring programme.

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2022

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2025

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

We already monitor and measure performance against a formal biodiversity management plan, which is informed by the Mining and Biodiversity Guideline developed by the South African National Biodiversity Institute. The plan includes terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity monitoring programmes. Our annual biodiversity monitoring

programmes are undertaken by external biodiversity specialists, scientists registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals. The programmes are not only designed to monitor and provide reactive commentary but also to provide recommendations for remediating poor performing areas. This monitoring is done via landscape function analysis which is performed annually at all rehabilitated opencast pits. These plans are to be updated and implemented by 2025. To achieve the target of updating site-specific biodiversity action and management plans and implementing a biodiversity monitoring program, Implats will begin by conducting comprehensive biodiversity assessments at each site to identify key conservation priorities and potential risks. Based on these assessments we will develop tailored action plans that incorporate specific measures for biodiversity conservation and management. The implementation of a robust biodiversity monitoring program will allow Implats to track the effectiveness of our conservation efforts, identify emerging risks and make informed decisions to continually improve our biodiversity performance.

Row 3

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Ensure 100% alignment against the Group biodiversity guideline as assessed by a third party

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2022

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2030

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

☑ 0%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

The target of ensuring 100% alignment against the Group biodiversity guideline by 2030 has been chosen to demonstrate our strong commitment to biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices. It aligns with our commitments to implement the mitigation hierarchy, avoid mining in World Heritage sites, respect protected areas and operate in a manner compatible with the designated values of such areas. To meet this target Implats is planning to undertake several actions, Firstly we will actively engage with the development and implementation of the group biodiversity guideline to ensure its effectiveness and relevance, We will establish clear criteria and indicators for assessing alignment and collaborate with a third-party assessment body to ensure an independent evaluation, Implats will also proactively monitor and track progress, identifying areas where improvements can be made and implementing corrective measures to achieve full alignment with the guideline by 2030. Through these efforts Implats aims to demonstrate our leadership in biodiversity conservation and contribute to the long-term sustainability of our operations and the surrounding ecosystems.
[Add row]

(11.12.1) Provide relevant company-specific examples of your implementation of avoidance and minimization actions to manage adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance
☑ Site selection

(11.12.1.3) Description

Implats incorporates avoidance and minimization considerations within the EIA process, which is conducted for all our respective sites. During the EIA process biodiversity risks and impacts are evaluated thoroughly prior to project design and construction aligning with legal requirements While Implats plans to go beyond legislative requirements in the future our current approach is grounded in adherence to existing regulations. The recently released Biodiversity Rehabilitation and Closure Policy Statement unveiled in February 2022 underscores our commitment to achieving a net positive impact on biodiversity for new projects through a comprehensive strategy encompassing avoidance mitigation and offsets. During the EIA process for a new Tailings storage facility TSF at our Rustenburg operations we identified that our planned footprint intersected with a bullfrog breeding area. Recognising the importance of protecting this habitat we proactively took action to relocate the TSF footprint ensuring that it no longer posed any adverse impacts on the bullfrog breeding area. This demonstrates our commitment to responsible environmental management and our willingness to adjust our plans to mitigate potential impacts on biodiversity. During the decommissioning of 8 Shafts at Impala

Rustenburg, four Barn Owlets were found in the ore box. To ensure their safety and wellbeing we partnered with the Owl Rescue Centre a nonprofit organisation who expertly retrieved the owlets and transferred them to their rehabilitation facility. As part of our commitment to biodiversity management we installed 16 owl houses strategically throughout our operational area to provide alternative nesting spaces and discourage owls from nesting in mining infrastructure. This initiative showcases our dedication to both avoidance and minimisation measures in protecting and preserving biodiversity.

Row 2

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☑ Site selection

(11.12.1.3) Description

Implats incorporates avoidance and minimization considerations within the Environmental Impact Assessment EIA process which is conducted for all our respective sites. During the EIA process biodiversity risks and impacts are evaluated thoroughly prior to project design and construction aligning with legal requirements. While Implats plans to go beyond legislative requirements in the future our current approach is grounded in adherence to existing regulations. The recently released Biodiversity Rehabilitation and Closure Policy Statement unveiled in February 2022 underscores our commitment to achieving a net positive impact on biodiversity for new projects through a comprehensive strategy encompassing avoidance mitigation and offsets. During the EIA process for the establishment of new infrastructure, as well as the upgrading of existing support services and infrastructure at the Marula operations, seven alternative sites were considered for the construction of the Tailings Dam 2 site. Six of the seven sites were identified as not suitable. Some of the main reasons for the six sites being considered as not suitable were that during the field investigations, it was found that these areas contained several red data plant species and sites of archaeological significance. In addition, the sites covered a major tributary of the Moopetsi river and would have required extensive river diversion measures. These aspects combined led to the conclusion that these sites would not be suitable for the development of a tailings dam. This demonstrates our commitment to responsible environmental management and to both avoidance and minimisation measures in protecting and preserving biodiversity.

Row 3

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☑ Site selection

(11.12.1.3) Description

Implats incorporates avoidance and minimization considerations within the Environmental Impact Assessment EIA process which is conducted for all our respective sites During the EIA process biodiversity risks and impacts are evaluated thoroughly prior to project design and construction aligning with legal requirements While Implats plans to go beyond legislative requirements in the future our current approach is grounded in adherence to existing regulations The recently released Biodiversity Rehabilitation and Closure Policy Statement, unveiled in February 2022, underscores our commitment to achieving a net positive impact on biodiversity for new projects through a comprehensive strategy encompassing avoidance mitigation and offsets. A total of 79 snakes, including three pythons, were captured by trained snake handlers during the operation's site clearing activities for construction of a 35MW solar facility and relocated to the wild.

Row 4

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☑ Site selection

(11.12.1.3) Description

Implats incorporates avoidance and minimisation considerations within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, which is conducted for all our respective sites. During the EIA process, biodiversity risks and impacts are evaluated thoroughly prior to project design and construction aligning with legal requirements. While Implats plans to go beyond legislative requirements in the future, our current approach is grounded in adherence to existing regulations. The recently released Biodiversity Rehabilitation and Closure Policy Statement, unveiled in February 2022, underscores our commitment to achieving a net positive impact on biodiversity

for new projects through a comprehensive strategy encompassing avoidance mitigation and offsets. Impala Canada conducted a thorough examination of various options to meet required tailings storage demands. Based primarily on environmental and construction suitability factors Impala has selected the Greenfields TMF as the primary option a number of key environmental and engineering studies have been completed as part of the new proposed TMF including a sediment and benthic characterization, a fisheries assessment and a Species at Risk SAR study, all within the project area. Based on the information gathered, the location was chosen to minimise impacts to biodiversity and other natural resources and the design was adjusted to physical constraints, including the avoidance of impingement on an adjacent watershed. The approach was based on careful examination of baseline conditions within the project area and iterative approaches to the design of the new facility to minimise or avoid potential impacts.
[Add row]

(11.13) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

(11.13.1) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

Select from:
☑ No

(11.13.2) Comment

The impacts reported in our 2023 ESG Report of veld fires and overgrazing by community members on our licensed areas are immaterial or negligible. Despite communal overgrazing affecting the regional biodiversity at our Impala Rustenburg operation, these impacts are not deemed as significant and are therefore not reported in more detail.
[Fixed row]

(11.14) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

(11.14.1) Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

Select from:
☑ No

(11.14.2) Comment

The Implats Biodiversity Rehabilitation and Closure Policy Statement outlines a commitment to working towards a net positive impact on biodiversity for new projects through avoidance mitigation and offsets No biodiversity offsets have been used as no new projects have been added to our portfolio.
[Fixed row]

(11.15) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

(11.15.1) Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.15.2) Comment

Our operations continue to implement biodiversity monitoring programmes. Impala Rustenburg and Impala Springs continue to partner in environmental education and conservation initiatives in their respective operational areas. For instance, in 2023, a total of 79 snakes, including three pythons, were captured by trained snake handlers at our Zimplats operations and relocated to the wild. Impala Rustenburg continues to implement conservation actions and relocated bullfrogs from site areas to the Rockwall dam.
[Fixed row]

(11.15.1) Provide details on the main ACAs you are implementing or supporting.

Row 1

(11.15.1.1) Project title

Project 3

(11.15.1.2) Project theme

Select from:
☑ Protected areas

(11.15.1.3) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.15.1.4) Location

Select from:

☑ Outside the area of influence of mining project

(11.15.1.5) Primary motivation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(11.15.1.6) Timeframe

Select from:

☑ Undefined

(11.15.1.7) Start year

2000

(11.15.1.9) Description of project

Impala Springs operations are near the Blesbokspruit a designated Ramsar Convention Wetlands of International Importance. Although our operation does not have any direct impact on the wetlands it continues to partner in environmental education and conservation initiatives in the area.

(11.15.1.10) Description of outcome to date

The Refineries donate money to the Grootvally Blesbokspruit Trust, and the Refineries Safety and Environmental Manager is the Trustee on behalf of Refineries. The Trust in collaboration with the Ekurhuleni Metro Environmental Department manages the environmental education programme and this involves the transport of primary school learners to the site and providing them with an interactive programme involving wetlands and environmental conservation.

Row 2

(11.15.1.1) Project title

Project 1

(11.15.1.2) Project theme

Select from:

☑ Protected areas

(11.15.1.3) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.15.1.4) Location

Select from:

☑ Outside the area of influence of mining project

(11.15.1.5) Primary motivation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(11.15.1.6) Timeframe

Select from:

☑ Defined

(11.15.1.7) Start year

2016

(11.15.1.8) End year

2039

(11.15.1.9) Description of project

Impala Rustenburg supports regional and national conservation programmes and since 2016 has been a proud sponsor of a 5 300ha nature reserve on the northern slopes of the Magaliesberg working in collaboration with the North West Parks and Tourism Board. The reserve is home to a wide range of species of flora mammals and birdlife and is designated as a protected UNESCO Ramsar site..

(11.15.1.10) Description of outcome to date

The investment into the nature reserve has increased the number of visitors to the park. Improved amenities improve the experience and therefore attract more visitors.
[Add row]

(11.16) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

(11.16.1) Are there closure plans in place?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.16.2) Comment

A mine has social and environmental impacts long after the end of its operational phase. Through integrated closure planning and concurrent rehabilitation we strive for our mines to leave a positive healthy and sustainable legacy. Our efforts around mine closure and rehabilitation continue to focus on ensuring a sustainable postmining legacy from the project planning phase onwards working with our stakeholders to address social impacts managing our financial liabilities and rehabilitating the land around our operations when operations cease Conducting concurrent rehabilitation ensures that we reduce the end-of-life closure liability. In line with our 2030 goal and interim targets a Group rehabilitation mine closure and biodiversity policy statement was approved. Each operation will develop and implement an integrated biodiversity mine closure and rehabilitation plan to achieve our shorter-term targets and commitments.
[Fixed row]

(11.16.1) Please provide details on mines with closure plans.

(11.16.1.1) % of mines with closure plans

100.0

(11.16.1.2) % of closure plans that take biodiversity aspects into consideration

100.0

(11.16.1.3) Is there a financial provision for mine closure expenditure?

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all mines

(11.16.1.4) Frequency closure plans are reviewed

Select all that apply

☑ Regularly (all projects)

(11.16.1.5) Please explain

All our mining operations have closure plans in place which are reviewed annually. All mining operations will be rehabilitated back to grazing or wilderness and therefore biodiversity plays a critical part in the closure plans. The closure liabilities and applicable financial provisions are updated accordingly and audited by a third party. Closure liability assessments are based on identified closure risks at each operation and developing a mitigation plan over the remaining life of operation. Responsibility for financial provisioning lies with the Group CFO and our HSE committee oversees our approach and performance in managing these impacts. In South Africa our assessment protocols and methodology align with the country's regulations relating to the financial provision for prospecting exploration mining or production operations The revised National Environmental Management Act NEMA financial provision regulations were extended to September 2023. Zimplats conducts annual closure liability assessments aligned with the Groups assessment methodology and protocols and the operations closure liability estimates were reviewed by independent closure planning experts and updated this year. Impala Canada has initiated a new closure plan to include the new tailings expansion. The updated closure plan and the associated increase to financial assurance are currently under review by regulatory agencies Implats holds a number of prospecting rights across the South African mining operations Applications to close many of these at Impala Rustenburg and Afplats were submitted in line with regulatory requirements. Closure of the Lac des Iles Mine site at the end of operations will be carried out in accordance with Ontario Regulation O Reg 24000 of the Mining Act. The most recent changes to the Closure Plan were approved by the Ontario Ministry of Mines MOM in December 2019. The plan is a standalone document and constitutes the complete Lac des Iles Mine Closure Plan, based on an updated cost analysis estimates for closure as described in the 2019 Closure Plan

Amendment. A new Closure Plan Amendment is in progress and it is our intention to adjust the financial assurance. Progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas will be implemented.
[Fixed row]

(11.17) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

(11.17.1) Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.17.2) Comment

We continue to look for alternative post-closure land uses that are aligned with our host communities expectations and support economic opportunities after mining ceases. Effective rehabilitation is also a key regulatory financial and reputational issue for the Group. As the technical aspects of rehabilitation are becoming more critical landscape function analysis which is aimed at measuring functionality and sustainability is currently used as a monitoring tool at the rehabilitated opencast sites at the Rustenburg operation, as well as the rehabilitated tailings side slopes at Marula. This monitoring will continue throughout 2024. All TSFs at our southern African operations have concurrent integrated rehabilitation plans that include revegetation dust management and water management. Implats has rehabilitated approximately 322 ha in total while 46 ha were rehabilitated during the FY2022 reporting year, with an additional rehabilitation of 32 ha in the current reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(11.17.1) Provide details on the area rehabilitated (total/reporting year) for each of your mining projects, including post-mining land use.

Row 1

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

117

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

9

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Our efforts around mine closure and rehabilitation continue to focus on ensuring a sustainable postmining legacy from the project planning phase onwards working with our stakeholders to address social impacts managing our financial liabilities and rehabilitating the land around our operations when operations cease Conducting concurrent rehabilitation ensures that we reduce the end-of-life closure liability In South Africa our assessment protocols and methodology align with the country's regulations relating to the financial provision for prospecting exploration mining or production operations As stated in our 2022 and 2023 ESG reports, the revised National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) financial provision regulations were extended to September 2023. The post mining land use at Rustenburg will be grazing on the surface rights area.

Row 2

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

55.6

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

12

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Our efforts around mine closure and rehabilitation continue to focus on ensuring a sustainable postmining legacy from the project planning phase onwards working with our stakeholders to address social impacts managing our financial liabilities and rehabilitating the land around our operations when operations cease. Conducting concurrent rehabilitation ensures that we reduce the end-of-life closure liability In South Africa our assessment protocols and methodology align with the country's regulations relating to the financial provision for prospecting exploration mining or production operations. As stated in our 2022 and 2023 ESG reports, the revised National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) financial provision regulations were extended to September 2023. The post mining land use at Marula will be

grazing and subsistence farming on the surface rights area Free range grazing will occur at most outlying areas which have no or minimal mining-related disturbances eg general surface areas and footprint areas where infrastructure or waste rock dumps will be removed.

Row 3

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Refineries is an established industrial site which was previously developed and occupied by East Geduld mine and therefore, does not have concurrent rehab programmes as can be seen at the mining operations. Our efforts around mine closure and rehabilitation continue to focus on ensuring a sustainable postmining legacy from the project planning phase onwards working with our stakeholders to address social impacts managing our financial liabilities and rehabilitating the land around our operations when operations cease. Conducting concurrent rehabilitation ensures that we reduce the end-of-life closure liability. In South Africa our assessment protocols and methodology align with the country's regulations relating to the financial provision for prospecting exploration mining or production operations. As stated in our 2022 and 2023 ESG reports, the revised National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) financial provision regulations were extended to September 2023.

Row 4

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

148.3

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

11.3

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Our efforts around mine closure and rehabilitation continue to focus on ensuring a sustainable postmining legacy from the project planning phase onwards working with our stakeholders to address social impacts managing our financial liabilities and rehabilitating the land around our operations when operations cease Conducting concurrent rehabilitation ensures that we reduce the end-of-life closure liability Zimplats conducts annual closure liability assessments aligned with the Groups assessment methodology and protocols and the operations closure liability estimates were reviewed by independent closure planning experts and updated last year. The postmining land use for both the Ngezi Operations as well as the Selous Metallurgical Complex will be grazing and wilderness. The rehabilitation of the old pits at Zimplats is progressing well.

Row 5

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Our efforts around mine closure and rehabilitation continue to focus on ensuring a sustainable postmining legacy from the project planning phase onwards working with our stakeholders to address social impacts managing our financial liabilities and rehabilitating the land around our operations when operations cease. Impala Canada was acquired in December 2019 and to date there has not been any concurrent rehab opportunities. With the decommissioning of the old TSF rehabilitation opportunities will be realised over the next 5 years. All our mining operations have closure plans in place, including our Canada operations which was finalised last

year. These plans are reviewed annually, and the closure liabilities and applicable financial provisions are updated accordingly. Conducting concurrent rehabilitation ensures that we reduce the end-of-life closure liability – ensuring effective rehabilitation is an important regulatory, financial and reputational issue for the Company.
[Add row]

(11.18) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

(11.18.1) Collaborating or partnering with NGOs

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.18.2) Comment

Implats collaborates with one organisation, the Grootvally Blesbokspruit Trust, to promote the implementation of our biodiversity-related goals and commitments. In FY2023, Implats also had planned to collaborate with the Agricultural Research Council in preparation to co-host the National Wetlands Indaba which was held in October 2023. The collaboration with this organisation is crucial as it enables Implats to leverage expertise resources and collective efforts to effectively address biodiversity-related challenges and achieve meaningful outcomes.
[Fixed row]

(11.18.1) Provide details on main collaborations and/or partnerships with non-governmental organizations that were active during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.18.1.1) Organization

Grootvally Blesbokspruit Trust

(11.18.1.2) Scope of collaboration

Select from:

☑ Specific mining projects

(11.18.1.3) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 3

(11.18.1.4) Areas of collaborations

Select all that apply

☑ Protected areas

(11.18.1.5) Describe the nature of the collaboration

Impala Refineries operations are near the Blesbokspruit a designated Ramsar Convention Wetlands of International Importance Although our operation does not have any direct impact on the wetlands it continues to partner in environmental education and conservation initiatives in the area.

(11.18.1.6) Duration (until)

Select from:

☑ No specified timeframe

[Add row]

(11.19.1) Describe your engagement approach to artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.19.1.1) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 2

(11.19.1.2) Forms of engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Indirect engagement

(11.19.1.3) Please explain

Engagement is through the public and private security teams. Our contracted private security teams are made aware of human rights obligations in line with the voluntary principles on security and human rights.

Row 2

(11.19.1.1) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 3

(11.19.1.2) Forms of engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Indirect engagement

(11.19.1.3) Please explain

Engagement is through the public and private security teams. Our contracted private security teams are made aware of human rights obligations in line with the voluntary principles on security and human rights.
[Add row]

(11.20.1) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☑ Engaging with local communities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 1

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Impala Rustenburg runs community environmental education projects on a continual basis, with a different theme quarterly. The most recent of these focused on water usage and on Arbor Week, which South Africa celebrates annually during the first week of September, calling on South Africans to plant indigenous trees as a practical and symbolic gesture of sustainable environmental management. In support of this, Marula's environmental department encouraged tree planting at the operation and among young learners at host community schools. Marula trees and fruit trees were planted to highlight the important role trees play. Additionally, Impala Rustenburg's environmental department celebrated Wetlands' Month in collaboration with the North-West Parks and Tourism Board. Learners from the mining community high schools spent a day at the Pilanesberg National Park, experiencing the restorative and rehabilitation work being done on the wetlands. These ongoing educational projects aim to foster environmental awareness and encourage sustainable practices within the local communities.

Row 2

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☑ Engaging with local communities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 4

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

At Zimplats, biodiversity management plans derived from the EIAs continue to form the basis of actions to mitigate any negative impacts on biodiversity. This financial year Zimplats cleared 32.87ha (2021: 8.24ha) of AIS, in this case Lantana camara. The operation will continue with the AIS clearing programme and is committed to raising awareness among employees, contractors and the community on the importance of biodiversity protection and management. Measures and practices in place to mitigate deforestation include collecting seeds of important plant species ahead of planned projects, revegetation initiatives, conducting awareness training sessions for employees and contractors and participating in and supporting national tree-planting programmes.

Row 3

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☑ Engaging with local communities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 2

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

During the reporting year, Implats undertook a biodiversity-related engagement activity of planting trees at Marula Mine, held during National Arbor Week in September 2022. This initiative aimed to raise awareness of the critical role that trees play in biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, and ecosystem support. Marula's environmental department collaborated with local schools to plant indigenous Marula and fruit trees, emphasizing the importance of trees for sustainable environmental management. The project not only educated employees and community members but also inspired young learners to actively participate in environmental conservation efforts. The initiative highlights the intersection of environmental and cultural heritage, as it celebrated the African Wattle, South Africa's 2022 champion tree, linking biodiversity conservation with cultural identity.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Methane emissions

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-1

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Implats conducts an annual external assurance process covering key sustainability performance indicators (KPIs) for the reporting period. The assurance is provided by Nexia SAB&T, an independent auditing firm. The assurance covers selected sustainability KPIs for Implats' direct operations, including: •Environmental data (energy consumption, water usage, emissions) • Social data (safety metrics, employee health, community investments) • Governance data (employment equity, local procurement) The assurance does not extend to non-managed entities like Mimosa and Two Rivers. It provides: • Reasonable assurance on 14 selected KPIs, involving a thorough examination of evidence supporting the data • Limited assurance on 6 additional KPIs, involving a review of evidence but not as extensive as reasonable assurance The assurance process evaluates the appropriateness of quantification methods, reporting policies, and estimates made by Implats. It also assesses the suitability of Implats' reporting criteria and the overall presentation of the sustainability information. The assurance is subject to inherent limitations, as non-financial performance information may rely on factors derived by independent third parties which are not examined as part of the assurance process. The precision of qualitative data may also change over time. The independent auditor's assurance report states that for the KPIs under reasonable assurance, Implats' selected KPIs are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with our reporting criteria. For the KPIs under limited assurance, nothing came to the auditor's attention that caused them to believe the KPIs were not prepared, in all material respects, in line with Implats' reporting criteria.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

IMPALA Assurance Statement.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Implats conducts an annual external assurance process covering key sustainability performance indicators (KPIs) for the reporting period. The assurance is provided by Nexia SAB&T, an independent auditing firm. The assurance covers selected sustainability KPIs for Implats' direct operations, including: •Environmental data (energy consumption, water usage, emissions) • Social data (safety metrics, employee health, community investments) • Governance data (employment equity, local procurement) The assurance does not extend to non-managed entities like Mimosa and Two Rivers. It provides: • Reasonable assurance on 14 selected KPIs, involving a thorough examination of evidence supporting the data • Limited assurance on 6 additional KPIs, involving a review of evidence but not as extensive as reasonable assurance The assurance process evaluates the appropriateness of quantification methods, reporting policies, and estimates made by Implats. It also assesses the suitability of Implats' reporting criteria and the overall presentation of the sustainability information. The assurance is subject to inherent limitations, as non-financial performance information may rely on factors derived by independent third parties which are not examined as part of the assurance process. The precision of qualitative data may also change over time. The independent auditor's assurance report states that for the KPIs under reasonable assurance, Implats' selected KPIs are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with our reporting criteria. For the KPIs under limited assurance, nothing came to the auditor's attention that caused them to believe the KPIs were not prepared, in all material respects, in line with Implats' reporting criteria.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ESG-spreads.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	No additional information to be supplied

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Implata Platinum

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]