

Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Sibanye-Stillwater Limited (Sibanye-Stillwater or the Group) is a multinational mining and metals processing group with a diverse portfolio of projects and investments across five continents. The Group is also one of the foremost global recyclers of PGM auto catalysts and has interests in leading mine tailings retreatment operations. Sibanye-Stillwater is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) in South Africa and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

Sibanye-Stillwater has established itself as one of the world's largest primary producers of platinum, palladium, and rhodium and is a top-tier gold producer. It also produces and refines iridium and ruthenium, nickel, chrome, copper and cobalt. The Group has recently begun to build and diversify its asset portfolio into battery metals mining and processing and is increasing its presence in the circular economy by growing and diversifying its recycling and tailings reprocessing operations globally.

United States PGM segment: The East Boulder and the Stillwater 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.

Southern Africa PGM segment: The Kroondal, Marikana and Rustenburg Operations are located on the western limb of the Bushveld Complex in South Africa. The primary PGMs produced at the operations in South Africa 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 Beatrix 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 majority stakes in DRDGOLD Limited and Cooke Mine.

EU battery metal segment: In February 2022, Sibanye-Stillwater successfully concluded the €85 million transaction to acquire French mining group Eramet SA’s Sandouville hydrometallurgical nickel processing facilities. This acquisition will enable Sibanye-Stillwater to build a leading battery metals platform in Europe. It is seen as a low-risk entry into the nickel beneficiation business and our initial focus will be to ramp up throughput, as per existing plans.

Water is vital for Sibanye-Stillwater's operations - drilling, milling, equipment cooling, and hydraulic tailings re-mining. The company actively manages water risks and opportunities through comprehensive frameworks. It diversifies its asset portfolio by venturing into lithium mining and processing, expanding recycling, and tailings reprocessing globally. Recent acquisitions include a lithium hydroxide project, nickel operations, zinc tailings retreatment projects, zinc operations and copper exploration across three continents.

The Group has identified prolonged droughts and water scarcity, particularly at its South African PGM operations, as significant water risks associated with climate change. The SA PGM operations are located in water-stressed areas. The SA Gold and USA PGM operations do not face risks from water stress to the same degree. These risks pose a threat to the long-term sustainability of the company. To address this, Sibanye-Stillwater is actively working to reduce its reliance on water resources (particularly municipal water supply in South Africa due to costs and security of supply reasons) through water security and independence strategies; the company has made significant strides in this regard in FY2022. Considerations for water scarcity and water quality are integrated into the company's environmental planning processes.

The Group 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.” The Group achieved a B score in our 2022 CDP Water Security Disclosure. Further to this, Sibanye-Stillwater put 23ML per day back into the Integrated Vaal River system, which serves communities around our SA Gold operations. The Group also made a cumulative reduction of 4,061 MI of potable water from the 2020 baseline at our SA operations – translating into a 37% reduction from the 2020 baseline, well above the set target, enough to supply 35,700 households. The Group is currently in the process of optimizing water treatment plants to further reduce potable water dependence and is aiming to achieve lower water-use intensity targets at the South African operations. A total of R3.01 million was spent in 2022 on water-related R&D initiatives.

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

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

Activity	Details of activity
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Mining	Gold Platinum group metals Zinc
Processing	Nickel

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, 2022	December 31, 2022

W0.3

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

- France
- 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
Yes, a Ticker symbol	SSW

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	<p>Direct operations: Sibanye-Stillwater makes use of freshwater in various processes at our operations. We have access to municipal water at our SA operations, but our objective is to reduce reliance on this system (to 40% at PGM; 10% at SA gold operations) to reduce the risk of intermittent supply and increase the amount of potable water to surrounding communities. Primary uses include drilling, blasting, milling & processing, cooling of equipment, tailings re-mining and sanitation.</p> <p>- Importance rating</p>



			<p>Direct operations: 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. Without access to proper quality freshwater, the health and safety of our staff is also compromised. Hence, freshwater supplies are vital to our operations.</p> <p>Indirect operations: Water is primarily used by our suppliers to produce products such as timber, steel and electricity. Further to this, surrounding communities rely on freshwater for health and sanitation purposes.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use</p>	<p>Important</p>	<p>Important</p>	<p>Direct operations: Sibanye-Stillwater does not withdraw any brackish water in our operations, however, we rely on discharging to brackish water sources at one of our SA Gold operations, Cooke Mine. We also recycle significant quantities of water, particularly at our South African operations, including from TSFs. This water is recirculated back for uses including drilling, blasting, milling & processing, cooling of equipment and tailings re-mining.</p> <p>- Importance rating</p> <p>Direct operations: Without sufficient volumes of recycled water, we would rely considerably more on third party water supplied by municipalities, from which supply is already often not reliable in terms of the quantities our operations require. Our production volumes may be affected as a result.</p> <p>Indirect operations: Electricity production and resulting supply from national grid utility Eskom, to some of our South African operations requires the use of recycled /brackish /produced water. Because water stress in South Africa is high, Eskom desalinates polluted</p>

			<p>mine water for use at power plants to reduce the amount of freshwater used for electricity production. Disruptions to water supply for Eskom’s operations would have negative impacts on many of our South African operations.</p> <p>Future dependency: It is expected that our direct use of recycled water will remain important as we continue to reduce reliance on external water sources and increase the amount of recycled water generated on-site at our operations. The importance of indirect use is also likely to remain important given that Eskom will still require these sources of water.</p>
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W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Volumes of water are measured by water flow meters.	<p>Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water withdrawals at all of our operations. We define operations as operating mines and facilities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>Water withdrawals – volumes by source</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Continuously</p>	<p>Volumes of water are measured by water flow meters.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>			<p>We do not utilise any entrained water in our operations and do not anticipate doing so, nor do we see that the need will arise in future.</p>
<p>Water withdrawals quality</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Continuously</p>	<p>Water quality is tested using test kits and lab testing.</p>	<p>Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water withdrawal quality at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines and facilities. Reason for monitoring: All operations are</p>



				<p>required to measure water volumes withdrawn as this is a condition of regulatory approvals. The monitoring frequency and method vary based on the type of water source. Water intercepted (clean fissure/dolomitic water) that does not come into contact with actively mined areas is monitored on a weekly basis, while other water sources carrying potential risk or requiring treatment are monitored daily. US operations measure the quality of water withdrawals on a monthly basis for the same list of parameters that we measure for water discharges. Standardised laboratory protocols are employed through internal laboratories and contracted third parties</p>
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Volumes of water are measured by water flow meters.	<p>Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water discharge volumes at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines and facilities.</p> <p>Reason for monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater requires this information to ensure effective and sustainable management of the resource and that the discharge volumes fall within any water use licence boundaries and regulations pertaining to discharging of water to different pools in the environment. Monitoring withdrawals also assists us in measuring performance against water targets. Therefore, this aspect is relevant.</p> <p>Frequency and method: Water discharge volumes are monitored by water meters on a</p>



				daily basis. Aggregation of the water volumes occurs on a monthly and yearly basis.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Continuously	Volumes of water are measured by water flow meters.	<p>Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water discharge volumes by destination at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines and facilities.</p> <p>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 licensing and other requirements, particularly relating to discharges to rivers and wetlands. Most of our water is discharged to freshwater sources.</p> <p>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.</p>
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Continuously	Volumes of water are measured by water flow meters.	<p>Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water discharge volumes by treatment method at 100% of the operations. We define operations as operating mines and facilities. 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</p>



				<p>requires water management and treatment to standards that are stricter than the regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Reason for monitoring: This aspect is relevant because we are committed to comprehensive monitoring programmes to ensure that we minimise our impact on water resources. In addition, we are required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with licence and other requirements.</p> <p>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.</p>
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Other, please specify Weekly	Water quality is tested using test kits and lab testing.	<p>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 and facilities.</p> <p>Reason for monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to comprehensive monitoring programmes to ensure that we minimise our impact on water resources. In addition, 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</p>



				<p>the regulatory requirements. Therefore, this aspect is relevant.</p> <p>Monitoring frequency and method: Water discharge quality is monitored by taking samples which are then analysed. These samples are taken on a weekly basis.</p>
<p>Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>Emissions to water are measured in laboratory conditions using appropriate methods (tested using test kits and lab testing) in both internal and/or accredited 3rd party service providers.</p>	<p>Scope of monitoring: Emissions to water are monitored at all of our operations. We define operations as operating mines and facilities.</p> <p>Reason for monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to comprehensive monitoring programmes to ensure that we minimise our impact on water resources. In addition, we are required to ensure that the discharged water qualities are compliant with, or exceed compliance with, the respective licensing boundaries and regulations.</p> <p>Monitoring frequency and method: Grab samples are collected from our discharge water. All water emissions are monitored at periods ranging from daily to monthly frequencies, in line with standardised protocols (typically SANAS), using internal laboratories and/ or accredited 3rd part service providers (analyses are completed by an external EPA-certified laboratory for our US operations). The monitoring regimen is developed to ensure compliance with regulatory approvals and targeting internal benchmarks.</p>



<p>Water discharge quality – temperature</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Other, please specify Weekly</p>	<p>Water temperature is measured using handheld-thermometers.</p>	<p>Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water withdrawal temperature at 100% of the operations. We define operations as mines and facilities. 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. At our SA operations this is monitored to ensure that the temperature of the water discharge is within the range permitted by licensing requirements Therefore, this aspect is relevant to the organization. Monitoring frequency and method: Water discharge temperatures are monitored by taking samples at points along the discharge chain using a thermometer. These samples are taken on a weekly basis.</p>
<p>Water consumption – total volume</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Continuously</p>	<p>Volumes of water are measured by water flow meters.</p>	<p>Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water consumption at 100% of the operations. We define operations as mines and facilities. Reason for monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater is required to ensure that the water consumption complies with the respective licensing boundaries and regulations. In addition, the operations</p>

				<p>operate sustainably by considering neighbouring users and in considerations of general catchment health.</p> <p>Monitoring frequency and method: Water consumption is calculated by monitoring the withdrawals and discharges through flow meters. The difference between the two is considered to be the consumption, although there are some operations that use internal calculations for consumption that are operation-relevant, however, for consistency, all values use the aforementioned formula.</p>
Water recycled/reused	100%	Continuously	Volumes of water are measured by water flow meters.	<p>Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors the water recycled at 100% of our operations. We define operations as mines and facilities.</p> <p>Reason for monitoring: Recycling and reusing water at our operations is critical to reducing our reliance on external water sources, particularly at our South African operations which are largely in water stressed catchments. Just under 8,000 MI of water was recycled at our operations in FY2022.</p> <p>Monitoring frequency and method: Recycled and reused water is monitored by water flow meters flow meters continuously, and aggregated weekly and monthly.</p>
The provision of fully-functioning, safely	100%	Continuously	WASH services form an integral part of our Health and Safety processes and this	<p>Scope of monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater monitors full-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees at each of our operations/mines.</p>

<p>managed WASH services to all workers</p>			<p>aspect of our water use is monitored through internal policies and the relevant personnel.</p>	<p>Reason for monitoring: Sibanye-Stillwater considers WASH services to be a critical component of our business, falling under health, wellbeing and occupational hygiene component of our business. This is measured to ensure employees have access to an acceptable quality and sufficient quantity of clean, potable water for their needs. Water provided to workers at operations meets the SABS: 2015 criteria stipulated for potable water. This is also a requirement in our licence to operate. Monitoring frequency and method: Daily analysis and real-time monitoring are performed for routine variables, with Inductively Coupled Plasma and bio-monitoring analyses being performed weekly. One to three service providers are appointed to provide verification of results and increase confidence.</p>
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W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	138,971	Higher	Mergers and acquisitions	About the same	Mergers and acquisitions	Total withdrawals increased by 10.6% compared to FY2021. This is largely due to the acquisition of the



						<p>Sandouville Nickel Refinery in France. This facility accounts for significant amounts of our total withdrawals and purchased water and our aim will be to implement measures to reduce our reliance on withdrawals, by implementing recycling of water, for example. We have made strides in reducing our withdrawals at our USA and SA PGM operations through, for example, reducing reliance on third party sources, optimizing recovery from TSFs and transferring water between facilities to reduce reliance in the dry season. We anticipate withdrawals to remain similar in the short- to medium-term as we have recently acquired another operation in the EU (currently in project phase) which we are hoping will be offset by continued reductions of potable water, particularly at our South African operations.</p> <p>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'.</p>
Total discharges	84,110	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Mergers and acquisitions	<p>Total discharges increased by 10% compared to FY2021. This is partly due to the acquisition of the Sandouville Nickel Refinery in France, but also significant increases in discharges at our SA Gold operations where internal water treatment capacity has been increased. We anticipate discharges to remain similar in the short- to medium-term as we have recently acquired another operation in the EU</p>



						(currently in project phase). 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'.
Total consumption	54,860	Higher	Change in accounting methodology	About the same	Mergers and acquisitions	<p>Water consumption went up by 15% compared to FY2021. This is largely due to the acquisition of Sandouville Refinery where 9,064 MI of water was withdrawn. Other increases at some of our SA Gold operations contributed to the overall higher contribution. However, consumption declined year-on-year at six facilities across the Group: Marikana, Rustenburg, Driefontein, Kloof, East Boulder and Columbus.</p> <p>We have applied a change in methodology to calculating consumption at some of our facilities. In this year's CDP, for consistency, all consumption is calculated by taking the withdrawals and subtracting the discharges.</p> <p>We anticipate consumption to remain similar in the short- to medium-term, as we expect our withdrawals and discharges to remain about the same due to the recent acquisition of another operation in the EU (currently in project phase). 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'.</p>

W1.2d

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

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	76-99	Higher	Mergers and acquisitions	About the same	Other, please specify No change from last year (volumes stable).	WRI Aqueduct	In FY2022, 75.9% of our water was withdrawn in areas classified as high water stress areas (as per the WRI Aqueduct Tool, using >40% baseline water stress as a threshold). This is up from 72.3% in FY2021, owing primarily to the acquisition of Sandouville Nickel Refinery in France, which is in a high water stress area. We do not anticipate this percentage to increase or decrease in the next five years.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
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<p>Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes</p>	<p>Relevant</p>	<p>236.4</p>	<p>About the same</p>	<p>Other, please specify No change from last year (volumes stable).</p>	<p>There was a -0.2% change in the amount of water withdrawn from fresh surface water at our operations. This source of water accounts for a very small quantity of the water we withdraw. However, this source is relevant as fresh water is vital to the mining processes, including drilling, blasting, milling & processing, cooling of equipment, tailings re-mining and sanitation. 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'.</p>
<p>Brackish surface water/Seawater</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>				<p>We do not withdraw any water from brackish surface water/seawater. Water withdrawal data for brackish surface water or seawater is not relevant because Sibanye-Stillwater's operations do not involve the utilization or withdrawal of brackish surface water or seawater as a water source.</p>
<p>Groundwater – renewable</p>	<p>Relevant</p>	<p>109,664.4</p>	<p>About the same</p>	<p>Increase/decrease in business activity</p>	<p>Sibanye-Stillwater's withdrawals from renewable groundwater sources increased by 6%. This was primarily due to increased needs at our SA Gold operations and due in part to our strategy to reduce reliance on third-party sources and optimize groundwater withdrawals and recharge. 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'.</p>

					<p>We do not withdraw any water from groundwater-non-renewable. Therefore, withdrawal data from non-renewable groundwater is not relevant. The focus is placed on the company's mining and metals processing activities, water management strategies, and efforts to reduce water reliance, without specific mention of water withdrawal from non-renewable groundwater resources.</p>
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant				<p>Sibanye-Stillwater’s withdrawals from renewable groundwater sources increased by 6%. This was primarily due to increased needs at our SA Gold operations and due in part to our strategy to reduce reliance on third-party sources and optimize groundwater withdrawals and recharge. 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’.</p> <p>We do not withdraw any water from groundwater-non-renewable. Therefore, withdrawal data from non-renewable groundwater is not relevant. The focus is placed on the company's mining and metals processing activities, water management strategies, and efforts to reduce water reliance, without specific mention of water withdrawal from non-renewable groundwater resources.</p>
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant				<p>We do not withdraw any water from produced/entrained water. Therefore, withdrawal data from produced or entrained water is not relevant. The</p>

					focus is placed on the company's mining and metals processing activities, water management strategies, and efforts to reduce water reliance, without specific mention of water withdrawal from produced or entrained sources.
Third party sources	Relevant	29,069.7	Much higher	Mergers and acquisitions	<p>Water withdrawals from FY2021 increased by 39%. Despite great improvements in reducing reliance on municipal and water board supply at our SA Gold operations (an overall reduction), the acquisition of Sandouville Nickel Refinery, which purchases all of its water, resulted in a net increase in water from third party sources.</p> <p>We expect future volumes to 'remain the same' as expansion of operations and production is scheduled at Sandouville Refinery which may be balanced by reductions as we continue to reduce reliance on third party sources at SA Gold operations through the use of ion-site water treatment facilities.</p>

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	74,790.7	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Sibanye-Stillwater discharges water to fresh surface water destinations. The majority of this occurs at the SA Gold

					operations hence fresh surface water discharge is relevant. The amount of water discharged to freshwater sources increased from FY2021 by 11%. 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'. In future we expect that this volume will remain "about the same". The increase is predominantly due to increased production and output at those facilities. The values reported are sourced from direct measurements.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	6,361.4	About the same	Other, please specify No change from previous year.	Sibanye-Stillwater discharges water to brackish surface water destinations at our Cooke 1 shaft. There was no change in the volume of water discharged to brackish water sources since the previous reporting year. In future we expect that this volume will remain "about the same" as there is only one facility to which this discharge applies and we do not anticipate significant changes to the operations there. 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 value derived is from direct measurements.
Groundwater	Relevant	2,897.7	About the same	Other, please specify No change from previous year.	Water is discharged to groundwater sources through mechanisms such as injection wells at our US operations, hence this value is relevant to our organisation. The water discharged is directly related to groundwater intercepted in the underground workings which vary year to year based on precipitation. 7% more water was discharged at our US operations, primarily due to increased business activity over



					the year. 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'. We do not anticipate a significant change in the short-term going forward. This value is derived from direct measurements.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	60.5	Much higher	Mergers and acquisitions	Previously, Sibanye-Stillwater did not discharge any water to third party destinations. However, in FY2022, this changed with the acquisition of Sandouville Nickel Refinery and increased discharges at the Columbus Metallurgical Complex, hence a comparison of "much higher." 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'. We are investigating ways to reduce this going forward such that this amount remains the same or decreases in the short-term. This value is derived from direct measurement.

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	7,565.6	About the same	Other, please specify Very little change from previous year	41-50	Rationale: Sibanye-Stillwater discharges water that goes through at least three stages of



						<p>treatment at the Marikana, Beatrix, Kloof and Driefontein operations in South Africa, and at the US operations, as required by our respective internal standards and regulatory authorisations. This volume increased by 1% in the reporting year, hence the value of 'about the same'. 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'. We anticipate volumes of water undergoing tertiary treatment to remain the same in the short-term.</p>
Secondary treatment	Relevant	27,738.4	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	41-50	<p>Rationale: Sibanye-Stillwater discharges water that goes through at least two stages of treatment at the Columbus Metallurgic Complex, Kloof, Driefontein, Cooke and Ezulwini Mines, as required by our respective internal standards and regulatory authorisations. This volume decreased by 14% in the reporting year primarily owing to</p>



						<p>decreased volumes of water needed at those facilities. 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'. We anticipate volumes of water undergoing secondary treatment to remain the same in the short-term.</p>
Primary treatment only	Relevant	48,806.2	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	21-30	<p>Rationale: Sibanye-Stillwater's Kloof, Ezulwini and Driefontein operations in South Africa, discharge water that went through one treatment step (Disinfection), as required by our respective internal standards and regulatory authorisations. This volume increased by 35% in the reporting year and as such is classified as "higher" than the previous reporting year. 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</p>



						higher/lower'. We anticipate volumes of water undergoing primary treatment to remain the same in the short-term.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	0	Much lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	21-30	Rationale: Discharge to the natural environment without treatment occurs at three of our operations, all in the US. Such untreated discharges are provided for by our respective regulatory authorisations. We have improved treatment technologies to ensure more water goes through treatment in FY2022, as per our internal standards. During 2022, we designed a nitrification circuit to be constructed at the Stillwater Mine water treatment plant to further improve treatment efficiency. Supply chain delays have forced us to push this project out to 2023. That said, there were no intentional discharges to the natural environment without treatment in FY2022, hence the comparison to the previous reporting year of "much lower" was reported. 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'. We are aiming to keep the value at zero for the foreseeable future.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant					Sibanye-Stillwater does not discharge water that has not been treated to a third party. Therefore, this level is not relevant to report.
Other	Relevant	36	This is our first year of measurement	Mergers and acquisitions	1-10	In FY2022 we acquired Sandouville Nickel Refinery for which the level of treatment of discharges at the facility were not known at the time of reporting.

W1.2k

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

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	Please explain
Row 1		Nitrates Phosphates Pesticides	Sibanye-Stillwater's mining operations typically monitor effluent discharges for routine pollutants associated with gold and PGM ore bodies. These pollutants include sulphate salts, metals (iron, manganese, aluminium, uranium), and selected monovalent and divalent ions associated with the geo-chemistry of the ore body concerned. The emphasis on the pollutants covered, pH and other physical



			parameters is to ensure ecosystem health and provide assurance in the integrity of raw water qualities for the downstream environment (integrated water resources management). We do not currently record the total emissions to water as part of the monitoring process but we are aiming to begin doing so within the next 2 years.
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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	138,288,000,000	138,996	994,906.328239662	Our total water use/revenue treated intensity is expected to reduce as the efficiencies of our operations increase due to water conservation efforts such as continued and increased recycling of water. We have published a WCWDM/Water Stewardship position statement which outlines our strategy for water conservation and demand management.

W-MM1.3/W-CO1.3

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

Yes

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

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



Product name	Numerator: Water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Gold	Total water use	Other, please specify Tonne treated	About the same	<p>This intensity relates to the water use intensity at our all our gold producing operations. Change from previous year: The intensity increased by 8.3% from 1.56kL/tonne treated in FY21 to 1.68kL/tonne treated in FY2022. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change between $\pm 10\%$ to $\pm 40\%$ to be lower/higher. (With “lower” indicating an improvement in intensity). Less than 10% is considered to be “about the same.”</p> <p>The increase in intensity is a result of substantially reduced tonnes treated in the financial year, despite making improvements to water use. (particularly for potable water). 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.</p> <p>Anticipated future anticipated trends: Our total water use/tonne treated intensity is expected to remain “about the same” as a significant change in dry treated tonnes of mined material is not expected.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. In 2022, we implemented a 4ML/day water treatment plant to reduce potable water requirements.</p>
PGM	Total water use	Other, please specify	Higher	<p>This intensity relates to the water use intensity at all of our PGM operations. Change from previous year: The intensity increased by 4.6% from 0.77 kL/tonne treated in FY21 to 0.80 kL/tonne treated in FY22. It should be noted that in last year's CDP</p>

		Tonne treated		<p>submission we reported figures from the SA PGM operations only, whilst this year the figures include the US PGM operations. Sibanye-Stillwater defines a change between $\pm 10\%$ to $\pm 40\%$ to be lower/higher. (With “lower” indicating an improvement in intensity). Less than 10% is considered to be “about the same.”</p> <p>This slight decrease is primarily due reduced dry tonnes of mined material treated despite reducing the reliance on third party potable water. 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.</p> <p>Anticipated future trends: Our total water use/tonne treated intensity is expected to remain unchanged as the efficiencies of our operations increase due to water conservation efforts. Even with efficiency improvements we unfortunately project that our water intensities may increase as our mines reach their end of life status. The improvements will be significant when absolute water use is considered.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An example of efforts to reduce water use is our targeted reliance reduction on potable water which was a 3% target compared to 2020. This was achieved.</p>
Nickel	Total water use	Other, please specify Tonne processed	This is our first year of measurement	Owing to the acquisition of Sandouville Nickel Refinery in 2022, from FY2023 we will be able to being reporting our water use intensity for nickel processing.

W1.4

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
Row 1	Yes

W1.4a

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

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation	Less than 10%	In terms of the nickel processed at Sandouville Refinery (of which nickel chloride is a component of the nickel salts produced), the total nickel sales for Sibanye-Stillwater amounted to 3% of our FY2022 revenue.
Other, please specify National Nuclear Regulator Act (Act 47, 1999) of South Africa.	Less than 10%	Radiation hazards in our mines arise from naturally occurring radioactive uranium associated with the gold bearing reef. Our South African gold operations are regulated by the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) in terms of the NNR Act (Act 47, 1999), which mandates us to have a nuclear certificate of registration (COR). None of our revenue at this stage is derived directly from mined uranium.

W1.5

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

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes		
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	No	Important but not an immediate business priority	Currently, our focus in terms of water-related issues focuses on internal operations and the impact of our suppliers. We consider water-related impacts to be important across the value chain and engage with customers on water-related issues but not to an extent that it can be reported on. We are still in the process of determining the key areas within the value chain where an impact is measurable and material and how we can incorporate these into our engagements with these entities, particularly customers.

W1.5a

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

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Supplier impacts on water availability

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

Unknown

Please explain

We currently assess our suppliers on meeting legal requirements and regulations relating to water, which is part of our standard operations and supplier and purchasing procedures.



We have an annual survey in place to gather the required environmental management data from our contractors. As part of the survey, we ask suppliers to indicate their total water consumption per annum. We do not yet define what we classify a substantive impact on water security as yet but plan to do so. As such, we do not yet definitively know which business activities/product lines, and in which river basins, suppliers with a substantive impact fall under. We acknowledge that the survey is not perfect in terms of gathering the required data. The supplier survey will evolve into a more rigorous procedure such that off-site environmental management and sustainability practices from our contractors will form part of the contract/project decision-making process.

W1.5b

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Engaging with their suppliers on water security actions

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

Unknown

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

Unknown

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

Sibanye-Stillwater sends an ESG survey to all of our suppliers requesting, among other metrics, the volume of fresh water consumed in the past year. They are not required to meet any threshold to remain on our supplier list hence we do not exclude any suppliers as yet.

W1.5d

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

Type of engagement

Information collection

Details of engagement

Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

Unknown

Rationale for your engagement

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.

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

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

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

Primary impact

Litigation

Description of impact

On 19 January 2022, The Beatrix operations in South Africa experienced a level 4 environmental incident due to severe regional rainfall at the Rietpan evaporation dam approximately 10km Southwest of Welkom. While the business operations were not impacted for any length of time, the severe rainfall caused significant flow-through of water from the upstream municipal-managed Toronto pan, which resulted in overtopping of the Rietpan evaporation dam into neighbouring farmland, as well as the overflow of agitated settled salts onto the land.

Rietpan stopped overflowing in July 2022, and the inundated areas reduced, but the impact has not completely stopped, as significant areas below Rietpan are still inundated with a mixture of rainwater and high-salinity water from Rietpan. The impact on the soils and groundwater will thus continue for a current undetermined period, and further monitoring will be required to determine that impact. The Department of Water and Sanitation established a task team with all impacted stakeholders. Frequent interactions are taking place, either through formal direct meetings or through a dedicated social media group of the task team.

There is an ongoing legal case (as of July 2023) related to this incident.

Primary response

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

Total financial impact

Description of response

We continue to engage with the local municipality to repair their sewage works and stop all uncontrolled outflow from their pan as this overflow is still occurring.

The Municipal sewage pump station that continuously spilled into Toronto pan was repaired and is maintained by Sibanye-Stillwater. Finally, several engineering and environmental studies have been completed to determine the source, root cause and impact of the incident.

These responses are expected to improve our organization's resilience, preventing future financial or operational impacts.

Due to an ongoing legal case (as of July 2023), the total financial impact of the impact cannot be disclosed.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Mississippi River

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Acute physical

Rupture of tailings dams and toxic spills

Primary impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Description of impact

On 30 October 2022 a pipe fitting inside of a buried tailings pipeline inspection vault failed. Approximately 190 m3 of tailings overflowed the vault and travelled downhill into a dry irrigation ditch on private land.

Primary response

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

Total financial impact

540,000

Description of response

Two dams were constructed in the irrigation ditch to contain the tailings. The concentrator was shut down and the ruptured fittings were repaired with non-corrodible parts. Impacted soils and tailings contained in the irrigation ditch were excavated and removed from the site.

Snow and frozen soils prevented close-out of this incident. Clean up will resume as soon as ground conditions are favourable.

The total cost of the incident to date is approximately US\$30,000 (x 18 for value in ZAR). US\$25,000 was spent on heavy equipment to excavate contaminated soils and the remaining US\$5,000 for continued groundwater quality sampling.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Mississippi River

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Acute physical

Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Description of impact

A '500-year flood' experienced in Montana in June 2022 caused our operations to come to a halt for approximately seven weeks. The flooding was caused by elevated temperatures that caused snow on the surrounding mountains to melt at an accelerated pace which caused severe floods that damaged infrastructure, mainly bridges enroute to our facilities. Minor damage was caused at our facilities however the supply chain disruption was the major cause of the severe impact on our operations, which resulted in major disruptions to our production capacity.

The impact on the US PGM segment was calculated according to revenue losses due to the downtime of the operations over approximately



seven weeks. Media reports suggest revenue losses of more than \$100 million (source: <https://me.smenet.org/webContent.cfm?context=1&webarticleid=4082>) during the unplanned shutdown, which equates currently to R1.8 billion. An insurance claim has been lodged for some of the costs.

Primary response

Engage with local communities

Total financial impact

1,800,000,000

Description of response

Sibanye-Stillwater’s operations were impacted for seven weeks due to the disastrous flooding in Montana. There was little that could be done to reduce the downtime, and our efforts were focused on increased support and engagement with surrounding communities who were affected. Our employees at the Stillwater mine site provided refuge and support to campers arriving from the nearby Woodbine campground. We collaborated with all stakeholders in the area, including landowners, community members, and local and state authorities to effectively restore infrastructure and services. This does not directly contribute to water-related SDGs but assists in alleviating the human impact from the disaster. We recognise the flooding is closely linked to climate change and we are on an ongoing journey to reduce our own GHG emissions as a corporate entity. In the interim, we need to ensure flood and other disaster responses are able to cope as best they can with natural hazards.

W2.2

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Fines, but none that are considered as significant	Fines were imposed on Sibanye-Stillwater at our EU and US operations, however, there were no material or repeated regulatory penalties, sanctions or fines for contraventions of, or non-compliance with, legislative or regulatory obligations in 2022.



W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines

Total value of fines

% of total facilities/operations associated

25

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

About the same

Comment

Several minor fines were issued to Sibanye-Stillwater in FY22 of which none were deemed material. Most of the fines issued were at our operations in France where fines were issued for effluent not meeting stipulated standards at some points in time. We acquired this facility during the course of FY2022 and the total cost of the fines issued at the facility will be disclosed comprehensively from next year onwards.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?



	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	<p>Policies and Processes: Our water policy serves as a guiding document for managing water risks, including pollutants, and planning processes across our operations and territories. Our water policy forms an integral part of our broader ESG Policy. In addition, we have published water-related position statements, related to water stewardship and water health management, that provide further support for principles outlined in our ESG Policy.</p> <p>Standards: We employ various monitoring and assessment methods which seek alignment to global best practice, available in our 2021 Water Health Position Statement. E.g., we adhere to the IFC's performance standards, notably 1, 3 and 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; 3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention: promotion of the efficient use of water and the prevention of pollution; and 6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources. <p>Metrics/Indicators: concentrations of pollutants, such as nitrates and phosphates, mercury and as well as chlorophyll-a concentrations and periphyton indices (used to interpret stream health around operations in the US). Our permits at all of our operations also provide further guidelines and stipulations regarding pollutants that may have a harmful impact on our surrounding environment.</p>

W3.1a

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

Water pollutant category

Nitrates

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Identified pollutants: Sibanye-Stillwater has identified nitrogen, (from explosive residue) including nitrate, nitrites and ammonia as significant pollutants, in accordance with its water discharge permits.

Potential impacts: these pollutants significantly contribute to eutrophication in South Africa's rivers. Nitrogen components also pose risks to the environment and the safety of underground miners if they become volatile.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

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

Please explain

How the procedures selected manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined: Sibanye discharges are treated as required by respective authorisations. We also perform routine specialist assessments, monitoring and development of associated action plans through R&D projects to mitigate nitrate pollution risks.

For example, Sibanye commissioned a nitrate/ammonia scavenging pilot facility at the Marikana Karee 3 shaft in South Africa. The plant uses an ion exchange flow-sheet to strip nitrates and ammonia from the mine water-body. The analysis showed that this technology removed 98% of nitrogen nutrients. In 2023 we intend to embark on a project that will produce a simple fertilizer from the sodium nitrate waste product.

In addition, we have implemented the following to mitigate nitrate discharge risks:

- Nanofiltration plant at the Driefontein plus a zero-liquid discharge closed circuit ion-exchange system
- Kloof and Burnstone have reverse osmosis systems
- Ezulwini has a zero-liquid discharge fluidised bed cold-lime softening plant.

How success is measured and evaluated: Our water policy and position statements commit the company to, complying with all applicable regulatory requirements contained in the industry rules, codes and standards to which the company subscribes, for example those regulatory requirements around water pollutants that are stipulated in water use licences. Success is measured and evaluated against this regulatory standard.

W-MM3.2/W-CO3.2

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

Country/Area & River basin	Number of tailings dams in operation	Number of inactive tailings dams	Comment
South Africa Limpopo	13	9	All 22 dams are upstream, Spigot dams. Twelve are deposition dams, one is a reclamation dam and there are nine dormant/ inactive dams (of which three are undergoing remining).
South Africa Orange	5	7	All upstream, Day-wall mines – five active dams (four deposition, one reclamation) and seven are in inactive care and maintenance of which one (at Cooke Mine) is undergoing remining.
United States of America Mississippi River	2	1	All three dams are impoundment, Spigot dams – two are active (both deposition dams) and one is inactive and used for water management (i.e., dormant)

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

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

	Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure	Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)	Tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure	South Africa (SANS) 10286 Other, please specify Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) and US state of Montana regulations MCA 82-4-376	Yes, tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' (or equivalent)	Rationale: SANS 10286:1998 is the management standard for TSFs in SA, ensuring minimal risks. We comply with the Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management and upgrade systems, standards, and practices accordingly. GISTM (2020) Consequence Classification is applied, with monthly self-assessments using a digital platform. The executive team receives consolidated reports.



				<p>In Montana, US regulations MCA 82-4-376 of 2015 reflect global best practice for TSF management. Design, operation, maintenance, and closure require expert engineer review and approval.</p> <p>Frequency of evaluation: SA and US operations have quarterly inspections by engineers. SA TSFs are reviewed annually or 3-yearly by an Independent Tailings Review Board, depending on status, and US TSFs annually.</p> <p>Hazard ratings, per SANS 10286, consider residents, workers, and 3rd party property. Hazard Class I means "Low Hazard," with minimal risk to the environment and communities.</p> <p>All operations submit closure, decommissioning, annual rehab plans, and post-mining impact assessments to the South African Dept. of Mineral Resources and Energy.</p>
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W-MM3.2b/W-CO3.2b

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

Tailings dam name/identifier

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. It is under inactive care and maintenance.

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

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

46

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

56

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. It is under inactive care and maintenance.

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. It is under inactive care and maintenance.

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
Other, please specify
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

48

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

59

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 was completed in 2022.

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

Other, please specify

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

46

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

57

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 was completed in 2022.

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)

34

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

36

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. It is under inactive care and maintenance.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Kloof TSF 2

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Latitude

-26.443441

Longitude

27.590844

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

43

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

43

Please explain

The Kloof TSF 2 tailings dam (inactive) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Kloof 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. It has been inactive since December 2022.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Leeudoorn TSF

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Latitude

-26.460102

Longitude

27.568002

Hazard classification

High

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Other, please specify

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

44

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

64

Please explain

The Leeudoorn TSF dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Kloof 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 was completed in 2022.

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. It is under inactive care and maintenance (Dam 38 is undergoing remining).

Tailings dam name/identifier

Baobab 1

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Limpopo

Latitude

-24.3698

Longitude

29.4712

Hazard classification

Medium

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

11

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

12

Please explain

The Baobab 1 dam (active) is located in Limpopo, South Africa. It 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

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
Other, please specify
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

3.77

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

0

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 was completed in 2022.

The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater. It is undergoing remining and will be depleted by 2025.

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

Other, please specify

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

43

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

111

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 with instability and extensive seepage.

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 was completed in 2022.

The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

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

Other, please specify

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

83

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

103

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 was completed in 2022.

The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Kroondal 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)

9

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

11

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)

18

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

25

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

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. It is under inactive care and maintenance.

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
Other, please specify
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

29

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

98

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 was completed in 2022.

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

Medium

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)

88

Please explain

The Karee 4 dam (active) is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Marikana 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

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)

30

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

57

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)

188

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

290

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)

63

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

144

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

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
Other, please specify
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

25.68

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

0

Please explain

The Waterval West (inactive) dam is located at Sibanye-Stillwater's Rustenburg operation in South Africa. This dam has a high hazard classification and is being re-mined.

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 completed in 2022.

The TSF is owned and controlled by Sibanye-Stillwater. It is being re-mined and will be depleted in 2026.

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. It is under inactive care and maintenance.

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. It is under inactive care and maintenance.

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. It is under inactive care and maintenance.

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)

43

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

51

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

Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

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

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

12

Please explain

East Boulder TSF is in Montana, USA. 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 and Canadian Dam Association (CDA) Hazard Classification (2016)

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

Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

Other, please specify

US state of Montana. new regulations (MCA 82-4-376)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

12

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

22

Please explain

The Herzler TSF (active) dam is located in Montana, USA. 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 and Canadian Dam Association (CDA) Hazard Classification (2016)

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

Canadian Dam Association (CDA)
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

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)

34

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

91

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

Kroondal K2

Country/Area & River basin

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)

24

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

31

Please explain

The Kroodal K2 (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 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)

29

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

98

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. It is under inactive care and maintenance.

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)

2

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.

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.

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

(W-MM3.2c/W-CO3.2c) To manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailings dams in your control, what procedures are in place for all of your dams?

Procedure	Detail of the procedure	Please explain
Acceptable risk levels	Establishment of company-wide standards for acceptable risk levels that follow 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



		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We utilize a digital platform to produce monthly GISTM conformance self-assessments, conducted by multi-disciplinary teams, tracking associated actions. The executive team receives consolidated reports from this process.</p> <p>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 3-yearly depending on status and US TSFs annually.</p>
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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
- 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
 - 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
- Impact on human health
- 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
- Other, please specify
 - Fresh-water consumption volumes; State of Water Services Providers (Governance, Infrastructure, Management practices)

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, 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. Sibanye-Stillwater’s 2021 ESG questionnaire, continued into 2022, with the survey completion rate work in progress at this stage, includes 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.

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.

W3.3b

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

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	Value chain coverage: The risk assessment has full coverage. The risk assessments for each asset consider water risks across direct operations and supply chain. Level of coverage: full coverage ensures a comprehensive approach, enabling effective risk management across our direct operations and supply chain. Tools and methods: Sibanye-uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess water-related risks and maintain	Water availability and quality at a basin/catchment level Water availability is essential for mining and in understanding water risks at basin level Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level Stakeholder conflict can have significant implications for our operations and social license to operate. Assessing stakeholder conflicts at a basin level, provides insights into water needs and	Customers: Maintaining close relationships with customers enhances our market intelligence Employees: It is key to prioritise employees’ health for whom WASH services are critical Investors: Investors require materiality reporting, which meet ESG criteria to encourage confidence Local communities: We aim to maintain relationships with our stakeholders in local communities.	How the information is used in decision making: The outcomes of the water risk assessment, through materiality workshops, supported by research and analysis of our internal and external environments and stakeholder feedback, enable us to review our risk register on a biennial basis and allows us to identify and prioritize water-related risks, providing insights into the severity, probability, and potential impacts of these risks.

<p>access to reliable data specific to water-related challenges.</p> <p>COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework is used to provide comprehensive guidance to manage risks and enhance overall performance.</p> <p>ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard is used to ensure a consistent approach to risk management enabling effective risk management throughout the organization.</p> <p>King IV Report on Corporate Governance 2016 is used to ensure a framework for effective governance, emphasizing ethical leadership, responsible corporate citizenship and sustainability.</p> <p>Internal company methods include approved company Risk Management Framework and ESG Policy.</p> <p>Risk classification: These tools provide valuable information on physical risks, regulatory factors, and governance aspects that influence water sustainability. These risks provide means to</p>	<p>potential tensions with local communities</p> <p>Impact on human health Safety and wellbeing is a strategic essential to our business.</p> <p>Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials Water is essential for mining metals</p> <p>Water regulatory frameworks</p> <p>Regulatory compliance is a legal requirement and crucial in maintaining good relations with regulators and stakeholders</p> <p>Status of ecosystems and habitats</p> <p>Mining can have direct/indirect impacts on the environment.</p> <p>Monitoring can identify environmentally sensitive areas and allow for risk mitigation</p> <p>Access to fully-functioning, WASH services for all employees Water and sanitation facilities promotes the health and productivity of our workforce.</p> <p>Other: Fresh-water consumption volumes are essential in understanding our local water source impact</p> <p>State of Water Services Providers</p>	<p>We have excess water at our SA gold operations that we treat and return to help local communities enhancing our social licence to operate</p> <p>NGOs: We consider NGO's as critical stakeholders as they incorporate environmental and social matters, fostering transparency. Our recent agreement with Gift of the Givers Foundation ensures adequate disaster response, should unwanted events occur at our South African operations</p> <p>Other water users at the basin/catchment level: We have excess water at our SA gold operations that we treat and return to help local communities enhancing our social licence to operate.</p> <p>Regulators: Our operations need to comply with water regulations to maintain good standing and adapt to evolving policies</p> <p>Suppliers: Water management is a critical component of responsible sourcing and supply chain</p>	<p>How decisions are made to mitigate, accept or control risk:</p> <p>The ongoing business review processes and workshops, as described above, take 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.</p> <p>The risk assessment process guides resource allocation and attention towards critical issues. It leads to targeted mitigation strategies, action plans, and compliance with regulations. Assessment outcomes influence operational planning, investment decisions, and long-term strategic decision-making. Sibanye integrates risk management into day-to-day activities and planning processes.</p>
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	<p>identify the severity or materiality of risks, which informs remedial actions at different levels of the company.</p>	<p>(Governance, Infrastructure, Management practices) Understanding the structures that govern the local water supply per asset is essential for the extraction processes involved in mining metals.</p>	<p>resilience. Reducing reliance on 3rd-party water suppliers remains critical. Water utilities at a local level: Water utilities ensure access to water resources and opportunity to collaborate on conservation and enhance our aim of responsible water stewardship.</p>	
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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?

Sibanye-Stillwater defines substantive financial or strategic impact in alignment with the concept of "materiality" as outlined in the company's mainstream filings. These impacts or matters are deemed significant and can greatly influence the financial, economic, reputational, and legal aspects of our business. In the context of integrated reporting, substantive impacts are those that have the potential to affect the group's ability to create value in the short, medium, and long term. They are also factors that inform stakeholders' assessments and decisions regarding our business. Substantive impacts can be both quantitative, such as financial, market, capitalization, and production volume effects, as well as qualitative, such as reputation. Sibanye-Stillwater has a well-defined risk management process supported by a governance structure comprising experienced and skilled teams dedicated to achieving our strategic objectives. Material issues are identified through materiality workshops, which involve research, analysis of internal and external environments, and stakeholder feedback. These workshops are conducted biennially to review our risk register. Additionally, ongoing



business review processes and workshops, along with the involvement of an independent third party for a materiality workshop, help identify and assess material issues. We contracted Deloitte – as an independent party – to facilitate a materiality workshop in the last quarter of 2022, which included the C-Suite, senior executives, and operational and functional specialists. The materiality process adheres to international guidelines such as the International Integrated Reporting Framework, King IV, and GRI, and includes participation from senior executives and operational and functional specialists.

Sibanye-Stillwater defines strategic or substantive financial impact based on two metrics. Firstly, any risk or opportunity related to earnings or capital that exceeds a value of R1,3 billion is considered substantive. Quantifiable indicators related to the income statement (revenues and expenditures) and the balance sheet (assets, liabilities, and capital) are used to determine the financial impact. Therefore, any climate-related occurrence that has an impact of R1,3 billion or more on the company's income statement or balance sheet is considered substantive. Secondly, climate change risks or opportunities that have the potential for strategic impacts, such as market-related risks or opportunities, are also considered substantive. These definitions of substantive financial impact are applicable to the entire Sibanye-Stillwater group, encompassing all business units.

Furthermore, a crucial factor in assessing material or substantive financial impacts is their alignment with our business strategy. We evaluate material issues in the context of the company's purpose, vision, and values, which form the foundation of our materiality process. Significant attention is given to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, including aspects related to climate change, as embedding ESG excellence is central to our strategy. Internal stakeholder perspectives and benchmarks are also used as validation processes to identify material risks.

Example of substantive impact: Climate change, particularly water security, poses a significant risk with a substantive impact on Sibanye-Stillwater's South African operations. As water is essential to our operations, any scarcity or disruptions could adversely affect production and revenue, with potential losses exceeding R1,3 billion. To mitigate this risk, we are actively working to reduce our reliance on water resources through strategies focused on water security and independence. Our environmental planning processes, spanning from early feasibility to post-mining and closure, incorporate considerations for water scarcity and quality. This approach ensures the sustainability of our operations, benefits our host communities, and protects 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



<p>Row 1</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>76-99</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Furthermore, extreme weather events (including severe thunderstorms and lightning) 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The US operations have less water scarcity risks. However, the recent flood in Montana in 2022, due to excessive snow melt as a result of rising temperatures, indicates that this region is also at risk of extreme weather events. In addition, locations of operations are in nature conservation areas which 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 Neighbour Agreement in the US, which in some cases binds us to higher environmental standards than those required by regulations.</p> <p>We do not consider our newly acquired EU operation (Sandouville refinery) to be exposed to significant water risks at this stage.</p>
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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

71,665,000,000

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

51-60

Comment

The facilities in this basin comprise Sibanye-Stillwater's South African PGM mines: Marikana, Kroondal and Rustenburg. These contributed 52% of the company's revenue in FY22.

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

17,842,000,000

% 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. These contributed 13% of the company's revenue in FY22.

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

46,090,000,000

% 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. These contributed 33% of the company's revenue in FY22.

W4.2

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

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Limpopo

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 production capacity, which would negatively impact revenues.

South Africa (SA) 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. SA is projected to become generally drier under enhanced anthropogenic forcing, with an associated increase in dry spells, droughts and heat waves. This trend is expected to be exacerbated by the upcoming "strong" El Niño cycle, which is expected to start in late 2023. The

"strong" El Niño cycle refers to an El Niño event that is characterized by exceptionally high sea surface temperatures in the equatorial Pacific Ocean. The impacts of strong El Niño cycles, such as droughts in SA, are expected to be intensified.

High water stress is already especially evident at our SA 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 SA 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 2022, industrial usage at the SA PGM operations accounted for the majority of potable water use. 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 SA 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

1-3 years

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)

1,433,300,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The approach used to determine the estimate impact entails an assessment of the potential financial impact of chronic drought/water scarcity on Sibanye-Stillwater's direct operations in the South African PGM segment. The financial impact was calculated by assuming the impact of seven day's (likely timescale) lost revenue at the South African PGM operations. It was determined that a single day of revenue loss at these operations amounts to slightly over R204 million, assuming the mines operate for 350 days per year (with 96% uptime throughout the year). Consequently, if there is a downtime of seven days, the resulting loss in production and revenue would reach approximately R1.43 billion. 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.
- Timescale of implementation: The response strategy is ongoing.
- 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/ significant 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. 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

21,180,000

Explanation of cost of response

The following initiatives were undertaken in 2022 to manage the impact of the water scarcity at the SA PGM operations:

In 2022, industrial usage at our SA PGM operations accounted for the majority of the potable water use with the remainder utilised for domestic purposes. These litres are precious to Rustenburg, given that the Rand Water Board struggles to meet the demands of a growing city.

We have a number of initiatives to manage the impact of water restrictions imposed by them

- Investigate alternative groundwater sources
- Optimise water recovery from TSFs
- Integrate Marikana with the Kroondal-Rustenburg footprint, thus balancing water requirements across the footprint. Integrating Marikana allows us to transfer water from water-rich areas during the wet season to storage and to drier parts, noting that the Pandora pipeline supplies 6MI/day to our Karee operations
- Continued desilting of water containment facilities

Our reliance on purchased potable water at our SA PGM operations reduced by 321MI (3%), against a targeted reduction of 3% compared to 2020 (2022: 12,051MI; 2021: 12,027MI; 2020: 12,372).

The costs associated with these actions, in addition to dams, pipelines, studies and metering projects has come to approximately R21.18 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 lightning) 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 an incident was observed February 2022 when the Klipgat Dam was overflowing at 99%. The overflow was due to the excessive rainfalls that were experienced for one week. While the incident is not likely to have long-term negative environmental consequences, the risk of environmental impacts related to extreme weather events is evident. These may include pollution incidents, associated with our tailing storage facilities.

Such impacts could be severe and 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 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)

1,433,300,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact of heavy precipitation on Sibanye-Stillwater's direct operations in the South African PGM segment was calculated by assuming the impact of seven day's lost revenue at the South African PGM operations. It was determined that a single day of revenue loss at these operations amounts to slightly over R204 million, assuming the mines operate for 350 days per year (with 96% uptime throughout the year). Consequently, if there is a downtime of six days, the resulting loss in production and revenue would reach approximately R1.43 billion. This value 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.

Timescale of implementation: The general response strategy is ongoing.

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, such an incident was observed in February 2022 when the Klipgat Dam was overflowing at 99%. The remedial actions include:

a) desilting of the dam and removal of reeds

- b) Identification of unknown sources feeding into the Klipgat dam
 - c) Klipgat dam water balance and reticulation to be reviewed and updated
 - d) Desilting and reed removal of the Phase1 and 2 RWD to gain capacity of these dams, so as to achieve freeboard at Klipgat
- 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 2022, we continued 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. 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

30,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

Explanation of the approach used to calculate the cost of response:

The implementation cost of the K2 Fly 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)

1,444,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact of heavy precipitation on Sibanye-Stillwater's direct operations in the South African PGM segment was calculated by assuming the impact of six day's lost revenue at the South African PGM operations. It was determined that a single day of revenue loss at these operations amounts to slightly over R240 million, assuming the mines operate for 350 days per year (with 96% uptime throughout the year). Consequently, if there is a downtime of six days, the resulting loss in production and revenue would reach approximately R1.44 billion. This value exceeds 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 technologies assist in de-risking our reliance on water (and emission) intensive electricity supplies from Eskom. 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: Operational dates between 2024-2025 are envisaged. Savings are estimated at 30% to 50% discount on solar. The projects will also offset indirect carbon tax liabilities associated with electricity supplies from Eskom. Hence, this response will have substantive financial impacts based on both our threshold criteria.

Cost of response

13,000,000,000

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/ significant 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: Total capital cost of our renewable projects is currently estimated at c.R13 billion (upper range estimate). These costs are based on cost proposals. Savings are estimated at 30% to 50% discount on solar and 20% to 30% discount on wind.

Status in the reporting year: The three wind projects (collectively 328MW), secured through the appointment of local project developers on 15-

year PPAs, remain largely on track. However, the Eskom grid access process and additional environmental permits have pushed financial close into H1 2023. The project remains on track for commercial operation in late 2024/early 2025. The three SA PGM solar PV projects (collectively 175MW) are on track for completion by H1 2025. Once the renewable projects are all operational (by 2025), they will reduce our scope 2 emissions by 25% and surpass our commitment for 20% renewable energy production by 2030.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Mississippi River

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical

Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential impact

Supply chain disruption

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.

Climate change is anticipated to heighten the occurrence of extreme weather events, including floods, over most of the central interior of the United States. 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.

This risk type materialised in June 2022, where a significant '500-year flood' event severely affected Sibanye-Stillwater's two PGM operations in Montana. This occurred due to flooding of numerous rivers in the region, following a warm spell which led to a rapid melt of accumulated snow in the mountains and associated runoff, which was exacerbated by heavy rainfall. The floods did not impact the Stillwater Mine itself, but did wipe out parts of Montana Highway 419, a highway heavily used by the mining operations. Several bridges in the vicinity of our Stillwater mine

were damaged and sections of the primary access road from Nye to the Stillwater mine have been severely eroded, restricting access to the mine and requiring rerouting of water, tailings and other piping.

Access to the Stillwater mine was restricted, and the event resulted in a 7-week downtime of operations. Our employees at the Stillwater mine site provided refuge and support to campers arriving from the nearby Woodbine campground. We collaborated with all stakeholders in the area, including landowners, community members, and local and state authorities.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,800,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The impact figure related to acute flooding on the US PGM segment was calculated according to revenue losses due to the downtime of the operations over approximately seven weeks. Sibanye-Stillwater reported revenue losses of more than \$100 million (source: <https://me.smenet.org/webContent.cfm?context=1&webarticleid=4082>) during the unplanned shutdown, which equates currently to roughly R1.8 billion. The production suspension had an estimated impact of 60,000 PGM ounces for 2022. The lower mined production also impacted

recycling feed rates at the company's recycling facility because production from the mine is needed for blending with high grade autocatalyst feedstock. The value of this impact exceeds Sibanye-Stillwater's threshold of substantive financial impacts. The magnitude of the impact is therefore considered to be high.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement
Develop supplier flood emergency plans

Description of response

Response strategy:

-Situation: Our response to this risk includes the development and ongoing implementation of flood emergency plans.

- Timescale of implementation: The response strategy is ongoing.

- Task:

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.

- Action:

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.

Result:

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.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

Sibanye-Stillwater's operations were impacted for seven weeks due to the disastrous flooding in Montana. The roads and infrastructure impacted were not public roads and the costs were borne by third-parties, hence the value of zero as the cost of the response.

There was little that could be done to reduce the downtime, and our efforts were focused on increased support and engagement with surrounding communities who were affected. Our employees at the Stillwater mine site provided refuge and support to campers arriving from

the nearby Woodbine campground. We collaborated with all stakeholders in the area, including landowners, community members, and local and state authorities to effectively restore infrastructure and services. This does not directly contribute to water-related SDGs but assists in alleviating the human impact from the disaster.

We recognise the flooding is closely linked to climate change and we are on an ongoing journey to reduce our own GHG emissions as a corporate entity. In the interim, we need to ensure flood and other disaster responses are able to cope as best they can with natural hazards. Furthermore, Sibanye has embarked on a TCFD analysis that will assist us in planning for climate risks and their associated impacts like the flooding. This will enable us to minimise the impact of events such as flooding on our operations.

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 a strategic opportunity:

In 2022, we sourced 17.4 MI/day from municipal and water boards (mainly Rand Water Board and Sedibeng Water Board) for our South African

(SA) operations. This includes grey water recycled from Rustenburg Waste Water Treatment Works, which comprises 5% of total usage at our SA operations.

We recycled 64% of our water and we have achieved our target for a 15% reduction (against 2020 base) of purchased potable water usage at our SA operations.

Examples of the actions taken to realize the opportunity: To realise this water independence opportunity, we have various projects underway which also illustrate the strategy in action:

1. We have a 4ML/day water treatment facility (based on a build-own-operate transfer model) at our Kloof operations. The plant was ramped up in 2022 and can now meet 36% of Kloof's potable water demand, reducing our reliance on external suppliers significantly. A second phase to the project will see Kloof become 85-95% independent.
2. Our SA gold operations can produce over 35ML/day of potable water, resulting in cost savings of some R14.2 million per month.
3. We reduced our reliance on purchased potable water at our SA gold operations reduced by -937MI year-on-year (2022: 5,351MI; 2021: 6,288MI); this is a 15% reduction, which well surpasses our target for a 7.5% reduction.

Timescale of implementation: the actions described above are currently underway.

Expected outcomes: 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.

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)

170,400,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact of R170.4 million accounts for the costs savings at the South African gold operations in 2022. The 35MI/day potable water savings result from the water saving projects equates to savings of R14.2 million per month, which equates to R170.4 million.

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 realise 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)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10,400,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

20,800,000

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 2022 market capitalisation of R104 billion will equate to an estimated positive impact of between approximately R10.4 million and R20.8 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

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

11,046

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

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

236

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

3,556

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

7,254

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

125

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

215

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)

10,831

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Marikana's water withdrawals decreased by 3%, the discharges decreased by 28%. The consumption volumes decreased by 3%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula $\text{Consumption} = \text{Withdrawal} - \text{Discharge}$. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high water stress 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

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

3,712

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

2,579

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

1,133

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)

3,712

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Kroondal's water withdrawals increased by 2%. As in the previous year, there were no discharges. Consumption increased by 2%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula $\text{Consumption} = \text{Withdrawal} - \text{Discharge}$. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high water stress area.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Rustenburg

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Limpopo

Latitude

-25.679776

Longitude

27.30501

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

8,911

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

2,746

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

6,165

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)

8,911

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

RPM's water withdrawals decreased by 2%, as in the previous year discharges remained at zero and their consumption volumes decreased by 2%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula $\text{Consumption} = \text{Withdrawal} - \text{Discharge}$. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high water stress 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

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

8,907

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

6,817

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

2,090

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

710

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

710

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)

8,197

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Beatrix's water withdrawals increased by 2%, the discharges decreased by 33%. Due to a slight change in how consumption was calculated between FY2021 and FY2022, the consumption increased by 7%. Consumption volumes (this year) are calculated with the formula Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge, whilst last year an internal formula was applied. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high water stress 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

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

11,641

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

11,333

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

309

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

10,335

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

3,973

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

6,361

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,307

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Cooke's water withdrawals decreased by 6%, the discharges decreased by 8%. Due to a slight change in how consumption was calculated between FY2021 and FY2022, the consumption increased by 12%. Consumption volumes (this year) are calculated with the formula $\text{Consumption} = \text{Withdrawal} - \text{Discharge}$, whilst last year an internal formula was applied. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high water stress 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

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

33,354

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

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

32,829

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

525

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

24,834

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

24,834

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)

8,520

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Driefontein's water withdrawals increased by 14%, the discharges increased by 23%. The overall consumption volumes increased by 5%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula $\text{Consumption} = \text{Withdrawal} - \text{Discharge}$. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high water stress area.

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Ezulwini

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.35542

Longitude

27.711957

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

27,660

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

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

27,660

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)

26,499

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

26,499

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)

1,161

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Ezulwini's water withdrawals increased by 11%, the discharges increased by 12%. Due to a slight change in how consumption was calculated between FY2021 and FY2022, the consumption decreased by 13%. Consumption volumes (this year) are calculated with the formula $\text{Consumption} = \text{Withdrawal} - \text{Discharge}$, whilst last year an internal formula was applied. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high 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

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

21,642

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

19,216

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

2,426

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

18,559

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

18,559

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)

3,083

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Kloof's water withdrawals decreased by 5%, the discharges increased by 7%. The overall consumption volumes decreased by 41%. Consumption volumes are calculated with the formula $\text{Consumption} = \text{Withdrawal} - \text{Discharge}$. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high water stress 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

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,619

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

2,619

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)

2,526

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

2,526

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

93

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Stillwater's water withdrawals decreased by 8%, however, because discharges increased by 8%, overall consumption increased by 5%. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high water stress 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

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

310

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

310

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)

372

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

372

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

-62

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

East Boulder's water withdrawals decreased by 31%, the discharges decreased by 29% and the consumption volumes decreased by 156%. 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. Furthermore, at East Boulder Mine, 450 MI of water was recycled. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high water stress area.

Facility reference number

Facility 11

Facility name (optional)

Columbus 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

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

69

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

69

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

24

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

24

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

44

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Metallurgical Complex's water withdrawals decreased by 6%. Discharges increased from zero in FY2021 to 24 MI in FY2022, thus a significant proportional increase. Consumption decreased by 8%. 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 high water stress area.

Facility reference number

Facility 12

Facility name (optional)

Sandouville Refinery

Country/Area & River basin

France

Other, please specify

Somme

Latitude

49.472005

Longitude

0.284741

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

9,100

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

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

9,100

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

36

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

36

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

9,064

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

Sibanye-Stillwater acquired Sandouville Nickel Refinery in FY2022 and the values are thus the first measurements we have obtained for the site. 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, with baseline water stress of 40% or more considered to be a high water stress 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. PwC also assures the total water withdrawals. The PwC audit scope includes ICMM water management principles, of which ICMM principle 6 covers the principle of responsible water stewardship.” The Long-term Incentive Plan also requires the assurance of this aspect of water accounting data.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Total (100% of) water withdrawal volumes (by source) were externally verified with limited assurance. The volumes were verified according to the revised ISAE 3000 standard. PwC also assures the total water withdrawals. The PwC audit scope includes ICMM water management principles, of which ICMM principle 6 covers the principle of responsible water stewardship.” The Long-term Incentive Plan also requires the assurance of this aspect of water accounting data.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

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

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 Long-term Incentive Plan, and external requirements, we expect this to be third party assured for the next reporting cycle.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

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

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

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.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

Not verified

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 Long-term Incentive Plan, 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 Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce or phase-out hazardous substances	Our public water policy guides water risk management and planning across our operations. It is an integral part of our broader ESG Policy, emphasizing the interconnectedness of environmental, social, and governance issues. We have published position statements, including Water Conservation & Stewardship and Water Health Management, supporting the principles in our ESG Policy. These statements express our commitment to sustainable water use, social awareness, ecosystem resilience, water reuse, recycling, and climate change adaptation. Operating in water-stressed regions, we prioritize water's importance for safe production and employee well-being. We conduct extensive research and strive for sustainable water management. Our social and environmental commitments align with frameworks such as UNGC, SDGs, WGC, and RGMPs. Stakeholder engagement and reporting demonstrate our accountability beyond regulations. We emphasize raising awareness, integrating environmental stewardship, and providing clean water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities for employees and local communities. Thought leadership

	<p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Reference to company water-related targets</p> <p>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p>	<p>in water health management supports responsible water management. Our strategic objectives translate into operational targets. Our position is presented in the position statements: Water conservation & stewardship and Water health management.</p>
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W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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



Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board-level committee	<p>At Sibanye-Stillwater, the Social, Ethics, and Sustainability Committee, as well as the Risk Committee, hold responsibility for water-related matters. These committees provide strategic guidance and oversight to ensure the effective implementation of the company's water strategy and policy. Their focus includes addressing risks and opportunities related to water, such as strategic sourcing, water security, costs, availability, targets, and achieving water independence. Recommendations stemming from these committees are presented to the Board for final decision-making.</p> <p>For instance, water presents an opportunity to improve environmental conditions, help local communities, and reduce costs.</p> <p>Example of decision made in last two years: in 2021 Sibanye-Stillwater published two water-related position statements, which these committees were instrumental in developing. The Water Conservation and Water Demand Management (WCWDM)/ Water Stewardship position statement, sets out Sibanye's approach to WCWDM and outlines the governance and management structures, strategic objectives and commitments of the Group towards WCWDM. This covers the intent to drive responsible behaviour for effective and efficient utilisation of water resources with minimum impact on surrounding water resources, to ensure availability of water for affected ecosystems, surrounding communities and the Groups operations.</p> <p>The second position statement, Water Health Management, encompasses the Group's responsible stewardship of Water Health at all of the operations in the different jurisdictions. It further includes the Group's approach to water quality and water-related ecosystem management, as well as encompasses the impacts and influence the Group has on upstream and downstream catchments that Sibanye-Stillwater operates in. These two-position statements include signature by the CEO in the respective publications.</p>

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



<p>Row 1</p>	<p>Scheduled - all meetings</p>	<p>Monitoring implementation and performance</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p>	<p>The board holds a crucial responsibility for evaluating, determining, and ensuring the implementation of the company's corporate strategy and policies. This includes the integrated Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) policy, which encompasses the group's water policy and relevant water-related issues.</p> <p>The board is involved in an annual strategy session where the company's strategy, assessed risks, and opportunities are discussed in-depth. This session ensures alignment with the group's values and long-term success and sustainability. The board also considers sustainability as a business opportunity that guides strategy formulation, recognizing the importance of water-related matters as part of the "Natural Capital" resource.</p> <p>To assist the board in fulfilling its mandate, the Social, Ethics, and Sustainability Committee, a board-level committee, plays an integral role. This statutory committee provides guidance and monitoring of the group's performance related to corporate citizenship, environmental, social, and governance factors, including water-related issues. The committee meets quarterly and reports directly to the board, providing comprehensive reports that cover water risks and opportunities, major water-related management plans, and performance on objectives and targets.</p>
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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
Row 1	Yes	<p>Sibanye-Stillwater's Board of Directors holds the responsibility of evaluating, determining, and ensuring the implementation of the company's corporate strategy and policy, which includes the integrated Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) policy encompassing water-related issues. The Board establishes the strategic policy intent, objectives, values, mission, vision, and strategy of the company. It thoroughly assesses risks associated with the strategy and business plans, with a consideration of sustainability as a business opportunity guiding the formulation of strategies. Water-related matters, as part of the "Natural Capital" resource, are duly considered at the highest levels of the organization.</p> <p>When assessing the competence of board members on water-related issues, strong competencies related to ESG aspects, including understanding and mitigating the impact of climate change on operations, especially in relation to water, are required. As an example, a sustainability competence review was undertaken as per the Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management (GISTM) and TCFD recommendations. This was undertaken in 2022. In order to satisfy the GISTM requirements, one or more members of the Board need to have an understanding of tailings storage facilities risks, and the controls required to manage, monitor and mitigate the risks. Two directors on our Board qualify for this stipulation.</p> <p>In addition, our governance framework includes the requirement that the Board comprises knowledge, skill, experience, diversity and independence for it to discharge its governance role and responsibilities objectively and effectively as per the King IV, principle 1.</p>

W6.3

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

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

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

CEO Position in corporate structure: The CEO as an executive member of the Board, provides leadership in the area of policy and strategic direction and provides management with comprehensive information, analysis and 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 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 Chief Sustainability Officer and the VP: Environment and Climate, 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	The overall remuneration philosophy of the company aims to reward those who deliver on the company's purpose, strategy, and targets. This philosophy includes recognition and reward for excellent performance, which may indirectly incentivize the management of water-related issues among C-suite employees and board members. Embedding ESG excellence in the way we conduct business is a core priority for our Group as a whole and we continue to enhance the ways in which we target, measure and reward our overall ESG performance. This includes meeting water-related targets as part of the company's focus on sustainability, particularly in water stressed areas in which we operate. As part of our measured ESG excellence, specific water targets were adopted as part of the Long-term incentive plan incentive scheme.

W6.4a

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

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Board/Executive board Corporate executive team	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations	Incentives related to reducing withdrawals, especially from third parties, at our direct operations are related to similar group level targets. Reducing reliance on third parties is a key driver of our long term business and sustainability strategies. By setting annual reduction targets (e.g., 3% for platinum and 7% for gold), we proactively address our water-related risks and enhance our resilience to water scarcity.	Our Board of Directors and Corporate Executive Team are eligible for monetary incentives tied to the achievement of water commitments. These incentives are part of our short-term and long-term incentive remuneration structure, closely aligned with our strategic objectives and ESG priorities. ESG performance contributes 20% to the scorecard, refined in 2022 to include a sustainability scorecard with 12 indicators representing key priorities, including water use

		<p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Behaviour change</p>	<p>Reducing consumption volumes per tonne processed is another performance indicator tied to the incentives. This indicator ensures that we continuously strive to minimize our water consumption and optimize our operational efficiency. By reducing water usage, we reduce our environmental footprint and alleviate pressure on ecosystems and communities where we operate.</p> <p>Improvements in efficiency, measured in kl/t (kilolitres per tonne), are specifically linked to Long-term Incentive (LTI) awards at the executive level. This emphasizes our commitment to reducing inefficient water use and promoting water stewardship throughout the organisation.</p> <p>By linking these performance indicators to our incentives, we foster a culture of accountability, engagement, and continuous improvement in water management. The monetary rewards reinforce the importance of achieving our water commitments, driving behaviour change, and enabling value-based decision-making at all levels of the organisation.</p>	<p>reduction.</p> <p>The performance indicators selected have been carefully chosen to directly support our water policy and objectives. Reducing water withdrawals, consumption volumes, and improving water efficiency are critical focus areas. These indicators reflect our commitment to sustainable water management, risk mitigation, and environmental stewardship.</p> <p>The indicators are specifically linked to the reduction of inefficient water use, managing the risk of water restrictions, and optimizing water consumption per tonne processed. They provide clear targets and metrics for measuring progress and aligning executive behaviour with water commitments.</p> <p>Our incentive system ensures that performance bonuses are distributed annually for short-term incentives and every three years for long-term incentives. This reinforces the importance of consistent performance and sustained efforts in achieving our water-related goals.</p>
<p>Non-monetary reward</p>	<p>No one is entitled to these incentives</p>			<p>Sibanye-Stillwater does not offer non-monetary awards for meeting any water-related targets.</p>

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?

The Social, Ethics, and Sustainability Board Committee, plays a vital role in providing oversight of our water policy and strategy across the organisation. All policy engagement processes undergo careful review during board meetings to ensure alignment. We actively engage on climate change and water policy through our participation in trade associations like the International Council on Mining and Metals. Additionally, our representation on the Minerals Council South Africa enables us to advocate for mining-related policies to the government. To maintain consistency, we have assigned the responsibility for our group strategy and executive direction to our CEO, who ensures that our water policy and objectives are integrated into our broader ESG Policy. This integration is further supported by various water and biodiversity policy and position statements endorsed by the CEO. Regular internal reporting on material matters aids in ensuring that our activities align with our water policy and commitments. We have also implemented an integrated stakeholder management system that enables meaningful engagement on environmental matters. In the rare instance of any inconsistencies being identified, they are promptly addressed at the management level and communicated to the Board. These processes collectively demonstrate our commitment to upholding our water-related objectives while actively engaging in policy influencing activities.

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)

 ssw-IR22.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	<p>Our long-term purpose is to safeguard global sustainability through our metals, through making a positive environmental impact through the production of green metals and how we do business. We aim to achieve this through embedding water-related issues into our operations which exist in a predominantly water-stressed environment and our long-term goal is to reduce potable water usage to alleviate stress on the supply system and to reduce our own reliance on potable water. We pursue water intensity reduction targets.</p> <p>We have made a cumulative reduction of potable water from the 2020 baseline at our SA operations – a 37% reduction from 2020. We will continue to work on reducing this via long-term targets.</p> <p>Other examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 through 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 - Infrastructure projects, such as water treatment plants, pipelines and dams, to establish and improve water independence and water security. <p>In the US, we have set a long-term priority of developing climatic predictive capability for emergency preparedness, response and mitigation strategies.</p>

<p>Strategy for achieving long-term objectives</p>	<p>Yes, water-related issues are integrated</p>	<p>11-15</p>	<p>Water issues integrated into long-term strategy for responsible stewardship and water security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. As water is a key element without which we cannot operate, we need to ensure that we maintain our environmental license to operate. - We are having continued success with our SA region water management strategy by reducing our reliance on potable water primarily through increasing recycling of water.
<p>Financial planning</p>	<p>Yes, water-related issues are integrated</p>	<p>11-15</p>	<p>Water issues integrated into long-term financial planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mine rehabilitation and closure, including specialist projects such as construction of wetlands and wastewater treatment facilities. - 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 - Stormwater 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. <p>Examples of integration of water-related issues:</p>



			<p>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 a key component of mine-closure solutions. Surface and groundwater are also critical to our closure planning.</p> <p>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.</p>
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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)

30

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

10

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

758

Please explain

Costs are based on market-related benchmarks applicable to costs for infrastructure development. These are estimated costs. CAPEX is increasing due to optimisation and/or ramp-up of existing projects, as well as efforts towards infrastructure development. The anticipated trend is based on estimated costs for projects which for the US-based operations are likely to be substantial relative to last year. This is in line with our strategy to internalise water security and achieve independence from local govt or state entities Forward-looking objectives on water security aim to further ensure business resilience through interventions such as water-positive operations directing water supply to water-negative operations. In FY2022, expenditure was largely directed towards capital works; a small proportion towards innovation and R&D that sought to recover valuable by-products from mine water and re-use of waste from treatment plants.

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 melts at our US operations. The TCFD study was updated in 2021 and work is ongoing to update these scenarios in 2023.

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

<p>Row 1</p>	<p>Water-related Climate-related</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The following parameters were considered in climate change scenario analyses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>Analytical choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>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.</p> <p>Description of water-related outcomes associated with these scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western parts of Montana to potentially 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>The result of the scenario analysis has identified water stress as a material risk to the South African operations that requires proactive management to ensure availability (or security of supply). 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.</p> <p>Accordingly, Sibanye-Stillwater is committed to water conservation and water demand management (WCWDM) best practise. The water-related outcomes form part of our ESG policy, as well as our 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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 aims of these studies are to inform water strategy and intervention projects to improve water use efficiency. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
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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, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

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 are planning to ring-fence 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.

In 2022, we purchased 17402 MI of potable water at our South African operations, 69 MI at our USA operations and 9100 MI at our EU region operations. This equates to a 5% reduction at our South African operations and a 6% reduction at our US operations compared to 2021. The increase in purchased water is only due to the acquisition of the EU operations in the last financial year.

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	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	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. Work in this regard may be undertaken in future but is currently not an immediate business priority.
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W8. Targets

W8.1

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

Yes

W8.1a

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

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	We do not have any timebound, tracked, quantitative targets related to water pollution, Sibanye-Stillwater focuses on ongoing pollution prevention and improvement of water management measures across our operations (we invest in appropriate technologies and innovations to do so). This includes action beyond our facilities, such as engaging with the South African government to assist in playing our part to resolve water pollution in the Integrated Vaal River System in which our SA gold operations are located.
Water withdrawals	Yes	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	We do not have any targets with regards to WASH services. This is because access to WASH services are critical to our business and a requirement of our authorisations. We therefore continually ensure that all employees have access to these services across our operations.
Other	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	We do not have any water-related targets not covered in the rows above.

W8.1b

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Business division

Quantitative metric

Reduction of water withdrawals from municipal supply or other third party sources

Year target was set

2020

Base year

2020

Base year figure

12,372

Target year

2022

Target year figure

12,000

Reporting year figure

12,051

% of target achieved relative to base year

86.2903225806

Target status in reporting year

Expired

Please explain

Our reliance on purchased potable water at our SA PGM operations reduced by 321MI (2.97%), against a targeted reduction of 3% compared to 2020 (2022: 12,051MI; 2021: 12,027MI; 2020: 12,372). This is a 51 MI shortfall of the target; however, we will continue to strive to meet water reduction targets at these facilities.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Business division

Quantitative metric

Reduction of water withdrawals from municipal supply or other third party sources

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2021

Base year figure

6,288

Target year

2022

Target year figure

5,816.4

Reporting year figure

5,351

% of target achieved relative to base year

198.6853265479

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

We reduced our reliance on purchased potable water at our SA gold operations reduced by -937MI year-on-year (2022: 5,351MI; 2021: 6,288MI); this is a 15% reduction, which well surpasses our target for a 7.5% reduction.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

Year target was set

2020

Base year

2020

Base year figure

1.78

Target year

2023

Target year figure

1.71

Reporting year figure

1.68

% of target achieved relative to base year

142.8571428571

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

We set a target of water intensity (kl/tonne treated dry processed material) of 1.71 for our SA Gold operations in FY2023. We have made good headway so far, achieving this figure in FY2022 and on track to achieve the target in FY2023.



Target reference number

Target 4

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Business division

Quantitative metric

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

Year target was set

2020

Base year

2020

Base year figure

0.9

Target year

2023

Target year figure

0.79

Reporting year figure

0.83

% of target achieved relative to base year

63.6363636364



Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

We set a target of water intensity (kl/tonne treated dry processed material) of 0.79 for our SA PGM operations we FY2023. We have made good headway so far but will need to continue to improve in FY2023.

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.	ISAE 3000	This data point has been verified as it provides important information on Sibanye-Stillwater’s environmental and social impacts as well as the impacts on the business. The Level 3 and above incidents are audited against the ISAE 3000 Standard.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

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

	Plastics mapping	Please explain
Row 1	Not mapped – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<p>Sibanye-Stillwater has not mapped where in our value chain plastics are used and/or produced. We are however committed to initiating a survey to identify plastic uses in packaging material, and then to quantify that plastic and potentially consider sustainable alternatives and/or-take back policies. Further engagements will take place to gain commitment and give the plan some structure.</p> <p>Plastic waste emanates from shafts, plants and workshops. A major proportion of such waste (HDPE plastic, industrial plastic, PVC and hoses) is reclaimed in salvage yards, and then sent to contracted 3rd party recycling companies. Volumes reclaimed and processed for recycling are recorded on a monthly basis.</p>

W10.2

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

	Impact assessment	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<p>Whilst we acknowledge that we use relatively low amounts of plastic in value chain, we do not consider them to be significant at this stage. With regards to plastics, we are currently focused on monitoring and eliminating any microplastics from discharges and reducing and managing (including recycling) plastic waste as part of our broader waste management processes.</p>

W10.3

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

	Risk exposure	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<p>We do not manufacture plastics therefore do not need to consider such risks along our value chain. At this stage there is no substantive impact on the business with regards to plastics-related risks.</p>

W10.4

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

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Waste management	Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle	Although our use of plastics in our operations is low, we nevertheless aim to reduce the amount of plastic that we use and increase the amount of plastic sorted and recycled on-site, across all of our operations. We have not yet set a dedicated quantitative metric for plastics alone. Rather, we currently have a goal of reducing single-use plastic use, reducing plastic waste as part of our long-term environmental sustainability goals.

W10.5

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

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	We do not engage in any plastic polymer production activities.
Production of durable plastic components	No	We do not engage in any durable plastic production activities.
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	We do not engage in any production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials).
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	We do not engage in any production / commercialization of plastic packaging.
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	We do not engage in any production of goods packaged in plastics.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	Any packaging of our products contains negligible amounts of plastic.



W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

Further information can be found in our Integrated Report 2022 attached.

W11.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Sibanye-Stillwater's Group Chief Financial Officer is responsible for sign-off.	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

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

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



Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms