Sibanye Stillwater - Water Security 2022

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Water is a vital component required in the Sibanye-Stillwater operations. The Group actively manages water risks and opportunities through various comprehensive structure and frameworks.

Sibanye-Stillwater is a multinational mining and metals Group with a diverse portfolio of mining and processing operations and projects and investments across five continents. The Group is also one of the foremost global PGM autocatalytic recyclers and has interests in leading mine tailings retreatment operations.

We recently began to build and diversify our asset portfolio into battery metals mining and processing and are increasing our presence in the circular

economy by growing and diversifying recycling and tailings reprocessing operations globally. Accordingly, a green metals strategy has been implemented, advancing with four acquisitions to date. These include an investment in a lithium hydroxide project in Finland in 2021, followed by acquisitions in nickel (Sandouville refinery in France), lithium tailings retreatment (Rhyolite Ridge project in the US) and a zinc tailings retreatment (New Century, in Australia).

Prolonged droughts and water scarcity, especially at Sibanye-Stillwater's South African PGM operations, have been identified as key climate change-related water risks that threaten the long-term sustainability of the Group. Sibanye-Stillwater seeks to proactively reduce our dependence on water resources through water security and water independence strategies. Water scarcity and water quality considerations are incorporated into the Group's environmental planning processes, from early stage feasibility to post mining and closure, to ensure the sustainability of our operations, host communities and ecosystems.

Sibanye-Stillwater has aligned its environmental priority of "promoting natural resources and improving life through responsible water conservation and water demand management, optimising our dependence and minimising our impact on water resources for the sustainable benefit of the environment, surrounding local communities and ecosystems." with the Group's environmental, social and governance (ESG) strategy. We create and share value to improve lives through our business activities. In so doing, we invest in and optimise the responsible use of our capital inputs, to ensure sustained value creation in the long term. Furthermore, the Sibanye-Stillwater ICARES values underpin our strategy, how we conduct business and interact with stakeholders. In living these values, we show that we care about safe production, our stakeholders, our environment, our company and our future.

United States PGM segment

The East Boulder and the Stillwater (including Blitz) mines are located in Montana. The Columbus Metallurgical Complex, which smelts the material mined to produce PGM-rich filter cake, also recycles PGMs from auto catalysts. The US PGM operations primarily produce palladium and platinum (78% palladium and 22% platinum). The PGM-bearing ore mined is processed and smelted to produce a PGM-rich filter cake. A third party refines the filter cake.

Southern Africa PGM segment

The Kroondal (95.3% stake), Marikana operation (95.3% stake) and Rustenburg Operations are located on the western limb of the Bushveld Complex in South Africa, while the Mimosa Operation (50% joint venture) is situated on the southern portion of the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe. Platinum Mile (91.7% stake in 2020 and 100% stake as of July 2021) is a retreatment facility, which reprocesses arisings from Rustenburg. The primary PGMs produced at the operations in South Africa and Zimbabwe are platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold. The PGM-bearing ore is processed to produce PGMs-in-concentrate, which is processed and refined by third parties.

South Africa gold segment

The Driefontein, Kloof and Cooke surface operations and associated processing facilities are located on the West Rand of the Witwatersrand Basin, while Beatrix is in the southern Free State goldfields. Sibanye-Stillwater also has an interest in surface tailings retreatment facilities located from the East Rand to the West Rand through a 50.1% stake in DRDGOLD Limited.

Sibanye-Stillwater mines, extracts and processes gold-bearing ore at its South African gold operations to produce a beneficiated product, doré, which is then refined at Rand Refinery Pty Ltd into gold bars with a purity of at least 99.5% in accordance with the London Bullion Market Association's standards of Good Delivery. Sibanye-Stillwater holds a 33.1% interest in Rand Refinery, one of the largest refiners of gold globally, and the largest in Africa. Rand Refinery markets and sells refined gold on international markets to customers around the world. DRDGOLD holds an 11.3% share in Rand Refinery.

Sibanye-Stillwater has its primary listing on the JSE, South Africa, where it is included in the FTSE/JSE Responsible Investment Index. The company is also listed on the NYSE, with its shares quoted as American Depositary Receipts.

W-MM0.1a

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

Activity	Details of activity
Mining	Gold Platinum group metals Nickel Zinc Other mining, please specify (Lithium)

W0.2

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

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021

W0.3

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

South Africa
United States of America

W0.4

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

ZAR

W0.5

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

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

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

No

W0.7

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	ZAE000259701

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Vital	Direct operations: Sibanye-Stillwater makes use of freshwater in various processes at our operations. We have access to municipal water at our SA operations and our objective is to reduce reliance on this system and avail the water to others in our communities. Primary uses include drilling, slurrying, ore processing cooling of equipment and sanitation purposes. - Importance rating: Without sufficient volumes of good quality freshwater, our production volumes may be affected, for example as a result of damage to cooling facilities. While many of our processes do not require highest quality water, we need to top-up with fresh water due to a shortage of available process or brackish water. Good quality freshwater is absolutely critical for maintaining hygiene amongst our staff and communities supplied with water through our networks. This is especially important to assist in combating the spread of viruses such as COVID-19. Without access to proper quality freshwater, the health and safety of our staff is also compromised. Hence, freshwater supplies are vital to our operations. Indirect operations: Water is primarily used by our suppliers to produce products such as timber, steel and electricity. Further to this, surrounding communities relies on freshwater for health and sanitation purposes. - Importance rating: Our mines cannot operate without the resources described above. In particular, many of our employees come from surrounding communities to whom the supply of good quality freshwater is vital. Future dependency: It is expected that our direct use of good quality freshwater will decrease as we implement water management practices and targets along with increased use of recycled water. E.g., we will be deploying additional water treatment facilities to improve water independence. The requirement in our value chain is likely to also decrease as it can be reasonably expected that our suppliers would also reduce their water requirements.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Vital	Direct operations: Recycled water is primarily used within our operations as priority to optimally minimise the use of freshwater. Uses thereof include: drilling, slurrying, ore processing, cooling of equipment and hydraulic tailings re-mining. - Importance rating: Access to recycled or brackish water is vital to our operations because the majority of our operations are located in water stressed areas. We have access to municipal water at our SA operations and our objective is to minimise reliance on these systems through optimal recovery and recycling of water and avail the fresh water to others in our communities. We share the water resources with our host communities, hence any opportunity to reduce freshwater withdrawals is considered vital. Indirect operations: Recycled/brackish/produced water is also very important to our value chain members, such as suppliers and host communities. Recycling forms a core part of the sustainable management of water resources which is vital for the sustainability of all. Future dependency: Our direct use of recycled water is likely to increase as we reduce our dependency on freshwater volumes. Our value chain partners are, expected to increase the use of recycled/brackish/produced water in efforts to improve the sustainability of water resources.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water withdrawals at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines. Reason for monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater requires this information to ensure effective and sustainable management of the resource and that the withdrawal volumes fall within any water use licence boundaries. Monitoring withdrawals also assists us to measure performance against water targets. Therefore, this aspect is relevant. Monitoring frequency and method: Water withdrawal volumes are monitored by water meters on a daily basis. Aggregation of the water volumes occurs on a monthly and yearly basis.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water withdrawals by source at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines. Reason for monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater requires this information to ensure effective and sustainable management of the resource and that the withdrawal volumes fall within any water use licence boundaries. Monitoring withdrawals assist us to measure performance against water targets and goals. For example, we are aiming for water independence from third-party suppliers at South African Gold mines. Therefore, monitoring this water aspect is relevant. Monitoring frequency and method: Water withdrawal volumes are monitored by water meters on a daily basis. Aggregation of the water volumes occurs on a monthly and yearly basis.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	Not relevant	Scope of monitoring: The ore mined by Sibanye-Stillwater's operations does not contain large amounts of moisture. The entrained water in ore processed by the operations is considered negligible and hence this water aspect is not relevant. Future: This aspect is not expected to become relevant in the future as Sibanye-Stillwater plans to continue to mine similar ore bodies.
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water withdrawal quality at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines. Reason for monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater requires this information to ensure that the withdrawn water can be used in the respective mining and processing activities and to be able to quantify impact of the operations on water resources. Water is treated, where required, prior to use in the operations. Therefore, this aspect is relevant. Monitoring frequency and method: Water withdrawal quality is monitored by taking samples which are then analysed. These samples are taken on a weekly basis. Surface water and groundwater sources are measured monthly.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water discharge volumes at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines. Reason for monitoring: This aspect is relevant because Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to enabled monitoring programmes to ensure that we minimise our impact on water resources and we are required to ensure that volumes of discharged water complies with licence requirements. For example, the SA Gold operations discharge the majority of water abstracted to prevent flooding of underground mines. This water is essential to sustain downstream water systems and users Monitoring frequency and method: Water discharge volumes are monitored by water meters on a daily basis. Aggregation of the water volumes occurs on a monthly and yearly basis.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water discharge volumes by destination at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines. Reason for monitoring: This aspect is relevant because Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to enabled monitoring programmes to ensure that we minimise our impact on water resources and we are required to ensure that volumes of discharged water complies with licence requirements. For example, the SA Gold operations discharge the majority of water abstracted to prevent flooding of underground mines. This water is essential to sustain downstream water systems and users. Monitoring frequency and method: Water discharge volumes are monitored by water meters on a daily basis. Aggregation of the water volumes occurs on a monthly and yearly basis.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water discharge volumes by treatment method at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines. Sibanye's Kloof operation is the only mine that only disinfects water before discharging. All the other operations further treat the water before discharging. Notably, the US operations are also bound by the Good Neighbor agreement, which requires water management and treatment to standards that are stricter than the regulatory requirements. Reason for monitoring: This aspect is relevant because Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to enabled monitoring programmes to ensure that we minimise our impact on water resources and we are required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with licence and other requirements. Frequency and method: Water discharge volumes are monitored by water meters on a daily basis. Aggregation of the water volumes occurs on a monthly and yearly basis.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines. Reason for monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to enabled monitoring programmes to ensure that we minimise our impact on water resources and we are required to ensure that the discharged water qualities are compliant with, or exceed compliance with, the respective licensing boundaries and regulations. For example, the US operations are also bound by the Good Neighbor agreement, which requires water management and treatment to standards that are stricter than the regulatory requirements. Therefore, this aspect is relevant. monitoring frequency and method: Water discharge quality is monitored by taking samples which are then analysed. These samples are taken on a weekly basis.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water withdrawal quality by temperature at 100% of the operations. We define operations as mines. Reason for monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater is required to ensure that the discharged water temperatures are compliant with, or exceed, the respective licensing boundaries and regulations. For example, the US operations are also bound by the Good Neighbor agreement, which requires water management and treatment to standards that are stricter than the regulatory requirements. Therefore, this aspect is relevant. Monitoring frequency and method: Water discharge quality is monitored by taking samples which are then analysed. These samples are taken on a weekly basis.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water consumption volumes at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines. Reason for monitoring: Water consumption is performance metric used to determine and manage efficiency of water use at the operations. Therefore, this aspect is relevant. Monitoring frequency and method: Water consumption volumes are monitored by water meters daily. Aggregation of the water volumes occurs on a monthly and yearly basis.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water recycled/reused volumes at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines. Reason for monitoring: Water recycling is an inherent and important component of Sibanye-Stillwater's goal to reduce dependence on water withdrawals from third parties, particularly at its South African operations. Therefore, this aspect is relevant. Monitoring frequency and method: Water recycled volumes are monitored by water meters and calculations on a daily basis. Aggregation of the water volumes occurs on a monthly and yearly basis.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Scope of monitoring: All (100%) of our operations provide fully functional WASH services to our staff and resident communities. We define operations as operating mines. Reason for monitoring: The provision of these services is critical to our operations and the health of our workers and resident communities. Provision of WASH services to our workers and resident communities is a regulatory requirement. Therefore, this aspect is relevant. Monitoring frequency and method: The environmental engineering department is responsible for looking after all occupational hygiene services. The department conducts regular water quality inspections to ensure safe water.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	124628	About the same	Change from previous year: Our water withdrawals have decreased by 0.5% when compared to our previous financial year. Hence, levels remained about the same as the previous year. Sibanye-Stillwater defines “about the same” as any change less than 10%. Future volumes: we expect future demand for water volumes to remain “about the same” due to the contribution of excess ground water ingress at our operations to total withdrawals.
Total discharges	76490	About the same	Change from previous year: Our water discharges increased by 0.2% when compared to the re-stated volume of our previous financial year. Hence, levels remained “about the same” as the previous year. Sibanye-Stillwater defines “about the same “as any change less than 10%. Future volumes: we expect future discharge volumes to remain about the same due to our stable water withdrawal requirement and sustained water handling activities.
Total consumption	47649	About the same	Change from previous year: Our water consumption decreased by 3.7% when compared to the re-stated volume of our previous financial year. Hence, levels remained about the same as the previous year. Sibanye-Stillwater defines “about the same” as any change less than 10%. Future volumes: we expect future consumption volumes to remain “about the same” due to our stable water demand needs and ongoing recycling initiatives. We expect to see slight reduction (less than 10%) in total consumption as a result of implementation water conservation and water demand management initiatives. Our consumption figures do not balance according to the CDP definition of Consumption = Withdrawals - Discharge. This is due to the accounting of water consumption at our US operations. At our South African operations, the CDP definition is used. At the US operations, water consumption is defined as water added to concentrator plus potable water purchased.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	100%	About the same	WRI Aqueduct	All of our operations (mines) are located in water stressed areas. Water risk management is incorporated as part of Sibanye-Stillwater's enterprise risk management processes. Both our South African and US operations have unique water related risks. South Africa in particular has a semi-arid climate implying limited water resources. As part of our water risk management, we identify the water stress in the areas we operate. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool is used to identify whether each of our operations are in a water stress area. How the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool was applied to evaluate whether the water has been withdrawn from stressed areas: The tool was applied to each of our operation’s location to evaluate whether that operation’s water withdrawals are from a water stressed area. According to the WRI Aqueduct tool, all of our operations are evaluated to be in water stressed areas.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	237	Much higher	Relevance: Sibanye-Stillwater withdraws water from fresh surface water sources. Change from previous reporting year: An increase in withdrawal of 243% as a result of the availability of infrastructure to withdraw from Buffelspoort Irrigation canal during 2021 that was not available in 2020. Sibanye defines ±40% change as much lower/much higher. Future: We expect Fresh surface water withdrawal to remain “about the same” or “increase” as a result of the implementation of the water security strategy. The increase will incur a reduction in Third Party water withdrawal.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	100137	About the same	Relevance: Sibanye-Stillwater withdraws the majority of water from renewable Ground Water sources. Change from previous reporting year: A reduction in withdrawal of only 2% points to the ingress of excess fissure water to our operations, most significantly SA gold and US PGM. No material change was observed. Future: We expect renewable Groundwater withdrawals to remain “about the same” in future.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Third party sources	Relevant	22870	About the same	Relevance: Sibanye-Stillwater has access to third party sources such as water boards and municipal supply at most of our operations. Change from previous reporting year: Though a change of less than 10% is defined as “about the same” the reduction of 7.5% is noticeable. The reduction was achieved as a result of the effective implementation of water conservation and water demand management (WCWDM) initiatives such as water independence and water security drive Future: We expect to see similar reductions in future as a result of our WCWDM initiatives progress.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	67433	About the same	Relevance: Sibanye-Stillwater discharges water to fresh surface water destinations. The majority of this occurs at the SA Gold operations. Change from previous reporting year: With a 0.2% increase, this volume remained “about the same” Future: In future we expect that this volume will remain “about the same”.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	6361	About the same	Relevance: Sibanye-Stillwater discharges water to brackish surface water destinations at our Cooke 1 shaft. Change from previous reporting year: This volume remained “about the same.”
Groundwater	Relevant	2696	Lower	Relevance: Water discharged to Groundwater sources through mechanisms such as injection wells, at our US operations. The water discharged is directly related to groundwater intercepted in the underground workings which vary year to year based on precipitation. The precipitation in 2021 was lower than in the previous year resulting in less groundwater recharge. Furthermore, the groundwater intercepted decreased due to some perched aquifers being depleted. Change from previous reporting year: 23% less water was discharged at the US operations.
Third-party destinations	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Relevance: Sibanye-Stillwater does not discharge any water to third parties. Future: This may change in future where the possibility exists to discharge water to third parties.

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	7497	About the same	41-50	Sibanye-Stillwater discharges water that went through at least three stages of treatment at the Marikana, Beatrix, Kloof and Driefontein operations in South Africa, and at the US operations. This volume decreased by 6% in the reporting year. (2020 figures were re-stated)
Secondary treatment	Relevant	32370	About the same	41-50	Sibanye-Stillwater discharges water that went through two steps of treatment at Kloof, Ezulwini, Driefontein and Cooke operations in South Africa. The volume increased by 1% in the reporting year. (2020 figures were re-stated)
Primary treatment only	Relevant	36230	About the same	31-40	Sibanye-Stillwater’s Kloof, Ezulwini and Driefontein operations in South Africa, discharge water that went through one treatment step (Disinfection). This volume increased by 5% in the reporting year. (2020 figures were re-stated)
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	293	Lower	41-50	Sibanye-Stillwater’s US operations, discharge water that went through no treatment step This volume decreased by 25% in the reporting year. (2020 figures were re-stated)
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Sibanye-Stillwater does not discharge water that has not been treated to a third party. Therefore, this level is not relevant.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Sibanye-Stillwater does not discharge water that has been treated to other treatment levels. Therefore, this level is not relevant.

W1.3

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

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	172194000000	124628	1381663.83156273	Sibanye-Stillwater’s water withdrawal efficiency has increased from just over ZAR1 million /Ml in 2020 to almost ZAR1,4 million /Ml in 2021, indicating improvement of 36% in that period. This was as a result of stronger commodity prices and better financial performance of the company

W-MM1.3

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

Yes

W-MM1.3a

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

Product	Numerator: Water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Gold	Total water use	Other, please specify (tonne treated)	Lower	This intensity relates to the water use intensity at our South African Gold operations. Change from previous year: The intensity decreased by 12% from 1.78 kL/tonne treated in FY20 to 1.56k L/tonne treated in FY21. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change between ±10% to ±40% to be lower/higher. (With "lower" indicating an improvement in intensity) The decrease in intensity is a result of our continued drive to reduce dependency on external water suppliers through the use of projects that leverage excess groundwater and water recycling. As a result, there was a reduction in purchased water volumes at our SA Gold operations and overall reliance. How the metric is used internally: This intensity is used to understand and track the water use intensity at our operations. This metric is an important indicator in our water conservation efforts. This ratio also forms part of the key sustainability metrics in our integrated annual report. Anticipated future anticipated trends: Our total water use/tonne treated intensity is expected to reduce as the efficiencies of our operations increase due to water conservation effort such as increased recycling of water. Strategy to reduce water intensity: Sibanye-Stillwater has published a WCWDM/Water Stewardship position statement which outlines our strategy for water conservation and demand management. This strategy covers five objectives, including minimising water loss or waste and ensuring water security. Within these objectives, there are several initiatives which will reduce our water use intensity. General examples include the sinking of boreholes to increase water security, water use efficiency measure, proper tailings management for water recycling and water use optimisation measures such as water treatment and recycling plants. 2021 example: we commissioned a 4ML/day water treatment facility at the Kloof mine, expected to reduce Kloof's water reliance on suppliers by +/- 25%.
PGM	Total water use	Other, please specify (tonne treated)	Lower	This intensity relates to the water use intensity at our South African PGM operations. Change from previous year: The intensity decreased by 11% from 0.90 kL/tonne treated in FY20 to 0.80 kL/tonne treated in FY21. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change between ±10% to ±40% to be lower/higher. (With "lower" indicating an improvement in intensity) This decrease is primarily due to the efforts to optimise water use and minimise water wastage and losses. How the metric is used internally: This intensity is used to understand and track the water use intensity at our operations. This metric is an important indicator in our water conservation efforts. This ratio also forms part of the key sustainability metrics in our integrated annual report. Anticipated future anticipated trends: Our total water use/tonne treated intensity is expected to reduce as the efficiencies of our operations increase due to water conservation efforts. However, we have noted future risks to water supply especially in the Vaal River System area and North West province operations. Strategy to reduce water intensity: Sibanye Stillwater has published a WCWDM/Water Stewardship position statement which outlines our strategy for water conservation and demand management. This strategy covers five objectives including minimising water loss or waste and ensuring water security. Within these objectives, there are several initiatives which will reduce our water use intensity. General examples include that our total potable water demand increased with only 3% compared to a 14% increase in tonnes treated. 2021 example: desilting of water containment facilities freed up over 90Ml of additional capacity.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for this coverage

Sibanye-Stillwater has over 4,891 suppliers. The South African operations have a supplier portal, Coupa, on which suppliers are requested to provide information on an ongoing basis. A questionnaire was circulated in 2021 to all existing South African suppliers, requesting them to provide ESG information, which included questions related to water matters. At the end of 2021 over 927 suppliers responded to the questionnaire. Rationale for the coverage of this engagement: the SA suppliers comprise a substantial portion of our total suppliers. All the SA suppliers have water impacts considering that the region is characterised by water scarcity and stresses, resulting in different risks and opportunities which may affect Sibanye-Stillwater's operations. Thus, all SA suppliers were targeted in this engagement to ensure that the Group has adequate data with which to mitigate operational risks in SA. In addition, a risk-based approach is also used to prioritise key climate and water engagements. The criteria used for prioritising key supplier engagements is based on assessments of products supplied and of their vulnerability to climate change and water security, supply demand and availability. We have categorised our suppliers. Strategic suppliers provide services and products that have a high impact on operations, such as reagents and underground support. Without their inputs, production would be seriously hampered and engagement with them is interactive and contracted to minimise any potential risk to our health and safety requirement with a focus on production. Tactical suppliers provide Sibanye-Stillwater with the bulk day-to-day goods and services required for production. How suppliers are incentivized to report: Sibanye-Stillwater highlights the mutual benefit of disclosing ESG information and quantifying any associated risks such as the impacts of water security or shortages. We then engage with suppliers accordingly. Engagements are guided by the Stakeholder Engagement Policy. Supplier engagements take place at an operational level and any issues are managed through the supply chain. The focus on the local suppliers is to ensure community participation and both financial and non-financial assistance offered to them if required. Facilitating climate awareness along the value chain may assist these suppliers to prepare for adverse climate impacts, such as water shortages, which will reduce the risk of supply interruptions to the Sibanye facilities.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Details of the type of information requested from suppliers: Sibanye-Stillwater's 2021 questionnaire included a request for suppliers to provide their fresh-water consumption volumes. How the information is used within the company: Sibanye-Stillwater is able to identify key suppliers that may face material water-related risks. Sibanye-Stillwater may subsequently engage with such suppliers to facilitating climate and water awareness, which may assist these suppliers to prepare for adverse climate impacts, such as water shortages. The dual aim of these engagements is to reduce the risk of supply interruptions to the Sibanye-Stillwater facilities. Details of how success is measured: The success of these interactions is measured implicitly by how much they assist Sibanye-Stillwater in identifying supplier-related risks (and opportunities) and in informing our strategy for the future. This engagement has assisted Sibanye-Stillwater in identifying several key supplier related climate change and water-related risks. Company-specific examples of the impact of climate-related supplier engagement according to the measure of success chosen: Notably in 2021, Sibanye-Stillwater has identified the water supply concerns as key operational risks in the South African operations. Sibanye-Stillwater has engaged with the local utility, Rand Water, through various channels including water forums hosted by the utility. Sibanye-Stillwater is accordingly implementing actions to reduce water reliance from this and other external suppliers, in order to reduce water security risks.

Comment

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
No other supplier engagements

Details of engagement
<Not Applicable>

% of suppliers by number
<Not Applicable>

% of total procurement spend
<Not Applicable>

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Rational for no further supplier engagements, other than the engagement reported in 1.4a above: Sibanye-Stillwater commenced with the validating of suppliers against ESG criteria in 2021. An independent service provider reviewed 11 suppliers; and we plan to continue to verify a further 50 in 2022. Of the 11 audited in 2021, we are following up with the five who achieved unsatisfactory audit scores. Our supplier engagements related to water matters are developing as material matters arise. The engagements via the supplier ESG questionnaire provide a basis for further engagements with key suppliers, where these suppliers may have material water-related risks that could impact the supply of products or services to the Sibanye-Stillwater operations.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
<Not Applicable>

Comment
<Not Applicable>

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?
No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?
No

W3. Procedures

W-MM3.2

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

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Number of tailings dams in operation
16

Number of inactive tailings dams
6

Comment
14 deposition dams, 2 reclamation dams

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Number of tailings dams in operation
7

Number of inactive tailings dams
5

Comment
6 deposition dams, 1 reclamation dams

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Mississippi River

Number of tailings dams in operation
2

Number of inactive tailings dams
1

Comment
2 deposition dams

W-MM3.2a

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

Row 1

Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure
Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure

Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)
South Africa (SANS) 10286
Other, please specify (Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) and US state of Montana regulations MCA 82-4-376)

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

Please explain
Rationale: SANS 10286 is the legislated management guidance document for TSFs in South Africa. This standard contains fundamental objectives, principles and min. requirements for best practice, all aimed at ensuring that no unavoidable risks, problems or legacies are left to future generations. We have committed to comply with the Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management and are upgrading management systems, standards and practices to ensure alignment. In Montana, US regulations MCA 82-4-376 of 2015 are broadly reflective of international best practice in management of TSFs. The regulations stipulate all TSFs are to be designed using the most advanced practices and technologies available, requiring ample review and approval of design, operation, maintenance and closure by expert engineers ahead of construction. Frequency of evaluation: Both SA and US operations have formal quarterly inspections by the respective engineers of record. The TSFs must also stand the scrutiny of an Independent Tailings Review Board who review the SA TSFs annually or three-yearly depending on status and US TSFs annually. The criteria to classify hazard ratings comes from SANS 10286. The standard considers the no. of residents affected, no. of workers affected as well as the value of 3rd party property affected. All operations submit a mine closure and decommissioning reports, annual rehab. plans and post-mining impact assessment to the Dept. of Mineral Resources and Energy.

W-MM3.2b

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

Tailings dam name/identifier
BTX1 (Beatrix Dormant TSF compartment)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-28.28695

Longitude
26.770411

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
32

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
32

Please explain
The BTX1 (Beatrix Dormant TSF compartment) (inactive) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Beatrix operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
BTX2 (Beatrix Active TSF compartment)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-28.273697

Longitude
26.771658

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
26

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
37

Please explain
The BTX2 tailings dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Beatrix operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
BTX4 (Oryx TSF)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-28.188975

Longitude
26.703736

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

18

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
18

Please explain
The BTX4 tailings dam (inactive) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Beatrix operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Cooke TSF

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.243452

Longitude
27.749525

Hazard classification
Medium

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
73

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
73

Please explain
The Cooke TSF tailings dam (inactive) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Cooke operation in South Africa. This dam has a medium-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Driefontein 1 TSF

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.243452

Longitude
27.749525

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
38

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
43

Please explain
The Driefontein 1 TSF dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Driefontein operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Driefontein 2 TSF

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude

-26.370527

Longitude
27.502658

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
36

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
41

Please explain
The Driefontein 2 TSF dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Driefontein operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Ezulwini North TSF

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.35345

Longitude
27.725677

Hazard classification
Medium

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
23

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
29

Please explain
The Ezulwini North TSF dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Ezulwini operation in South Africa. This dam has a medium-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Ezulwini South TSF (Cooke 4)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.381166

Longitude
27.719766

Hazard classification
Medium

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
61

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
61

Please explain

The Ezulwini South TSF (Cooke 4) dam (inactive) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Ezulwini operation in South Africa. This dam has a medium-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Kloof TSF 2

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.443441

Longitude
27.590844

Hazard classification
Medium

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
43

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
45

Please explain
The Kloof TSF 2 tailings dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Kloof operation in South Africa. This dam has a medium-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Leeudoorn TSF

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.460102

Longitude
27.568002

Hazard classification
Medium

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
30

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
38

Please explain
The Leeudoorn TSF dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Kloof operation in South Africa. This dam has a medium-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Millsite Complex (38, 39, 40, 41, valley dam)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.131744

Longitude
27.701813

Hazard classification

Medium

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
79

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
79

Please explain
The Millsite Complex dam (inactive) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Cooke operation in South Africa. It has a medium-hazard classification. Dam 38 is currently being re-processed. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Baobab 1

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-24.3698

Longitude
29.4712

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
4

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
8

Please explain
The Baobab 1 dam (active) is located in Limpopo, South Africa. It has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Blue Ridge

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.24845

Longitude
29.574672

Hazard classification
Medium

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
2

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
2

Please explain
The Blue Ridge Operation has been inactive since August 2010, prior to acquisition of Aquarius Platinum by Sibanye-Stillwater, and is in the process of being closed.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Eastern Plats TD1

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.687

Longitude
27.6042

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
14

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
14

Please explain
The Eastern Plats TD1 dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Eastern Plats TD2

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6872

Longitude
27.5957

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
26

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
35

Please explain
The Eastern Plats TD2 dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater

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Tailings dam name/identifier
Hoedspruit

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6727

Longitude
27.4097

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
43

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
65

Please explain
The Hoedspruit dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Rustenburg operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
K1 (K1 Concentrator)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.71306

Longitude
27.3296

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
6

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
7

Please explain
The K1 (K1 Concentrator) (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Kroondal operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
K150 (K1 Concentrator)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.7164

Longitude
27.35163

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
12

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
16

Please explain
The K150 (K1 Concentrator) (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Kroondal operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
K2 (K1 Concentrator, K2 Concentrator in emergency)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.71688

Longitude
27.3604

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
18

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
22

Please explain
The K2 (K1 Concentrator, K2 Concentrator in emergency) (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Kroondal operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Karee 1

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6815

Longitude
27.4522

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
17

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
17

Please explain
The Karee 1 dam (inactive) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Karee 2

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6769

Longitude
27.446

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
16

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
21

Please explain
The Karee 2 dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Karee 3

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6769

Longitude
27.6769

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
20

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
26

Please explain
The Karee 3 dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Karee 4

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6498

Longitude
27.4491

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
9

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
14

Please explain
The Karee 4 dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Marikana (K2 Concentrator)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.732519

Longitude
27.40939

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
14

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
23

Please explain
The Marikana (K2 Concentrator) (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Rustenburg operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Paardekraal Central

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6373

Longitude
27.3171

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
160

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
198

Please explain
The Paardekraal Central (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Rustenburg operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Paardekraal PK4

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6273

Longitude
27.3053

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
42

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
53

Please explain
The Paardekraal PK4 (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Rustenburg operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Paardekraal PK5

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6457

Longitude
27.3271

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
19

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
27

Please explain
The Paardekraal PK5 (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Rustenburg operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Waterval West

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6642

Longitude
27.3131

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
30

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
0

Please explain
The Waterval West (active) dam is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Rustenburg operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification and is being remined. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Western Plats TD1

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.7085

Longitude
27.5093

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
3

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
3

Please explain
The Western Plats TD1 (inactive) dam is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Western Plats TD2

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.7149

Longitude
27.5269

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
6

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
6

Please explain
The Western Plats TD2 (inactive) dam is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Western Plats TD5

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6968

Longitude
27.5264

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
46

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
46

Please explain
The Western Plats TD5 (inactive) dam is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Western Plats TD6

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.6745

Longitude
27.5582

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
20

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
32

Please explain
The Western Plats TD6 (active) dam is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Western Plats TD7

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.702

Longitude
27.5409

Hazard classification
High

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
5

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

Please explain
The Western Plats TD7 (inactive) dam is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana operation in South Africa. This dam has a high-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
East Boulder TSF

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Mississippi River

Latitude
45.5059

Longitude
-110.085

Hazard classification
Significant

Guideline(s) used
Other, please specify (US state of Montana. new regulations (MCA 82-4-376))

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
4.3

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
5.5

Please explain
The East Boulder TSF Stage 3 (active) dam is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's East Boulder operation in the US. This dam has a significant-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes at the US operations: • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress; • US state of Montana regulations MCA 82-4-376. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Herzler TSF

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Mississippi River

Latitude
45.4533

Longitude
-109.7861

Hazard classification
Significant

Guideline(s) used
Other, please specify (US state of Montana. new regulations (MCA 82-4-376))

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
7.1

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
9.7

Please explain
The Herzler TSF (active) dam is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Stillwater operation in the US. This dam has a significant-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes at the US operations: • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress.; • US state of Montana regulations MCA 82-4-376. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Nye TSF

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Mississippi River

Latitude
45.3856

Longitude
-109.8759

Hazard classification
Significant

Guideline(s) used
Other, please specify (US state of Montana. new regulations (MCA 82-4-376))

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
3

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
3

Please explain
The Nye TSF (inactive) dam is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Stillwater operation in the US. This dam has a significant-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes at the US operations: • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress.; • US state of Montana regulations MCA 82-4-376. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater

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Tailings dam name/identifier
Burnstone TSF

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.622433

Longitude
28.678236

Hazard classification
Low

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
2

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
3

Please explain
The Burnstone TSF tailings dam (inactive) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Burnstone operation in South Africa and is being recommissioned. This dam has a low-hazard classification. Sibanye-Stillwater uses the following standards for classification and ratings purposes: • South Africa SANS 10286 • Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) - classification against this standard is still work in progress. The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

W-MM3.2c

(W-MM3.2c) To manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailings dams in your control, what procedures are in place for all of your dams?

Procedure	Detail of the procedure	Please explain
Acceptable risk levels	Establishment of company-wide standards for acceptable risk levels that folllow a company policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams	Rationale: Sibanye-Stillwater's procedure for managing the potential negative impacts of our tailings storage facilities (TSF) is grounded in the group Tailings Stewardship Policy. We utilise acceptable risk level procedures to manage the potential negative impacts because different risks require different responses. The procedure applies to all our operations, which are responsible for 37 tailings storage TSFs in South Africa and the US. The rationale for this selection is to ensure a standardised approach to assessing and managing TSF risks. Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to the highest levels of oversight in this regard. We have accordingly appointed a dedicated Group tailings specialist as Vice President for tailings storage facilities. Details of the procedure: Risk assessments are used to identify different levels of TSF risk and the related probability of events occurring. All the operations across the different regions have risk and environmental management plans in place, which are aligned to the TSF regional standards or regulations including the SANS 10286 in South Africa and MCA 82-4-376 in the US. These plans provide guidance on acceptable tailings risk levels. Full compliance is expected. Sibanye-Stillwater has embarked on a programme to align tailings dam management with the newly launched Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). This has ensured a standard and consistent approach to the management of tailings dams. As a member of the ICMM, we are committed to implementing the GISTM. This standard covers the entire TSF lifecycle and ensures sound ESG and sustainability practice with the ultimate aim of eliminating any risk of catastrophic failure. Participating companies have three to five years post the launch of the GISTM in August 2020 to meet the requirements; we have set a compliance target date of 5 August 2023.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?
Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Other, please specify (King IV Report on Corporate Governance 2016 and internal company methods)

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment
Sibanye uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool as a tool on the market to assess water-related risks. In addition, critical controls are set for each TSF which are evaluated monthly by the Engineer of Record. Formal quarterly inspections are conducted with the Engineer of Record to confirm the interpretation. An annual Report, including a stability assessment, is provided by the Engineer of Record. K2fly serves as a smart database to inform the critical controls as well as provide non-conformance alerts. In addition to tools on the market, our ERM framework and processes are based on the ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard: Principles and Guidelines and the COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework. Finally Sibanye also makes use of an approved company Risk Management Framework to assess water related risks.

Value chain stage
Supply chain

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Other, please specify (Internal company methods)

Contextual issues considered
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Other, please specify (Fresh-water consumption volumes; State of Water Services Providers (Governance, Infrastructure, Management practices); State of national water infrastructure)

Stakeholders considered
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level

Comment
Sibanye-Stillwater's 2021 ESG questionnaire included a request for South African suppliers to provide their fresh-water consumption volumes. South African suppliers make up the vast majority of the group's suppliers and are relevant because South Africa is a particularly water-stressed region. Sibanye-Stillwater uses this information to identify key suppliers that may face material water-related risks. Sibanye uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool as a tool on the market to assess water-related risks. In addition to tools on the market, our ERM framework and processes are based on the ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard: Principles and Guidelines and the COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework. Engagements with Water Services Suppliers and Authorities (Water utilities at a local level) are held to ensure that current and emerging risks that relates to supply quality and infrastructure are known and pro-actively managed. Finally Sibanye also makes use of an approved company Risk Management Framework to assess water related risks.

Value chain stage
Other stages of the value chain

Coverage
Partial

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Other, please specify (Internal company methods)

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

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

Comment
Sibanye uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool as a tool on the market to assess water-related risks. In addition to tools on the market, our ERM framework and processes are based on the ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard: Principles and Guidelines and the COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework. Finally Sibanye also makes use of an approved company Risk Management Framework to assess water related risks.

W3.3b

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

The Sibanye-Stillwater Board is responsible for risk governance and sets the tone for overseeing the entire Group risk management process. The Risk Committee is appointed with delegated powers from the Board to assist the Board with the risk management process. The Risk Committee convenes quarterly or as required to review the risk management processes. Risks are identified through evaluations of input from the business environment, enterprise risk management, stakeholder engagement, market analyses and scenario analysis.

In 2019, Sibanye-Stillwater conducted climate change scenario analyses aligned with the recommendations of the TCFD, aimed at identifying and assessing the various climate change related risks and opportunities, which included water, that may have a substantive financial impact on its business model. We are guided by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)'s approach, in that we consider water related risks on our direct (core) operations, value chain, as well as our broader communities. The assessment included an analysis of both the physical risks (acute and chronic water risks were highlighted) as well as the transitional risks (regulatory, markets and technology and reputational) that climate change presents for Sibanye-Stillwater's direct operations based on three scenarios which included the IPCC's RCP 8.5, RCP4.5 and RCP 2.6 scenarios. This process has allowed Sibanye-Stillwater to not only identify, but also assess the various climate change related risks and opportunities under different climatic scenarios. As a response to the assessment, we have developed an integrated ESG Policy, which includes our water policy and objectives, as well as various related water position statements aimed at managing the water risks identified during the scenario analysis process.

Sibanye-Stillwater applies the following tools to determine water risks, across all our operations and supply chains, across all our territories:

Tools on the market:

- WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management:

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management

- ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

Other, please specify

King IV Report on Corporate Governance 2016

Internal company methods

Sibanye-Stillwater uses these tools to respond to water risks and matters because the Group is committed to:
- driving water security, independence and responsible water management including compliance to regulatory requirements;
- optimising water use;
- developing predictive water balance models that drive a water conservation and water demand management (WCWDM) plans.

How the outcomes of the risk assessment are used to inform the internal decision-making process:

The Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee and the Risk Committee, both Board-level committees, are responsible for addressing water-related risks and opportunities associated with strategic sourcing of water, consumptive patterns, water security, and water independence, amongst others. The Committees provide strategic direction and oversight with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the water strategy and policy across the business.

As an integral part of governance and under custodianship of the Group Risk Department, a comprehensive enterprise-wide risk management process used to assess and rank, amongst others, any water-related risk in the Group, and to implement strategies to eliminate, mitigate or control these risks. The key categories of risks insofar water is concerned are:
- security of water for safe production,
- current and residual impact of our mining on the availability and quality of water in the regions in which we operate and
- cost of water to our business
- The ability of water services providers to provide water at quality, volume and time when we need it.

In addition to the above, at Sibanye-Stillwater we apply strong and transparent corporate governance by:
- publicly disclosing the Group's approach to WCWDM
- publicly presenting water compliance findings at water catchment management forums
- allocating clear responsibilities and accountabilities for WCWDM plans across all corporate, management and site levels
- integrating water considerations into business planning
- publicly reporting the Group water use performance, material water risks and related issues in our Integrated Annual Report;
- publicly disclose water-related performance and risks processes such as the CDP, 20F and so on.

Online Monitoring and reporting (I.e. Zednet) is used as consistent approach to site level accounting and assessment. It is fundamental to adequately capturing operational contexts, water practices, risks, opportunities and management responses. This information enables site level accounting and assessment is intended to help develop comparable and material information as the foundation for accurate and consistent external reporting.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

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

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

W4.1a

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

Definition of substantive financial or strategic impact:

Sibanye-Stillwater's definition of substantive impact is aligned with impacts or matters that are considered "material" as outlined in the group's mainstream filings. These include impacts that can have major importance to the financial, economic, reputational and legal aspects of our business and, in terms of integrated reporting, are those issues which may impact our ability of the group to create value in the short, medium and long term. It also informs our stakeholders' assessments of and decisions about our business. In addition, it could be a quantitative impact (e.g. financial, market, capitalisation, production volumes) or a qualitative impact (e.g. reputation)

Sibanye-Stillwater has a well-formulated risk management process supported by the company's governance structure that comprises experienced and skilled teams who are committed to the delivery of our strategic objectives. Material issues are identified through materiality workshops, supported by research and analysis of our internal and external environments and stakeholder feedback, which in turn enables us to review our risk register on a biennial basis. Sibanye-Stillwater also identified and assessed material issues through ongoing business review processes and workshops, in addition to engaging an independent third party to prepare and facilitate a materiality workshop in Q3 2021. The materiality process takes account of materiality principles outlined in related international guidelines such as the International Integrated Reporting Framework, King IV and GRI and involved senior executives, and operational and functional specialists.

Through the aforementioned process, Sibanye-Stillwater has defined strategic or substantive financial impact according to two metrics:

1. The realisation of any risk or opportunity related to earnings or capital with a value above R725 million. The quantifiable indicators that have been used to define a substantive financial impact in this regard are linked to both the income statement (revenues and expenditures) as well as the balance sheet (assets and liabilities and capital) of the business. Any climate related occurrence that has an impact of R725 million or more on the company's income statement or balance sheet is therefore considered to be substantive.

2. Climate change risks or opportunities that have potential strategic impacts, for example related to market-risks or opportunities, and hence these are considered to be substantive.

These definitions of substantive financial impact apply to the entire group, across all business units.

Additionally, a key consideration/indicator of material/substantive financial impacts relates to aligned with our business strategy. Our starting point of our materiality process is to assess our strategy so that material issues are considered in the context of the business' purpose, vision and values. Particular emphasis is given to environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues, which includes climate change related aspects on the basis that embedding ESG excellence is central to our strategy. In addition, key internal stakeholder perspectives and benchmarks are also used as a validation process to material risks,

Example of substantive impact:

Climate change, and more specifically water security, is considered a direct risk with potential substantive impact on Sibanye-Stillwater's South African operations. This is because water is a vital input into the operations and water scarcity could disrupt the operations and production, which would negatively impact revenues to a value of well over R500 million. We therefore seek to proactively reduce our dependence on water resources through water security and water independence strategies. Water scarcity and water quality considerations are incorporated into the Group's environmental planning processes, from early stage feasibility to post mining and closure, to ensure the sustainability of our operations, host communities and ecosystems.

W4.1b

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

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	11	100	Our South African gold and platinum group metals (PGM) operations (mines) each have unique and diverse water related challenges and risks. South Africa has a semi-arid climate, which means that the region's precipitation rate is below the potential rate of evapotranspiration. This implies that water resources are limited and that there is increased risk for higher water stress and drought in areas that have high demand for water. South Africa is projected to become generally drier under enhanced anthropogenic forcing, with an associated increase in dry spells and droughts. Furthermore, extreme weather events (including severe thunderstorms and lightening) are a reality at our South African operations and are projected to increase in frequency and intensity in future. The likelihood of both increased rainfall variability and increased intensity of rainfall events, in the areas where Sibanye-Stillwater operates, have been assessed as part of our TCFD scenario-analysis. Extreme rainfall events could result in flooding at Sibanye-Stillwater's direct operations and infrastructure damage to roads and buildings, resulting in potential closure of the affected mine. Severe storm events may also damage water infrastructure exacerbating water scarcity, especially at our South African platinum group minerals operations. Other risks associated with acute physical climatic events also includes risk to tailings facilities and increased water pumping costs. Furthermore, extreme weather events such as rainfall storms may also impact Sibanye-Stillwater's supply chain. Sibanye is heavily dependent on the South African National Grid System which could be interrupted due to infrastructure damage due to intense storms. This could have an impact on the operation of pumping and other infrastructure to deal with a large volume of water in a short space of time. The US operations have less water scarcity and security risks. However, their locations within nature conservation areas requires a very high-level of management to ensure that our mining operations do not negatively impact the freshwater sources and biospheres in that region. We are committed to upholding the principles of the Good Neighbor Agreement in the US, which in some cases binds us to higher environmental standards than those required by regulations.

W4.1c

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

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
3

% company-wide facilities this represents
26-50

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
85154000000

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
41-50

Comment
The facilities in this basin comprise Sibanye-Stillwater's South African PGM mines: Marikana, Kroondal and Rustenburg.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
5

% company-wide facilities this represents
26-50

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
28358000000

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
11-20

Comment
The facilities in this basin comprise Sibanye-Stillwater's South African Gold mines: Beatrix, Cooke, Driefontein, Cook Ezulwini and Kloof.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Mississippi River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
3

% company-wide facilities this represents
26-50

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
59053000000

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
31-40

Comment
The facilities in this basin comprise Sibanye-Stillwater's US PGM mines: Stillwater, East Boulder, Metallurgical Complex

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

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water scarcity

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Sibanye-Stillwater is a multinational mining and metals group with a diverse portfolio of mining and processing operations and projects across the globe. Our operations are dependent on water for drilling and blasting, milling and processing, cooling of equipment, and for hydraulic tailings re-mining. Our employees and surrounding communities also depend on our water. Water scarcity could therefore disrupt our productions, which would negatively impact revenues. South Africa has a semi-arid climate, which means that the region's precipitation rate is below the potential rate of evapotranspiration. This implies that water resources are limited and that there is increased risk for higher water stress and drought in areas that have high demand for water. South Africa is projected to become generally drier under enhanced anthropogenic forcing, with an associated increase in dry spells, droughts and heat waves. High water stress is already especially evident at our South African PGM operations where the Rustenburg, Kroondal and Marikana operations are located. These operations have limited ground- and surface-water sources, sources which are increasingly pressured by growing demand for water in the region because of expanding communities. Our South African PGM operations which rely heavily on third-party water supplies (61% of total supply), the majority of which is sourced from the Vaal River System. In 2021, industrial usage at the SA PGM operations accounted for 79% of total water use (23,888 ML), with the remaining 21% going to domestic purposes. These litres are precious given that the utility, Rand Water Board, struggles to meet the demands of growing cities. This results in a material risk to the availability of water to these operations that requires proactive management to ensure availability (or security of supply) to our operations. Prolonged droughts and resulting water scarcity, especially at our South African PGM operations, has been identified as a key climate change-related water risk. Related to this are the secondary risk of water restrictions and water cost increases imposed by municipalities as water becomes scarcer.

Timeframe
Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact
High

Likelihood
Very likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
730000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
The potential financial impact of drought/water scarcity on Sibanye-Stillwater's direct operations in the South African PGM segment was calculated by assuming the impact of one day's lost revenue at the South African PGM operations. One day's loss of 2021 revenue at Sibanye-Stillwater's PGM operations in South Africa equates to about ZAR 243 million, assuming the mines operate 350 days per year (96% uptime during the year). Therefore, downtime of three days across the mines would equate to approximately R730 million in lost production and revenues, which exceeds Sibanye-Stillwater's threshold of substantive financial impacts. The magnitude of the impact is therefore considered to be high.

Primary response to risk
Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response
- Situation: Our operations are dependent on water for drilling and blasting, milling and processing, cooling of equipment, and for hydraulic tailings re-mining. Our employees and surrounding communities also depend on our water. High water stresses, due to water scarcity, is especially evident at our South African PGM operations which rely heavily on third-party water supplies (61% of total supply), the majority of which is sourced from the Vaal River System. - Task: The financial and strategic impact of water scarcity at the SA PGM operations was assessed, with a view to assessing their priority levels. - Action: Sibanye-Stillwater's risk assessment process was followed, to establish whether disruptions to water scarcity due to chronic climate impacts, at the SA PGM operations, have the potential for material/ signification financial impacts. - Result: The assessments revealed that water scarcity at the SA PGM operations poses substantive risks. To prepare our operations for any sudden acute climate change impacts that affect water supply, we have an active programme to reduce water consumption that will allow us to continue operating in a more water scarce environment. For example, our aim for 2022 is to reduce dependence on the Vaal River System by 15% (2020 baseline). Therefore, the desilting of dams to improve storage capacity and harvest rain and surface water are key. The review of the mines' historical designs is also an important aspect and focus of building a climate change resilient business. We further drive a strategy to utilise locally available water resources to offset our dependence on the Vaal River System. This includes the utilisation of water from the Crocodile catchment. Additionally, the protection of these water sources will also free up water use by other users, such as our host communities.

Cost of response
6300000

Explanation of cost of response
The following initiatives were undertaken in 2021 to manage the impact of the water scarcity at the SA PGM operations: • Investigate alternative groundwater sources through drilling and ground water studies • The optimisation of water recovery from tailings storage facilities • The integration of Marikana with the Kroondal-Rustenburg footprint, an opportunity to balance water requirements across the footprint. Integrating Marikana allows us to transfer water from water-richer areas during the wet season to storage and to drier parts. The Pandora pipeline supplies 6Ml/day of water from Marikana (eastern operations) to our Karee operations. • Continued desilting of water

containment facilities, which during 2021 freed up over 90Ml of additional capacity. • Continued leak reduction initiatives. The costs associated with these actions came to more than ZAR 6.3 million. There will be future costs associated with these projects going forward.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Sibanye-Stillwater is a multinational mining and metals group with a diverse portfolio of mining and processing operations and projects. Extreme precipitation events (including severe thunderstorms and lightening) are a reality at our South African operations, particularly at our platinum group minerals (PGM) mines. Consistent with projected decreases in rainfall, extreme weather events are projected to increase in frequency over most of the central interior. The likelihood of both increased rainfall variability and increased intensity of storms, in the areas where Sibanye-Stillwater operates, have been assessed as part of our TCFD scenario-analysis. Extreme rainfall events could result in flooding at Sibanye-Stillwater's direct operations and infrastructure damage to roads and buildings, resulting in potential closure of the affected mine. Of particular concern associated with such acute physical climatic events is the risk to tailings facilities. In particular, excessive rainfall can cause uncontrolled decants from return water dams. Such incidents were observed during 2020 at Kroondal return water dam and Rustenburg UG2 concentrator. While neither incident had long-term negative environmental consequences, the risk of environmental impacts related to extreme weather events is evident. These impacts associated with acute precipitation events have the potential to disrupt production, which will negatively impact revenues. In addition, increased water pumping requirements will increase costs as well as downtime. Furthermore, extreme weather events such as rainfall storms may also impact Sibanye-Stillwater's supply chain which will have negative impacts on our direct operations. Sibanye-Stillwater is heavily dependent on the South African National Grid System which could be interrupted due to infrastructure damage due to intense storms and precipitation events. This could have an impact on the operation of pumping and other infrastructure to deal with a large volumes of water in a short space of time. Accordingly, disruptions to production will negatively impact revenues.

Timeframe
1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact
High

Likelihood
Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
730000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
The potential financial impact of acute storms, especially those resulting in large downpours of rain and floods, on Sibanye-Stillwater's PGM mines in South Africa was calculated by assuming the impact of one day's lost revenue at the South African PGM operations. One day's loss of 2021 revenue at these operations equates to just under ZAR 243 million, assuming the mines operate 350 days per year (96% uptime during the year). Therefore, downtime of three days across the mines would equate to approximately R730 million in lost production and revenues, which exceeds Sibanye-Stillwater's threshold of substantive financial impacts. The magnitude of the impact is therefore considered to be high.

Primary response to risk
Develop flood emergency plans

Description of response
Our response to this risk includes the development and ongoing implementation of flood emergency plans and tailings storage facility (TSF) management: Emergencies are governed at Sibanye-Stillwater's operations by procedures and protocols to address any eventuality that may arise, including major or high potential scenarios such as floods. An emergency response is triggered through on-site control rooms that are manned 24/7 and which follow protocols to inform relevant emergency services, senior management, and proto teams when necessary. Management has been trained in emergency control and who are able to coordinate and track any responses to incidents. We also track environmental incidents such as severe storm events as prescribed by our emergency response and TSF management plans. We highlight the remedial action to be taken to address any environmental incident to ensure that the appropriate lessons are learnt. As an example, remedial actions were undertaken in 2020 at the Kroondal return water dam and Rustenburg UG2 concentrator when excessive rainfall caused uncontrolled decants. The remedial actions included the desilting of the return water dams and removal of reeds to increase storage capacity. Plant operations were resumed to reduce water to the return water dam via the TSFs. Accordingly, we have also appointed a group wide tailings engineer to enhance focus on the elements of management and governance necessary to prevent catastrophic failures of our TSFs. In 2021, we started rolling out the K2fly's Decipher solution for tailings management, which is a cloud-based management platform. The rollout will be complete by 2025. This industry-leading standard uses satellite monitoring and georeferencing and will greatly improve risk identification and mitigation across our footprint. K2fly will facilitate reporting on TSF performance data, satellite deformation monitoring, and environmental and social impacts. Furthermore in 2021, we added a tailings module to our Pivot reporting tool, which allows us to manage non-conformances on a central platform. Sibanye-Stillwater also has storm water management plans for each operation. These plans were updated in 2021, where we launched detailed stormwater management evaluations for all SA operations in an effort to eliminate unplanned discharges by 2025. In addition, flood management plans are in place at various shafts where there is a significant risk of the flooding of underground workings.

Cost of response
30000000

Explanation of cost of response
Explanation of the approach used to calculate the cost of response: The implementation cost of the K2Fly cloud-based tailings management platform will be R30 million. Timescale: The cost will be rolled out over a number of years, from 2021-2025.

W4.2a

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

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Stage of value chain
Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Dependency on water intensive energy sources

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Sibanye-Stillwater is a multinational mining and metals group with a diverse portfolio of mining and processing operations and projects. Electricity is a vital input required for the Sibanye-Stillwater operations, without which we cannot operate safely. Most of South Africa's electricity generation occurs from coal-fired power stations located in the Mpumalanga province, where the Limpopo river basin is located. Climate models indicate that this province is expected to experience chronic physical climate change impacts such as increased temperatures and droughts. These chronic climate risks will result in severe water scarcity in the region, under various modelled climate scenarios. How the impact identified will affect the value chain: Sibanye-Stillwater's South African PGM and gold operations are reliant on water supply from the Orange Basin. These mines currently purchase the majority of their electricity supplies from the national power utility, Eskom. Eskom's coal fired power stations require significant volumes of water to operate. Long-term droughts and temperature increases will increase water scarcity in the region, which would impact the ability of Eskom's coal-fired power stations to generate electricity and supply this electricity across the country. In terms of government regulations, in the event that Eskom cannot supply national electricity demand and initiates a system emergency, Sibanye-Stillwater's operations are issued a 'load curtailment' instruction several hours in advance, requiring electricity consumption reduction of 10% (Stages 1 to 2), 15% (Stage 3) or 20% (stage 4), depending on the severity of the event. The operational losses associated with these load curtailment or grid failure events can have substantive financial impacts on Sibanye-Stillwater's operational performance, where the revenues from the SA gold and PGM operations accounted for 66% of group total in 2021, as energy is the lifeblood of our operations. Decreases in production in this region will by extension lead to decreased revenues.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
High

Likelihood
Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
800000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
The potential financial impact of drought/water scarcity on Sibanye-Stillwater's South African electricity supply was calculated by assuming the impact of one day's lost revenue at the South African gold and PGM operations. One day's loss of 2021 revenue at Sibanye-Stillwater's PGM and gold operations in South Africa equates to about ZAR 320 million, assuming the mines operate 350 days per year (96% uptime during the year). Therefore, downtime of two and a half days across the mines would equate to approximately R800 million in lost production and revenues, which meets Sibanye-Stillwater's threshold of substantive financial impacts. The magnitude of the impact is therefore considered to be high.

Primary response to risk

Direct operations	Increase investment in new technology

Description of response
Sibanye-Stillwater response to this risk includes increasing investments in new technologies: A strategic energy sourcing roadmap has been developed to materially offset a portion of our grid-electricity requirements with low-cost, renewable energy in the medium term. The roadmap development scope included a review of the South African electricity supply industry, research of alternative supply and technology options, the development of an energy and GHG emissions forecast over the life of our mines and an assessment of site and electrical infrastructure. Using the insights gained, a set of project opportunities and supporting business cases were developed and prioritised. Case study: we are developing a portfolio of 557MW of renewable energy projects in South Africa. Once they are all operational (within 2025), these projects will reduce our reliance on Eskom electricity in Southern Africa by more than 20% and will also reduce our Scope 2 emissions by 25%. We are specifically developing a 50 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) project at our SA gold operations and a suite of 175 MW solar PV projects at the SA PGM operations to mitigate electricity supply risks associated with water scarcity in the region: construction is anticipated to commence in 2022 with operational dates between 2023-2025. Savings are estimated at 30% to 50% discount on solar. The projects will also offset indirect carbon tax liabilities and partially de-risk our reliance on emission and water intensive electricity supplies from Eskom. Hence, this response will have substantive financial impacts based on both our threshold criteria.

Cost of response

10900000000

Explanation of cost of response

- Situation: Sibanye-Stillwater's Southern African operations are vulnerable to electricity supply disruptions that are expected to result from chronic climate risks, such as drought, which will lead to water scarcity in the region. - Task: The financial and strategic impact of these risks was assessed, with a view to assessing their priority levels. - Action: Sibanye-Stillwater's risk assessment process was followed, to establish whether disruptions to electricity supplies due to chronic climate impacts have the potential for material/ signification financial impacts. - Result: The assessments revealed that disruptions to the operations could have significant financial impacts. Sibanye-Stillwater has therefore implemented plans to reduce this risk by reducing our reliance on Eskom as our key energy supplier in Southern Africa. Reductions in the purchase of Eskom electricity will also reduce the emissions associated with consuming electricity generated by the utility's predominant coal-based fleet. Case study: we are developing a portfolio of 557MW of renewable energy projects. Once they are all operational (within 2025), these projects will reduce our reliance on Eskom electricity in Southern Africa by more than 20% and will also reduce our Scope 2 emissions by 25%. Total capital cost of our renewable projects is currently estimated at c.R10.9 billion. These costs are based on cost proposals. Savings are estimated at 30% to 50% discount on solar and 20% to 30% discount on wind. The projects will also offset indirect carbon tax liabilities and partially de-risk our reliance on Eskom. Hence, these opportunities have substantive financial impacts based on both our threshold criteria. 2021 updates on the renewable energy project pipeline (557 MW): • SA Gold 50 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) project: construction anticipated to commence in 2022 with operational date of 2023; • SA PGM 175 MW solar PV projects: in development phase, commercial operation expected in 2025; and • SA 332 MW wind projects: three projects are in development, commercial operation expected in 2024.

W4.3

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

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

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Why minimisation of water loss and wastage, water recovery from sewage management and optimal utilisation of available ground water is considered strategic: In 2021, 44% of our total water usage at the South African (SA) operations was sourced from municipal and water boards (e.g. Rand Water Board and Sedibeng Water Board). This included grey water purchased from Rustenburg Water Services Trust, comprising 5% of the total usage at the SA operations. Water efficiency allows us to significantly reduce dependence on SA water suppliers through offsetting demand from third parties. Minimising water use and driving water independence across the SA operations forms the core of our strategy to minimise our impact and reliance on external water sources. Water independence means that there is more water available for our doorstep communities. This opportunity is considered to have strategic impacts related to both our direct operations and supply chain and is substantive, as defined in W4.1a. To realise this water independence opportunity, we have various projects underway - 1. The 5Ml/day treatment extension at the Driefontein mine, to be completed in 2022, means that the mine will be almost completely independent from municipal water supply. 2. In 2021 we commissioned a 4 Ml/day water treatment facility (valued at R18 mn) at Kloof mine. The plant reduces Kloof's reliance on external water suppliers by up to 25%, with a further ramp-up planned for 2022. A 2nd phase to the project will see Kloof become completely independent of external suppliers. 3. Continuous leak reduction initiatives though smart metering, monitoring and reporting initiatives. Examples of the strategy in action: 1. 90% of all treated sewage effluent at our SA PGM operations is recycled to process water circuits. 2. The Zednet monitoring system, rolled out to all SA operations, enables online remote monitoring and automated reporting of water consumption at more than 400 sites. 3. Our SA gold operations produce over 25 Ml/day of potable water, resulting in cost savings of +/- R72 mn/yr. 6. A 6% reduction in potable water consumption at SA operations translates to cost savings of approx. R20 mn/yr. We are also evaluating opportunities to utilise +/-200Ml of excess fissure water available at the SA gold ops, as part of regional closure solutions. Utilising this available water has the potential to reduce reliance on third-party suppliers and will free-up water for use by communities.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

92000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact of R 92 million includes the costs savings at the South African gold and PGM mines in 2021. This includes the cost saving in water purchases at Driefontein (R 72 million) and the cost saving of approximately R 20 million supported by the Zednet monitoring system.

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Sibanye-Stillwater operates within areas surrounded by wetland systems, which provide our operations and surrounding communities with a host of ecological support e.g. carbon and pollutant sequestration, flood attenuation, water storage, resource provision and biodiversity. Why increased resilience is considered strategic: The protection,

restoration and enhancement of wetlands is imperative to support all catchment users, including surrounding farmers, communities, industry and mining. Restoration and enhancements provide all users with opportunities to increase resilience of catchments to climate change impacts. Our host communities provide our social licence to operate and we recognise that this is imperative to maintaining legitimacy. Actions to realize the opportunity: We are undertaking site specific monitoring of the health, functionality and impacts on wetland systems, to inform improved management of wetland ecosystems and surrounding catchments. Additional biological indices are undertaken along with water and sediment quality, hydrology and species assessments as required. Management approaches aim to avoid closure impacts and harness opportunities for improvements. One such opportunity is the creation of constructed wetlands that support sustainable water treatment systems that can continue to function long after mining with min. maintenance. Further investigation into nature-based solutions for carbon sequestration based enhancement of key wetland services is also being investigated. Example of the strategy in action: The Kloof and Driefontein biodams are filled with wetland plants and soils which promote settling of solids and sequestration of metals and nutrients (e.g. phosphorous, nitrogen, iron and manganese) before downstream release. These dams reduce impacts on receiving water bodies upon closure and decommissioning. These facilities could be used by under resourced municipalities for treatment of sewage effluent and/or sources of water supply to surrounding farmers. They may therefore increase local government and community resilience to climate impacts. Phytoremediation studies utilising various species are also underway to investigate restoration techniques. This reduces externalisation of impacts when restoring impacted wetlands that would ordinarily consider impacted sediment removal and disposal to landfill, and sourcing of unimpacted soils to replace those that have been removed.

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
17000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
34000000

Explanation of financial impact
Sibanye-Stillwater's market capitalisation is dependent on the continued support of shareholders. Increasing the resilience of our host communities to the impacts of climate change is important to maintaining our social licence to operate, which an increasingly important measure of sustainable development that is considered by our shareholders. Therefore, this opportunity to increase the resilience to climate change impacts may increase the Group market capitalisation. The estimated financial impact range has therefore been calculated based on an estimate that increases of between 0.01% and 0.02% in the 2021 market capitalisation of ZAR 169 billion will equate to an estimated positive impact of approximately ZAR 17 million – ZAR 34 million.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

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

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name (optional)
Marikana

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.685603

Longitude
27.521649

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
11496

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
237

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
3862

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
7397

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
297

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
297

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
11199

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Marikana's water withdrawals increased by 7%, the discharges increased by 21% and the consumption volumes increased by 7%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower'. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Kroondal

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.72449

Longitude
27.30428

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
3633

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
2499

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources

1134

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
3633

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Kroondal's water withdrawals increased by 6%, as in the previous year there were no discharges and their consumption volumes increased by 6%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower'. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area.

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name (optional)
RPM

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-25.679776

Longitude
27.30501

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
9055

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
3004

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
6051

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
9055

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
RPM's water withdrawals decreased by 1%, as in the previous year discharges remained at zero and their consumption volumes decreased by 1%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower'. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area.

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name (optional)
Beatrix

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-28.258209

Longitude
26.784375

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
8712

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
6531

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
2181

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1055

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
1055

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

7657

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Beatrix's water withdrawals decreased by 15%, the discharges increased by 6% and the consumption volumes decreased by 17%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower'. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area.

Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name (optional)
Cooke

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.217323

Longitude
27.726253

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
12388

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
11991

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
397

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
11221

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
4860

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
6361

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1167

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Cooke's water withdrawals increased by 5%, the discharges increased by 11% and the consumption volumes decreased by 32%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower'. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area.

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name (optional)
Driefontein

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.387645

Longitude
27.49445

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
28298

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
28057

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
241

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
20162

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
20162

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
8136

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Driefontein's water withdrawals decreased by 1%, the discharges decreased by 4% and the consumption volumes increased by 7%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower'. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name (optional)
Cooke_Ezulwini

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.35542

Longitude
27.711957

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
24995

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
24995

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
23654

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
23654

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1341

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
The Ezulwini Operation's water withdrawals increased by 4%, the discharges increased by 5% and the consumption volumes decreased by 12%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower'. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area.

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name (optional)
Kloof

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange

Latitude
-26.390355

Longitude
26.597354

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
22667

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
19198

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
3469

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
17405

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
17405

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
5262

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Kloof's water withdrawals decreased by 5%, the discharges decreased by 8% and the consumption volumes increased by 6%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower'. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area.

Facility reference number
Facility 9

Facility name (optional)
Stillwater

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Mississippi River

Latitude
45.389303

Longitude
-109.874989

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2857

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
2857

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2346

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
2346

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
89

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Stillwater's water withdrawals increased by 1%, the discharges decreased by 22% and the consumption volumes increased by 3%. Our consumption figures do not balance according to the CDP definition of Consumption = Withdrawals - Discharge. This is due to the accounting of water consumption at our US operations. At the US operations, water consumption is defined as water added to concentrator plus potable water purchased. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower' The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area.

Facility reference number
Facility 10

Facility name (optional)
East Boulder

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Mississippi River

Latitude
45.504744

Longitude
-110.086756

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
452

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
452

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
350

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
350

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
110

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
East Bolder's water withdrawals decreased by 9%, the discharges decreased by 29% and the consumption volumes decreased by 18%. Our consumption figures do not balance according to the CDP definition of Consumption = Withdrawals - Discharge. This is due to the accounting of water consumption at our US operations. At the US operations, water consumption is defined as water added to concentrator plus potable water purchased. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower'. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area.

Facility reference number
Facility 11

Facility name (optional)
Metallurgical Complex

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Mississippi River

Latitude
45.631431

Longitude
-109.234889

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
73

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
73

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
48

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Metallurgical Complex's water withdrawals decreased by 48%, no discharges occur from this facility and the consumption volumes decreased by 50%. Our consumption figures do not balance according to the CDP definition of Consumption = Withdrawals - Discharge. This is due to the accounting of water consumption at our US operations. At the US operations, water consumption is defined as water added to concentrator plus potable water purchased. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change less than 10% as 'About the same', a change between 10% and 40% as 'Higher/lower' and a change greater than 40% as 'much higher/lower'. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to determine whether this operation is located in a water stressed area.

W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Total (100% of) water withdrawal volumes were externally verified with limited assurance. The volumes were verified according to the revised ISAE 3000 standard.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Sibanye-Stillwater because assurance/verification was previously not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders. However, in order to assure water performance for internal performance measures, such as the LTIP, and external requirements, we expect this to be third party assured for the next reporting cycle.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Sibanye-Stillwater because assurance/verification is not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Sibanye-Stillwater because assurance/verification was previously not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders. However, in order to assure water performance for internal performance measures, such as the LTIP, and external requirements, we expect this to be third party assured for the next reporting cycle.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Sibanye-Stillwater because assurance/verification is not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Sibanye-Stillwater because assurance/verification is not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Sibanye-Stillwater because assurance/verification was previously not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders. However, in order to assure water performance for internal performance measures, such as the LTIP, and external requirements, we expect this to be third party assured for the next reporting cycle.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Sibanye-Stillwater because assurance/verification was previously not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders. However, in order to assure water performance for internal performance measures, such as the LTIP, and external requirements, we expect this to be third party assured for the next reporting cycle.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?
Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	The Group's public water policy guides our management of water risks, demand & planning processes at every stage of our mines' life cycles, across our territories. We also have supporting policies and guidelines in the form of our Water Conservation and Water Demand Management Water/Stewardship Position Statement, as well as our Water Health and Biodiversity Management Strategies. Policy content We have an integrated ESG Policy which incorporates our water policy & objectives. We have also published various water related position statements, which further articulate & support the water principle in the integrated ESG Policy. The policy highlights that ESG issues are interlinked & must be managed as such. Key water policies, e.g. sustainable water use, social awareness, ecosystem resilience, re-use & recycling initiatives, consideration of climate change, are referenced. The policy recognises that access to water is a right, integral to wellbeing & livelihoods. We further recognise that freshwater resources are under pressure from industrialisation & climate change. Our ESG policy highlights that we are operating in medium to high water stress regions & our operations are dependent on water to support safe production & for consumption & sanitation purposes. Our ESG Policy clearly lays out the impact we have on water, which is recognised as a shared resource. We have conducted intensive work to understand the water challenges of the regions we operate in & work continuously towards the sustainable management of water resources in areas where we operate. Our ESG Policy further outlines our strategic initiatives, which are linked to targets on water conservation & water demand management. We consider our social & environmental commitments in line with frameworks, standards, & guidelines such as the UNGC principles, SDGs, WG, Responsible Gold Mining Principles RGMPs & the TCFD. These commitments, stakeholder engagements & reporting on initiatives demonstrate our water commitments beyond regulatory compliance. Our policy considers improving awareness & education. Stewardship on environmental issues forms part of our programmes & initiatives. We also commit to ensure that our employees have access to clean water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH). Through the support of government initiatives, this commitment extends to improving community WASH.

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	At Sibanye-Stillwater, water-related issues are the responsibility of the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee and the Risk Committee. Both provide strategic direction and oversight to ensure that the water strategy and policy are implemented effectively. They are responsible for addressing water-related risks and opportunities associated with strategic sourcing of water, water security, costs, availability, targets and water independence. Recommendations are passed onto the Board for final decision-making. For example, as recommended by the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee, we have embarked on a strategy to drive water security and water independence from municipal sources (in SA operations) to reduce our impact on water resources, while being mindful of biodiversity value and social welfare. Following the Board Risk Committee's recommendation, water-management was included in our top-10 material issues in 2021.

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy	The Board is responsible for evaluating, determining and ensuring the implementation of corporate strategy and policy, which includes its integrated Environmental, Social and Governance policy that contains the Group's water policy and relevant water-related issues. The Board defines the strategic policy intent and objectives of the Company as a business enterprise as well as its values and approves the mission, vision and strategy of the company. The Board satisfies itself that the strategy and business plans do not give rise to risks that have not been thoroughly assessed by management and considers sustainability as a business opportunity that guides strategy formulation. The Group's strategy is consistent with integrated thinking, which links different capitals and ensures sustainable outcomes. Notably, the 'Natural Capital' resource incorporates water-related matters, which are thus considered at the highest levels of the organisation. Accordingly, the Board participates in an annual strategy session, in which the Group's strategy, assessed risks and opportunities are deliberated. Progress of implemented strategies are also considered, to ensure alignment with Group values with a view to ensuring the long-term success and sustainability of the Group. The Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee, a Board-level committee, assists the Board in monitoring the fulfilment of this mandate. It is a statutory committee which assists the Board in guiding and monitoring the Group's performance in relation to corporate citizenship, environmental, social and governance factors, the Sustainable Development Goals as well as sustainability and ethics matters, which include water-related issues. The Committee meets on a quarterly basis and reports directly to the Board of Directors. The quarterly Social and Ethics Report to the Board includes, amongst others, water risks and opportunities affecting the company, major water-related management plans and performance on objectives and targets. affecting the company, major water-related management plans and performance on objectives and targets.

W6.2d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Sibanye-Stillwater's Board is responsible for evaluating, determining and ensuring the implementation of corporate strategy and policy, which includes its integrated Environmental, Social and Governance policy that contains the Group's water policy and relevant water-related issues. The Board defines the strategic policy intent and objectives of the Company as a business enterprise as well as its values and approves the mission, vision and strategy of the company. The Board satisfies itself that the strategy and business plans do not give rise to risks that have not been thoroughly assessed by management and considers sustainability as a business opportunity that guides strategy formulation. The Group's strategy is consistent with integrated thinking, which links different capitals and ensures sustainable outcomes. Notably, the 'Natural Capital' resource incorporates water-related matters, which are thus considered at the highest levels of the organisation. The criteria used to assess competence of board members on water-related issues includes the requirement for strong competencies related to the environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects, that are key to understanding and mitigating the impact of climate change on the operations, especially where those impacts are related to water. The board has demonstrated its high levels of competence in this regard. For example, in 2021 the board recognised that water scarcity risks at the SA operations could substantively impact production and therefore revenues. The Board has therefore adopted a strategy to reduce water withdrawals, especially from utilities in the region, which will also allow for host communities to use such additional water.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Responsibility
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Quarterly

Please explain
Position in corporate structure: The CEO, positioned below Board-level, provides leadership in the area of policy and strategic direction and provides management with comprehensive information, analysis and timely advice on all aspects of the business. The CEO carries the highest-level management position with responsibility for water-related issues for the Group. Nature of reports to board: The water-related matters identified at operational and Group level are reported on a quarterly basis to the Board for consideration. Water-related responsibilities: Our CEO provides leadership in the area of policy and strategic direction, providing the Board with comprehensive information, analysis and advice on all business aspects, including water-related issues. Specifically, supported by the Chief Technical Officer, the Senior Vice President: Sustainability and the SVP: Environment, the CEO makes key decisions by ensuring that strategic water objectives translate into operational targets

W6.4

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

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Position in corporate structure: The CEO, positioned below Board-level, provides leadership in the area of policy and strategic direction and provides management with comprehensive information, analysis and timely advice on all aspects of the business. The CEO carries the highest-level management position with responsibility for water-related issues for the Group. Nature of reports to board: The water-related matters identified at operational and Group level are reported on a quarterly basis to the Board for consideration. Water-related responsibilities: Our CEO provides leadership in the area of policy and strategic direction, providing the Board with comprehensive information, analysis and advice on all business aspects, including water-related issues. Specifically, supported by the Chief Technical Officer, the Senior Vice President: Sustainability and the SVP: Environment, the CEO makes key decisions by ensuring that strategic water objectives translate into operational targets.

W6.4a

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

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Board/Executive board Corporate executive team	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Other, please specify (Behaviour change)	Details on indicator chosen and rationale Our Board of Directors is monetarily rewarded to achieve the Group's strategic objectives such as ESG priorities, which form part of the performance conditions applicable to Short Term Incentive (STI) and Long-term Incentive (LTI) awards. Our incentive system supports the associated change in leadership behaviour which is required for value-based decision-making. Specific performance indicators: • Reduce withdrawals of purchased water: annual target of 3% (platinum) and 7% (gold) reductions to manage our risk of water restrictions by utilities • Reduce consumption volumes: annual target of total consumption per tonne processed. Reducing the amount of water we use ensures that we reduce our impact on freshwater resources, and in turn, reduce the pressure on ecosystems and communities we operate in • Improvements in efficiency: this performance indicator, measured in kl/t, is applicable at executive level and is linked to LTI. This is to ensure that we achieve our objective set out in our water policy to reduce inefficient water use Linking performance indicators and incentives The short term inventive (STI) and LTI remuneration for each executive is determined by performance achieved against each of our three scorecards which are directly linked to the strategic objectives of the business. The values cannot be disaggregated. Performance bonuses are distributed on an annual basis for STI, and every three years for LTI awards.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	Not applicable to Sibanye-Stillwater.

W6.5

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

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

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

Process to ensure consistency: The Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee, a Board committee, provides oversight of water policy and strategy across the Group and reports to the Board. All policy engagement processes are reviewed at board meetings. We engage on climate change and water policy through trade associations such as International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). In addition, Sibanye-Stillwater is represented on the Minerals Council South Africa which acts as a principal advocate for mining in South Africa to government, communicating major policies endorsed by its members and/or to influence emerging policy and regulation. Consistency across the Group is achieved by making our CEO responsible for the Group strategy and provision of executive direction. Our ESG Policy integrates our water policy and objectives, which are supported by the various water and biodiversity policy and position statements, endorsed by the CEO.

Cumulative internal reporting on material matters also form part of our process to ensure that all of our direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with our water policy and our water commitments. In addition, we have implemented an integrated stakeholder management system for meaningful stakeholder engagement on environmental matters.

If inconsistency is detected: Should any inconsistencies arise, they are immediately addressed at management level and communicated with the Board.

W6.6

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

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

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water issues integrated into long-term business objectives and examples of integration: - Reduction of water loss is integrated through implementation of effective monitoring regimes, e.g. Zednet automated monitoring system (SA), and water reduction targets. E.g. for 2022, we aim to reduce dependence on the Vaal River System by 15%. - Sustainable water consumption is integrated through efficiency measures e.g. optimisation and implementation of water treatment plants - Enhancing water security in our communities and supply chain is integrated by stakeholder engagements to promote responsible WCWDM - Minimising impacts of operations on water resources is integrated through water conservation and efficiency programmes - Environmental consciousness integrated through awareness, stewardship and communication on environmental issues - Infrastructure projects, such as water treatment plants, pipelines and dams, to establish and improve water independence and water security at our operations. Why the decisions were taken: To ensure that we have reliable water supplies for our operations which are dependent on water to support safe production and for consumption and sanitation purposes. Our SA operations are especially impacted by water scarcity and drought conditions; thus we need to avoid increasing risk of water restrictions, higher water costs and non-compliance with water quality compliance which may result in regional mine production constraints or mine closures
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water issues integrated into long-term strategy for responsible stewardship and water security: - Sustainable use and sourcing of water resources through conservation and effective and efficient management programmes and initiatives - Responsible use of environmental resources to maintain our environmental licence to operate - Encourage sound management of water systems - Reduce water resources impacts - Drive environmental consciousness through awareness, stewardship and communication on environmental issues Example of how the water-related issues are integrated into long-term Group strategy: Sibanye-Stillwater's long-term strategy in the US PGM operations is centred around our Good Neighbor Agreement (GNA). Such agreement has an adaptive management plan (AMP), which was finalised in 2020. The AMP is a tiered-response plan that creates triggers for water-quality reporting and action to levels below state or federal limits. Furthermore, Sibanye-Stillwater has a partnership with three local stakeholder organisations: the Northern Plains Resource Council, the Stillwater Protective Association and the Cottonwood Resource Council. The GNA provides for the protection of the natural environment, including water, while encouraging responsible economic development. Why the decisions were taken: As water is a key element without which we cannot operate, we need to ensure that we maintain our environmental license to operate.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water issues integrated into long-term financial planning: - Mine rehabilitation and closure, including specialist projects such as construction of wetlands and waste - Understanding latent and residual water-related liabilities, current and post-closure - Investments into innovation processes and innovative technologies for water resource management (in line with SDG 9) - Integrated catchment management - Storm water management - Water conservation, demand management, efficiency and operating costs. - Ring-fencing of total water and associated costs, understanding treatment costs for different types of waters and additional surcharges where applicable to better inform water-related financial planning and budgeting processes. Examples of how water-related issues are integrated: Long-term planning extends to post-mine life. Approved plans have budget allocations. Identifying financial requirements related to water management assists us allocate resources and mitigate or avoid non-compliance risks. E.g., rehabilitation of wetlands in surrounding impacted catchments and constructed wetlands are key component of mine-closure solutions. In addition, surface and groundwater are critical to our closure planning. Why the decisions were taken: As an extractive industry player, we must close our mining operations responsibly and rehabilitate our footprints . Understanding water costs and impacts on the triple bottom-line form an integral part of water resource management.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

300

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

300

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

10

Please explain

Explanation of change: Capex increased from the previous year due to increased water infrastructure projects. Description of the water-related expenditures: Various projects on the Marikana footprint, including the pandora pipeline, to improve water security of the SA PGM operations. Additionally, the implementation of various Water treatment plants. CAPEX is expected to increase for the next reporting cycle due to further initiatives. 2021 operational expenditure related to water management remained about the same despite tariff increased of more than 6%. Explanation of change: increases in tariffs and operational and maintenance expenditure was balance by the reduction in overall demand of water. The implementation of the initiatives enables reductions in overall operational costs, particularly related to purchased water. These costs are expected to increase in 2022. as various water use licence related charges are expected to impact on total cost.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2019, Sibanye-Stillwater conducted a TCFD climate change scenario analysis aligned with the recommendations of the TCFD, aimed at assessing the various climate change related risks and opportunities that may have a substantive financial impact on our business. The most significant risks identified were amongst others changes in precipitation extremes and droughts in South Africa, which have the potential to impact surface infrastructure as well as underground mining operations; and drought-induced forest fires and flooding due to extreme precipitation or snowpack at our US operations. The TCFD study was updated in 2021.

W7.3a

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

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	Sibanye-Stillwater's climate change scenario analyses assessed the various climate change related risks and opportunities that may have a substantive financial impact on our business. These included the impacts on Sibanye-Stillwater's direct (core) operations, value chain, as well as our broader community. The following parameters were considered in climate change scenario analyses: - Geographical tailoring of transition impacts: global decarbonisation trends driving uptake of renewable energy technologies with battery storage facilities, providing opportunities for 'green metals' markets e.g. copper, lithium and hydrogen fuel cells - Technology: shift in market demand for new electric vehicles as a result of global decarbonisation/ transitioning trends. This shift will reduce demand for autocatalysts, which require PGMs, in combustion engines - Price of key commodities/products: physical climate impacts are expected to increase the prices of key commodities, such as electricity, liquid fuels, water and others Analytical choices - Scenarios: Sibanye-Stillwater uses the IPCC RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios to consider the impacts of temperature increases under the different scenarios and the projected increase in demand for certain metals under the same scenarios. The "optimistic" scenario relates to the RCP 2.6, RCP4.5 is the "intermediate" scenario, and the "pessimistic" scenario represents the RCP8.5 scenario. - Quantitative vs. qualitative: the scenario exercise was a mix of quantitative and qualitative approaches - Scope of application: the analysis applied to the whole value chain inputs, operations and markets - Climate models/data sets: the analyses were based on the IPCC's 5th Assessment Report and other climate models and data sets support the assessment of climate-related risks - Physical risks: these included risks to the direct operations (e.g. damage to infrastructure, pollution events and more), supply chain (e.g. impacts on the provision of water and energy supplies and others) as well as risks in our broader network. Sibanye-Stillwater has assessed the physical impacts across its full value chain and incorporated mitigation plans into future business strategy. - Water balance modelling and scenario studies were completed at operational level to evaluate demand, production, interventions and seasonal impacts on water use The aim of these studies are to inform water strategy and intervention projects to improve water use efficiency.	We make use of the WRI's BETA Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, which uses 3 scenarios to display future water risks (e.g. water stress, water supply). RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 are relevant, where the risks would dramatically increase in severity and probability under RCP8.5: Description of water-related outcomes associated with these scenarios: • Western parts of Montana to experience extreme water stress by 2030 • Medium to high water stress for our Southern African operations, where our SA PGM operations will experience increased stress on ground and surface-water sources. Physical risks associated with projected changes in the climate could have detrimental impacts on our ability to operate. E.g., operations may have disruptions to power and/or water supply, equipment could fail, shafts could flood, and workers may be unable to get to work or other interruptions in the supply chains. In addition, we would need to manage the risks associated with the pumping of surplus water, treating the water, and discharging water into pristine environments. Outcomes of predictive water balance modelling and scenario analyses: Key and site-specific initiatives were identified. These include projects to offset purchased water with treated water, (Water independence strategy), projects to source localised water and reduce our reliance on the Vaal river system (Water security strategy), projects to improve water re-cycling and thus improve water use intensity and more.	The result of the analysis of water stress is the identification of a material risk to the availability of water to the South African operations that require proactive management to ensure availability (or security of supply) to our operations. In response, we have identified water-related risks and opportunities as material influences in our external operating environment and are assessing, re-evaluating and managing these continuously. In addition, Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to water conservation and water demand management (WCWMD) best practise. The water-related outcomes form part of our ESG policy, our water conservation and water demand management (WCWDM), water health and our climate change position statements which set out how we manage water as a resource holistically and in an integrated manner across the Group. In line with identified water-related risks and opportunities and our approach to water health, demand and conservation, we have implemented various operational mitigation measures including, among others, actions to reduce water reliance from external suppliers and the development and responsible execution of WCWDM plans, based on predictive modelling. We are also investigating an internal water price as part of our Water Resource assessments, that will consider externalities such as other costs or water risks. Timescale: We are aiming to achieve our responses to manage the identified future water stress risk in the medium to long-term (5-10 years).

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

We have identified our impact on water sources, our dependence on the resource and the water scarcity risk in the regions we operate in. We have also largely ring-fenced our operational water costs including water purchases, water treatment and other surcharges. An additional step as part of our responsible water conservation and water demand management will be to determine an internal price on water. We are in the process of classifying water as a resource to our business and are planning to build risks and other costs, e.g. water externalities, into an internal price on water. Sibanye SA operations purchased 18 315 ML of potable water, while the US operations purchased 73.35 ML of potable water in 2021. This equalled to an 8.1% and 48% decreased in comparison to 2020 purchases, respectively.

W7.5

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

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Important but not an immediate business priority	Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to water and environmental stewardship. Accordingly, the group has implemented and plans to implement a wide range of low water impact measures across its operations. However, the nature of our metals products precludes their labelling as low water impact products. Feasibility is assessed and work in this regard may be undertaken in future but is currently not an immediate business priority.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Business level specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to the responsible use and management of water. Accordingly as part of this commitment, water related targets have been set at the South African operations. Separate targets have been set for the Gold and PGM operations. Sibanye-Stillwater has published a Water Conservation and Water Demand Management/Water Stewardship position statement which sets out the group's approach to Water Conservation and Water Demand Management. Water related targets are set and monitored according to the strategy outlined in the position statement. Considering South Africa's water stresses and scarcity, Sibanye-Stillwater sets annual targets for the reduction of potable water purchases in line with our position statement's objective of improving water security and independence. The water volumes related to the targets are monitored using automated monitoring systems such as the Zednet system which is installed at the South African operations. This enables the monitoring of the annual water targets. Sibanye-Stillwater continues to use smart monitoring across our SA sites, ensuring accurate water accounting. Since implementing this technology in 2016 we have expanded it to over 400 monitoring sites across our SA operations. By doing so, we have reduced the reliance on the Vaal River System by 35% compared to 2016.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water withdrawals

Level
Business

Primary motivation
Water stewardship

Description of target
In order to improve our water security at our South African gold operations, we have set a target to reduce our purchased potable withdrawals by 7.5% in 2021 with a base year of 2020. This target is aimed at reducing our reliance on third party water suppliers and showing responsible water stewardship. This target specifically relates to our gold business in South Africa.

Quantitative metric
% reduction of water withdrawals from municipal supply

Baseline year
2020

Start year
2020

Target year
2021

% of target achieved
100

Please explain
This target relates to the purchased potable water at our South African gold operations. These withdrawals reduced by 17% in the reporting year (2021: 6,288Ml; 2020: 7,567Ml). Therefore, the target has been met

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Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Water withdrawals

Level
Business

Primary motivation
Water stewardship

Description of target
In order to improve our water security at our South African PGM operations, we have set a target to reduce our purchased potable withdrawals by 3% in 2021 with a base year of 2020. This target is aimed at reducing our reliance on third party water suppliers and showing responsible water stewardship. This target specifically relates to our gold business in South Africa.

Quantitative metric
% reduction of water withdrawals from municipal supply

Baseline year
2020

Start year
2020

Target year
2021

% of target achieved
100

Please explain
This target relates to the purchased potable water at our South African gold operations. These withdrawals reduced by 3% in the reporting year (2021: 12,027Ml; 2020: 12,372Ml). Therefore, the target has been met

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Target reference number
Target 3

Category of target
Product water intensity

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Water stewardship

Description of target
In order to improve our water security, we have set a target to maintain our total consumptive specific water use below the 2020 baseline.

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Maintaining intensity below the baseline.)

Baseline year
2020

Start year
2020

Target year
2021

% of target achieved
100

Please explain
Total consumptive specific Water Use target (in kl/ton processed) to be below the 2020 baseline for the gold operations of 1.65 and 0.85 for the PGM Segment These water use intensity targets were met.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal
Other, please specify (Reduction in level 3 environmental incidents)

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Water stewardship

Description of goal
Sibanye-Stillwater classifies and reports on all environmental incidents that occur. As part of our goals for responsible water stewardship we have set a goal for a 10% Year on year decrease in Level 3 environmental incidents.

Baseline year
2020

Start year
2020

End year
2021

Progress
We did not meet our goal of reducing Level 3 incidents by 10% in 2021 when compared to 2020. We recorded one level 3 incident at our US operations, two incidents at our South African PGM operations and two incidents at our South African Gold operations.

W9. Verification

W9.1

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

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W2 Business impacts	The number of environmental incidents, Level 3 and above, has been assured.	ASAE3000	This data point has been verified as it provides important information on Sibanye-Stillwater's environmental and social impacts.

W10. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Sibanye-Stillwater's Group Chief Financial Officer is responsible for sign-off of the 2021 CDP climate change response.	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms