

PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY AND REHABILITATION, AND ENSURING RESPONSIBLE CLOSURE

Why this matters

Biodiversity is a measure of the number of species in an ecosystem and an account of the complex interaction between species and their habitats. People living near our operations, and many others, rely on Southern Africa's rich biodiversity to support the health and functioning of their environments.

Some of our operations are in areas of high biodiversity value, increasing our responsibility to contribute to their protection and conservation. For Valtterra Platinum, this applies during and after mining.

We will be better able to achieve mine closure that considers economical land uses, including regenerative initiatives that support the circular economy, if we proactively manage biodiversity and rehabilitate as and where appropriate.

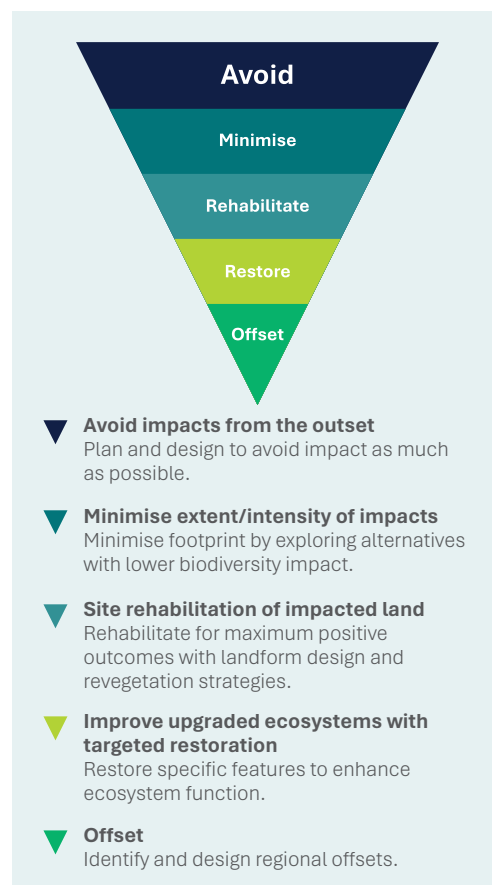
Biodiversity targets are also a feature of our environmental authorisations and water-use licences.

Our approach

We are committed to responsible mining by working towards achieving measurable biodiversity gains, contributing to a no-net-loss future and supporting resilient ecosystems and communities in the regions where we operate.

Our strategic principles include:

- › All operations are required to adopt a mitigation plan (see graphic). We aim to avoid sensitive habitats such as grasslands, wetlands or endemic-rich zones



- › In respect of our no-net-loss strategy, we are committed to achieving a 50% biodiversity offset by 2030
- › Our no-go commitment states that we will not mine in world heritage sites, Ramsar wetlands or legally protected areas.

Valterra Platinum has recommitted to each of these strategic approaches as a standalone company. We have also aligned to the ICMM nature position statement.

Material issues and related principal risks

Material issue	Principal risks (PR), emerging risks (ER) and opportunities (O)
› Responsible environmental management and compliance, from permitting to closure.	› Social licence to operate (PR).

Disclosure against standards (content index in [Supplementary info](#))

SASB Mining and Metals Standard 2023-12

Biodiversity impacts:	
EM-MM-160a.1	Description of environmental policies and practices for active sites
EM-MM-160a.3	Percentage of (1) Proved and (2) Probable Ore Reserves in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitat

GRI Foundation 2021 and GRI 14: Mining Sector 2024

GRI 101-1	14.4.2	Policies to halt and reverse biodiversity loss
GRI 101-2	14.4.3	Management of biodiversity impacts
GRI 101-4	14.4.4	Identification of biodiversity impacts
GRI 101-5	14.4.5	Locations with biodiversity impacts
GRI 101-6	14.4.6	Direct drivers of biodiversity loss
GRI 101-7	14.4.7	Changes to state of biodiversity
GRI 01-8	14.4.8	Ecosystem services



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Community and provincial work

In addition to site-based work, we contribute to broader conservation actions. We collaborate with local conservation authorities and landowners to restore ecological corridors. We support invasive species control, wetland rehabilitation and fire management in regions where we operate.

We align with provincial biodiversity plans, especially in Limpopo and North West. We partner with SANParks, for example, by providing six Bat Hawk light aircrafts to assist in species protection and other conservation support.

We work with mining communities near our operations and partner with local communities to conserve cultural heritage sites (for example Mothlothlo Hills). We promote eco-enterprises such as beekeeping and medicinal plant nurseries as part of offset and restoration programmes.

Governance

Valterra Platinum is committed to governance and transparency on biodiversity issues. We integrate biodiversity into sustainability risk management, with board-level oversight and site-level KPIs.

We report publicly on biodiversity incidents and we will disclose biodiversity performance using the Endangered Wildlife Trust's biological diversity protocol in 2026. Annual third-party verification is another feature, with IRMA verification and planned biological diversity protocol disclosure.

Implementation

Our work has comprised:

- › Conducting biodiversity baseline and impact assessments
- › We use remote sensing, field surveys and biomonitoring to track biodiversity indicators
- › We implement habitat restoration and offset programmes in impacted areas, with a focus on rehabilitation and restoration
- › We train employees and contractors in biodiversity values and mitigation hierarchy and do the same in communities
- › We partner with universities and NGOs to pilot biodiversity-positive technologies and focus on climate change resilience.

Our approach to rehabilitation

Our sites have annual targets for progressive rehabilitation. All sites are required to implement at least one additional conservation action annually.

In the work we do, we consider climate change and focus on adapting through nature-based solutions and resilience planning in restoration. We recognise that biodiverse ecosystems are more adaptable to changing climates.

Rehabilitation encourages the return of native species, which strengthens ecological resilience. Healthy ecosystems support pollination, pest control and nutrient cycling. This is critical for sustainable land use.

Each operation's five-year rehabilitation plan informs the operational cash flow and must form part of the annual closure liability assessment.

As far as possible, we rehabilitate our environments concurrently so that we can achieve post-mining land uses as soon as possible after mining ceases. Planning processes and targets are reviewed annually.

Operations' rehabilitation plans are based on landforms in the mining area, climate, soils, hydrology and hydrogeology, vegetation and ecosystems, as well as fauna presence and populations.

All Valtterra Platinum operations are required to adopt a rehabilitation hierarchy as follows:

- › Avoid disturbance
- › Reinstate natural ecosystems as similar as possible to original system
- › Reinstate previous land use
- › Develop a lower-value land use.

We integrate closure considerations into decision-making throughout the life of a mine, rather than leaving it until the final years of production.

We work with relevant stakeholders in our efforts to minimise and mitigate negative social and environmental impacts of closure and to enhance positive outcomes.

We provide for our financial liabilities for rehabilitation and closure during the productive life of our operations.

Year in review

Biodiversity

Amandelbult

Fence lines are a critical first-line defence for our Madeleine Robinson Nature Reserve that houses a myriad of species contributing to the rich wildlife heritage in Limpopo. In 2025, 5.6km of fence line was replaced after the flood at Amandelbult. Damage caused to fences by thieves or poachers is attended to

daily, and investigations for snares is carried out. Protection services continuously monitor any suspicious activity through their surveillance programmes. There has been good success with apprehending poachers this year.

Bee apiaries at Amandelbult enhance biodiversity as the bees restore ecosystems by pollinating indigenous trees, aiding in carbon removal and soil stabilisation. The honey room is fully equipped.

A monitoring programme to assess population health for the Yellow-throated Sandgrouse (*Pterocles gutturalis*) has been instituted. The South African meta-population of this bird is distinct genetically from those occurring elsewhere. The Important Bird Area (IBA), within which the study area is situated at Amandelbult, was established by Birdlife SA specifically to conserve the South African population of Yellow-throated Sandgrouse.

As a key management action, the Amandelbult reserve manager will monitor the species by recording sightings, numbers, preferential feeding and nesting areas in order to institute conservation management actions.

Mototolo

A programme to manage and eradicate alien vegetation has significantly contributed to conservation work. With 19 invasive species identified across the site, expert techniques have been used to enable the systematic removal of harmful vegetation that threatens indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems.

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Several species have been eradicated and others are being addressed. This initiative has improved habitat quality, reduced fire and water-use risks, and supported compliance with environmental regulations.

Monthly educational topics on biodiversity and protected tree species were shared with employees through email and printed materials. These topics were also discussed during some weekly safety meetings.

The Mototolo team actively engages in monitoring observations, logging over 540 observations, identifying 342 species, demonstrating the rich biodiversity of the area.

Base Metals Refinery

The area adjacent to the sodium sulphate feed dam has historically been impacted by the storage of sodium sulphate removed from effluent dam 3. In mitigation, we developed and implemented an integrated remediation and rehabilitation plan, resulting in:

- › A noticeable reduction in contaminant levels after remediation
- › Improved soil structure and fertility, supporting sustained plant growth
- › Confirmed phytoremediation effects, with the selected vegetation species effectively absorbing and stabilising contaminants, resulting in area containment and removal over time.

This project will be continually monitored.

Special tree projects

All our mining operations are located in areas where threatened and protected tree species (TOPS) are present. These species are safeguarded under the National Forest Act and any removal or disturbance requires a permit from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). Our operations remain fully compliant with these regulatory requirements, with a strong emphasis on the propagation, conservation and long-term protection of these species.

The Mototolo operation has demonstrated exceptional commitment to this mandate. The conservation team manages several on-site nurseries that collectively house more

than 4,000 propagated and transplanted seedlings. A comprehensive habitat re-establishment programme has been implemented, focusing on key species such as Bushveld Saffron, Sekhukhune Bushman's tea, Marula, Sekhukhune Elephant-root, Royal Paintbrush lily and Red Ivory.

In addition, the conservation team has launched a specialised initiative to map and safeguard priority protected species, including Pink/Red Ivory, Bushveld Saffron, Sekhukhune Bushman's tea, Smelly Shepherd's Tree and Elephant-root. These initiatives underscore the Mototolo land and conservation management teams' strong commitment to biodiversity preservation and responsible environmental stewardship.



Pink/Red Ivory

Smelly Shepherd's Tree

Elephant-root

Bushveld Saffron

Sekhukhune
Bushman's Tea



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Mogalakwena

Mogalakwena has planted 193 indigenous trees on-site since January 2025 and constructed a nursery to propagate indigenous trees for rehabilitation projects. As a growing operation, Mogalakwena may need to clear indigenous vegetation ahead of constructing facilities. Prior to construction or erecting any facility, the areas are surveyed by an environmental officer. Linear structures such as roads, fences, electrical and communication lines and pipelines are diverted around protected trees, where possible. All identified protected trees are mapped.

The site has purchased 3,380 trees for the DFFE in Limpopo. Tree species include white stinkwood, karee, mango, orange, avocado and olive. These were distributed by the DFFE to communities as part of its outreach processes.

Through the Mogalakwena SHE talk topic platform, biodiversity awareness is communicated to all stakeholders, including business partners and employees. Information on these topics is shared through various platforms, such as notice boards, email, personnel line-ups and regular weekly meetings.

As part of Arbour month, marula and baobab trees were planted.

In our community outreach and awareness programme, we procured 10 fruit trees (avocado, mango and orange) for the new local Seritarita School, which forms part of the Mogalakwena relocation project.

Mogalakwena established an on-site nursery where various indigenous plant species will be harvested and cultivated for replanting in the complex.

Biodiversity exposure and assessment status for land under company charge	Sites	Area (ha)
Sites that have conducted biodiversity impact assessments in the past five years	Amandelbult	15,772
	Mogalakwena	47,419
	Mototolo	14,229
	Unki	10,324

Operation	Type of operation	Location	Biodiversity priority: sensitive site for areas of biodiversity and conservation importance in relation to protected areas and key biodiversity areas (KBAs) within 50km buffered area
Mogalakwena	Underground and open-pit	Limpopo	20 protected areas and four KBAs
Mototolo	Underground	Limpopo	32 protected areas and five KBAs
Amandelbult	Underground and open-pit	Limpopo	63 protected areas and three KBAs
Unki	Underground	Zimbabwe	One protected area and one KBA
Twickenham	Underground	Limpopo	12 protected areas and four KBAs
Mortimer smelter	Smelter	North West	53 protected areas and three KBAs
Polokwane smelter	Smelter	Limpopo	19 protected areas and four KBAs
Rustenburg smelting operation	Smelter	North West	19 protected areas and three KBAs

Focus areas for 2026

Mogalakwena will construct nature-based solutions aimed at improving water quality.

Amandelbult will construct artificial wetlands on its return-water dams to enhance water quality and enhance biodiversity.

Mogalakwena and Unki will conduct various phases in wetland restoration, targeting increased present ecological status (PES) for these systems.

Mogalakwena and Amandelbult will undertake significant rehabilitation work, including old headgear removal and reshaping, topsoiling and seeding of disturbed footprints.