



INVESTING IN THE SECURITY OF PEOPLE AND ASSETS

Why this matters

We have a duty to all stakeholders to protect our people, assets and processes from harm, including harm caused by criminal actions.

We also have a duty to ensure the security actions we take are carried out in full compliance with the law and our obligation to respect human rights. This includes adhering to the terms of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHRs).

Our approach

In support of Valterra Platinum's strategic pillars, we aim to ensure the security of people, operations and assets through the best use of technology, resources and intelligence.

We seek to lead a comprehensive security capability, working across the business to drive excellence and inform decision-making. In the department, we are working towards increased standardisation, coordination and continuous development of an effective security organisation and capability.

Our security team has four workstreams:

- › Governance, risk and compliance
- › Threat intelligence
- › Protective security
- › Investigations.

We seek to drive compliance with evolving site security standards and continuously enhance operational capabilities to optimise loss prevention. We generally pursue excellence in digitisation and technologies. We ensure losses are prevented through last-line-of-defence measures, including:

- › Disruptive operations
- › Waste-area recoveries
- › Sting operations
- › Copper-cable recovery
- › PGM recovery.

In addition to VPSHR adherence, our policies and management systems align with the South African constitution, UN Global Compact, UN guiding principles on business and human rights and IFC performance standards.

Performance against targets

Our target of a four-week turnaround time on forensic unit investigations was achieved in 68% of cases (2024: 65%).

Material issues and related principal risks

Material issue	Principal risks (PR), emerging risks (ER) and opportunities (O)
› Upholding ethical business conduct and protecting against corruption.	› Social licence to operate (PR) › People and assets: safety and security (ER).

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

SASB Mining and Metals Standard 2023-12		
EM-MM-210.3		Discussion of engagement processes and due diligence practices with respect to human rights, indigenous rights and operation in areas of conflict
EM-MM-510a.1		
GRI Foundation 2021		
GRI 410-1	14.14.2	Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures
GRI 205-1	14.22.2	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption
GRI 205-2	14.22.3	Communication and training about anticorruption policies and procedures
GRI 205-3	14.22.4	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken

INVESTING IN THE SECURITY OF PEOPLE AND ASSETS CONTINUED

Year in review

Tactical response services – business disruptions

Operation	Number of incidents	Average resolution time
PMR	1	53 min
All other disruptions	16	8 min

We have installed access-control upgrades at certain sites using wave readers – scanners that use touchless hand waves for fingerprint identification.

CCTV with advanced technological capacity has been installed at certain sites.

We have instituted systems to ensure a four-week turnaround time for all GBV and BHVD investigations (see the diversity, equity and inclusion section on [pages 54 to 59](#) for detail on this work).

We have joined and are delivering on our commitments in respect of the Eyes and Ears Initiative (E2), the official joint crime-fighting initiative involving the SAPS, Business Against Crime South Africa, the private security industry and other approved non-private security bodies and law-enforcement agencies.

We completed our tactical response team recruitment drive to reduce contractor costs and operational risks.

We delivered R900 million in last-line-of-defence recoveries in 2025 (2024: R1.3 billion). We also curbed illegal chrome mining at Twickenham.

We have fully implemented security standard operating procedures across all sites this year on the online platform.

Our drone services are currently outsourced, but we are planning a hybrid model to reduce costs.

Focus areas for 2026

We will focus on ongoing compliance.

Loss prevention remains a key priority.

We will enhance operational capability.

We will focus on succession planning.



Der Brochen surface infrastructure



INVESTING IN THE SECURITY OF PEOPLE AND ASSETS CONTINUED

CASE STUDY

Amandelbult flood – February 2025

Amandelbult was afflicted by a severe flood in February 2025, necessitating extensive emergency and recovery efforts and the implementation of a strategy to mitigate against future flooding.

There had been normal seasonal rain until 19 February. However, at 03:00 that day, 85mm of rain fell in just an hour. Over the next 24 hours, a total of 294mm fell. It was designated a greater-than-one-in-10,000-year flood.

Tumela Mine was hit hard and recovery work continued until September when steady-state production resumed. The overflow of nearby river systems, compounded by the collapse of the upstream Bierspruit Dam near Swartklip the following day, caused water ingress in remote areas, which overwhelmed pumping capacity, flooding parts of the underground workings and the main pump station.

The evacuation of Tumela staff was implemented during the morning shift of 19 February and operations were suspended.

Nearby Dishaba Mine was also affected, but to a lesser extent, with operations resuming production after 29 days of recovery.

The emergency recovery initiatives were extensive. New pumping equipment was installed in phases over the following weeks. By 8 March, dewatering was taking

place at 7ML a day. By 17 March, this had increased to 14ML a day. It took until 11 April, some seven weeks after the flood, for dewatering to be completed. Initial estimates were that it would take eight to 12 months to dewater Tumela and a further four months to return the mine to production. The full recovery of operations in seven months is testament to the incredible work of engineering teams and redeployed operations teams to effect recovery.

It was necessary to airlift essential services due to flooded approaches to the mine. Amandelbult was also asked to use its emergency response teams and equipment to assist local communities that had been badly affected. Helicopter services were extended for rescue operations. Food parcels were airlifted for stranded communities. Mine personnel carried out 30 aviation rescues and six ground rescues.

And that was just the beginning. A short, medium and long-term ‘improvement strategy’ has been designed to mitigate the chances of a repeat of such an impactful flood.

In the short term, among many other elements, the mine’s berm walls – the raised banks or ridges used to divert floodwaters – which had been set to resist a one-in-200-year flood, had to be repaired and it was decided to raise them to meet the standard of a one-in-1,000-year flood. An ‘island’ is also being constructed on top of filled holings in the Bierspruit flood plain. Holings are depressions, pits or trenches that can occur naturally or artificially for drainage.

Regrettably, one life was lost in the community due to the flooding.

An example of a longer-term plan is the creation of 142ML in storage capacity at Tumela in the underground workings to be used in case of a flood, with pumping capacity to remove the water from underground.

An internal report found that “... the mine demonstrated strong execution of flood response activities. Groundwater monitoring, pumping strategies and communication protocols were effectively implemented. Evidence shows comprehensive planning, resource allocation and coordination.”

“The shaft flooding response was well-managed,” the report concludes.

The insurance claim was initially estimated at US\$250 million. Through the impressive emergency response and effective business continuity work, losses were significantly reduced by restoring steady-state production well ahead of initial recovery time estimates, with no loss of life at Amandelbult operations and a significant reduction of loss of life in local communities.



Berm wall constructed at
Amandelbult