HARMONY™

WATER DISCLOSURE PROJECT

30 June 2023

MINING WITH PURPOSE

Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited ("Harmony") is a prominent gold mining and exploration company with over 72 years' of mining experience. Harmony operates in South Africa and Papua New Guinea, which is recognized as a significant gold-copper region in Southeast Asia. In South Africa, Harmony operates mines in the Klerksdorp Goldfield, the West Wits region, and the Free State regions. In 2020, Harmony acquired the Mponeng operations, Covalent Water Company, and Mine Waste Solutions to expand and improve underground recovered grades, lowering its all-in sustaining costs, and improve operating free cash flow margins.

Our underground operations in South Africa include Doornkop, Moab Khutsong, Kusasalethu, Mponeng, Tshepong South, Tshepong North, Target 1, Masimong, and Joel, while Bambanani was closed at the end of FY22. Additionally, we have an open pit mine called Kalgold in the North-West province and several surface treatment operations across South Africa. The acquisition of Moab Khotsong in 2018 also brought a uranium processing plant under Harmony ownership.

Water management is a critical focus point for us, resulting in an 8.5% decrease in potable water usage, for example effective water management at the Moab Khotsong operation. In Papua New Guinea, we own the Hidden Valley open-pit gold and silver mine and have a 50% stake in the Wafi-Golpu copper-gold project located in the Morobe Province. In October 2022, Harmony acquired the Eva Copper project in Northern Queensland, Australia.

Responsible stewardship is the first of our four strategic pillars. Harmony has an integrated approach to risk management. Sustainable development practices are embedded in our business strategy, decision-making processes, and operations. We are aligned with the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) principles, United Nations Global Compact, World Gold Council for assurance of responsible mining principles, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Harmony is committed to reducing energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and adapting to climate change by prioritizing energy efficiency, portfolio optimization, and green energy initiatives. Water conservation, demand management, and recycling efforts are also significant aspects of Harmony's sustainable approach.

Throughout the organization, Harmony has implemented standards, systems, and campaigns to promote sustainable practices, including the reuse of process water and water awareness

initiatives. These efforts aim to ensure responsible resource management and mitigate the impact of potential droughts on water availability.

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
Mining	Copper Gold Silver
Processing	Gold Silver Other non-ferrous materials processing, please specify Uranium

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	July 1, 2021	June 30, 2022

W0.3

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

Papua New Guinea
South Africa

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 in which an equity share is held

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, a Ticker symbol	JSE: HAR, NYSE:HMY

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	Important	Important	Direct use: Water with varying high-quality standards are used in all stages of mining – from mining to gold processing to dust suppressions and slurry transport. A continuous fresh water supply is essential to the operational continuity of Harmony's mines, its employees and the profitability of the business as any service disruptions caused due to a lack of water would have significant financial impacts. For this reason, sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater are considered to be important to Harmony's operations. Harmony retreats process water to offset the demand on potable water from municipal, borehole and river sources and is considering further treatment options to increase the amount of water recycled to reduce dependency on potable water supplies. Harmony is progressing with regional exploration in Papua New Guinea and should additional assets be brought online, these will result in the need for increased volumes of freshwater to sustain Harmony's growing operational footprint. Indirect use: Harmony's supply chain produces goods that require large quantities of good quality

			fresh water. Harmony's key commodities purchased from stakeholders include steel, timber, cement, cyanide, caustic soda and lime. Water is used in the cement mixing process as well as caustic soda production. Furthermore, water is necessary in timber production for the growing of plantations. Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater are thus considered to be important to Harmony's value chain. In future, Harmony's increased operational footprint will require an increase of commodities, resulting in higher demand for freshwater upstream in the supply chain.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Not very important	Direct use: Approximately half of Harmony's operations are located in the Free State Province of South Africa. Due to freshwater constraints in the area, the reuse of process and fissure water at Harmony's operations are considered to be important. Continued pumping of underground water is required to enable mining and ensure the safety of employees. Harmony is exploring viable passive treatment options with trees to limit seepage from tailings and to treat underground water daylighting on surface, based on future groundwater modelling scenarios. As a result, Harmony has implemented a group-wide campaign to re-use processed water to reduce dependency on existing ground water and municipal suppliers, especially on potable water supplies. This builds climate resilience in Harmony's operations and reduces the impact on the already constrained water sources in areas of operation. Harmony's water treatment plants and water recycling initiatives have been successful and the company will continue to drive these efforts. As such, higher volumes of recycled water could become available for use across Harmony's operations. This would aid Harmony's future increase in water demand, which would result from the company strategically growing its asset base. Therefore, sufficient amounts of recycled water are expected to remain important in the future. Indirect use: None of Harmony's value chain partners make use of brackish or produced water

			when manufacturing their goods. For this reason, sufficient amounts of produced or brackish water is classified as not very important to Harmony's value chain partners. This is not anticipated to change in the future.

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	Online metering, monitoring and management system	All of Harmony's (100%) operations measure the total volume of water withdrawn on a monthly basis. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. The total withdrawal volumes are measured and monitored on a continuous basis to ensure Harmony's operations' compliance and to track performance towards water use targets. The monitoring is conducted using an online management system. All water withdrawal volumes are verified and available online. The online system also integrates with other water consumption

				drivers and tracks performance. Internal stakeholders have access to all the information. The information from the system is used in monthly and quarterly operational reviews.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Continuously	Online metering, monitoring and management system	All of Harmony's operations (100%) measure the total volume of water withdrawals per source on a monthly basis using an online management system. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. This data is measured and monitored to ensure accuracy and compliance with regulations as these volumes are published in Harmony's annual reports. The annual reports are developed in line with (amongst others) the Global Reporting Initiative G4 guidelines and are independently audited. The

				category G4-EN8 'Total water withdrawal by source' is defined as a material reporting aspect for Harmony. This allows Harmony to track its water use against targets as well as track water withdrawal costs from the different sources.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	100%	Monthly	Calculated using the measured moisture content of the ore milled and the volumes of ore milled	Entrained water volumes are not relevant at 15 of Harmony's 24 reported operations in the reporting year. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. Harmony monitors entrained water volumes at 100% (the remaining 9 operations) of their operations where entrained water is relevant. The volumes of water are monitored monthly by measuring the moisture content of the ore milled and the volumes of ore milled. The water volumes are calculated monthly using these two

				measured parameters.
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Monthly	Samples taken from the surface and groundwater tested in the lab	Harmony monitors withdrawal quality at 100% of its operations. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. This aspect is measured by taking water samples at the operations. The surface water samples are taken on a monthly basis and the groundwater samples are taken on a quarterly basis. If the withdrawals are for consumptive purposes, then the monitoring of water quality is done daily.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Online metering, monitoring and management system	All our operations (i.e. 100%) measure water that is discharged to the environment. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. This measurement is continuously taken when water is discharged daily at

				Margaret Water Company and Covalent Water Company operations. Discharges are measured at a timestep appropriate for the nature of discharges. It is important for Harmony to measure its discharge volumes to ensure environmental performance of the company. The quality and quantity of water discharges are monitored to ensure compliance with regulations. The volumes are measured using an online metering system as well as manual meter readings at some operations.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Continuously	Online metering, monitoring and management system	Several (6) of Harmony's operations discharge water. These operations are Joel, Kusasalethu, Covalent Water, Margaret Water, Target and Hidden Valley (100% of operations that discharge). These

				six operations discharge water to fresh surface water sources in accordance with their water discharge authorisations with the exception of Target which discharged due to high rainfall and did not have an authorisation. The discharges have been addressed through two water treatment plants at the site. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. Discharges are measured as they occur by a continuous monitoring system at Kusasalethu as discharges do not happen continuously. At Joel, sewage only effluent is discharged. It is important for Harmony to measure its discharge volumes to ensure environmental compliance. The quality and quantity of water discharges are monitored as required by the

				relevant regulations. These volumes are measured using a metering system.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Continuously	Online metering, monitoring and management system	Six of Harmony's operations discharge water and sewage effluent: Joel, Kusasalethu, Covalent Water, Margaret Water, Target and Hidden Valley (100% of operations that discharge). These operations monitor the total volume of water that is discharged by the required treatment method. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. Harmony ensures pH balancing through liming, to neutralise and flocculate heavy metals for removal before discharge to the environment. Hidden Valley's water treatment also includes cyanide destruction prior to environmental release. Kusasalethu and Joel discharge

				intermittently treated sewage effluent. Covalent Water discharges from two shafts to keep Mponeng operations dry. Water quality monitoring is conducted as per regulatory best practice guidelines including the water use authorisations issued to the operation. It is important for Harmony to monitor water quantity discharged to various treatment methods due to cost implications.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Continuously	Samples tested in the lab for pH, conductivity, suspended solids, COD, minerals, metals and E.coli	Harmony has six operations that discharge water to the environment, Joel, Kusasalethu, Covalent Water, Margaret Water, Target and Hidden Valley. All these operations measure and monitor water discharge quality data at each discharge instance. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. The volumes are measured using an online management

				system. The system allows for service water quality to be measured in real-time. Notifications to responsible personnel are automatically triggered should limits be exceeded. This allows for quick reaction and ensures water quality is maintained. It is important for Harmony to monitor quality of the discharged water to ensure it remains within compliance limits. Harmony also conducts assays on samples through accredited laboratories.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	100%	Monthly	Samples taken and tested for nitrates, phosphates and pesticides	Harmony has six operations that discharge water to the environment, Joel, Kusasalethu, Covalent Water, Margaret Water, Target and Hidden Valley. All these operations measure and monitor water discharge quality data at each discharge instance. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants.

				The volumes are measured using an online management system. The system allows for service water quality to be measured in real-time. Notifications to responsible personnel are automatically triggered should limits be exceeded. This allows for quick reaction and ensures water quality is maintained. It is important for Harmony to monitor quality of the discharged water to ensure it remains within compliance limits. Harmony also conducts assays on samples through accredited laboratories.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Daily	Handheld meter at point when samples are taken	Harmony monitors water discharge temperature at six of its operations. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. Only six of Harmony's operations discharge water all of which monitor

				the temperature of the water before discharge, thus 100% is selected. This is monitored to ensure that the temperature of the water discharge is within the range permitted by licensing requirements. Meters at the discharge destination are used for monitoring of volume and handheld meters are used to test temperature and pH at the point when samples are taken. In Papua New Guinea and Harmony South Africa, temperatures are measured when samples are taken, daily, weekly or monthly.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Continuously	Calculated	100% of Harmony's operations measure their total water consumption daily and report on a monthly basis. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. The consumption levels are measured and

				monitored to track water performance targets at each operation. 100% of the operations also monitor the total water consumption in real-time. Control room operations monitor the consumption 24/7. Alarms and exception notifications are also triggered when consumption patterns are abnormal. Furthermore, several operations also monitor the consumption on a component level. Harmony can identify which operations are over- or under performing in terms of water used per tonne of product produced. The water consumption volumes are measured using an online metering system and are consistent with the CDP formula of Withdrawals = Discharge + Consumption.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Daily	Online metering, monitoring and	100% of Harmony's operations measure the volumes of water they

			management system	reuse/recycle. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. Reuse/recycle measurements are done on a daily basis. This provides a way to track their performance against their water recycling target. The volumes of recycled water are measured using an online management system.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Monthly	Online metering, monitoring and management system	Harmony ensures the quality of water supplied to its employees for WASH services is monitored closely at 100% of its operations. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. Frequent measurements are taken to ensure the water quality falls within the required range at operations, Kusasalethu and Nyala (at the Tshepong and Phakisa operations). Harmony's

				employees at other operations have access to municipal water (monitored by municipality) for WASH services. Ensuring that Harmony's employees have access to good quality water for cooking, drinking and sanitation is considered to be vital for Harmony's success. Employees at Kalgold mine have access to water from the reverse osmosis plant, which is analysed daily to ensure good quality. At Harmony's Hidden Valley operation employees and surrounding communities have access to fresh water treated onsite before being used for WASH services. In addition, sewage effluent is treated at two plants in the Vaal River area.

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	46,166	About the same	Mergers and acquisitions	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Harmony's withdrawals increased by 4% in the reporting year. This falls within the threshold of 10% set for the selection of about the same in the comparison column. The slight increase in water withdrawals is due to the inclusion of the acquisitions for a full reporting cycle. Harmony continues to develop its assets. As such Harmony expects water withdrawals to increase over the short and medium

						term. However, Harmony continues to manage finite resources responsibly, particularly further moves to maximise the mines' use of recycled water and to further restrict their water discharges. As a result of these and other improvements in water efficiency, the withdrawal volumes are expected to decrease in the long term.
Total discharges	16,031	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Harmony's discharges increased by 2.4% in the reporting year. This falls above the threshold of 10% set for the

						selection of lower in the comparison column. Therefore, lower was selected in the comparison column. The decrease can be attributed to the increase in recycling achieved at the operations. Harmony anticipates that discharges will decrease in the short term as a result of improved water management practices and efficiencies, such as water treatment onsite and remain similar thereafter.
Total consumption	30,135	About the same	Mergers and acquisitions	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Harmony's consumption increased by 7% in the reporting

						year. The consumption value was calculated using the formula W=D-C where W is the withdrawals, D is the discharges and C is the consumption. Therefore C = 46166ML/yr – 16031ML/yr. Harmony defines about the same as any change below 10%. Therefore about the same was selected in the comparison column. The increase can be attributed to the inclusion of Mponeng and Kopanang for a full reporting cycle as

						well as increases in rainfall. Future trends: Harmony expects water consumption to increase over the short and medium term as our production increases and new mines become operational. However, Harmony continues to manage finite resources responsibly, particularly with further moves to maximise the mines' use of recycled water and to further restrict their water discharges. In addition, water treatment is conducted to generate

						potable water for consumptive purposes. As a result of these water management initiatives, water withdrawals and discharges are expected to decrease thus driving a decrease in consumption.

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	11-25	About the same	Other, please specify Increased rainfall	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	WRI Aqueduct	Harmony uses the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool to better understand water risk within the

								countries it operates – South Africa and Papua New Guinea. Harmony uses this tool as it has an up-to-date overview of regional and global water and water constraints. This tool was also used as part of Harmony's TCFD aligned climate change scenario analysis which included a detailed assessment of water risks across its operations. Harmony is already aware of its current water risks and uses the Aqueduct tool to understand future risks in terms of

								stress, water supply and water demand. The results from the tool form a key part of the input to Harmony's' Water Managemen t Strategy. This focuses on improving water efficiency, protecting water as a resource, accounting for the value of water and strategically partnering for success on water managemen t. Harmony uses the WRI Aqueduct definition of 'high water stress', which is between 40-80% according to the online tool. The following operations are in a high

								water stress area: Kusasalethu, Nufcor, Mponeng and Covalent. Harmony defines lower/ higher as any change between 10% and 40%. About the same is defined as a change below 10%. Harmony recognises the importance of water, especially in areas of high-water stress, and as such has implemented a number of water savings targets and capital projects across its operations in order to manage water as effectively as possible. At many of

								Harmony's underground operations in South Africa, the company intercepts the aquifer to generate fissure water, which is then treated and used, thus liberating other fresh water supplies for other users in society. Water in South Africa is generally deemed a scarce resource and, as a country, South Africa has adopted an inter- and multidisciplinary approach to the management of our water resources by means of catchment management agencies. Harmony participates in a number

								of water catchment agencies including some of the following: • Far West Rand Technical Working Group • Far West Rand Dolomitic Association • KOSH Mine Water Forum • Free State Government Task Team • Sandvet WUA

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
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant				Harmony did not withdraw from fresh surface water sources in the reporting year and does not have immediate plans to withdraw water from these sources

					in future. Therefore, this source is not relevant.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	2,756	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	In the reporting year, some of Harmony's operations (Harmony 1 plant, Kalgold, Hidden Valley, Moab Khotsong and Kopanang) withdrew water from poor quality surface water sources therefore this source is relevant. Withdrawal volumes from such sources decreased by 23% when compared to the previous reporting period. This falls between the 10% and 40% threshold for the selection of lower in the comparison column. This is primarily due to improvements in the

					group's recycling processes and operational efficiencies.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	2,820	Much higher	Other, please specify Increased rainfall	Harmony withdraws water from renewable groundwater at its operations and this source is therefore relevant. Withdrawals from this source increased by 85% compared to the previous reporting year. This is primarily due to the inclusion of the MWS, Mponeng and Kopanang acquisitions for a full reporting cycle. Harmony defines any change greater than 40% as much lower/higher. Therefore, much higher was selected

					in the comparison column. As Harmony implements sustainable water initiatives and optimization projects, these water volumes will potentially decrease.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Relevant	18,748	About the same	Other, please specify stable operations	Harmony withdraws water from non-renewable groundwater at its operations and this source is therefore relevant. Withdrawals from this source decreased by 1% compared to the previous reporting year. This is due to process improvements resulting in lower water withdrawals from non-renewable groundwater sources.

					Harmony defines any change less than 10% as about the same. Therefore, about the same was selected in the comparison column.
Produced/Entrained water	Relevant	653	About the same	Other, please specify stable operations	Entrained water forms part of Harmony's operations and relates to the moisture contained within the ore that is mined. This source is therefore relevant. The entrained water volumes was lower in the reporting year. This falls between the 10% and 40% threshold for the selection of lower in the comparison column.
Third party sources	Relevant	21,189	About the same	Other, please specify stable operations	Harmony withdraws water from third party sources at its

					operations, therefore this source is relevant. Water withdrawals from this source increased by 9% compared to the previous reporting year. Harmony defines about the same as any change less than 10%. Therefore, about the same was selected in the comparison column. The slight increase is primarily due to an increase in production.

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	16,031	About the same	Other, please specify Increased rainfall	Only six of Harmony's operations discharge water from their sites. These are Joel, Kusasalethu, Target, Margaret Water Company and Covalent Water Company in South Africa and Hidden Valley in Papua New Guinea. All these sites discharge water into fresh surface water sources. Discharges increased by 2% in the reporting year. This is primarily due to increased rainfall and improvements in water monitoring accuracy. Harmony defines any change less than 10% as about the same. Therefore, about the same was selected in the comparison column
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant				No water is discharged to brackish surface water/seawater sources at any of Harmony's operations.
Groundwater	Not relevant				None of Harmony's operations discharge water to groundwater sources.

Third-party destinations	Not relevant				None of Harmony's operations discharge water to third parties.

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant					Explanation of why this level of treatment is not relevant for our discharge: Tertiary treatment is not applied at Harmony's operations as our current primary treatment is sufficient to remain within the thresholds of our water use authorisations.
Secondary treatment	Not relevant					Explanation of why this level of treatment is

						not relevant for our discharge: Secondary treatment is not applied at Harmony's operations our current primary treatment is sufficient to remain within the thresholds of our water use authorisations.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	15,392	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	91-99	Rationale for the level of treatment applied to our discharge: All planned and anticipated discharge water is treated as part of Harmony's Water Management Strategy before being discharged to the natural environment (fresh

						surface water). Compliance with regulatory or voluntary standards: This treatment ensures that our discharges fall within the thresholds of our water discharge licenses from the regulatory authority. Thresholds: Various metrics are monitored including pH, SO4, EC, TDS, Fe, Cu, Dissolved U and nitrates. The thresholds for these are provided in the discharge authorisations. Each operation

						has specific thresholds, the values for Margaret Water Company have been used for the examples. Examples from this permit are the average intake and output values for Iron (Fe) is 0.01mg/L intake and 0.01mg/L output. Another example is the range for the Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with 1 220mg/L intake and 1617mg/L output. The maximum output volume of discharge is 1 162 751m3. Future trends: Our planned

						discharges are anticipated to decrease in future as additional water management projects and treatment plants are established, to increase our water reuse. Our reused water will still be treated.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	639	Much higher	Other, please specify Increased rainfall	1-10	Adhoc discharge occurred at Target due to abnormally high rainfall in the area. This caused discharges to occur that were not within a water discharge authorisation and were not treated. These discharges were rectified with the

						installation of two water treatment plants and discharge will no longer occur without treatment.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant					Explanation of why this level of treatment is not relevant for our discharge: none of our operations discharge to a third party.
Other	Not relevant					Explanation of why this level of treatment is not relevant for our discharge: there are no other treatment levels that are relevant to our operations.

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	3,839	Nitrates Phosphates	Harmony monitors the water discharge quality at all of its operations that discharge. The value reported in column 1 is the volume of water which has traces of the listed substances. Due to the nature of the monitoring, only the concentration of the substances is tracked, actual values of the pollutants are not available. This is in accordance with water quality monitoring requirements in our water use authorisations and licences as applicable. The concentration of nitrates, phosphates, and dissolved uranium are all below the regulated thresholds in our operation water discharge licenses. Parts of the business emission pollutants: The following operations discharge mine affected water that contain concentrations of nitrates, phosphates, and dissolved uranium below the allowable thresholds of their permits: Hidden Valley, Target, Joel, Margaret Water Company, Covalent Water Company and Kusasalethu. Emissions in water stressed areas or vulnerable communities: Of the above operations, only Kusasalethu is located in a water stressed area as defined by the WRI Aqueduct tool. Our operations discharge to fresh surface water bodies which may affect the surrounding communities. Our operations measure the concentrations of these pollutants and ensure that these are below the safe limits imposed by our water discharge licences by treating the water before discharge. Geographic areas: Hidden Valley is in Papua New Guinea while the remaining operations are located in South Africa.

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	42,600,000,000	46,166	922,757.007321405	We anticipate our water withdrawal intensity to decrease in the future, as

				our water efficiency metrics increase due to the implementation of more water efficiency projects and the increased recycling of water at our operations.

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	Ton of ore processed	About the same	How the metric is used internally: Harmony's water strategy supports conservation and demand management including optimisation. The water use intensity metric is used to track their performance in this regard. Strategy in place to reduce water intensity: Harmony has a water target to reduce its water use volumes and this metric is used to monitor the progress towards achieving this target. This target forms part of Harmony's water strategy that supports conservation and demand management including optimisation. This strategy will result in a reduction in the water intensity. Change from previous year: This intensity remained the same (0% change) in the reporting year. Future anticipated trends: The intensity metric is anticipated to decrease in the future as the target is met to reduce the water use volumes.

W1.4

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

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	Harmony predominantly produces gold which is not considered hazardous. Uranium concentrate forms a small portion of our revenue but has not been classified as hazardous as it is defined as naturally occurring.

W1.5

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

	Engagement
Suppliers	Yes
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes

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

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)
Supplier dependence on water
Supplier impacts on water availability
Supplier impacts on water quality

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

15

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

76-99

Please explain

Harmony actively engages with their suppliers in a continuous process that is assessed annually. We assess the top 20 suppliers which accounts for 80% of our spend. Approach to assess supplier impact on water security: Harmony's approach to assessing supplier impacts involves using questionnaires and actively engaging on an

annual basis. These questionnaires ask companies to respond on their actions and impacts related to the aspects selected in column 2 of this question.

Threshold to identify a substantive impact: Our threshold to define these suppliers as having a substantive impact is whether the supplier operates in an area that is defined as water stressed and whether they are dependent on water availability.

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, suppliers have to meet water-related requirements, but they are not 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

76-99

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

76-99

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Certification

Supplier self-assessment

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

Retain and engage

Comment

Harmony' suppliers and contractors are required to adhere to the code of conduct and engage with their suppliers on water security actions. This ensures that all parties within Harmony's value chain is committed to responsible water management.
Suppliers and contractors are monitored through the contracting process as well as self-

assessment. Where non-compliance is identified, Harmony engages with the supplier or contractor on the matter.

Water-related requirement

Complying with going beyond water-related regulatory requirements

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

76-99

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

76-99

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

Based on engagements through our supplier questionnaires, the large majority of our suppliers comply with going beyond water-related regulatory requirements.
Suppliers are monitored through the questionnaires as well as self-assessment. Where non-compliance is identified, Harmony continues to engage with the supplier.

W1.5d

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

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration
Other, please specify
Adherence to code of conduct

% of suppliers by number

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

100%

Rationale for your engagement

Harmony engages closely with its suppliers on all water related matters. For example, Harmony actively engages with all the water utilities that supply our operations. This engagement ensures sustainable practices. Furthermore, Harmony provides support and collaboration wherever possible and sits on the Board of several utilities such as the Midvaal water company. We also have a close working relationship with Rand Water working group and Bloemwater. This ensures that proper governance is achieved.

As part of our engagement we explore key themes with our suppliers including partnership and collaboration to ensure sustainable communities and our social licence to operate. Furthermore, environmental conservation and water management are considered in these engagements and collaborations.

All Harmony's contractors are expected to adhere to the company's Water Management Standard as well as the various environmental management programmes developed per water use license. The rationale for engaging with 100% of contractors in this regard is to ensure that all contractors understand and abide by the good practice standards and the minimum expectations for responsible water management set out in Harmony's Water Management Standard. The main aim is to conserve and use water in a responsible manner, for the benefit of Harmony's operations and its wider host communities.

Furthermore, these engagements are essential in managing procurement costs as well as meeting targets and commitments under our mining rights.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The beneficial outcomes of the engagement activity assist Harmony to influence and manage water use within its boundaries but also within its wider scope of influence. Well informed contractors may extend the learnings on water management to different spheres of their respective business operations. Measures that conserve or responsibly manage water use will benefit wider communities and the environment.
In addition, Harmony has found that the engagements with its suppliers on water stewardship and management strengthened the relationship with each supplier.

The engagements allowed Harmony and the suppliers to gain a common understanding with respect to water-related information. The engagement further articulates Harmony's commitment to climate-change mitigation and adaptation at strategic levels.
Furthermore, the engagement has built credibility and trust with suppliers.

Harmony measures success in this regard, by assessing the number of suppliers whose processes are in line with the group's human rights and environmental standards, its code of ethics and its empowerment requirements. To date, there have been no such suspensions, and we have not received any reports of grievances against suppliers regarding adverse environmental impacts.

Comment

None

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Other, please specify

employees, host communities and local authorities

Type of engagement

Education / information sharing

Details of engagement

Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to water-related risks

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about your water-related performance and strategy

Rationale for your engagement

Harmony engages with various partners in the value chain. Harmony prioritises engagements with employees, surrounding communities and local governing authorities specifically regarding water-related issues. The rationale for prioritization is based on Harmony's recognition of the importance of an engaged, skilled and motivated workforce. Host community acceptance of Harmony's mines is key in maintaining social licenses to operate and is also important for the formation of partnerships with the community. Both Harmony's operational strategy and socio-environmental rehabilitation plan refer to responsible resource management and thus, the health and safety of employees and community members, as well as adherence to the regulations in the respective operating regions, are prioritised.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

These engagements ensure that Harmony retains its social license to operate and minimises water related conflicts. Additionally, they ensure that all local regulations related to water are adhered to.

Harmony measures success by comparing performance to targets. In South Africa, for example, the operations are measured in comparison to the group's targets and the South African Mining Charter. Furthermore, comparisons to the Social and Labour Plans are conducted as these plans invest heavily in improving water related challenges within the surrounding host communities. As such, Harmony's performance is assessed against mine community development, sustainable development and growth, up to date project implementation and implementation of approved environmental management plans.

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

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

Heavy rain of 130mm in January 2022 caused Morokwa stream near Kalgold mine to burst its banks, diverting water into the D-Zone Pit where tailings were deposited. Operations halted for half a day. Harmony repaired damage to the Morokwa stream banks and river diversion to stop water from flowing into the D-Zone Pit and re-direct it back into the stream where the water supports normal function of the river basin. This resulted in increased operating costs. No environmental damage or impact to downstream users was recorded. Revenues lost due to the half-day operational stoppage was estimated at R1.5 million. The impact also required additional operational expenses, of R1.6 million for river basin restoration. In total this event cost the company about R3.1 million. Level 3 severity incident, mitigated under R5 million. No environmental damage recorded. The impact is not considered significant according to Harmony's definition.

Primary response

Support river basin restoration

Total financial impact

3,100,000

Description of response

Harmony’s response strategy entailed the maintenance of the river diversion. In support of river basin restoration, the existing river diversion has been repaired by a third party,

which cost R1,6 million. Maintenance of river diversion took 3 and a half months. Revenue lost due to operational stoppages was calculated by multiplying the revenues normally made by Harmony in one day at Kalgold mine (just over R2.9 million) by the duration of operational stoppages. The stoppage was 0.5 days, which translated into approximately R1.5 million in lost revenue.
In total this event cost the company about R3.1 million.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Vaal

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Chronic physical
Other, please specify
Theft of infrastructure

Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

During the reporting period, heavy rainfall overflowed the Bokkamp Dam along the Vaal River twice (in February and April 2022). Process water flowing to Bokkamp dam could not be diverted to the Central Spillage dam due to theft of water infrastructure, causing Bokkamp dam to overflow into the Vaal River. However, there was no impact on business operations. Harmony incurred R3.1 million for infrastructure maintenance, security measures, and improved monitoring (R28,000 for lab tests). The environmental impact on the Vaal River near Orkney was minimal. This Level 3 impact falls within Harmony's mitigation costs (<R5 million) and is not considered significant according to their definition.

Primary response

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

Total financial impact

3,100,000

Description of response

Harmony’s strategy included improved maintenance and infrastructure, as well as improved monitoring. Security system, fence, gate, other infrastructure, and replacement parts were purchased from and installed by various third parties at a total cost of: R3.1 million. It took two weeks to replace cables and pipes. Security gate and fence was installed at Bokkamp dam, as well as preventatively at Queen Mary dam. Fencing off the location and installing an alarm will prevent theft of water pump infrastructure. We are preparing facilities for increased holding capacities and finding solutions to manage water affected by mining operations.

Improved monitoring was implemented immediately as the dam overflowed. Our impact

was monitored from a point source by means of independent Laboratory tests for water sulphate levels and total dissolved solids where elevated levels were detected. However, no detrimental impact could be detected on the receiving environment based on laboratory samples taken.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Vaal

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

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

Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

Level 3: Vaal River mining (VRM) utilised the Queen Mary dam at the time for their own water management, through agreement with MWS. When heavy rainfall was recorded in the area during the reporting period, an internal spillage at VRM led to the QMD overflowing, which resulted in process water ending up in the Schoon spruit. MWS has since stopped VRM from utilising the QMD. No detrimental impacts to downstream users.
Detrimental impact to the business: Damage to the Queen Mary dam.
Length of time business was impacted: No production stoppages noted at MWS.
Quantitative data related to the impact: R2.185 million was spent to clean and restore Queen Mary dam.

Primary response

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

Total financial impact

2,185,000

Description of response

Description of how the cost estimate was derived:
Improve maintenance of infrastructure: Queen Mary dam was cleaned by means of front-end loaders, and stockpiles were transported to Grassdam by third parties for the cost of R2.185 million.

Improve monitoring: The impact was monitored from the point source as well as within the stream. Water quality results indicated higher levels of total dissolved solids within the discharge. Lower sample results indicated no detrimental impacts to downstream users.
Explanation of the response strategy (realized or planned):
Due to siltation caused by external party (VRM), capacity was decreased. To increase capacity, it needed to be cleaned again. The timeframe in which the response strategy

was implemented was around 6 months, as rain needed to stop and water levels had to drop.

Country/Area & River basin

Papua New Guinea
Fly

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Chronic physical
Dependency on water intensive energy sources

Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

In Papua New Guinea, our Hidden Valley Mine sources power from the Ramu grid, while also maintaining backup diesel generators on site to address supply shortfall. The primary generator for the Ramu grid system is the Ramu hydropower plant, which experienced a number of disruptions to output in FY22 due to the drought currently experienced in Papua New Guinea.

Detrimental impact to the business:
Harmony had to increase spending on diesel generators due to decreased hydro power availability from the Ramu grid.
Length of time business was impacted: Multiple times during FY22.
Quantitative data related to the impact: During FY22, we used 52% (FY21: 78%) grid power and 48% (FY21: 22%) site diesel-generated electricity. The decreased percentage of grid power supply in FY22 compared to FY21 was primarily due to the reliability of grid supply, which was affected by disruptions at the Ramu hydropower station. This was despite the Yonke Toe-of-Dam project being recommissioned by PNG Power, adding a further 18MW to the Ramu grid.

Primary response

Other, please specify
Use diesel powered electricity generators

Total financial impact

136,000,000

Description of response

Hidden Valley runs diesel power generators to supplement immediate electricity needs to maintain operations. Related expenses increased in FY 22. The following inputs were used to calculate the increase:
Diesel used for power generation amounted to 8.1 million litres in FY21 and 15.6 million litres in FY22. The FY22 average diesel cost is 1.19 per litre and the ZAR-USD exchange rate average for FY22 is 15.4 ZAR per 1 USD. The average diesel price for FY22 is used to exclude temporal price change impacts from the financial calculation.

The cost of generator diesel was R136 million higher in FY22 than it would have been if the volume of diesel used did not increase since FY21.

Hidden Valley is presently exploring opportunities to enhance the reliability of hydroelectric power supply to the mine via direct connection to the Bauine hydro power station located nearby. In FY22, grid-operator PNG Power, PNG Forest Products Hydro and Harmony's Hidden Valley operation made good progress with commissioning and testing the "Bauine Switch", which will allow the Hidden Valley operation to be isolated from the Ramu grid and receive power from the Upper Bauine hydro-power station. Although limited to 9MW (similar to the percentage received from the grid), supply is expected to be more stable and reliable.

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	Comment
Row 1	No	

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	Details of policy and process to identify and classify pollutants: Regular water quality monitoring is conducted at all of Harmony's operations to determine the potential impact of those operations on the surrounding environment. Harmony has implemented a zero-water discharge policy within the group wherever possible. Where zero water discharge is not possible or where the operation is in a water positive area, water treatment plants are installed. Classification of pollutants: Pollutants are classified according to the pH, heavy metals concentration and sulphate content. Detail of standard: all of Harmony's operations operate their TSFs according to the SANS 10286 and the DMRE Code of Practice standards. The monitoring of the water quality discharges as well as the TSFs falls within these standards. Description of metrics and indicators: The following metrics and

		indicators are used to assess the quality of the water, low pH, low alkalinity and sulphate content.

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

Inorganic pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Mine impacted water generally contains sulphates and a low pH, low alkalinity. Sulphates are considered as inorganic pollutants. Water containing sulphates can result in some health concerns, such as diarrhoea, thus of relevance to both our direct operations and the surrounding communities.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

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

Please explain

How the procedures manage the risks of the potential impacts: All TSFs and other water infrastructure are assessed to ensure that no leakages can occur. Water quality is frequently monitored to ensure the quality is within regulatory and safe limits.
In addition, water treatment plants have been implemented where necessary to ensure that water quality remains within regulatory limits and will not result in health concerns, such as outbreaks of diarrhoea.

Success is measured by no water discharges that are outside of the required safe limits, as prescribed by the relevant water use authorisations.

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 Orange	15	54	The number of tailings facilities in South Africa increased when Harmony's Mponeng & Mine Waste Solutions operations were acquired.
Papua New Guinea Fly	1	0	There is also a deep-sea tailings facility being considered for the Wafi-Golpu project to ensure minimum impact.

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	Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD) South Africa (SANS) 10286	Yes, tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' (or equivalent)	Rationale for the choice of guidelines: Harmony's evaluation process follows regulatory guidelines to ensure compliance and safeguard human health and the environment. Harmony adheres to industry standards such as SANS 10286, ANCOLD and DMRE Code of Practice for operating, designing and auditing its TSFs. Consequences associated with TSF failures are evaluated, considering potential impacts on health and the environment. Min. hazardous classification: All active TSFs are classified as hazardous based on the possible presence of organic or inorganic elements with potential adverse effects. This classification underscores the company's

				commitment proper management and safety of these facilities. Frequency of evaluations: Regular inspections, daily monitoring of operational TSFs, and monthly reviews by plant management contribute to proactive management. Quarterly meetings involving key stakeholders assess compliance and management. Part of all these processes, the classification of the TSF is evaluated. Use of classifications: These classifications inform the development and implementation of tailored management strategies, supported by Harmony's environmental codes and adherence to selected aspects of the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management. Through these rigorous evaluation processes and adherence to guidelines, Harmony strives to ensure the integrity of its TSFs, protect the environment, and prioritize the well-being of its employees and surrounding communities.

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

Avgold Limited: Target 1 and 2

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.626147

Longitude

-27.785108

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

45.03

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

50.36

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. Target Mine is situated in South Africa and has two compartments of their tailings storage facility (i.e. Target 1 and Target 2). Together, these two compartment TSFs held 45.03 million m3 of tailings in FY2022. Target 2 compartment is now in care and maintenance however the Target 1 compartment is active, thus active has been selected for this tailings dam.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Harmony 1 Plant): FSS2

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.794074

Longitude

-28.02117

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

39.5

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

41.28

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. Harmony 1 is a tailings dam which is situated in the Free State in South Africa. This TSF in FY2022 held 39.5 million m3 of tailings from all Harmony's Free State surface operations.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Central Plant): Dam 23 (H4)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.892874

Longitude

-28.06944

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

46.8

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

62.01

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. The Central Plant's tailings dams includes Dam 23(H4). Which is situated in South Africa and in FY2022 held 46.8 million m3 of tailings.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Central Plant): Brand D

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.852812

Longitude

-28.005319

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

52.06

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

70.71

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. The Central Plant's tailings dams includes Brand D. which is situated in South Africa and held 52.06 million m3 of tailings in FY2022.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Saaiplaas Plant): St Helena 123

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.709771

Longitude

-28.034362

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

46.82

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

73.51

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. The Saaiplass St Helena 123 TSF is also situated in South Africa and held 46.82 million m3 of tailings in FY2022.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Doornkop Plant): Doornkop

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

27.784882

Longitude

-26.205289

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

51.58

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

62.63

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. The Doornkop Plant in South Africa has a TSF which in FY2022 held 51.58 million m3 of tailings.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Kusasalethu Plant): Kusasalethu Upper and Lower

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

27.353305

Longitude

-26.465038

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

37.26

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

38.49

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. The Kusasalethu Plant in South Africa has an Upper and Lower TSF. Together these two sub-divided TSFs held 37.26 million m3 of tailings in FY2022.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Noligwa Plant): Mispah 1 and 2

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.774707

Longitude

-26.997888

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

69.7

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

125.1

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. The Noligwa Plant in South Africa has two sub-divided TSFs as well, called Mispah 1 and 2. In FY2022 these two dams held 69.7 million m3 of tailings together.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Kareerand

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.817479

Longitude

26.772804

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

237.55

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

352

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. In FY2022 the Kareerand dams held 237.55 million m3 of tailings.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Mponeng Complex

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.455988

Longitude

27.400396

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

25.8

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

31.24

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. In FY2022 the Mponeng Complex TSF held 25.8 million m3 of tailings.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Savuka 5a

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.416264

Longitude

27.398714

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

10.8

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

10.8

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. In FY2022 Savuka 5a TSF held 10.8 million m3 of tailings.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Savuka 5b

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.416264

Longitude

27.398714

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

8.73

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

10.71

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. In FY2022 the Savuka 5b TSF held 8.73 million m3 of tailings.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Savuka 7a

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude
-26.416264

Longitude
27.398714

Hazard classification
Hazardous

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
29.01

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
31.63

Please explain
Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. In FY2022 the Savuka 7a TSF held 29.01 million m3 of tailings.

Tailings dam name/identifier
Savuka 7b

Country/Area & River basin
South Africa
Orange

Latitude
-26.416264

Longitude
27.398714

Hazard classification
Hazardous

Guideline(s) used
South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

31.1

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

34.4

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. In FY2022 the Savuka 7b TSF held 31.1 million m3 of tailings.

Tailings dam name/identifier

St Helena 4

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

26.709771

Longitude

-28.034362

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

South Africa SANS 10286

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

31.28

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

33.51

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their

TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. In FY2022 the St Helena 4 TSF held 31.28 million m3 of tailings.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Hamata

Country/Area & River basin

Papua New Guinea
Fly

Latitude

-6.723669

Longitude

146.9909

Hazard classification

Hazardous

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

32.2

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

6.1

Please explain

Harmony recognises the detrimental impacts which tailings storage facilities (TSF) could pose on their surroundings and the knock-on impact that could have on their host communities. Harmony thus establishes a Zone of Influence boundary around all of their TSFs and manages their TSFs in line with the SANS 10286 standard as well as their environmental codes. The Hamata TSF is located in Papua New Guinea, at the Hidden Valley operation, and is wholly owned by Harmony. In FY2022 the dam held 32.2 million m3 of tailings.
Tailings composition: gold mining tailings are generally comprised of coarse and fine sand, water and the chemicals or reagents used in the mining and processing operations.
Tasks they are generated in: The tailings are generated as a waste stream from our mining and milling operations that produce gold.
Disposal method: Tailings are disposed of in our tailings storage facilities on site.

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 site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels across all life stages, including post-closure Establishment of company-wide standards for acceptable risk levels that folllow a company policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams Other, please specify Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels for occupational health and safety	Details of procedures to manage potential impacts on human health and ecosystems: Harmony implements a Mandatory Code of Practice (CoP) for Mine Residue Deposits (MRD) which governs the management of all TSFs. The CoP is reviewed annually to ensure that it remains up to date with best practice. The CoP outlines the following procedures to manage the potential impacts of our TSFs: - Minimizing the volumes of stored material - Ensuring all TSFs are physically and chemically safe - Undertaking progressive rehabilitation to return any mine affected land to productive use Daily inspections are conducted at the TSFs to facilitate proactive management. Harmony's quantification of acceptable risk levels form part of the CoP for MRD. The CoP framework is reviewed annually and applied to all Harmony's facilities in South Africa and PNG. We have third party experts that provide quarterly reports based on inspections of each tailings dam. There are numerous measures employed at our operations to ensure risks remain within acceptable levels including penstocks for controlled draw down and recirculation. Our tailings are designed with mitigation features such as toe trenches, berms and return water dams. This allows us to cut off and control water flows as required. Additional interventions include freeboard and erosion control. Our freeboard monitoring includes the use of drones. Rationale for implementation: The implementation of the procedures above ensures that TSFs are incorporated into Harmony's risk assessments. Furthermore, the procedures ensure that the risk of impacts on human health and ecosystems are minimised to levels within our CoP.

		Level: the procedures above are applied company-wide. This ensures that all TSFs are managed consistently across our operations. Responsible persons: Monthly, quarterly and annual reports are compiled by the engineers and other relevant staff at each operation. These reports are submitted to Harmony's board and the operating team. Exceptions: there are no exceptions to company-wide implementation of these procedures.
Operating plan	An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating constraints of the dam An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials An operating plan that evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management measures and whether performance objectives are being met	Details of procedures to manage potential impacts on human health and ecosystems: The potential impacts of Harmony's tailings dam facilities on human health and water ecosystems are managed through use of the Mandatory Code of Practice (CoP) for Mine Residue Deposits. Harmony uses the CoP across its operations both in South Africa and Papua New Guinea, to develop their individual site-level operating plans, which consider all applicable design limitations, assumptions, and principles regarding TSFs. Harmony operates within the design limits of the dam, considering the health and safety of mine employees and any other affected persons in the process of developing site-based operating plans. Each operating plan is reviewed monthly by competent external operators, quarterly by consulting engineers and audited internally and externally annually. The external audit is conducted by IMCI. The design specifications of each dam stipulates the constraints of that dam, as well as the construction methodologies used. These design specifications include the addition of berms and return water dams. Our operating plans continually consider the foundations and slope materials of our dams. The side slopes are continually repaired as required, e.g. after heavy rains. Drone technology supports onsite freeboard monitoring. To ensure that Harmony can manage their impact on human health and water ecosystems, Harmony must adhere to the design specifications. The company monitors its TSFs frequently and reports on their tailings capacity

		used, annually. In FY22, none of Harmony's TSFs were operated beyond the design threshold. Rationale for implementation: The implementation of the procedures above ensures that TSFs are incorporated into Harmony's operating plans. This ensures that Harmony minimises any potential impacts their TSFs might have on the surrounding community and ecosystem. Furthermore, our procedures ensure that our facilities and TSFs operate in line with regulatory requirements and global best practice. Level: the procedures above are applied company-wide. This ensures that all TSFs are managed consistently across our operations. Responsible persons: External operators review monthly and external consultants review on a quarterly basis. Two audits are conducted annually, one internal and an external audit by ICMI. Onsite staff continuously monitor and report on the TSFs. Exceptions: there are no exceptions to company-wide implementation of these procedures.
Approval	A policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams is approved by a C-suite officer The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by the EHS manager The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by the EHS manager	Details of procedures to manage potential impacts on human health and ecosystems: Water related risks form part of our general company-wide environmental policy to ensure that they are adequately considered. Harmony manages the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with tailings dams through the Mandatory Code of Practice (CoP) for Mine Residue Deposits (MRD) as well as through the Environmental Management Programmes (EMPr). This is an over-arching document for management of the TSFs under Harmony's control. The CoP for MRD is compiled by a multi-sectoral team including representatives from Harmony, national and regional authorities, labour unions and tailings storage facility specialists. This assurance programme document and associated procedures are signed off by Harmony's ESG team. The COP, operating plans and procedures, closure methodology and assurance programs are reviewed on an annual

		basis, to ensure they are current, applicable and compliant with legislation. The operation plans are approved by the Exco with Board oversight. Rationale for implementation: The implementation of the procedures above ensures that TSFs are incorporated into Harmony's risk assessments. These procedures include both water use licences and dam safety licences as applicable to the operations. Furthermore, the procedures ensure that the risk of impacts on human health and ecosystems are minimised to levels within our CoP. By having board and ExCo oversight and approval of these procedures, Harmony ensures that the CoP is comprehensive and meets all necessary criteria. Level: the procedures above are applied company-wide. This ensures that all TSFs are managed consistently across our operations. Responsible persons: Harmony's Water Management Strategy and Policy, operating plans and the life of facility plans are all approved by the Board and reviewed by Exco as part of planning process. The Social and Ethics Committee over-sees the policy development and planning and performance, while the implementation of plans are managed by the COO (C-suite officer); CEO. Exceptions: there are no exceptions to company-wide implementation of these procedures.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

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
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
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

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

Company level: Harmony's Executive Management and Executive Directors (including the Chief Operating Officer and General Managers) meet on a quarterly basis to evaluate business risks that should be considered. Environmental issues, including water security and the various expenses associated, form part of the risk assessment processes followed and the business risks that are identified and assessed. These risk analyses take place both internally (for operational cost and compliance purposes) as well as externally (considering suppliers that may be impacted by water shortages

affecting their production). Water risk considerations are also considered in the annual life of mine plans and budget plans.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

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
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Internal company methods

Contextual issues considered

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

Stakeholders considered

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

Comment

Facility level: All Harmony's operations adopt a Water Management Strategy. This strategy details the risk assessment procedure that each operation is required to

undertake. The risk assessment procedure followed includes: 1) hydrological and geo-hydrological investigations; 2) an identification of the sources, pathways and receptors for pollution impact; 3) an evaluation of impacts on the operation's catchment resource; 4) the completion of a water census; and 5) the assessment of local water-related legislation and permitting. The completion of the necessary steps outlined by the water risk assessment strategy and procedure gives rise to the identification of each operation's top water risks.

Water availability is a critical aspect for our operations. An example of this issue is the effect it has at our Hidden Valley operation where decreased water availability results in supply constraints at the hydropower station where our electricity is supplied from. This results in increased diesel usage on site to maintain operations.

Harmony extends its WASH work further to their host communities as well as their own employees.

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	Harmony makes use of tools to pre-empt water-related risks which could impact on their business operations, value chain and other relevant stakeholders (full value chain). The tools used by Harmony include the WRI Aqueduct tool, used in conjunction internal company methods such as monitoring consumption values and the use of digital twinning for scenario analysis. Furthermore, detailed water	Harmony Gold incorporates key contextual issues in its risk assessment process: Impact on human health: Harmony is committed to ensuring that its impacts do not negatively affect human health or the environment. Water availability and quality: Assessing basin/catchment-level water availability and quality helps anticipate risks and develop strategies for sustainable water management.	Harmony considers the following stakeholders in its risk assessment process: Employees and local communities are critical to our operations. Considering them ensures their safety and well-being are prioritized. Engaging with employees and communities ensures their perspectives are incorporated into water management strategies and reduces the risk of potential conflicts over water resources. Investors have a vested interest in our	How the information collected and the outcomes of the risk assessments are used to inform decision making: Harmony's process is based on engagement between management and the board regarding both direct operations and the value chain stakeholders. The executive committee and the Social and ethics committee have quarterly meetings in which water risks and Harmony's responses

	balances for each operation are designed and implemented. The tools are applied to: 1) understand the key water-related risks affecting water strategy and the opportunities afforded to achieve business goals. 2) gain input from key stakeholders. 3) facilitate engagements with stakeholders to ensure risks are addressed systematically. 4) ensure identified water risks/ opportunities consider challenges faced by the gold sector. 5) ensure adherence to national and international water commitments to identify emerging risks/ opportunities. Harmony also uses the tools to inform scenario modelling. Thes twinning technology makes use of unique simulation capabilities specifically determined for Harmony, which can conduct root-cause analyses of existing inefficiencies, evaluate the effect of new and existing initiatives, as well as conduct cost	Stakeholder conflicts: Considering conflicts over water resources promotes engagement and sustainable solutions that address the needs of all stakeholders. Implications on commodities/raw materials: Understanding water's impact on key resources helps identify risks and opportunities for optimizing operations. Water regulatory frameworks: Compliance with regulations ensures responsible water management and minimizes legal risks. Ecosystems and habitats: Assessing their status enables Harmony to mitigate ecological impacts and practice sustainable environmental stewardship. Access to WASH services: Providing employees with functioning WASH services prioritizes their health and safety. These considerations enhance Harmony's understanding of water-related risks,	operations. Harmony ensures transparent water management practices by engaging. Allowing for alignment on water-related issues and promoting investor confidence. Regulators set regulatory frameworks governing water management. Considering regulators allows us to understand expectations and address compliance risks. We demonstrate our commitment to responsible governance and adherence to regulations. Suppliers provide essential goods. Considering our suppliers encourages collaboration on water efficiency and impacts. Harmony fosters a responsible supply chain that supports our water management goals. Local water utilities are essential as they provide water services to our operations. Engaging with water utilities helps establish transparent communication channels, understand infrastructure limitations, and collaboration on water issues. By working together we aim to	to these risks are discussed. The results of these meetings inform decision making and subsequently form part of Harmony's water risk strategy set by the board. In addition, Harmony makes use of scenario modelling to pre-empt risks and opportunities that their operations might face. These scenarios make use of a digital twin of the operation and models methods of addressing the negative impacts of climate change and water impacts at Harmony's operations. The outcomes of this modelling are discussed on an ongoing basis daily, weekly and monthly with Harmony's engineers. The results of these discussions inform decision making and subsequently form part of Harmony's water risk strategy set by the board. How decisions are made to mitigate, transfer, accept or control risks: decisions are made based on a thorough

	modelling analyses on all items. Risk classification: risks are classified by evaluating the potential to cause production halts. The severity of the risk is decided based on the days lost from the risk's impact.	enabling effective strategies, risk mitigation, and improved water management aligned with sustainability goals and stakeholder expectations.	optimize water management. Customers are considered as Harmony sits on the Social and ethics committee of Rand Refinery (our only customer in RSA) where water matters are discussed.	evaluation of the information obtained in the risk assessment and modelling. Based on the evaluation, decisions are taken throughout the organisation from the operational level right through to strategic decisions by the board.

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?

Harmony defines substantive financial changes or strategic impacts within its business practices, operations, revenue, or expenditure as an approximate value of R 116 million which corresponds to the average loss of one day's production at Harmony's Group operation, average daily loss at one typical Harmony operation is R 10 million per day. It is worth noting that Harmony has implemented emergency plans to prevent production shutdown for a day at any of its operations. Therefore, the R116 million average loss represents a worst-case scenario.

Harmony considers substantive changes as those that can have adverse effects on four key areas:

1. The safety and well-being of Harmony's employees.
2. Achievement of business objectives.
3. Stability of the workforce.
4. Harmony's license to operate.

This definition applies to both Harmony's direct operations and its supply chain, as changes in either could potentially hinder production and lead to revenue losses.

Harmony assesses the impact of substantive changes by measuring the revenue lost during the process of these changes. Significant changes in production output or increased frequency of stoppages can result in reduced revenue for shareholders, representing financial risks. Harmony has set a threshold for such metric changes, defined as a percentage of annual

revenue that could be lost if production stops for longer than a day. Such stoppages or production losses have the potential to decrease total revenue by 0.27% per annum, which Harmony considers as a substantive change.
The metric of “operation stoppages for longer than a day” undergoes quarterly review during Harmony’s risk assessment process. Harmony’s Executive Management and Executive Directors evaluate business risks on a quarterly basis, which includes considerations of various topics such as environmental issues related to water as well as climate change.
An example of a substantive impact is the possibility of water restrictions due to drought, which could compel Harmony to halt production due to insufficient water for operations.
Consequently, water scarcity is viewed as a substantive financial risk to Harmony’s operations.

W4.1b

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

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	24	100	Water plays an essential role in Harmony’s operations, being utilized in various processes such as asset development, mining activities, gold processing, dust suppression, and slurry transport. Water scarcity is a critical concern in South Africa, particularly in the regions where Harmony’s operations are located. A shortage of water supply poses a significant threat to the continuous operation of Harmony’s mines and has substantial financial implications. Given that Harmony’s South African facilities are situated in traditionally water-stressed areas, they are exposed to water-related risks that have the potential to cause significant operational changes. Heavy, unexpected rainfall also presents risks for Harmony, evident in the reporting year. Heavy rainfall was experienced in South Africa. Kalgold, in particular, was severely affected by heavy rainfall, with 130mm of rain falling in just three days. Mine Waste Solutions also encountered a similar situation, leading to the Bokkamp containment reaching near capacity. Despite the increased rainfall in South Africa, water availability remains unpredictable. Papua New Guinea is currently experiencing a drought that is affecting hydropower generation that could disrupt Harmony’s mining operations,

			mineral processing that could result in substantive financial impacts. .

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
Orange

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

24

% company-wide facilities this represents

76-99

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

39,233,400,000

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

91-99

Comment

Harmony's South African operations are predominantly located in water-stressed regions within the Vaal River basin, spanning Gauteng and the Free State Province. Since all of these operations contribute to Harmony's production output and revenue in South Africa, the entire portfolio of operations within this river basin is susceptible to the impacts of flooding or drought.

Country/Area & River basin

Papua New Guinea
Fly

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

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

3,411,600,000

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Harmony operates the Hidden Valley mine in Papua New Guinea, which is the sole operational facility in the country. The Hidden Valley mine is vulnerable to water risks that have the potential to cause significant changes in production output and the corresponding revenue generated.

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
Orange

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical
Water scarcity

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

Water scarcity is a risk in South Africa, which is classified as a water-stressed country. Water and the security of water supply was identified as a material climate-related risk by Harmony. Water is used throughout our mining process – from gold processing to dust suppressions and slurry transport. Therefore, water scarcity can result in reduction or disruption in production capacity, for example stoppages, which can negatively impact revenues.

For example, the risk of water scarcity has the potential to bring about substantial operational changes and impact the profitability of the business, given the significant financial implications associated with production stoppages. The implications include:
• Reduced mining and processing activities.
• Increased dust accumulation in open-pit operations, such as Kalgold.
• Diminished feasibility of rehabilitation plans.
• Elevated health and safety risks, as clean water is crucial for safeguarding the well-being of Harmony's employees and host communities.
South Africa is classified as a water stressed country for both the Vaal and Orange river basins. The availability of renewable water supplies impacts both upstream consumptive

water users and downstream large dams, affecting overall water availability.

Regarding Harmony's operations in South Africa, water is not directly sourced from surface bodies (with the exception of Kalgold, drawing water from an aquifer, and Moab, which has a small allocation from the Vaal River) due to legislative restrictions as well as competing needs for agriculture and downstream consumption given water scarcity. The majority of the water consumed by Harmony is supplied by bulk water service providers. Other water sources include surface water run-off, water that enters underground operations, recycled water, and boreholes. Furthermore, given the interconnected nature of our orebodies, several mines operate within the same catchment area, compounding the strain on water resources in light of their scarcity. Accordingly, our reliance on third-party water sources could exacerbate the magnitude the impacts of water scarcity risks, as Harmony depends on these sources for our vital water supplies in South Africa.

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)

162,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Water scarcity, whether due to droughts or other factors causing intermittent water supply, has the potential to lead to production stoppages and financial losses. For Harmony's South African operations, the calculation takes into account factors such as gold production, gold price, revenue loss, cash operating costs, and capital expenditure. Based on these considerations, the total daily loss for all of Harmony's South African operations amounts to approximately R162 million.

Primary response to risk

Increase capital expenditure

Description of response

Harmony has implemented significant measures to tackle water stress and enhance water sustainability in its operations and surrounding communities. A campaign has been put into action to promote the reuse and recycling of process water, with the objective of reducing reliance on potable water. Harmony utilizes the WRI Aqueduct tool in combination with monitored consumption values to drive water recycling initiatives. Monitoring of consumption is done with comprehensive water balances which Harmony has made more robust to improve their water management.
In South Africa, Harmony has planned the construction of water-treatment plants at Covalent in FY23 and at Chemwes and Moab Khotsong in FY25. Additionally, the company aims to expand the facility at Nyala. These plants serve a dual purpose by reducing the consumption of potable water and recycling a significant portion of the company's fissure water, resulting in cost savings. The treated water can be utilized within Harmony's processes while meeting relevant discharge standards. Furthermore, the company is exploring innovative agricultural applications that utilize relatively expensive water for economically viable cultivation of high-income crops and fruits, thus contributing to sustainable water use.
Harmony is committed to reducing absolute potable water consumption through various initiatives, such as optimizing demand and pumping, managing leaks, and implementing engineering solutions. This commitment aligns with the company's sustainability goals and is a key performance indicator in its sustainability-linked funding agreement. By reducing the demand for potable water, Harmony aims to alleviate pressure on local water treatment and distribution infrastructure, thereby contributing to water availability for communities, particularly during periods of water scarcity.
Harmony actively engages with regional water management agencies and other stakeholders. Many mines operate within the same catchment area, and water scarcity is a shared challenge. The company's participation in collaborative efforts ensures coordinated and sustainable water practices Harmony is also on the Margaret and Covalent boards to further the cause. Harmony is also working towards achieving zero discharge status at operations currently discharging water, such as Target and Kusasalethu, with plans in place to address this issue.

Cost of response

60,500,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of response relates to Harmony's capital and implementation costs for the following:
• Doornkop – water treatment plant, R 30 600 000
• Nyala 1 – water treatment plant, R 16 700 000
• Kusasalethu – water treatment plant, R 2 500 000
• Witpan – water treatment plant, R10 700 000

The total cost of response therefore amounts to R60.5 million.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical
Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential impact

Other, please specify
Pollution incident

Company-specific description

Flooding poses a challenge for Harmony, particularly in relation to tailings. The consequences of flooding include prolonged operational costs associated with water treatment and discharge, which can impact the company for an extended period. This presents a material risk linked to climate change and water, with potential substantial financial implications.

Given the incidences of storms and significant rainfall experienced in South Africa in recent years, the risk of flash flooding has heightened and can also be coupled to failing municipal infrastructure. Harmony has recognized flash flooding as a direct operational risk, particularly in the Free State region in South Africa which the WRI Aqueduct Tool identifies as highly prone to flash flooding.

Harmony operates multiple tailings facilities in the Free State region, which are susceptible to the risk of failure in the event of extreme flooding due to the increased water volumes. The failure of any TSF has potentially significant consequences downstream with financial and reputational risks for the company. The possible impacts of a TSF pollution risk include the risks of non-compliance with water use authorisations, damage to the environment and human health and livelihoods. If this risk occurs these impacts could impair Harmony's physical and social licences to operate in the region.

Harmony designs and operate to alleviate such risks from realising. A few of these risks manifested in 2022. Excessive rainfall affected several Harmony operations, including Kalgold where heavy rainfall of approximately 50mm was received in less than two hours. Rain from the previous days, contributed to inflow into the Morokwaspruit, which caused production stoppages. Kusasalethu, was another operation affected, where the overflow of the return-water dam led to process water flowing into the local catchment. At the Kareerand tailings storage facility, Mine Waste Solutions repaired the outlet pipe of the return-water dam to halt overflow into the Vaal River. The overall impact on operations was fortunately considered low.

Harmony is actively managing and mitigating these challenges to ensure the safety of its operations regions. Some of these mitigation measures include regular maintained of TSFs and as a minimum requirement a freeboard is kept to cater for flooding events.

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)

27,300,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Further potential financial impact relates to the estimated drop in share price that could result should tailings dam failure occur. An average share price of R 58.20 share was used as the closing price as of 30 June 2022. The number of issued ordinary shares at the end of the period was 616 525 702.

An estimated 24% drop in share price could occur from a tailings dam failure. This figure is based on a similar incident that occurred at a recent international tailings dam failure not related to Harmony operations. The resultant share price is estimated at R 44.24/share. The difference in share price was then multiplied by the number of issued shares to obtain the financial impact of the drop in share price. This equated to just under R 27.3 billion.

Primary response to risk

Improve pollution abatement and control measures

Description of response

Harmony recognises that mining is one of the industrial sectors with the greatest potential impact to the biophysical environment through pollution that is a result of floods encountering tailing dams and results depleting natural resources and disrupting land use and management. As a sustainability-conscious business, we understand that environmental protection is essential to operating effectively, responsibly and sustainably, and we accordingly manage our potential environmental impacts with extreme care.

Harmony therefore considers all of its active tailings storage facilities (TSFs) as hazardous and manages them on an ongoing basis according to the SANS 10286 standard and by Professional Engineers, in line with the requirements of South Africa

(SA),. These standards ensure the safe management of TSFs in SA. Due to the hazardous nature of TSFs, Harmony operates them in accordance with its environmental codes to ensure utmost care.

Harmony maintains the integrity, stability, environmental compliance, and legal compliance of its facilities through robust engineering, meticulous dam design, and a focus on risk management. Regular audits and updates are conducted by reputable organizations, including the International Mining Industry Underwriters (IMIU), International Cyanide Management Institute, Mine Residue Deposit, and accredited consulting engineers in South Africa and Papua New Guinea as well as adheres to certain obligations in (GISTM) Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management

The management strategy for each TSF, whether operational, re-mined, or dormant, is determined based on its status. Daily inspections are carried out for operational and re-mined TSFs, with proactive management facilitated through these inspections. Harmony's TSFs are inspected daily, and plant management holds monthly reviews. In addition to external audits, Harmony's chief operating officer, executive managers, and senior engineering staff meet quarterly to assess compliance and management, inviting external specialists when necessary.

Harmony has always adhered to exemplary standards in the design, engineering, operation, and decommissioning of tailings dams, taking into account the specific eco-terrain of its operations. In line with its commitment to excellence, Harmony has implemented measures to improve excessive rainfall management, including the construction of a stormwater dam in 2022 in Kareerand.

Cost of response

100,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

Harmony implemented changes to the facility's strategy and operating methodology in order to minimize its impact on the downstream ecology of Mine Waste Solutions operations. The new approach focuses on reducing water volumes on Kareerand, enhancing infrastructure capacity to prevent run-off and seepage, constructing a lined Kareerand extension, and shifting deposition load to the lined facility.

To support these efforts, an investment of R100 million was made to increase holding capacity by 155Ml through the construction of the east stormwater dam. This additional capacity is expected to reach maximum capacity by December 2022 when the dam is commissioned. In the meantime, the optimization of holding capacity is achieved through the dredging of the return water dam.

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

Papua New Guinea

Fly

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

Severe weather events

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

Harmony is exposed to climate- and water-related risks throughout its value chain. The characteristics of the Hidden Valley operation in Papua New Guinea, such as steep topography, high rainfall, and low evaporation, create a year-round positive water balance. This puts the operation and its value chain at risk from extreme weather events, including flooding, droughts and intense storms. In Papua New Guinea, the increase in frequency of severe weather events is having a significant impact on local infrastructure, including ports and their associated infrastructure.

The ICMM's report on Adapting to a Changing Climate highlights the risks to port facilities during extreme weather events and gradual sea-level rise. When mining operations depend on a single transportation link owned by an external entity, the potential disruptions and delays in deliveries can lead to operational losses and impact the entire value chain. Papua New Guinea, being a small island nation, relies heavily on imported supplies for its mining operations and the export of mineral extracts. However, the country’s reliance on transportation and infrastructure becomes vulnerable to the impacts of acute weather events. Given its geographical location and limited resources, the reliability of transportation and infrastructure in Papua New Guinea is significantly affected by these events.

The operations at Harmony’s Hidden Valley mine are susceptible to the impact of port closures, which can have significant consequences. In the event of port closures, essential goods required for mining operations may experience shortages, leading to the suspension of production at the Hidden Valley operation.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

18,190,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Should ports close due to extreme weather events such as tropical storms, Harmony will be unable to receive the necessary goods it requires, and the Hidden Valley operation's production would stop.

Therefore, the potential financial impact relates to the cost for stopping production at Harmony's Hidden Valley operation for a day which is estimated at R 18.19 million. This figure was calculated considering the gold price, amount of gold produced, revenue, capital expenditure and operating costs.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Other, please specify

Early Warning Response System and Coastal Engineering Protection; Critical spares stocks on site

Description of response

The Climate Change (Management) Act (2015) in Papua New Guinea introduces various initiatives, including an early warning response system and coastal engineering protection, to effectively address extreme climate-related events. Through this early warning system, Harmony can proactively anticipate such events and take measures to minimize their impacts at their Hidden Valley operation. By actively participating in the early warning system on an ongoing basis, Harmony can collaborate with suppliers to ensure the timely delivery of goods, mitigating the impact of extreme weather events.

Additionally, Harmony's involvement in the coastal engineering protection program allows them to contribute to the development of infrastructure that safeguards ports from the effects of extreme weather events. This helps reduce delays in the supply of necessary goods. As this response involves engaging with suppliers and stakeholders, there is no associated cost for Harmony.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

There is no cost associated with stakeholder engagements with the Papua New Guinea government and suppliers around both the early warning response system and the coastal engineering protection programme .

Country/Area & River basin

Papua New Guinea
Fly

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical
Drought

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

Climate change is the most serious environmental risk confronting our business. We are susceptible to extreme weather events such as drought and increasing temperatures that could affect underground ambient temperatures and food security. These climate related risks will affect our various parts of our value chain, notably along our supply chain. For example, Papua New Guinea is currently experiencing a drought due to rainfall deficiencies in FY 2022. These impacts are expected to be exacerbated by the El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon, which has already been observed to have an increasingly negative effect on Papua New Guinea's climate, triggering more intense climate impacts such as droughts. In particular, Harmony has identified risks of drought along the supply chain that could result in reductions or disruptions in our production capacity at our Papua New Guinea facilities.

For example, in Papua New Guinea, most electricity is obtained from the country's Ramu grid. The primary generator for the Ramu grid system is the Ramu hydro-power plant. Grid reliability is low due to the low rainfall levels, exacerbated by the El Niño event, increases the risks of power supply interruptions at the Hidden Valley operation. Power supply interruptions increase the risk of disruptions in production, which could negatively impacts our revenues and long-term sustainability.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

10,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

This figure was calculated by taking into considerations the financial impact it will have if production is stopped for one day at a typical Harmony Gold operation.

Primary response to risk

Direct operations
Increase capital expenditure

Description of response

Diesel is used for power generation when sufficient electricity cannot be provided from the grid to run the mine. Harmony has diesel generation as a backup. During the drought more diesel generation is needed to be used to make up for the power that cannot be provided by the grid due to the water scarcity caused by the drought.

Cost of response

136,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

The calculations of the cost response take into consideration the additional diesel quantities used at the Papua New Guinea operations in FY FY 2022, compared to the values in FY 2021. The estimated difference in diesel used from FY 2021 and FY 2022 has increased by approximately R 136 million. This value has been attributed to the increased use of diesel to mitigate power outages, resulting from disruptions to the supply of hydro-based grid electricity to the facilities.

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

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Harmony has recognized a significant opportunity to enhance the resilience of its gold mining operations concerning water and climate-related factors. This opportunity emerged with the acquisition of a sustainability-linked loan, which served as a refinancing solution for the previous revolving credit facility. The newly secured loan is specifically tied to sustainability-linked key performance indicators (KPIs) that align with the company's overall business strategy and ambitious environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets.

As part of its comprehensive ESG approach, Harmony operates with four strategic pillars, one of which is dedicated to addressing ESG considerations. Within this ESG pillar, the company places great importance on its robust water strategy. This opportunity, to access green financing that contains a water stewardship component, is therefore deemed substantial.

To realize this opportunity, Harmony is committed to achieving the KPIs outlined in the loan agreement. One of these KPIs is the reduction of absolute potable water consumption, which is essential to Harmony's core sustainability and business strategy. By decreasing potable water demand from its mining operations, Harmony aims to alleviate pressure on strained local water treatment and distribution infrastructure, increase water availability for communities (particularly during droughts and water scarcity due to climate-related challenges), and enhance the resilience of local municipal systems in the face of climate change.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

25,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Harmony's decarbonization strategy is supported by a project finance debt solution from Rand Merchant Bank, with the backing of African Clean Energy Developments and

equity funding from African Infrastructure Investment Managers and Mahlako Energy Fund. Absa and Nedbank lead the lending group's syndicated, multi-tranche, multi-currency loan facilities. These facilities include a sustainability-linked R2.5 billion revolving credit facility, which is therefore considered the financial impact of this opportunity. The sustainability-linked loans align with the company's ESG and sustainable development targets.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Cost savings

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Why this opportunity is considered strategic:
Harmony recognises an opportunity to reduce its operating costs through recycling its water. Process water recycling is prioritised to limit as far as practicable the volumes extracted from the surface environment. Harmony's water strategy supports the shift towards self-generation and zero discharge of water, to encourage the group's water conservation and demand management objectives. Harmony prioritises the conservation of potable water, especially considering the impact of drought in South Africa.

in FY22, Harmony had implemented a campaign to reuse process water while increasing the amount of water recycled. This enables the group to maintain or improve its water-use intensity. We have set long-term targets to reduce the water used for primary activities by 7% and increase water recycled by 6%, by FY22. Further to these short-term targets, Harmony has a 10 year target to recycle 80% of its water with an ambition to get to zero discharge at certain operations where possible by FY27. Moreover, Harmony has constructed three water-treatment plants in recent years that assist in securing water for operations, while reducing consumption and supporting water-conservation initiatives. These plants deliver dual benefits: reducing its consumption of potable water and recycling much of its own fissure water, while saving costs for the operation. Further to its water treatment plants, Harmony continues to pump water out of their Margaret and Covalent shafts, a portion of which is used within its processes with the remaining being discharged. This additional water could provide Harmony with water resources to adapt to future water-stressed conditions.

Case study of the strategy in action:
Harmony has constructed three water treatment plants (WTP) that assist in continuing to secure water for operations, whilst also reducing water consumption and assisting with water conservation initiatives. The plants work so well that we are considering the feasibility of an additional plant in the Free State Orkney and Carletonville.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

142,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact of R142 million relates to the cost to implement the water treatment plants. The cost breakdown is as follows:

In FY 23 we spent some R20 million on a water treatment plant at Target. We have approved capital for the water treatment for Mponeng /Covalent (R70 million) and planned investment for FY25 for Margaret plant (R52 million).

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Other, please specify

Strengthened social license to operate

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Harmony recognises that water is a fundamental human right, and limited access to this resource can reduce community resilience to climate change impacts. Harmony therefore recognises opportunities to provide water infrastructure and services to host communities. These measures have the potential to increase host communities' resilience to climate impact while also increasing our social license to operate. Recognizing this, Harmony actively engages with stakeholders and communities to build trust and maintain positive relationships.

In Papua New Guinea, Harmony funds various infrastructure projects through the Hidden Valley Mine Trust, including water supply. This demonstrates the company's commitment to community development. Additionally, Harmony has been involved in maintaining water supply infrastructure in Papua New Guinea Kuembu, Nauti, and Winima villages, ensuring clean water for cooking and washing for 350 people. In FY2022, Harmony implemented a WaSH project at Zimake and Levilivan (Fly Camp) villages, benefiting around 350 village residents. A further 10 projects are being scoped, and Harmony aims to complete these during FY23 and FY24.

In South Africa, Harmony optimizes regional water supply in Welkom, Free State Province, supporting local government in basic service delivery and ensuring sufficient water supply for their operations during droughts. Harmony has also initiated significant water projects within other host communities, ensuring access to safe potable water and improving community resilience.

Furthermore, Harmony continues to pump water out of the Margaret and Covalent shafts, some of which is used in treatment processes, with the remaining being discharged. This surplus water could provide Harmony and host communities with water resources to adapt to future water-stressed conditions. With the physical impacts of climate change posing potential threats to water security in South Africa, water from Covalent and Margaret water became strategic assets for community upliftment and operational growth and development.

To further strengthen collaboration and stakeholder engagement, Harmony actively participates in regional water management initiatives, share best practices, and engage with catchment management agencies. This collaborative approach promotes responsible and sustainable water management for communities.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

53,400,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Harmony has been involved in maintaining water supply infrastructure in Papua New Guinea Kuembu, Nauti, and Winima villages, ensuring clean water for cooking and washing for 350 people. In FY21 Harmony's expenditures in this regard amounted to R12.6 million.
In FY22, Harmony implemented a WaSH project at Zimake and Levilivan (Fly Camp) villages, benefiting around 350 village residents. The cost of these projects amounted to R9.18 million. A further 10 projects are being scoped, and Harmony aims to complete these during FY23 and FY24. A further R31.62 million is planned in expenditure in FY23. The total estimated impact therefore amounts to R53.4 million over three years.

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)

Doornkop

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.217517

Longitude

27.790908

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,066

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

65

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

56

Withdrawals from third party sources

945

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)

1,066

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Doornkop was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Doornkop increased withdrawals by 229ML (27%) and increased consumption by 229ML (27%) in the reporting year, as the mine did not discharge water, as in the previous year. These increased withdrawals are a result of the water treatment plant not operating for a period causing an increase in withdrawals from Rand Water. Harmony anticipates that future water withdrawal volumes will reduce in line with the water targets and water conservation initiatives, like process optimisations and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of withdrawals minus discharges.
Measurement methods: The water withdrawal volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is Rand Water, a parastatal utility
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did

not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Kusasalethu

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.454481

Longitude

27.3592

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,920

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

43

Withdrawals from third party sources

2,877

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

752

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

752

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)

2,168

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Kusasalethu was inside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Kusasalethu increased withdrawals by 42 ML (1%) and decreased consumption by 554 ML (20%) in the reporting year. Their discharges increased by 596 ML (382%). Harmony anticipates future water withdrawal volumes to reduce in line with water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisations and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Kusasalethu's water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none.
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Phakisa

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,707

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

1,707

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)

1,707

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Phakisa was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Phakisa decreased withdrawals and consumption by 46 ML (3%)in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year, the mine did not discharge any water at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives, such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%.
Measurement: The mine's water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of withdrawals minus discharge.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none.
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is Bloemwater a state owned entity
Discharges to third party destinations: none.
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Target 1

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

729

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much 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

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

729

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

639

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

639

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)

90

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Target 1 was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Target 1 increased their withdrawals by 266ML (57%) and decreased their consumption by 152ML (63%) in the reporting year. Target did discharge water in the reporting year resulting in 418ML (189%) increase in volumes discharged. These discharges were a short-term incident and no further discharges should be necessary due to the installation of two new water treatment plants. These plants will recycle process water and return it to the circuit. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water from the newly installed water treatment plants.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Their water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none.
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none.
W5.1 balances with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Tshepong

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,106

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

1,106

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)

1,106

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Tshepong was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Their water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system. Tshepong increased their withdrawals by 75ML (7%) and their consumption by 75ML (7%) in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: The water withdrawal volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none.
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier.
Discharges to third party destinations: none.
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of closed loop recycling system at the mine.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)

Masimong

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

805

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much 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

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

805

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)

805

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Masimong was outside the threshold of 4-80% defined as high water stress.

Trends: Masimong increased their withdrawals by 422ML (110%) and their consumption by 422ML (110%) in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process

optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Masimong's water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none.
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Bambanani

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

810

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

44

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

766

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)

810

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Bambanani was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.

Trends: Bambanani decreased their withdrawals by 214ML (21%) and decreased their consumption by 214ML (21%) in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce as the operation has reached its end of life and was closed at the end of the reporting year.

Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.

Measurement methods: Bambanani's water withdrawal and discharge volumes are

obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name (optional)

Unisel

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

43

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

43

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)

43

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Unisel was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Unisel decreased their withdrawals by 226ML (84%) and decreased their consumption by 226ML (84%) in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce as this operation has reached its end of life.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Unisel's water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none.
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system

at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 9

Facility name (optional)

Joel

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

979

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

979

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

140

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

140

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)

839

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Joel was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Joel increased their withdrawals by 72ML (8%) and their consumption by 151ML (456%) in the reporting year. The discharges decreased by 616ML (81%). Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Joel's water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 10

Facility name (optional)

Kalgold

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.172222

Longitude

25.25

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

412

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

61

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

315

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

36

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

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)

412

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Kalgold was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Kalgold increased their withdrawals by 107ML (35%) and their consumption by 1078ML (35%) in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Kalgold's water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: none
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 11

Facility name (optional)

Hidden Valley

Country/Area & River basin

Papua New Guinea
Fly

Latitude

-6.723669

Longitude

146.9909

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,091

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

1,930

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

161

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,308

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

2,308

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)

-217

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Hidden Valley was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Hidden Valley decreased their withdrawals by 63ML (3%), decreased their discharges by 177ML (7%) and increased their consumption by 114ML (34%) in the reporting year. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%.
Explanation of negative consumption. The Hidden Valley operation operates in a region that experiences heavy rainfalls. As a result of higher rainfalls, the operation's discharges are higher than the operation's withdrawals to a negative consumption figure as a result of a positive water balance.
Measurement methods: Their water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: none
Discharges to third party destinations: none
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 12

Facility name (optional)

Harmony 1 Plant

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

992

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

551

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

172

Withdrawals from third party sources

269

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)

992

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation’s area. The tool indicated that Harmony 1 Plant was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Harmony 1 Plant decreased their withdrawals and consumption by 239ML

(19%) in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Their water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 13

Facility name (optional)

Target plant

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

161

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

18

Withdrawals from third party sources

143

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)

161

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Target Plant was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as the high water stress.
Trends: Target Plant increased their withdrawals and consumption by 9ML (6%) in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change

greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Their water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is Bloemwater (formerly Sedibeng) a state owned utility
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 14

Facility name (optional)

Saaiplaas Plant

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

102

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

102

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)

102

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that Saaiplaas Plant was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Saaiplaas Plant decreased their withdrawals and consumption by 203ML (67%) in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Their water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal

supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 15

Facility name (optional)

Central Plant

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

220

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

220

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)

220

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that Central Plant is outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Central Plant increased their withdrawals and consumption by 17ML (8%) in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Their water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is Bloemwater (formerly Sedibeng)
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 16

Facility name (optional)

Free State surface operations

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,457

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

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

1,457

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)

1,457

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Free state surface operations is an aggregate of several surface operations owned by Harmony Gold in the Free State area. The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that these operations were outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: The Free State surface operations increased their withdrawals and consumption by 289ML (25%) in the reporting year. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals -discharge.
Measurement methods: The withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
W5.1 balances with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 17

Facility name (optional)

Moab Khotsong

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.979163

Longitude

26.781464

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

6,484

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

135

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

421

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

2,559

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

95

Withdrawals from third party sources

3,274

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)

6,484

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that Moab Khotsong is outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Moab Khotsong's withdrawals and consumption increased by 209ML (3%). As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operation. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus consumption. Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%.
Measurement methods: The water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the Midvaal Water Company
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 18

Facility name (optional)

Nufcor

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.309144

Longitude

27.73853

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

17

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

17

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)

17

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that Nufcor is within the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Water withdrawals decreased by 1ML (6%), discharges remained at zero therefore the water consumption decreased by 1ML (6%). Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: The water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is Rand Water
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the plant.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 19

Facility name (optional)

Nyala

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-28

Longitude

26.833333

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

142

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

142

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)

142

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that Nyala is outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Water withdrawals decreased by 15ML (10%), discharges remained at zero

therefore the water consumption decreased by 15ML (10%). Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: The water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 20

Facility name (optional)

Kopanang

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.979163

Longitude

26.781464

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,256

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

79

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1,675

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

6

Withdrawals from third party sources

496

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)

2,256

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that Kopanang is outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.

Trends: Water withdrawals increased by 448ML (25%), discharges remained at zero therefore the water consumption increased by 448ML (25%). Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce as the operation has reached its end of life and closed.

Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the

CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: The water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is Sedibeng
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 21

Facility name (optional)

Mponeng

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.338435

Longitude

27.492663

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,864

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

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

66

Withdrawals from third party sources

2,798

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)

2,864

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that Mponeng is inside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Water withdrawals increased by 569ML (25%), discharges remained at zero therefore the water consumption increased by 569ML (25%). Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: Their water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did

not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 22

Facility name (optional)

Mine Waste Solutions

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.836511

Longitude

26.796732

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

6,704

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

300

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

4,090

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

2,314

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)

6,704

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that Mine Waste Solutions is outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Water withdrawals increased by 482ML (8%), discharges remained at zero therefore the water consumption increased by 482ML (8%). Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: The water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawals sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the Midvaal Water Company
Discharges to third party destinations: none
The zero total discharge value reported for this operation indicates that the operation did not discharge to any destination due to the operation of a closed loop recycling system at the mine.
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 23

Facility name (optional)

Covalent Water Company

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Latitude

-26.338435

Longitude

27.492663

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

5,688

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

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

5,688

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

5,688

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

5,688

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)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that the Covalent Water Company is within the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: Water withdrawals decreased by 1 260ML (18%), discharges decreased by 1 260ML (18%) therefore the water consumption remained zero. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates their water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of Withdrawals minus discharge.
Measurement methods: The water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.
Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none
Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the municipal supplier
Discharges to third part destinations: none
Water balances: The totals in W5.1 balance with W1.2

Facility reference number

Facility 24

Facility name (optional)

Margaret Water Company

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude

-26.979163

Longitude

26.781464

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

6,411

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

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

6,411

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

6,504

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

6,504

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)

-93

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicates that the Margaret Water Company falls within the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress.
Trends: The water withdrawals increased by 964ML (18%), discharges increased by 1 412ML (28%) and the consumption decreased by 448ML (126%) due to corrections in previous year comparisons. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce in line with their water targets and water conservation initiatives such as process optimisation and water recycling.
Thresholds: Harmony defines higher/lower as any change between 10% and 40% and about the same as any change below 10%. Much higher/lower is defined as a change greater than 40%. Harmony calculates water consumption in accordance with the CDP's formula of withdrawals minus discharges.
Measurement methods: The water withdrawal and discharge volumes are obtained from direct measurements using an online data monitoring system.

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

International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000. Scope - Assurance Engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information. The water use (as part of water used for primary activities) was audited with limited assurance. The scope of coverage for the audit was corporate.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000. Scope - Assurance Engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information. The water use (as part of water used for primary activities) was audited with limited assurance. The scope of coverage for the audit was corporate.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

These volumes are not used to track water withdrawal efficiency and are therefore not verified.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

The water discharge volumes are verified externally as part of our water discharge permit requirements. Verification is done according to ISO14001 and is given limited assurance. The scope of the audit is corporate.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

These volumes are not used to track water withdrawal efficiency and are therefore not verified.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

These volumes are not used to track water withdrawal efficiency and are therefore not verified.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

The water discharge volumes are verified externally as part of our water discharge permit requirements. Verification is done according to ISO14001 and is given limited assurance. The scope of the audit is corporate.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000. Scope - Assurance Engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information. The water use (as part of water used for primary activities) was audited with limited assurance. The scope of coverage for the audit was corporate.

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 prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities	Harmony's water policy is comprehensive, ensuring a consistent approach to water security across our operations. We recognize diverse climatic conditions and tailor strategies accordingly. Water is vital to our business as an underground mining company, and we understand the implications of climate change and the significance of water as a precious resource. Our commitment to responsible water use drives our actions. While not an ICMM member, our sustainable development framework incorporates their principles. Our policies and position statements reflect these principles. Our water policy acknowledges our dependency on water resources and the potential impacts we can have. We prioritize water management to meet future needs. Minimizing impact on surface and groundwater quality is crucial, achieved through contamination remediation, pollution prevention, source management, and striving for zero discharge in South Africa.

		Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change Other, please specify Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards and widely-recognized water initiatives	Conserving water as a resource is a priority. We improve efficiencies by reusing and recycling water, setting targets for optimization. Water scarcity concerns drive integration of water management into new mining developments. Water stewardship is essential, and we engage stakeholders to minimize conflicts. Collaboration with local government supports sanitation and water clean-up initiatives. Through the Wafi-Golpu joint venture, we implement a water, sanitation, and hygiene program for local communities. This program enhances facilities and water security in proposed mining areas. We prioritize water, sanitation, and hygiene management as part of our sustainability efforts. Our commitment extends beyond compliance. Group-wide campaigns promote process water reuse, reducing reliance on groundwater. We set targets to improve water performance, reducing usage and increasing recycling. We align with international frameworks and standards, demonstrating our dedication to best practices. Recognizing climate change's impact local communities are always included in risk assessment consultation process to ensure that the risk of water unavailability is managed appropriately, Water considerations are integrated into current operations and future growth strategies. Harmony's water strategy reflects responsible management, conservation, and environmental impact reduction. We value water as a critical resource and employ measures for long-term sustainability. Integration and collaboration ensure water security for our operations and communities.

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Water-related issues at Harmony are controlled by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the board level through the Social and Ethics sub-committee oversees it. The CEO takes proactive measures to integrate water management into operational targets and decision-making processes. As an executive director on the Board, the CEO holds ultimate responsibility for managing climate change and water-related risks at Harmony. In a top-down approach, the CEO ensures adequate water management and operational consistency throughout the organization. This includes overseeing the development and implementation of water-related strategies, identifying risks and opportunities, and approving water-related targets and incentives. The CEO's role in water management is supported by the Executive: Sustainable Development, who is responsible for implementing Harmony's water strategy. This strategy guides the proper management of water resources within the company. Additionally, the CEO is responsible for the implementation of Harmony's climate change policy and water strategy. He takes ownership of the company's day-to-day management decisions and the execution of long and short-term plans. Harmony has adopted a group-wide campaign to reuse process water and reduce its dependency on potable water from water utilities. In support of this initiative, the CEO has approved and set long-term targets to reduce potable water consumption by 10% and increase water recycling by 50% by FY27. Under the CEO's leadership, significant strides have been made in lowering emissions and managing energy and water use across Harmony's operations. In the past two years, the CEO has decided to redirect capital towards projects that align with the objectives of the water strategy. As part of these efforts, Harmony has implemented adaptation programs, including water, sanitation, and hygiene projects in Papua New Guinea.

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	Harmony's board ensures effective water management through comprehensive oversight. They monitor strategies, initiatives, and policies, tracking progress against targets. Acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures undergo board review, considering water management risks. Capital expenditures, including water projects, are

		Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	scrutinized for strategic importance and environmental impact. The board establishes incentive programs, fostering engagement and accountability. Annual budgets are guided by the board, allocating resources for water initiatives. Business plans align with water considerations and strategic direction. Risk management policies, including water, are overseen by the board. They participate in overall strategy review, aligning with long-term objectives. The board guides the corporate responsibility strategy, encompassing water issues and stakeholder engagement. Innovation and research initiatives are guided by the board, promoting water efficiency and sustainability. Performance objectives drive continuous improvement and accountability in water management. Harmony's Social and Ethics Committee oversees climate change and water risk. It addresses environmental, social, and sustainable development policies. A senior executive supports the CEO in executing the climate change policy. Regional executives oversee strategy implementation. The board reviews new climate and water risks quarterly.

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	Harmony’s board guides the company's strategic direction, including the effective oversight of water-related issues. The board members' competency in this area is assessed based on the application of the King IV principles, with particular emphasis on principle 7. Principle 7

		highlights the importance of board members possessing the appropriate balance of knowledge, skills, experience, diversity, and independence to fulfil their governance role objectively and effectively, specifically in relation to sustainability and the management of water issues. Our board members have a responsibility and commitment to Harmony's responsible corporate citizenship, ethical leadership and robust governance standards in line with global good governance practice. The board leads by example. Each director is expected to continually exhibit the characteristics of integrity, competence, responsibility, accountability, fairness and transparency in their conduct. Collectively, the board's conduct, activities and decisions are characterised by these attributes, which also form part of the regular assessment of the board and individual directors' performance. The board has delegated particular roles and responsibilities to standing committees based on relevant legal requirements and what is appropriate for the group to achieve the objectives of delegation. Harmony has established competency requirements, including key performance indicators and incentives, to assess board members responsible for environmental management and water-related matters. These measures ensure that board members are actively engaged in addressing water-related challenges and driving sustainable practices within the company. As an example, the chairperson of the Social and ethics committee for the first part of FY22 was previously the CEO of Rand Water, the largest water utility in Africa.

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 water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)
Managing water-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Harmony's board of directors plays a key role in overseeing responsible corporate citizenship. The CEO, appointed by the board, acts as a liaison between the board and management, providing regular updates on operational status, targets, regulatory compliance, and water management actions. With board endorsement, the CEO implements strategies aligned with Harmony's vision, safeguarding the company's reputation and addressing climate change and water-related impacts. The CEO is accountable for management decisions, ensuring successful execution of short-term and long-term plans. Water management, environmental responsibility, resource efficiency, and emissions reduction are integral aspects of the CEO's responsibilities. Through collaborative efforts, Harmony upholds its commitments as a responsible corporate citizen, driving sustainable practices across its operations.

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

Other, please specify

Executive- Sustainable Development

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Setting water-related corporate targets
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Leading Harmony's efforts in environmental stewardship and addressing climate and water-related challenges is the Senior Executive: Sustainable Development. This important position is part of the Executive Management Committee, which reports directly to the CEO.

The Senior Executive: Sustainable Development plays a crucial role in managing and navigating climate and water-related challenges across Harmony's operations. This role along with the Group COO and regional managers support the CEO in fulfilling their responsibility.

Regular reporting on climate change and water-related actions and impacts is conducted on a quarterly basis to keep the board informed.

By having the Executive: Sustainable Development in place and ensuring regular reporting to the board, Harmony demonstrates its commitment to prioritizing environmental sustainability and effectively addressing climate and water-related concerns throughout the organization.

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

Other, please specify

Social and ethics committee (SEC)

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

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The social and ethics committee at Harmony plays a crucial role in overseeing the company's environmental strategy, performance, socio-economic development, corporate social responsibility, and public safety policy. Under the guidance of the executive responsible for sustainable development, environmental improvement is strategically motivated at the group level. Each operation has general managers who are accountable for annual environmental management plans, which identify opportunities for improvement. The management team, along with the executive responsible for sustainable development, implements policies aligned with site-specific management systems and our sustainable development framework, supported by discipline-specific guidelines and standards.

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	We have confidence that our total incentive plan will effectively enhance company performance, deliver shareholder returns, and support our growth objectives. The plan incorporates a balanced scorecard with key performance measures evaluated over trailing three- and one-year periods. Each year, the total incentive is determined based on factors such as guaranteed pay, participation factor, and the balanced scorecard result. Within our incentive plan, sustainability plays a significant role. It comprises two components: safety performance, measured by LTIFR (Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate) against the board-approved plan, and ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) performance, measured by our continued inclusion in the FTSE4Good Index verified by FTSE Russell. By integrating sustainability metrics into our incentive plan, we aim to achieve a balanced approach that rewards success while fostering responsible business practices.

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	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Other, please specify General Managers; Environment/ Sustainability managers	Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations Improvements in wastewater quality – product use	The performance indicators related to reduction in water consumption volumes and improvements in water efficiency at our direct operations are linked to progress on Harmony's water commitments, for example our targets to reduce consumption of potable water. The contribution of incentives to the achievement of our organization's water commitments is significant. In our incentive framework, we allocate a 5% weighting for ESG factors on the balanced scorecard, emphasizing the importance of water-related goals and targets. This ensures that water conservation, efficiency, and sustainability are prioritized. Our team-based balanced scorecard approach evaluates management employees annually against set key performance indicators, including water-related metrics. By aligning	Harmony's Social and Ethics Committee shapes the company's water management strategy and targets. The CEO collaborates with the board to establish direct operation targets, while the COO: South Africa and CEO: South-east Asia are incentivized for operational efficiency. General Managers are rewarded for achieving water efficiency and withdrawal reduction targets. Environmental managers are incentivized for effectively managing Harmony's water footprint and implementing efficiency programs. Water-related indicators are Key Performance Indicators for these managers. Committee members receive remuneration of 36% guaranteed pay, 35% long-term incentives, and 23% short-term incentives, tied to tangible achievements, including water-related goals. The CEO's annual pay

			incentives with these indicators, we motivate and reward individuals for their contributions to water management and conservation efforts. Our baseline targets, which ended during FY 22, will be followed by a new set of targets. These targets include the new an intensity target of 10% Kl/ tonne water treated by 2027. In addition, our water recycling FY 2022 target of 6 % was updated to a new target of 50% by 2027. We aim to continually improve our water management practices, reduce water consumption, and enhance water recycling efforts.	mix is 34% guaranteed pay, 36% long-term incentives, and 24% short-term incentives, with 5% of employee incentives based on water achievements. Harmony's total incentive plan enhances performance and aligns with water commitments. It uses a balanced scorecard with trailing performance measures. Sustainability is crucial, including safety performance and ESG criteria verified by FTSE Russell. In summary, Harmony's incentive plan aligns with water commitments, incentivizing stakeholders to achieve targets. It integrates sustainability metrics, uses a balanced scorecard, and ensures fair incentives based on performance and achievements.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives			NA

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

Yes, funding research organizations

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?

Harmony implements processes including stakeholder engagement, relationship management, and policy alignment. Engagement with stakeholders, such as employees, communities, suppliers, and government authorities, helps understand their needs and align activities accordingly.

The quality of relationships with stakeholders and how well these are managed affect our ability to deliver on our strategy. In addition, building long-term, stable, mutually beneficial relationships protects and maintains our social licence to operate and creates shared value for all our stakeholders.

Harmony established a stakeholder relations committee in FY22 to guide the effective implementation of a cohesive stakeholder management and communication strategy. This strategy provides consistency and alignment in Harmony's communication with internal and external stakeholders

and facilitates proactive and collaborative stakeholder management, including grievances in accordance with the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard.

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Through stakeholder engagement, relationship management, and policy alignment, Harmony ensures its activities influencing policy are consistent with its water policy and commitments. Inconsistencies are highlighted through the above forums. When an inconsistency is highlighted, Harmony engages with the operational teams and provides feedback on any mitigation measures employed.

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)

HAR-CRFD22.pdf

HAR-ESG22.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	Please explain

		horizon (years)	
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	16-20	Our focus is on longevity, profitability, and sustainability. By achieving our business objectives of delivering profitable ounces, we ensure the long-term viability and profitability of our business, creating shared value for our stakeholders. We implement a comprehensive Water Management Strategy promoting efficiency, conservation, and demand management. This aligns water-related issues with long-term goals stretching 16-20 years to ensure business objectives are achieved. Integration into business objectives is driven by three factors. Harmony recognizes the impact of extreme weather events on water access and operations. We focus on efforts to reduce consumption (for example through water recycling targets) and minimize costs amid rising water tariffs. Water management ensures availability for growth. Water-related concerns are integral to Harmony's long-term strategy. For example, principles emphasize optimal water practices in new mine development. This recognizes the link between water and achieving business objectives. Harmony integrates water management and risk across operations, strategic objectives, and financial planning. Responsible water management is driven from the executive level and translated into practical actions. These practical actions include Harmony’s three water treatment plants in South Africa that assist in securing water supply to our operations, while reducing water consumption and assisting with water conservation initiatives.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	16-20	Our business model is designed to effectively manage our resources and drive our strategy. Responsible stewardship is one of our key strategic pillars. We are guided by our voluntary commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In line with SDG 6, We manage and mitigate our impacts on water-catchment areas by ensuring we do

			not degrade the quality or affect ecosystem health. Our overarching objective is to conserve this natural resource by improving our water efficiencies through reuse and recycling. Water management is a central focus for us, as we recognize its vital importance. Our strategies account for the risks, needs, and impacts of water in each geographic area, mine site, and the surrounding environment. We aim to responsibly treat and discharge water back into the source, complying with relevant legislation in our host countries. Our Water Management Strategy ensures consistent approaches across our operations, aligning with our long-term water use objectives. For example, we have implemented successful water recycling initiatives, monitoring usage and recycling volumes as part of our long-term strategy. We have set targets to reduce potable water consumption by 10% by FY26 compared to our FY21 baseline. Additionally, water treatment plants at our underground operations meet quality standards, reducing potable water consumption and operating costs.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	As water is essential to Harmony's operations, any disruptions in water supply pose a significant threat to operational continuity and profitability in South Africa and Papua New Guinea. To address this, Harmony's Water Management Strategy incorporates the financial implications of inefficient water availability and integrates them into annual risk management processes. Long-term environmental obligations, including pollution control and mine closure, are estimated based on environmental management plans. Water considerations play a crucial role in capital investment for achieving long-term objectives. Examples of actions taken include recognizing and providing for expected rehabilitation costs in financial statements. Environmental disturbances are capitalized to mining assets, which increases the rehabilitation provision. Another example is the focus on reducing absolute potable water consumption as a key indicator

			in our sustainability-linked funding agreement. This reduction in demand helps alleviate pressure on infrastructure and enhances water availability during droughts. Furthermore, access to finance is increasingly tied to ESG criteria, and reductions in absolute potable water consumption serve as a key indicator in our sustainability-linked funding agreement.

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)

4,725

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

-49

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-11.48

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

8.19

Please explain

CAPEX expenditure increased in FY 22 due to the construction capital for Voëlpan water treatment plant. The next water related project in FY 2023 in terms of Capex is estimated at R 10 000 000, resulting in a decrease in % for the anticipated forward trend. The water related OPEX, that includes the operation and maintenance for water supply and payment of water services, decreased slightly in FY 2022 but is expected to increase again in FY 2023. This decrease can be attributed to water recycling projects. The estimated increase can be attributed to increase in production.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment

Row 1	Yes	Harmony has undertaken comprehensive scenario planning exercises to fully comprehend the effects of climate change on its business. In this regard, a scenario-planning assessment was commissioned to gain insights into the implications for each operating region in South Africa and Papua New Guinea. Through scenario analysis, Harmony has also assessed the potential water risks associated with extreme storm or drought events, as well as the impact of rising temperatures on underground ambient temperatures and potential food security risks. Recognizing the importance of staying proactive, Harmony is currently in the process of commissioning an updated scenario analysis. This analysis will provide valuable input for strategy development and target planning, enabling the company to effectively address the challenges posed by climate change and ensure its long-term resilience.

W7.3a

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

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related Socioeconomic	The scenario analysis conducted by Harmony takes into account various parameters to assess the impacts on the company's costs, revenues, and balance sheet. Key drivers considered in the scenario pathway include the regulatory environment, availability of natural resources, market and technology changes, reputation risks, and financial analysis encompassing revenues, expenditures, capital, and financing. To evaluate the materiality of risks that could affect Harmony's	The probable water-related impacts of the scenario analysis include: For South Africa, fluctuations in rainfall patterns could disrupt production, leading to higher costs for alternative water sources and management systems. Rising temperatures affect the efficiency of surface cooling plants and cause heat stress for employees, both surface and underground. Changing regulatory requirements related to climate change introduce operational uncertainties.	Over the next 30 years, which aligns with the lifespan of our operations, we anticipate that water-related challenges will significantly influence Harmony's business strategy. Our scenario analyses play a crucial role in understanding and addressing these challenges. Operational or strategic responses to the water-related outcomes: In South Africa, the fluctuating rainfall patterns and associated disruptions in production necessitate our focus on water management

		business, relevant scenarios were identified, covering both physical and transitional risks. The physical risk scenarios encompass an unmitigated scenario based on the IPCC's RCP 8.5 scenario, a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) scenario, and a high mitigation scenario based on the IPCC's RCP 2.6 scenario. For transitional risks, a 2°C scenario is employed, representing a pathway and emissions trajectory consistent with limiting global temperature increase to around 2°C. This scenario examines the pathways necessary to achieve the goal of keeping warming below or at 2°C. Notable examples of 2°C scenarios developed by the International Energy Agency (IEA) include IEA 2DS, IEA 450, DDPP, and IRENA. By considering these diverse scenarios, Harmony gains valuable insights into the potential risks and opportunities associated with climate change, enabling the company to make informed strategic decisions and develop	To address these challenges, Harmony implements optimization strategies to ensure water supply stability in the face of prolonged drought conditions. In Papua New Guinea, Harmony's operations face risk impacts from coastal and inland flooding, as well as droughts and diseases like malaria and other vector-borne illnesses. Landslides, water, and sanitation issues are also significant concerns. At Hidden Valley, the combination of steep topography, high rainfall, and low evaporation levels results in a positive water balance throughout the year, posing environmental challenges. To address these challenges, Harmony implements measures such as controlling rainfall run-off to prevent erosion and sediment entering the Watut River system, recycling site water to reduce extraction from surface water sources, and treating wastewater before discharge. Capacity building and technical skills transfer are crucial for effective policy implementation	systems and alternative water sources. We prioritize investments in strategies that mitigate the risks of water scarcity and ensure operational continuity. Similarly, in Papua New Guinea, our scenarios highlight the vulnerabilities to flooding, water-related diseases, and other environmental concerns. To manage these risks, we implement measures such as rainwater runoff control, water recycling, and wastewater treatment to safeguard local water resources and minimize our impact on the environment. These scenarios also inform our approach to regulatory changes related to water and climate change. By staying proactive and adaptive, we can effectively address evolving regulations and ensure compliance while optimizing our water management practices. Water is a critical resource for our operations, and by integrating the insights from our scenario analyses, we can

		effective mitigation measures.	and management of regulatory uncertainties in Papua New Guinea.	allocate resources and shape our business strategy to ensure water sustainability throughout our operations' lifespan.

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

Yes

Please explain

The internal water price being used is R17.01 per Kl
The water price is based on the average price of water from various sources and increased yearly on a CPI basis – we have an enlisted the help of an economist who looks at pricing and forecasting for key commodities for our operations.

W7.5

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

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Definition of low water impact: Harmony classifies its products as lower water use when the percent of water recycled is above 75% or when an operation operates on a closed loop circuit resulting in zero discharges. Furthermore, an operation is defined as low water impact if it makes a positive water impact on the surrounding community by providing quality water supply. Harmony operates extensive water treatment plants at our operations to ensure that water quality is of consistently high quality. This allows us to recycle water and operate a large number of operations on a closed loop circuit	Harmony 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.

		thereby limiting the water discharges and potential for water pollution. In addition, Harmony is actively involved with our local communities and ensures that there is adequate water supply through collaboration with the local water utilities. Our water consumption could have an impact on the environment and communities around our operations with whom we share this resource. As such, managing and mitigating our impacts on water-catchment areas – by ensuring we do not degrade the quality or reduce the volume of water in surrounding areas – is crucial to maintaining our social licence to operate. Despite consuming more, Harmony has improved its intensities per tonne of ore processed relative to water consumption. After recent acquisitions, we have operational control of Covalent Water, which is a valuable addition to our portfolio as it opens significant opportunities to beneficiate and commercialise this scarce resource. Covalent was established to operate, maintain, and manage dewatering operations from adjacent historical mine voids. Covalent, purchased in conjunction with Mponeng is critical to continue pumping water out of Mponeng to keep it dry. The Margaret Water Company discharges well most of which is recycled into the Moab Khotsong and Mine Waste Solutions reticulation circuit. With the physical impacts of climate change posing potential threats to water security in South Africa, these shafts are strategic assets for community upliftment as well as operational growth and development. Harmony continues to initiate projects to improve water efficiencies and impacts at our operations, including Mponeng and Mine Waste Solutions. Our expanded base of assets presents an opportunity to identify synergies within and between operations, which could support more aggressive reductions in the short to medium term, which	

		could be considered as having a lower detrimental impact on water resources, and water quality.	

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
Water pollution	Yes
Water withdrawals	Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes
Other	Yes

W8.1b

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water consumption

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Reduction in total water consumption

Year target was set

2018

Base year

2018

Base year figure

15,473

Target year

2022

Target year figure

14,390

Reporting year figure

11,909

% of target achieved relative to base year

329.0858725762

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

Harmony recognizes the importance of responsible water management and has set a group-wide target to reduce volumes of water used for primary activities by 7% against a 2018 baseline of 15 473 000m3. The company aimed to achieve this target by 2022 through a series of investments in improving water efficiency.

By reducing water usage, Harmony aims to enhance water security and resilience by becoming less reliant on water withdrawal, thereby mitigating risks associated with water scarcity. This reduction in water consumption aligns with Harmony's commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship.

It is worth noting that the increase in water consumption observed in recent years can be attributed to the company's acquisitions and expansions. As the target expired in the reporting year, Harmony did not restate the baseline to include the newly acquired operations. New targets have been set that are active from FY23 and will replace this target. These new targets include all Harmony’s targets including the new acquisitions. When comparing the figures with these operations excluded, Harmony reduced its water use figure to 11 909 000m3 which is below the target year consumption of 14 390 000m3. Therefore, the target has been achieved.

In addition to the intrinsic value of reducing potable water consumption, achieving this target is also instrumental in meeting a key performance indicator outlined in Harmony’s sustainability-linked funding agreement. This agreement represents a project finance solution that aligns with the company's ESG objectives and supports its broader sustainable development targets.

While the specific target to reduce water usage by 7% against the 2018 baseline has concluded in 2022, Harmony remains committed to responsible water management. The company will continue to assess and implement measures to enhance water efficiency, mitigate water-related risks, and contribute to the broader sustainability goals of the mining industry.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water recycling/reuse

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

Year target was set

2018

Base year

2018

Base year figure

40,435

Target year

2022

Target year figure

42,861

Reporting year figure

88,599

% of target achieved relative to base year

1,985.3256389118

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

Harmony is committed to advancing sustainable water management practices and has set a group-wide target to increase the percentage of water recycled at its mining operations by 6% compared to a 2018 base year of 40 435 m3. The company achieved this target by 2022, implementing a range of initiatives, including the commissioning of water treatment plants, recycling systems, larger return-water dams, and covered tanks to limit evaporation. These infrastructure improvements have facilitated the efficient treatment and reuse of water resources within mining operations.

By increasing the percentage of water recycled, Harmony Gold not only demonstrates its commitment to environmental responsibility but also realizes significant benefits. Recycling water reduces the company's reliance on freshwater withdrawal, leading to substantial cost savings in terms of municipal bills and reduced pumping demands. Moreover, it contributes to preserving local water resources and supports the overall sustainability of the communities in which the company operates.

Harmony made significant progress in achieving this target, when compared to the base

year of 2018, the volumes of water recycled have increased by 119%. As a result, Harmony has fully achieved its target of increasing the percentage of water recycled. This achievement not only demonstrates the company's commitment to sustainable practices but also signifies its positive contribution to mitigating water scarcity risks and ensuring responsible water stewardship within the mining industry.

Moving forward, Harmony Gold will continue to implement water recycling initiatives, optimizing water usage, and enhance water management practices. A new target will be investigated for the next five year period.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Product water intensity

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Reduction per unit of production

Year target was set

2018

Base year

2018

Base year figure

0.69

Target year

2022

Target year figure

0.64

Reporting year figure

0.62

% of target achieved relative to base year

140

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

Harmony Gold has set a group-wide target to reduce the water intensity of its operations, aiming for a 7% decrease in kilolitres per tonne milled by 2022 compared to

the FY18 baseline of 0.69 kilolitres/tonne milled. This target is aligned with the company's commitment to sustainable water management and resource optimization.

The motivation behind this target lies in the potential cost savings that can be achieved by reducing water intensity. By attaining this target, Harmony Gold anticipates various benefits, such as lower water volumes purchased from third parties and reduced pumping requirements, resulting in improved operational efficiency and financial savings.

During the reporting year, Harmony Gold implemented a series of water efficiency projects, yielding significant results. These initiatives led to a 10% reduction in water intensity compared to the FY18 baseline.

By achieving the target in the reporting year, Harmony Gold has demonstrated its commitment to responsible water management practices and its ability to drive sustainable operations. The reduction in water intensity reflects the company's proactive approach in minimizing water consumption and maximizing the efficient utilization of resources.

Moving forward, Harmony Gold remains steadfast in its commitment to water efficiency as an important aspect of its operations. The company will continue to assess and implement measures aimed at sustaining and further improving water intensity performance. By doing so, Harmony Gold aims to ensure the long-term viability of its mining activities, while simultaneously reducing environmental impacts and contributing to the overall sustainability of the mining industry.

Target reference number

Target 4

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Country/area/region

Quantitative metric

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

Year target was set

2022

Base year

2022

Base year figure

21,190

Target year
2025

Target year figure
19,436

Reporting year figure
21,190

% of target achieved relative to base year
0

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain
This is a new target that Harmony set in the reporting year to reduce their water withdrawals (in megalitres) from potable third party sources at their South African operations. The target represents an 8.3% reduction in withdrawals from this source compared to the 2022 base year of 21 190 Megalitres.

The motivation for this target is to reduce reliance on municipal water infrastructure for our operational water requirements. This is part of Harmony's plans to build resilience at its South African operations. The South African operations were included in this target as they are in areas of high water stress resulting in much higher risks of water related impacts due to climate change.

Target reference number
Target 5

Category of target
Water pollution

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Increase in proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

Year target was set
2022

Base year
2022

Base year figure
851,220

Target year

2025

Target year figure

919,318

Reporting year figure

851,220

% of target achieved relative to base year

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain

Harmony recognizes the importance of responsible water management and has set a target to increase the volumes of water treated by water treatment plants by 8% by 2025 with a 2022 base year of 851 220 m3.

Coverage: This is a company-wide target.
Units: The figures reported are the volumes treated by the Doornkop and Nyala treatment plants in cubic metres.

By reducing water discharges and increasing recycling, Harmony aims to enhance its water security and resilience by becoming less reliant on water withdrawal, thereby mitigating the risks associated with water scarcity. This reduction in water consumption aligns with Harmony's commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship.

Target reference number

Target 6

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Company-wide (including suppliers)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

WASH project spend

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2021

Base year figure

0

Target year

2027

Target year figure

277,000,000

Reporting year figure

9,180,000

% of target achieved relative to base year

3.3140794224

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain

Harmony recognizes the importance of responsible water management and has set a target for their spend on WASH projects in their surrounding communities. In Harmony's Social and Labour Plan they have committed to a community development spend of R277 million.

Coverage: This is a company-wide target.
Units: The figures reported are in Rands spend on WASH projects.

By improving the access to WASH services and ensuring that their surrounding communities have adequate access to WASH facilities, Harmony's strengthens its social license to operate and ensures that their operations can continue.

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

W1 Current state	Water use	ISAE 3000	Water use for primary activities is verified and reported in Harmony's ESG Report, annually. These figures form part of Harmony's risks and opportunities assessments, in terms of determining impacts related to climate change (example, drought), which Harmony identifies as a risk to its operations. During FY22, water used for primary activities received limited assurance.
W8 Targets	Water use	ISAE 3000	Water use for primary activities is verified and reported in Harmony's ESG Report, annually. These figures form part of Harmony's risks and opportunities assessments, in terms of determining impacts related to climate change (example, drought), which Harmony identifies as a risk to its operations. During FY22, water used for primary activities received reasonable assurance. In addition, Harmony has a target to reduce their waste use for primary activities. As such, by verifying the water use volumes, the target progress has been verified as well.

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 – but we plan to within the next two years	As a gold mining company, we recognize the growing concern around plastic waste and its impact on the environment. Comprehensive mapping of plastics has not yet been completed, but the process has been started through the use of supplier surveys that includes questions on plastics. While we strive to implement sustainable practices in our operations, we have not completed the mapping of our use, production, and commercialization of plastics. This is primarily because the overall usage of plastics in our value chain is relatively limited and focused on specific applications, such as packaging, bags, containers, or wraps, personal protective equipment, pipes, and geosynthetic materials employed for applications such as erosion control. We plan to have the mapping complete within the next two years. However, it is important to note that we are committed to responsible waste management practices. We understand the significance of minimizing our plastic footprint and are actively exploring opportunities to recycle, and responsibly dispose of plastic materials used in our operations. We aim to

		align our practices with best industry standards and regulatory requirements to ensure the efficient and sustainable management of plastic waste.

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 – but we plan to within the next two years	While plastics may not be directly related to the core activities of gold mining, they can be used in various ancillary operations and support functions within Harmony's supply chain. Plastics find applications in packaging materials for equipment and supplies, providing protective coverings for machinery, or even in consumables used during maintenance activities. Additionally, plastics may be utilized in administrative operations, such as office supplies and packaging for documentation and shipping. However, at present, Harmony has not yet completed the mapping of our usage, production, and commercialization of plastics. The process has been started through the use of supplier surveys that includes questions on plastics. This is primarily due to the focus on the core activities of gold mining and the relatively small quantity of plastics used in these ancillary functions compared to other industries. Nevertheless, we acknowledge the potential environmental impact associated with plastic waste and are committed to addressing this issue responsibly. We recognize the importance of proper waste management and the need to reduce the environmental footprint of plastic materials. Through recycling initiatives, we aim to minimize plastic waste, and contribute to a more sustainable supply chain. While we have not yet completed a comprehensive mapping of our plastic usage, we remain committed to continuously evaluating and improving our practices. We understand the importance of transparency and accountability, and as part of our ongoing sustainability efforts, we are exploring opportunities to map and monitor our plastic usage more extensively in the future. By doing so, we can identify areas where reductions or alternative solutions can be implemented, contributing to a more environmentally responsible supply chain.

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 – but we plan to within the next two years	Harmony has not yet completed the comprehensive mapping of plastics, including the potential financial or strategic impacts they may have on the business. The process has been started through the use of supplier surveys that includes questions on plastics. This is primarily due to the nature of the company's core activities focused on gold mining, where plastics are not directly involved in the extraction and production processes. However, it is important to note that plastics can still be present in ancillary operations and support functions within the value chain. Harmony remains committed to environmental stewardship and sustainability. The company actively promotes responsible waste management practices, including the recycling of waste, within its operations. As part of its ongoing commitment to continuous improvement, Harmony is conducting a comprehensive assessment of plastics-related risks in the value chain.

W10.4

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

	Targets in place	Please explain
Row 1	No – but we plan to within the next two years	Harmony promotes waste recycling and have launched a reclamation program to repurpose underground equipment and infrastructure. Salvaged items are sent to the salvage yard for potential use by other operations. This initiative supports local entrepreneurs and contributes to our transformation objectives in the mining sector. Specific targets have not yet been set but is planned in the next two years.

W10.5

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

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	The production of plastic polymers is not applicable to Harmony as it falls outside the scope of the company's core activities in gold mining. Harmony is primarily focused on the exploration, extraction, and processing of gold ore to

		produce gold as its main product. Plastic polymer production involves the manufacturing of synthetic materials and compounds, which is a distinct industry separate from gold mining.
Production of durable plastic components	No	The production of durable plastic components is not applicable to Harmony as it is not directly involved in manufacturing or assembling products that utilize such components.
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	The production and commercialization of durable plastic goods, including mixed materials, is not applicable to Harmony as it is not involved in the manufacturing or sale of consumer products or goods that incorporate plastics.
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	Harmony is primarily engaged in gold mining and does not engage in the production or commercialization of plastic packaging. The company's core focus is on the exploration, extraction, and processing of gold ore, and its value chain is centered around activities related to gold production
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	Harmony, as a gold mining company, focuses primarily on the extraction and processing of gold ore, rather than the production of goods packaged in plastics. The company's core business revolves around the mining industry and the value chain associated with gold production.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	Harmony, as a gold mining company, primarily focuses on the extraction and processing of gold ore, rather than the provision or commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging. The company's core business lies within the mining industry and the value chain associated with gold production. While the provision or commercialization of services or goods using plastic packaging is not directly applicable to Harmony's operations, the company acknowledges the broader impact of plastic waste. By encouraging collaboration, Harmony contributes to the collective goal of mitigating environmental challenges and creating a more sustainable future.

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.

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	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

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		Public

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

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