



FOCUS ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

Why this matters

We work to manage our environmental impacts responsibly so that we reduce risks to the environment and to communities around our operations. Environmental authorities assess and approve our applications to undertake mining and mining-related activities. These authorisations set legally binding conditions and commitments that we must implement and monitor. Delays in obtaining authorisations, or failure to meet their conditions, can result in environmental, financial, operational, legal, health, safety and reputational risks.

Our approach

We aim to comply with legislative requirements and to prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on host communities. Our goal is to avoid environmental incidents and to ensure that, when incidents occur, they do not recur.

Environmental performance across all our operations has largely been in line with our targets in recent years, including waste management, air quality and emissions, biodiversity and rehabilitation, systems, compliance and environmental authorisations.

Regulators from the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and DMPR have taken a more active compliance role over the past two years at all operations. We believe that our strengthened environmental compliance strategy, constructed to focus on proactive environmental indicators, translates into the development of appropriate and effective mitigation measures.

This will ensure that Valtterra Platinum executes on regulatory commitments and upholds strong sustainability standards as a leader in sustainability. The strategy aligns with our KPIs and reflects our transition to a standalone company.

Our environmental strategy is focused on:

- › Systems and compliance
- › Environmental authorisations
- › Rehabilitation, closure and biodiversity
- › Waste management
- › Air quality and emissions
- › Water stewardship.

We recognise that a responsible and consistent environmental culture needs to be embedded at all levels of the organisation. Stronger regulatory oversight, increased community expectations and a complex and evolving permitting environment underscore the importance of this focus.

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

EM-MM-120a.1	Air emissions of the following pollutants: (1) CO, (2) NOx (excluding N ₂ O), (3) SOx, (4) particulate matter (PM ₁₀), (5) mercury (Hg), (6) lead (Pb) and (7) volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
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GRI Foundation 2021 and GRI 14: Mining Sector 2024

GRI 305-7	14.3.2	Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx) and other significant air emissions
GRI 306-3	14.15.2	Significant spills
	14.15.3	Critical incidents
	14.15.3	Sites with emergency preparedness and response plans

What has been assured

Key performance indicators	Unit of measurement	Level of assurance
Environmental indicators		
Level 3, 4 and 5 environmental incidents reported	Number	Moderate

See [page 115](#) for the assurance statement.



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Performance against targets

Target: zero levels 3, 4 or 5 environmental incidents

We recorded a significant increase in Level 1 incidents (2024: 63; 2025: 84) and a decrease in Level 2 incidents (2024: 21), with 14 incidents reported in 2025.

The increase in Level 1 incidents can be attributed to greater environmental awareness, with increased observations and subsequent reporting of environment-related incidents. It also reflects entrenching the differentiation between an incident versus a hazard. As a result, fewer hazards and more actual incidents were logged.

The reduction in Level 2 incidents is largely attributable to improved stormwater management at Mototolo and Mogalakwena. Measures introduced at these operations have reduced overflows from stormwater, return-water and pollution-control dams.

Year in review

In 2025, we invested R236 million (2024: R184 million) in environment-focused programmes and projects.

In the past year, we have been actively working to mitigate risks due to compliance challenges, excessive closure liability increases and delays in securing regulatory approvals.

To manage these risks effectively, we are focusing on:

- › Achieving scores above 90% on the revised green flag audits (see [page 83](#))
- › Consolidating multiple environmental authorisations and water-use licences, where possible
- › Integrating concurrent rehabilitation into the mining value chain
- › Participating proactively in internal budget reviews to support environmental projects
- › Proactively engaging with surrounding communities on environmental matters

- › Actively engaging regulators during permit acquisition processes and implementing the escalation process through the government relations team.

Environmental permits

All operations require environmental permits, each with specified conditions, environmental commitments and management plans. Maintaining these permits is an ongoing process. As a result of multiple new projects, optimisation of our operations and changing regulatory requirements, we submit multiple applications each year to the regulatory authorities. Where practical and possible, we consolidate related projects requiring authorisation into a single permit application to support regulatory coordination. We received eight new and five amended environmental permits in 2025. We are currently awaiting decisions on several permit applications (six) and have others in planning or early legal stages (eight). We engage regularly with regulators through bilateral meetings, structured follow-ups and formal submissions to support timely approvals.

Environmental incidents

	2022	2023	2024	2025	AMB	MOG	MOT	PMC	BMR	PMR	Projects	UNKI
Level 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 2	11	4	21	14	2	4	4	0	2	1	1	0
Level 1	66	35	63	84	41	24	8	2	3	4	1	1
Total	78	39	84	98	43	28	12	2	5	5	2	1

AMB = Amandelbult
MOG = Mogalakwena
MOT = Mototolo

PMC = Polokwane smelter
BMR = Base Metals Refinery
PMR = Precious Metals Refinery

Level 1 incidents are relatively small in scale, low toxicity, localised (ie on the mining site) and are deemed to have an insignificant environmental impact.

Level 2 incidents are slightly larger in scale, low toxicity, localised (ie on the mining site) and are deemed to have a minor environmental impact.

Level 3 incidents are of significant scale, moderate to high toxicity, have left the mining site and are deemed to have a moderate to high impact on the environment.

Level 4 incidents are of significant scale, high toxicity, left the mining site and are deemed to have a high impact on the environment.

Level 5 incidents are of significant scale, high toxicity, left the mining site, requiring significant intervention in terms of remediation measures and are deemed to have a major impact on the environment.



**Amandelbult,
Northam water treatment facility**



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Developments in environmental permits

Critical environmental permits obtained	Critical environmental permits in process or awaiting approval
WUL for the future of Amandelbult capital projects	EIA and WML for Mogalakwena integrated projects
EA for Mototolo Mine Helena TSF stormwater project	WUL for Mogalakwena integrated projects
EA for Frank concentrator wastewater-treatment works Rustenburg smelter	EIA and WML for Amandelbult tailings reclamation project
WUL for Frank concentrator wastewater-treatment works Rustenburg smelter	WUL for Polokwane smelter slag dam and slag pad expansion
EA for Mortimer smelter conversion to slag-cleaning furnace	S24G rectification application for Blinkwater 2 TSF omitted activities Mogalakwena Mine
EA closure/decommissioning of certain infrastructure at Amandelbult Mine	Basic EIA for additional Blinkwater 2 TSF and stay-in-business projects Mogalakwena Mine
S29 amendment and WUL amendment for Mareesburg stockpile area at Mototolo Mine	Mototolo 2011 WUL renewal
	Mototolo chrome plant WUL
	Mototolo consolidated BA and WULA
Key: Water-use licence – WUL Environmental impact assessments – EIA Waste management licence – WML Environmental assessment – EA Basic assessment – BA	

Air quality and emissions

Throughout the Valterra Platinum value chain, there are several point and fugitive sources of emissions that can potentially impact air quality. Certain of our operations, which undertake activities that trigger listed activities and associated minimum emission standards (MES) as per section 21 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004), are required to hold atmospheric emission licences (AELs).

The majority of our point sources, for example stacks, at our smelters and refineries have continuous emissions monitoring analysers in place and, where these are absent, sampling is conducted through independent isokinetic sampling at intervals as prescribed by the relevant AEL. As of 1 April 2025, the remaining postponements (SO₂ for Mortimer smelter and NO_x for Waterval smelter and converter plant) that were granted by the DFFE in 2019, lapsed. The following high-level activities were implemented at Waterval smelter and converter plant in 2024 and Q1 of 2025 as part of our MES compliance roadmap

- › Improved nitric acid dosing control coupled with the application of new on-line measurements, thus reducing process upset conditions
- › An improved maintenance strategy aimed at enabling optimal process flows has been implemented to ensure equipment is functioning as per design
- › Replacing chiller units that were nearing end-of-life.

Mortimer smelter has been under conversion since April 2024 and therefore has not generated emissions through the point source-related stacks as per the AEL. The plan is to convert the primary furnace treating PGM concentrate to one that operates as a slag-cleaning furnace, treating converter slag as well as converter slag tails. The environmental authorisation (EA) as well as the amended AEL for the Mortimer smelter conversion was issued by the relevant authorities to Valterra Platinum in December 2025. Work on the conversion is planned to begin in 2026 and, once it becomes operational, stack emissions will comply with the relevant MES.

We have several strategically placed ambient air quality stations around Polokwane smelter, Mortimer smelter and Waterval smelter. These are linked to the South African Air Quality Index System (SAAQIS), which measures ambient air quality related to SO₂ and PM₁₀. Dust buckets are also present at all our mining and processing operations to measure dust fall-out. None of our ambient stations exceeded the allowable 10-minute, hourly or 24-hour exceedance limits as specified in the regulations.

Dust-management plans were developed and updated in 2025 to prepare for new dust-management regulations that are expected to be promulgated in 2026. With the new regulations, all mining and processing operations will be required to submit a dust-management plan to the relevant authority for review and approval for subsequent implementation by the operations.



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Air quality offset projects

Air quality offset projects in the communities of Mantserre and Sefikile, associated with Mortimer smelter, were completed in 2025, along with final monitoring work to confirm a net air quality benefit. As part of the project, 1,944 solar water heaters and 346 LPG stoves were installed in households to offset and minimise dependency on wood and paraffin, with associated air quality impacts. Training was provided to households and certificates of completion were issued for all installations, while follow-up engagements assessed the effectiveness of training provided and implementation by the households. To successfully achieve an air quality offset, it was required to decrease the $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations by $1.65\mu g/m^3$ in the airshed of concern. The 2025 modelling results indicate that the $PM_{2.5}$ decrease achieved is $3.83\mu g/m^3$ in the combined airshed of concern.

The air quality offset project in Ikemeleng has been completed, while the project in Mfidikwe is expected to be fully implemented in H1 2026. Both communities are associated with Waterval smelter and the converter plant.

As part of the Ikemeleng project, focused on reducing burning community waste, a waste collection and management system was implemented. In addition to cleaner air, the community of Ikemeleng, some 17,000 residents, also benefits from a positive quality of life impact and 30 local jobs that were created. Over 1,600 tonnes of waste have been collected, which might otherwise have been burnt.

To successfully achieve an air quality offset, it was required to decrease $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations by $0.63\mu g/m^3$ at the median stand in Ikemeleng. The 2025 modelling results indicate that the $PM_{2.5}$ decrease achieved at the median stand is $2.73\mu g/m^3$, equating to a

reduction of around 7.7 tonnes of $PM_{2.5}$ emissions. The median is the stand at which half of the stands achieved less than $2.73\mu g/m^3$ reduction and the other half of the stands achieved more than $2.73\mu g/m^3$ reduction.

Although a formal waste-collection service is in place for Mfidikwe, waste burning was also identified as a challenge in certain parts of this community. We are actively engaging and partnering with the Royal Bafokeng Administration to find ways to address gaps identified during our assessments to improve and enhance the current collection service and reduce waste burning to improve air quality. Full implementation of these enhancements will be completed in 2026.

Green flag inspections

Green flag inspections are undertaken biannually by the corporate environmental team at all Valtterra Platinum sites to review general environmental compliance.

They were introduced in 2023 at Level 2 assurance as a proactive measure for environmental compliance in response to a noted increase in sector-wide environmental management inspections and issuance of pre-compliance notices by environmental regulatory bodies.

These inspections include site as well as documentation reviews, with sites rated according to their level of compliance. The sites with the highest scores are rewarded at the annual environmental forum and prize-giving ceremony.

Scores are based on criteria drawn from ISO 14001, IRMA requirements, permitting conditions and legislative obligations, offering a holistic measure of environmental performance.

Focus areas for 2026

We will conduct a feasibility study and complete design work for constructed wetlands at a number of our operations, as well as a wetland offset project to improve water quality and biodiversity.

We will establish nurseries at Amandelbult and Mogalakwena.

We will optimise and integrate our approach to future and existing environmental authorisations.

Through effective engagements with authorities, we will seek to reduce benchmark timeframes for permit acquisitions by 15%.

We will complete rehabilitation projects at Mototolo, Amandelbult and Mogalakwena mines.

We will complete a trend analysis on key environmental indicators to inform mitigation strategies and action plans.

We will implement ISO 14001:2026, IRMA and the consolidated mining standard (once finalised).

We will consolidate multiple EAs/EMPRs per operation and consolidate multiple WULs per operation.