WATER DISCLOSURE PROJECT

30 JUNE 2024

MINING WITH PURPOSE

Harmony Gold Mining Co Ltd

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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10/09/2024, 02:18 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ ZAR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited ("Harmony") is a prominent gold mining and exploration company with over 72 years of mining experience. Harmony is also listed on both the New York and Johannesburg Stock Exchanges as a publicly traded company. We are a company that mines with purpose – creating shared value for all stakeholders while leaving a lasting positive legacy in the countries where we operate. We demonstrate true sustainability by delivering on our sustainable development and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) commitments, which are woven into our strategy, ensuring that we consider and respond to our stakeholders' needs and interests. We operate in South Africa, Australia and Papua New Guinea, which is recognized as a significant gold-copper region in Southeast Asia. The acquisition of Moab Khotsong in 2018 also brought a uranium processing plant under Harmony ownership. In FY2023, Harmony retained its position as South Africa's largest gold mining company by volume despite a challenging operating environment. In South Africa, Harmony operates mines in the Klerksdorp Goldfield, the West Wits region, and the Free State regions. Our underground operations in South Africa include Doornkop, Moab Khutsong, Kusasalethu, Mponeng, Tshepong, Target 1, Masimong, and Joel. Additionally, we operate the Kalgold open pit mine in the North-West province. Bambanani Plant and Kopanang Plant are closed, however we are still reporting water data from activities related to care and maintenance. 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. Harmony's current surface retreatment operations in South Africa therefore include Mine Waste Solutions, Phoenix, Central Plant Reclamation, Waste Rock Dumps and Savuka. 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 2022, Harmony acquired the Eva Copper project in Northern Queensland, Australia. This acquisition

opens a new copper-gold frontier for Harmony, lowering the company's risk profile and providing additional scale and diversification. Water management is a critical focus point for Harmony, where 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). While water conservation, demand management and recycling efforts are also significant aspects of Harmony's sustainable approach, we are also committed to reducing energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change by prioritizing energy efficiency, portfolio optimization, and other green energy initiatives. 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 climate change on water availability and quality
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	06/29/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

49275000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ZAE000015228

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

413216300

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JSE: HAR

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

378900986D05F0C29811

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NYSE:HMY
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Australia

☑ Papua New Guinea

☑ South Africa

(1.17) In which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate?

Mining

☑ Copper

☑ Gold

☑ Silver

☑ Other metal mining, please specify :Molybdenum

Processing

☑ Gold

☑ Silver

☑ Other metals, please specify :Uranium

(1.18) Provide details on the mining projects covered by this disclosure, by specifying your project(s) type, location and mining method(s) used.

Row 1

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Doornkop Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-26.217517

(1.18.6) Longitude

27.790908

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1930

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2038

(1.18.12) Description of project

Doornkop is a deep-level, single-shaft operation in Gauteng, some 30km west of Johannesburg, on the northern rim of the Witwatersrand Basin. While a mature operation, Doornkop still has 14 years life-of-mine remaining and is focused on narrow-reef conventional mining of the gold-bearing conglomerate South Reef. Ore is

processed at the Doornkop plant, which uses the carbon-in-pulp process to extract gold. In Gauteng, our operations are near urban areas and not in critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable biodiversity areas. We do however encounter near-threatened ecosystems or species.

Row 2

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(1.18.2) Name

Kusasalethu Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-26.454481

(1.18.6) Longitude

27.3592

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2001

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2037

(1.18.12) Description of project

Kusasalethu is a mature, deep-level mine, 90km west of Johannesburg, near the Gauteng North-West provincial border. Mine infrastructure comprises twin vertical and twin sub-vertical shaft systems. Conventional mining methods are used in a sequential grid layout with mining depths reaching 3 388m below surface where the Ventersdorp Contact Reef is the primary orebody exploited. Ore mined is treated at the Mponeng plant. In Gauteng, our operations are near urban areas and not in critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable biodiversity areas but we encounter near-threatened ecosystems or species. We continue to minimise alien species' growth and infestation, aiming to eradicate these plants. Infested areas are mapped and divided into management units for prioritisation and appropriate planning. These efforts focus primarily on the Kusasalethu operation with some 5 000ha of the surface mining right area cleared of alien vegetation. Once an area is cleared, follow-up monitoring continues for a period.

Row 3

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(1.18.2) Name

Tshepong North Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-28

(1.18.6) Longitude

26.833333

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1991

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2029

(1.18.12) Description of project

Tshepong North is a deep-level underground mining operation in the Free State, near the town of Welkom, some 250km from Johannesburg. Tshepong North is a mature underground operation that uses conventional undercut mining in the Basal Reef while the B Reef is exploited as a high-grade secondary reef. Ore mined is processed at the Harmony One plant, with gold recovered using the gold cyanide leaching process. Our Free State operations are in the endangered Vaal-Vet sandy grassland and the western Free State clay grassland ecosystem. No Red Data species have been identified although the commonly known threatened sungazer or giant girdled lizard and near-threatened lesser flamingo have been encountered in these habitats.

Row 4

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(1.18.2) Name

Target 1 Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-28

(1.18.6) Longitude

26.833333

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2001

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2026

(1.18.12) Description of project

Target 1 Mine is an advanced, single-shaft, deep-level mine in the Free State, some 270km south-west of Johannesburg. Mining operations use both mechanised and conventional stoping techniques. The gold mineralisation currently exploited is contained in a succession of Elsburg and Dreyerskuil quartz pebble conglomerate reefs. These reefs are mined to a depth of around 2 300m below surface. Ore mined is milled and processed at the Target plant, with gold recovered by means of gold cyanide leaching. Our Free State operations are in the endangered Vaal-Vet sandy grassland and the western Free State clay grassland ecosystem. No Red

Data species have been identified although the commonly known threatened sungazer or giant girdled lizard and near-threatened lesser flamingo have been encountered in these habitats.

Row 5

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(1.18.2) Name

Tshepong South Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-27.90035

(1.18.6) Longitude

26.72501

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1996

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2029

(1.18.12) Description of project

Tshepong South Mine is located in the Free State, near the town of Welkom, some 250km from Johannesburg. Tshepong South exploits the Basal reef with the B Reef mined as a high-grade secondary reef and uses the conventional undercut and opencut mining method. Rock from Tshepong South is transported via a railveyor system to Nyala shaft, from where it is hoisted to surface. Mining is conducted at depths of 1 500m to 2 300m. Ore mined is processed at the Harmony One plant, with gold recovered using the gold cyanide leaching process. FY23 was the first year for Tshepong South being managed as a separate unit after the split of the Tshepong Operations. Our Free State operations are in the endangered Vaal-Vet sandy grassland and the western Free State clay grassland ecosystem. No Red Data species have been identified although the commonly known threatened sungazer or giant girdled lizard and near-threatened lesser flamingo have been encountered in these habitats.

Row 6

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 6

(1.18.2) Name

Masimong Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-28

(1.18.6) Longitude

26.833333

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1985

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2026

(1.18.12) Description of project

Masimong is a deep-level mine in the Free State, near Welkom, around 260km from Johannesburg. The operation is close to the end of its mine life, with some 18 months of mining remaining. Masimong is an example of the effectiveness of Harmony's business model. The Masimong complex comprises two shafts – one for operational use and the other for services such as ventilation, pumping and an escape route. Masimong exploits the Basal and B Reefs, using a conventional tabular narrow-reef stoping method. Mining depths are between of 1 650m to 2 010m. Ore mined is processed at the nearby Harmony One plant. Our Free State operations are in the endangered Vaal-Vet sandy grassland and the western Free State clay grassland ecosystem. No Red Data species have been identified although the commonly known threatened sungazer or giant girdled lizard and near-threatened lesser flamingo have been encountered in these habitats. We built a breeding site for the lesser flamingo – a near-threatened species found in shallow, open saline water bodies. This site is on an island in a pan near Welkom.

Row 7

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 7

(1.18.2) Name

Joel Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-28.27138

(1.18.6) Longitude

26.81111

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1987

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2030

(1.18.12) Description of project

Joel is a twin-shaft mining operation in the Free State, some 290km south-west of Johannesburg, on the southern edge of the Witwatersrand Basin. A pre-developed scattered mining system is used, allowing for selective mining, leaving complex areas unmined, and takes into account the stability of footwall development. Mining is focused on the Beatrix reef up to a depth of 1 379m. Ore mined is processed at the Harmony One plant. Our Free State operations are in the endangered Vaal-Vet

sandy grassland and the western Free State clay grassland ecosystem. No Red Data species have been identified although the commonly known threatened sungazer or giant girdled lizard and near-threatened lesser flamingo have been encountered in these habitats.

Row 8

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 8

(1.18.2) Name

Kalgold Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-26.172222

(1.18.6) Longitude

25.25

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1999

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2038

(1.18.12) Description of project

Kalgold is a long-life, open-pit gold mine on the Kraaipan Greenstone Belt, 55km southwest of Mahikeng in North West province. Mining takes place from the A-zone pit, where activities are ramping up at the pillar between the pit and the Watertank pit. Mined ore is processed at the carbon-in-leach Kalgold plant. 200 indigenous trees have been planted at Kalgold in a partnership with local community in order to offset impact. In the North West province, our operations are in a critical biodiversity area with endangered, vulnerable ecosystems which include endemic vegetation types such as the critically endangered Brachystelma canum and endangered Aloe braamvanwykii. Both plants are endemic to a province that has experienced agricultural expansion in recent decades, resulting in habitat loss. According to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the only critically endangered fauna is the white-backed vulture (Gyps africanus).

Row 9

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 9

(1.18.2) Name

Hidden Valley Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

50

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(1.18.5) Latitude

-6.723669

(1.18.6) Longitude

146.9909

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

☑ Silver

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2010

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2030

(1.18.12) Description of project

The Hidden Valley mine is an open-pit gold and silver operation in Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, some 210km north-west of Port Moresby. The mine is located at elevations of 1 700m to 2 800m above sea level in steep mountainous and forested terrain with high annual rainfall. The major gold and silver deposits of Hidden Valley are in the Morobe Granodiorite of the Wau Graben. Crushed ore is conveyed from the pit via a 5.5km overland pipe conveyor and treated at the Hidden Valley processing plant using a two-stage crushing circuit followed by a semi-autogenous grinding mill, gravity, counter current decantation/Merril Crowe circuit for silver and a carbon-in-leach circuit for gold. Home to the third-largest block of unbroken tropical forest and the largest tract of primary forest remaining in the Asia-Pacific region, Papua New Guinea supports over 5% of the world's plant and animal species. Some two-thirds of its flora and fauna are endemic. Hidden Valley in Morobe Province hosts a variety of habitats, and flora and fauna communities. The Huon Peninsula, forming most of the province, has moderate to high species richness with a variety of threatened mammal fauna. Of some 3.3 million hectares, two-thirds are forest, and lowland forests are heavily deforested or degraded. Human activities have disturbed the area around Hidden Valley over a long period. The area is home to several species of mammals or birds protected under Papua New Guinea's Fauna (Protection and Control) Act 1976, the Red List or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Vulnerable or endangered fauna include two species of tree kangaroo (Dendrolagus dorianus and Dendrolagus goodfellowi), the long-snouted or giant echidna (Zaglossus bruijni), the rare nectar bat (Syconycteris hobbit) and the New Guinea harpy eagle (Harpyopsis novaeguineae). Hidden Valley operations remain within a confined footprint.

Row 10

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 10

(1.18.2) Name

Moab Khotsong Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-26.979163

(1.18.6) Longitude

26.781464

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2003

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2044

(1.18.12) Description of project

Moab Khotsong is a deep-level mine near the towns of Orkney and Klerksdorp, some 180km south-west of Johannesburg. Mining is based on a scattered mining method, together with an integrated backfill support system that incorporates bracket pillars. The geology at Moab Khotsong is structurally complex, with large fault-loss areas between the three mining areas: top mine, middle mine and lower mine. The mine exploits the Vaal Reef as its primary orebody. The economic reef horizons are mined between 1 791m and 3 052m below surface. In the North West province, our operations are in a critical biodiversity area with endangered, vulnerable ecosystems which include endemic vegetation types such as the critically endangered Brachystelma canum and endangered Aloe braamvanwykii. Both plants are endemic to a province that has experienced agricultural expansion in recent decades, resulting in habitat loss. According to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the only critically endangered fauna is the white-backed vulture (Gyps africanus). Also in North West, Moab Khotsong, beside the Vaal River, has differing biodiversity criteria, including sandy and rocky grasslands as well as riverine and valley bottom wetlands.

Row 11

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 11

(1.18.2) Name

Kopanang Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-26.979163

(1.18.6) Longitude

26.781464

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Closure and/or legacy site

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1984

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2023

(1.18.12) Description of project

Kopanang is located in the Free State province in South Africa and extracted and processed gold. The mine was closed in 2023. The mine is located near the border with the North West and is in a critical biodiversity area with endangered, vulnerable ecosystems which include endemic vegetation types such as the critically endangered Brachystelma canum and endangered Aloe braamvanwykii. Both plants are endemic to a province that has experienced agricultural expansion in recent decades, resulting in habitat loss. According to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the only critically endangered fauna is the white-backed vulture (Gyps africanus).

Row 12

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 12

(1.18.2) Name

Mponeng Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-26.338435

(1.18.6) Longitude

27.492663

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Gold

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1986

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2036

(1.18.12) Description of project

Mponeng is a deep level shaft located near the town of Carletonville. In Gauteng, our operations are near urban areas and not in critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable biodiversity areas but we encounter near-threatened ecosystems or species. We continue to minimise alien species' growth and infestation, aiming to eradicate these plants. Infested areas are mapped and divided into management units for prioritisation and appropriate planning.

Row 13

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 13

(1.18.2) Name

Wafi Golpu Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

50

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(1.18.5) Latitude

-6.863809

(1.18.6) Longitude

146.452498

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Development

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Copper

☑ Gold

☑ Silver

☑ Other non-ferrous metal, please specify **:**Molybdenum

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2032

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2060

(1.18.12) Description of project

The Wafi-Golpu project is owned by the Wafi-Golpu joint venture, a 50:50 unincorporated joint venture between subsidiaries of Harmony and Newcrest Mining Limited (Australia). The Wafi-Golpu joint venture project is located approximately 65km southwest of Lae, in Morobe Province. In December 2020, the Conservation and Environment Protection Agency concluded its assessment of the Wafi-Golpu project's environment permit application and granted an environment permit approving deep-sea tailings placement as the project's tailings management method. In March 2021, the governor of Morobe Province and the Morobe Provincial Government commenced legal proceedings seeking judicial review of the grant of the environment permit, and for interim orders to stay the environment permit and restrain the State of PNG from granting a special mining lease for the Wafi-Golpu project. In the interim, no mining has occurred in the project area.

Row 14

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 14

(1.18.2) Name

Eva Copper Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(1.18.5) Latitude

-19.85722

(1.18.6) Longitude

140.170833

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Development

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Copper

☑ Gold

☑ Silver

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2026

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2042

(1.18.12) Description of project

The Eva Copper Mine project is an iron oxide copper gold resource placed to become the largest copper mine in North West Queensland, Australia. It is located on the traditional lands of the Kalkadoon People, 75 kilometres north of Cloncurry and 95 kilometres north-east of Mount Isa. The project has the potential to be a long-life conventional open pit mine with a copper concentrator producing a high quality copper concentrate.
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Harmony Gold Mine has mapped its value chain in South Africa and Papua New Guinea, and publicly discloses the results of this mapping. Harmony Gold highlights various aspects of our value chain in our Integrated Annual Report, emphasizing the importance of safety, cost management and productivity improvements. This is part of our operational excellence strategy, which aims to maximize production efficiency and maintain strict cost controls. Additionally, our ESG Report details our environmental and social governance (ESG) practices, which are integral to our value chain management. We focus on responsible stewardship, including decarbonization efforts and community engagement initiatives. Harmony uses a three-tiers stakeholder engagement model, which enable us stay connected and attuned to and have broad-based engagements with all stakeholders including government, landowners and communities, who form part of our key stakeholder groupings. This tripartite approach applies a three-tiered stakeholders engagement model: • Tier 1 – includes engagements with the host government that focus on licensing and regulatory matters, and include alignment with and contribution to the national/state, provincial and local government developmental agenda to ensure that our social performance contributes to government's imperatives. • Tier 2 – constitutes engagements with landowners, local communities and traditional authorities mainly focused on socio-economic development of the host areas. • Tier 3 – includes broad-based engagements with all other stakeholders affected by our mining and production activities, including NGOs and pressure groups, to discuss and manage expectations and concerns. These engagements are facilitated through established structures and forums. The model is steered by a cross-functional stakeholder relations committee that provides oversight and guidance on key stakeholder relations matters. The following tools and methods are used: supplier forums and dialogues, local preferential procurement, community engagement and support of local businesses. Our engagement strategy is guided by our Stakeholder Management Strategy and the tripartite engagement model. The Social and Ethics Committee is responsible for the governance and oversight of stakeholder relations, while the Board is ultimately accountable.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

☑ Landfill

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The time horizons for the identification, assessment and management of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities link with strategic and financial planning horizons as follows: Short term (12 months) Strategic Planning: Immediate actions to address current risks, improve safety, and ensure operational continuity. Financial Planning: Managing immediate costs, securing short-term funding, and ensuring liquidity to meet operational needs.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The time horizons for the identification, assessment and management of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities link with strategic and financial planning horizons as follows: Medium-term (one to three years): Strategic Planning: Planning and implementing projects that enhance operational efficiency, sustainability initiatives, and compliance with emerging regulations. Financial Planning: Allocating capital for medium-term projects, budgeting for upgrades and expansions, and balancing between short-term expenditures and long-term investments.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The time horizons for the identification, assessment and management of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities link with strategic and financial planning horizons as follows: Long-term (more than four years): Strategic Planning: Setting strategic goals such as achieving net-zero emissions by 2045, ensuring the sustainability of mining operations, and major infrastructure developments. Financial Planning: Investing in long-term projects, managing debt, planning for future revenue streams, and ensuring the financial stability to support strategic objectives.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process	Biodiversity impacts evaluated before the mining project development stage
	Select from:	*Select from:*	*Select from:*

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process	Biodiversity impacts evaluated before the mining project development stage
	☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts	☑ Yes, in all cases

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Rupture of tailings dams and toxic spills

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Other chronic physical driver, please specify **:Operations in or adjacent to areas important for biodiversity**

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water

☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Other market, please specify **:**Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content.

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

☑ Other, please specify **:local commodity users and producers, focusing on shared resources.**

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Assessment of Water-Related Dependencies and Impacts: We integrate water-related dependencies and impacts into risk management processes by utilizing key frameworks and standards such as the WRI Aqueduct Tool, WWF Water Risk Tool and local legislative requirements to assess water-related risks across our operations. These tools, together with inputs from external specialist consultants, help us understand water-related dependencies, such as water availability, quality, and regulatory requirements, which could impact our operations. Proportion of Operational Locations Assessed: Harmony's comprehensive approach ensures that all operational locations are assessed for water-related risks. The assessments consider factors such as local water scarcity, water quality, and regulatory compliance. Methodology and Data Sources: The primary methodology used for assessing water-related risks is the WWF Water Risk, a globally recognized tool for evaluating water risks. It provides good spatial resolution and addresses water-related factors important for our business. We also use site-specific water usage data, regional water availability statistics, and standards like ISO 14001 to ensure that the assessments are precise and context-specific. Integration with Company-wide Risk Management Process: Water-related risk management is fully integrated into our broader risk management framework. This integration is supported by adherence to standards like ISO 14001, ensuring that water risks are monitored and managed continuously alongside other operational risks. The process involves ongoing monitoring of water use, quality, and availability, and is aligned with Harmony's overarching business strategy. Reduction of direct potable water use is one of the KPIs for our sustainability-linked loan. Process for Determining Substantive Water-Related Risks and Opportunities: Harmony utilizes a combination of qualitative and quantitative methodologies to determine which water-related risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic effect on the organization. Substantive risks and opportunities are related to water stressed river basins. The assessments also consider local water regulations, community water needs, and potential changes in water availability due to environmental factors. Changes Since Last Reporting Year: Harmony has continued to refine its water management processes, with recent advancements focusing on the enhancement of data quality and the adoption of more comprehensive standards. We have improved our use of the WRI Aqueduct and strengthened our data collection efforts, particularly regarding water usage and availability. These improvements reflect Harmony's commitment to sustainable water management and its efforts to reduce dependency on external water sources, while increasing water recycling across its operations. [Add row]

(2.2.3) Provide mining-specific details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing biodiversity impacts.

Row 1

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in

remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 2

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 3

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in

remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 4

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 5

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in

remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 6

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 6

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 7

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 7

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 8

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 8

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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Row 9

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 9

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in

remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 10

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 10

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 11

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 11

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in

remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 12

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 12

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 13

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 13

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in

remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Row 14

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 14

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Lender requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Information about our baseline biodiversity data is published in the annual ESG Report, and can be accessed at https://www.har.co.za/23/download/HAR-ESG23.pdf. Harmony, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, is undertaking an extensive Biodiversity Footprint Assessment across the Group's operations in South Africa and Australasia. The assessment includes all impacts on ecosystems, and covers impacts on material species (defined according to various criteria). Harmony's Environmental Impact Statement can be accessed here: https://www.harmony.co.za/sustainability/environment/. Topics addressed include biodiversity, climate change and energy, land rehabilitation, tailings management, waste management and water stewardship. Harmony's policies can also be accessed here there: 1. Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Position Statement 2. Climate Change and Energy Policy Statement 3. Environmental Policy 4. Radiation protection function policy statements and objectives 5.South East Asia: Environmental Policy 6. Sustainable Development Framework 7. Water Management Strategy In the local regulatory context, Harmony complies with all relevant environmental laws and regulations in the regions where it operates, including South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and specific water-related regulations. Challenges related to data availability, particularly in remote areas, can pose difficulties in conducting comprehensive assessments. To mitigate these challenges, Harmony collaborates with local authorities and environmental organizations to gather the most accurate and up-to-date information.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Holistic Environmental Assessment Harmony employs a Sustainable Development Framework that evaluates environmental dependencies and impacts comprehensively. This framework integrates sustainable practices into business operations, promoting responsible stewardship and aligning with global standards such as the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) and the Responsible Gold Mining Principles. Internal Protocols Harmony's Environmental Management Policy focuses on pollution prevention, resource efficiency, and adherence to environmental regulations. The policy encourages partnerships with stakeholders to enhance environmental conservation, recognizing the interconnectedness of environmental impacts and operational risks. Water Management

Strategy Recognizing water as a vital resource, especially in water-scarce areas, Harmony's water management strategy includes water balance assessments, conservation efforts, and community engagement. This strategy aims to secure water supply and mitigate the environmental and social impacts of mining activities. Climate Change and Energy Policy Harmony's Climate Change and Energy policy addresses the dual challenge of reducing emissions while enhancing resilience to climate impacts. It incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities into the business strategy, supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy and aligning with sustainable development goals. Integrated Risk Management Harmony utilizes an integrated risk management framework aligned with ISO 31000:2018. This framework ensures that environmental considerations are embedded in business operations and decision-making. Through scenario planning and environmental scanning, Harmony anticipates potential environmental changes and their implications, enhancing the understanding of the interconnections among various environmental factors. Stakeholder Engagement Continuous engagement with stakeholders—including local communities, regulators, and NGOs—enables Harmony to identify and address interconnected environmental challenges. This collaboration provides diverse insights, enriching the understanding of how environmental dependencies and impacts intersect. Tools for Risk Assessment Harmony employs tools such as the WRI Aqueduct, WWF Water Risk Filter, and Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer to evaluate water-related risks and opportunities. These tools consider various environmental factors and their interrelations, facilitating comprehensive risk assessment and management. Conclusion By integrating these strategies and tools, Harmony ensures a holistic assessment of environmental dependencies and impacts, informing risks and opportunities. This approach supports sustainable and resilient business practices, aligning with both operational goals and environmental stewardship.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Harmony Gold utilizes advanced tools and data sources to identify priority locations in its value chain, focusing on water-related risks. Key tools include: • WWF Water Risk Filter: Integrates hydrological, climate, and socio-economic data to assess water risks like scarcity and quality. • WRI Aqueduct Tool: Provides a global assessment of water risks, mapping stress, drought, and flood risks, aiding in the prioritization of high-risk areas. These tools, along with site-specific data, help us pinpoint sensitive locations where water-related risks could impact operations. Approach to Risk Assessment Harmony's methodology for assessing dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities involves: • Risk Evaluation: Locations are categorized by the severity and likelihood of water risks, prioritizing those with significant challenges. • Dependency Analysis: High priority is given to areas with substantial reliance on local water resources, especially in stressed regions. • Impact Assessment: The potential effects of Harmony's operations on local water resources are evaluated to identify significant risks or opportunities. A location is deemed "substantive" if it shows high risk or dependency, or if its impacts on water resources and communities are considerable. Defining Sensitive Locations Sensitive locations are identified based on: • High-Risk Areas: Regions with severe water scarcity or quality issues, as flagged by the WRI Aqueduct Tool and WWF Water Risk Filter. • Regulatory Sensitivity: Areas with strict water regulations or critical water management needs are prioritized. • Community Impact: Locations where communities depend on the same water resources as Harmony's operations are also considered sensitive. Geographic Specificity and Aggregation Harmony focuses on individual operational facilities for the assessment using the WWF Water Risk Filter. We aim to enhance our identification process for priority locations through: • Enhanced Data Integration: Utilizing more detailed data and real-time monitoring for better risk assessment accuracy. • Stakeholder Engagement: Collaborating with local communities and regulatory bodies to address regional water challenges effectively. • Refinement of Thresholds: Continuously updating the criteria for defining sensitive locations based on evolving risks. These initiatives are intended to improve Harmony's capacity to manage water-related risks, ensuring operational sustainability and the protection of local water resources.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Harmony Gold 2023 Priority locations_ORS upload.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Factors Considered for Defining a Substantive Effect: 1. Revenue Impact: Harmony Gold defines risks as substantive if they could lead to a significant financial impact, such as a potential 10% decrease in revenue. This threshold is critical as it directly relates to the company's financial sustainability and operational viability. 2. Water Management and Security: Water-related risks, such as water scarcity, quality, and regulatory changes, are particularly significant in water-stressed regions where Harmony operates, such as South Africa and Papua New Guinea. Harmony considers any risk that threatens the security of water supply as substantive, especially if it could disrupt operations or lead to increased costs due to necessary mitigation measures. 3. Materiality Benchmark: Harmony applies

a materiality threshold of 0.75% of consolidated revenue to determine the significance of environmental risks and opportunities. This benchmark is used to evaluate whether a risk could have a material financial impact on the company's operations. 4. Scenario Analysis and Sensitivity Testing: The company also uses scenario analysis to assess the potential impact of environmental risks, such as changes in water availability or increased regulation. These scenarios help quantify the potential financial impacts under different conditions, ensuring that any risks with substantial effects are identified and prioritized. 5. Operational Performance: Environmental risks that could lead to a significant variance in operational performance, such as a 5% negative deviation from planned output, are considered substantive. This is particularly relevant in the context of water management, where disruptions in water supply could directly impact mining activities. Application of the Definition: Harmony Gold applies these metrics and thresholds across its operations to identify and manage environmental risks and opportunities. For example, in water-stressed areas, the company closely monitors water usage and quality, using the 0.75% revenue threshold and scenario analysis to assess potential risks. If the analysis indicates a potential 10% decrease in revenue due to water-related issues, the risk is flagged as substantive and prioritized for mitigation. These processes ensure that Harmony can proactively address environmental risks, safeguarding both its operational sustainability and financial performance.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Community Impact and Engagement Harmony recognizes that enhancing local community well-being through environmental initiatives, such as improved water management and biodiversity, strengthens relationships with host communities. Environmental opportunities that significantly benefit local development are deemed substantive and are integrated into decision-making processes. Regulatory Compliance and Support Aligning environmental initiatives with local and international regulations is crucial for Harmony. Proactive efforts in areas like water conservation and land rehabilitation not only help meet compliance standards but also enhance the company's reputation as an environmental steward. Opportunities that exceed regulatory requirements are considered substantive, reinforcing public and regulatory support. Stakeholder Perception and Trust The company's social license is heavily influenced by stakeholder perception. Initiatives that reflect Harmony's commitment to sustainability, such as those that reduce environmental impacts or enhance climate resilience, are essential. Opportunities that positively affect stakeholder trust and perceptions are classified as substantive. Long-Term Sustainability and Legacy Harmony evaluates environmental opportunities based on their potential for long-term sustainability and positive regional legacy. Initiatives that improve local ecosystems, resource efficiency, and economic development are vital for maintaining the social license. The company assesses whether these opportunities can yield lasting benefits for both the environment and the community. Quantitative Metrics and Application 1.Revenue Impact Thresholds: Harmony considers how environmental opportunities can lead to long-term financial stability through improved community relations and regulatory support. 2. Materiality Benchmark: A materiality threshold of 0.75% of consolidated revenue is applied to evaluate environmental opportunities, focusing on both direct financial impacts and social license benefits. 3.Scenario Analysis for Social License: Harmony employs scenario analysis to assess the potential impacts of environmental opportunities on its social license under various future conditions, prioritizing those that could significantly enhance community support.
[Add row]

(2.5) 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?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

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.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Mine impacted water generally contains sulphates and a low pH, low alkalinity. Sulphates, nitrates and cyanide are considered as inorganic pollutants. Water containing these pollutants can result in health concerns, and are relevant to both our direct operations and the surrounding communities.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply
☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
☑ Water recycling

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

(2.5.1.5) 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. Procedures listed above are company-wide responses to minimize adverse impacts of water pollutants. Success is measured by no water discharges that are outside of the required safe limits, as prescribed by the relevant water use authorizations.
[Add row]

(2.6) By river basin, what number of active and inactive tailings dams are within your control?

Row 1

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

Papua New Guinea
☑ Fly

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

1

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

We are considering a deep-sea tailings facility being considered for the Wafi-Golpu project to ensure minimum impact. Hidden Valley uses a TSF designed and operated in accordance with the Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD). The facility comprises two cross-valley embankments (main and saddle dams) constructed using the downstream build methodology. It is the first large facility of this kind to be operated successfully in Papua New Guinea.

Row 2

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

15

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

54

(2.6.4) Comment

The number of tailings facilities in South Africa increased when Harmony's Mponeng & Mine Waste Solutions operations were acquired. All operational facilities use upstream deposition incorporating day wall and basin deposition or upstream cyclone deposition.
[Add row]

(2.6.1) Do you evaluate and classify the tailings dams under your control according to the consequences of their failure to human health and ecosystems?

(2.6.1.1) Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure

Select from:

☑ Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure

(2.6.1.2) Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

☑ South Africa (SANS) 10286

(2.6.1.3) Tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'

Select from:

☑ Yes, tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' (or equivalent)

(2.6.1.4) Please explain

Rationale for the choice of guidelines: Our evaluation process follows regulatory guidelines to ensure compliance and safeguard human health and the environment. We adhere to industry standards such as SANS 10286, ANCOLD and DMRE Code of Practice for operating, designing and auditing our TSFs. Consequences associated with TSF failures are evaluated, considering potential impacts on health and the environment. All active TSFs are classified as hazardous based on the possible presence of organic or inorganic elements with potential adverse effects. This classification underscores our commitment to 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. As part of these processes, the classification of the TSF is evaluated. 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.
[Fixed row]

(2.6.2) Provide details for all dams classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'.

Row 1

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Avgold Limited: Target 1 and 2

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.626147

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.785108

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

45.03

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

50.35

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023. 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. The TSFs are wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 2

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Harmony 1 Plant): FSS2

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.794074

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

28.02117

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

39.5

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

41.28

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 held 39.5 million m3 of tailings from all Harmony's Free State surface operations. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 3

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

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

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.892874

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

28.06944

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

46.8

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

62.01

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 held 46.8 million m3 of tailings. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 4

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Central Plant): Brand D

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.852812

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

28.005319

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

52.06

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

70.71

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 5

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Doornkop Plant): Doornkop

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-27.784882

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

26.205289

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

51.58

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

62.63

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 held 51.58 million m3 of tailings. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 6

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

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

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-27.353305

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

26.465038

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

37.26

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

38.49

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 7

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

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

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.774707

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

26.997888

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

69.7

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

125.1

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 these two dams held 69.7 million m3 of tailings together. The TSFs are wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 8

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Kareerand

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.817479

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

26.772804

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

237.55

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

352

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 the Kareerand dams held 237.55 million m3 of tailings. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 9

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Mponeng Complex

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.455988

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.400396

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

25.8

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

31.24

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 the Mponeng Complex TSF held 25.8 million m3 of tailings. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 10

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Savuka 5a

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Botswana

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.416264

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.398714

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

10.8

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

10.8

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 Savuka 5a TSF held 10.8 million m3 of tailings. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 11

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Savuka 5b

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.416264

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.398714

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

8.73

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

10.71

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 the Savuka 5b TSF held 8.73 million m3 of tailings. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 12

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Savuka 7a

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.416264

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.398714

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

29.01

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

31.63

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 the Savuka 7a TSF held 29.01 million m3 of tailings. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 13

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Savuka 7b

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.416264

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

27.398714

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

31.1

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

34.4

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 the Savuka 7b TSF held 31.1 million m3 of tailings. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 14

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

St Helena 4

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.709771

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

28.034362

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

31.28

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

33.51

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023 the St Helena 4 TSF held 31.28 million m3 of tailings. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.

Row 15

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Hamata

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Papua New Guinea

☑ Fly

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-6.723669

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

146.9909

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

32.2

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

6.1

(2.6.2.10) 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 ANCOLD 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 and controlled by Harmony. In FY2023 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.

Row 16

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Harmony Gold Mine (Saaiplaas Plant): St Helena 123

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

Botswana

☑ Orange

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

-26.709771

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

28.034362

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa SANS 10286

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

46.82

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

73.51

(2.6.2.10) 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 FY2023. The TSF is wholly owned and controlled by Harmony.
[Add row]

(2.6.3) 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?

Row 1

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:
☑ Acceptable risk levels

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

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 follow a company policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams
☑ Other acceptable risk level, please specify **:**Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels for occupational health and safety

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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 Frequency of reviews: 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.

Row 2

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Operating plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

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

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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 our operations 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. Frequency of reviews: 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.

Row 3

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Approval

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

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

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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. Frequency of reviews: 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) and CEO. Exceptions: there are no exceptions to company-wide implementation of these procedures.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Orange

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water scarcity and security of supply is a material climate-related risk for Harmony in South Africa. Water is used throughout our mining processes. Water scarcity can result in reduction or disruption in production capacity, for example stoppages, which can negatively impact revenues. The risk of water scarcity is substantial operational changes and can impact the profitability of the business, given the significant financial implications associated with production stoppages. The Basin Physical Risk results for the South African operations obtained from the WWF Water Risk Filter indicate medium to high water stress for all our operations. Water is not abstracted from surface water bodies in South Africa (except for Kalgold, which abstracts from an aquifer, and Moab, which has a small reticulation allocation from the Vaal River) due to legislative restrictions and competing needs for agriculture and downstream consumption. Most of the water consumed by Harmony is supplied by bulk water service providers. Other water sources include surface water run-off, produced water, recycled water, and boreholes. Furthermore, given the interconnected nature of our orebodies, several mines operate within the same catchment area, compounding competition for the resource. Accordingly, our reliance on third-party water sources could exacerbate the magnitude of the impacts of water scarcity risks, as Harmony depends on these sources for our vital water supplies in South Africa.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Water stress, whether due to droughts or other factors causing intermittent bulk 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 volume, gold price, revenue loss, cash operating costs, and capital expenditure. Based on these considerations, the total potential daily loss in revenue for all of Harmony's South African operations amounts to approximately R181 million. In aggregate, a work stoppage at any of the individual operations, or a combined stoppage at multiple operations, which exceeds 10% of revenue generated from South Africa would be considered substantive. This equals a period of 29 days' work stoppage.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

181000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1267000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The minimum short term anticipated financial effect is equal to the loss in revenue from one day work stoppage. The maximum short term anticipated financial effect is equal to the loss in revenue from seven days' work stoppage. Work stoppage can either occur at a single site for the whole duration, or at different sites resulting in the accumulated days of work stoppage.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

32000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responses is related to our capital and implementation costs for the following: Witpan water treatment plant and pumping infrastructure: R7million Carletonville water treatment plant: R16million Stilfontein water treatment plant: R9million

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In FY2023 Harmony invested in additional water treatment capacity and water pumping infrastructure to improve operational resilience against water stress, as well as reducing our reliance on the supply of bulk water. These initiatives ensured that no operational delays were caused by water stress. In South Africa, we refurbished the municipal water-treatment plants at Witpan, Carletonville and Stilfontein. Additionally, we plan to expand the facility at Nyala, and construct a new water treatment plant at Covalent. 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, we implement innovative agricultural applications that utilize relatively expensive water for economically viable cultivation of high-income crops and fruits, thus contributing to sustainable water use. We are 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 our sustainability goals and is a key performance indicator in our sustainability-linked loan. By reducing the demand for potable water, Harmony alleviates pressure on local water treatment and distribution infrastructure, thereby contributing to water availability for communities, particularly during periods of water scarcity. We actively engage with regional water management agencies and other stakeholders. Many mines operate within the same catchment area, and water scarcity is a shared challenge. Our participation in collaborative efforts ensures coordinated and sustainable water practices. Harmony is also on the Margaret and Covalent Boards to further the cause. We achieved zero discharge at Target mine in FY23.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Orange

(3.1.1.8) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 1
☑ Project 2
☑ Project 3
☑ Project 4
☑ Project 5
☑ Project 6
☑ Project 7
☑ Project 8
☑ Project 10
☑ Project 12

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Information on the risk driver: Flooding poses a challenge in relation to tailings. The consequences of flooding include prolonged operational costs associated with water treatment and discharge. This presents a material risk linked to climate change and water, with potential substantial financial implications. South Africa experienced more frequent water-related incidents due to exceptionally high rainfall in FY23. We operate multiple tailings facilities in the Free State region, which are susceptible to the risk of failure in the event of extreme flooding. The failure of any TSF has potentially significant consequences downstream with financial and reputational risks for the company. The possible impacts of a TSF failure 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 licenses to operate in the region. Notable example: extremely high rainfall caused incidents at our Target, Doornkop and Kusasalethu mines in 2023. This included overflow of fissure water holding facilities, inundation of nearby properties from a pan adjacent to our Doornkop operation, and overflows from a return water dam. Mitigation measures implemented included building two water treatment plants, assisting a local municipality to drain a pan to allow repairs to be done, and repairing and building new pumping infrastructure to prevent recurrences.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Effect on share price

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The potential effect of a pollution event caused by a TSF failure in South Africa is estimated to be a 24% reduction in share price. In FY2023, an average share price of R79,25 was used as the closing price as at 30 June 2023. The number of issued ordinary shares at the end of the period was 618 071 972. The estimated effect on share price is based a similar incident which occurred at a tailings dam failure not related to Harmony operations. The resulting share price after a TSF failure is estimated as R60,23. Multiplying the reduced share price with the number of issued shares equates to an estimated reduction to R37 billion in overall market capitalization.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

11773525126

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

14712457252

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A TSF failure is anticipated to result in a minimum short-term reduction in share price of 24%, based on another case of TSF failure which occurred at a site that is not under Harmony's control. This represents a loss of around R11,773 million in shareholder value. The maximum anticipated reduction in share price in the short term is hypothetically set at 30%. This maximum hypothetical loss in shareholder value around R14,712 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

90000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost is calculated as the total capital investments for the construction on a 2.1Ml/day water treatment plant made at Target 1.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In FY23, we made several key investments in improving stormwater management and pollution control around its tailings facilities. This included commissioning the second compartment of the 155-million-liter east stormwater dam, a project that was delayed by heavy rainfall but eventually completed in September 2023. We made a R90 million investment to expand the treatment capacity at the Target 1 shaft by adding a 2.1 million liter per day reverse osmosis water treatment plant. This initiative is part of their broader strategy to improve water infrastructure and reduce reliance on potable water by increasing the reuse of treated water.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:**Severe weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Papua New Guinea

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Fly

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The characteristics of the landscape in Papua New Guinea puts the operations and its value chains at risk from extreme weather events, including flooding, droughts and intense storms. 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 Papua New Guinea operations 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

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 18.707 million. This figure was calculated considering the gold price, amount of gold produced, revenue, capital expenditure and operating costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

18707000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

130949000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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 18.7 million. This figure was calculated considering the gold price, amount of gold produced, revenue, capital expenditure and operating costs.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As this response involves engaging with suppliers and stakeholders, there is no associated cost for Harmony.

(3.1.1.29) 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.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Papua New Guinea

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Fly

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 continues to experience a drought in 2023. 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 and Wafi Golpu operation. Power supply interruptions increase the risk of disruptions in production, which could negatively impacts our revenues and long-term sustainability.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

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 18.707 million. This figure was calculated considering the gold price, amount of gold produced, revenue, capital expenditure and operating costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

18707000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

130949000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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. The calculation is based on gold production volume, the gold price, operating costs and capital expenditure.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

167000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The calculations of the cost response take into consideration the additional diesel quantities used at the Papua New Guinea operations in FY2023, compared to the values in FY2022. The estimated cost increase was approximately R167 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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Diesel is used for power generation when sufficient electricity cannot be provided from the hydropower Ramu 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.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

51873580000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Revenue earned from the South Africa operations account for virtually 100% of Harmony Group revenue. In line with the guidance, all assets involved in the generation of revenue are considered vulnerable to physical risks in the time horizon identified. Therefore, the South African proportion of total group revenue is considered the financial figure exposed to the risk of drought. Vulnerability and the associated effect on revenue will be further refined in future. The value for transition risks is zero, since no transition risks are quantified.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Share price

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

11773525126

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

A TSF failure is assumed to potentially result in a 24% drop in share price, based on historical events that occurred at another TSF not under Harmony's control. The value of a potential 24% drop in share price is calculated as R11,773 million in FY23. Vulnerability and the associated effect on share price will be further refined in future.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

4604280

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Revenue earned from the Papua New Guinea operations account for approximately 1% of Harmony Group revenue. In line with the guidance, all assets involved in the generation of revenue are considered vulnerable to physical risks in the time horizon identified. Therefore, the Papua New Guinea proportion of total group revenue is considered the financial figure exposed to the risk of severe weather events. Vulnerability and the associated effect on revenue will be further refined in future.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

4604280

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Revenue earned from the Papua New Guinea operations account for approximately 1% of Harmony Group revenue. In line with the guidance, all assets involved in the generation of revenue are considered vulnerable to physical risks in the time horizon identified. Therefore, the Papua New Guinea proportion of total group revenue is considered the financial figure exposed to the risk of electricity insecurity due to drought and the impact on hydroelectricity generation in the country. Vulnerability and the associated effect on revenue will be further refined in future.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Papua New Guinea

☑ Fly

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

4604280

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Total global revenue was R49,275 billion in 2023. The production value from Papua New Guinea represents 0,009% of total revenue hence the production value for the activities associated with these facilities. The Fly River drains about 3,300 square kilometers of southwestern Papua New Guinea. The river basin of this small island nation is sensitive to sediment discharges from mining, due to steep topography. The country's challenging geography gives it significant hydroelectric potential. The country's topography includes nine large hydrological drainage basins, fed by a vast network of large rivers of which the Fly river is the second largest. The country's energy and transport infrastructure are vulnerable to severe weather events which can disrupt imports of supplies, as well as drought which may interrupt hydro-electricity generation. Harmony is addressing risks in this river basin through dedicated engagement with suppliers and stakeholders involved in the management and early-warning systems of the catchment. Harmony invests in keeping larger stock supplies on site, and uses diesel to mitigate the impact of electricity interruptions.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Orange

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

24

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

51873580000

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Total global revenue was R49,275 billion in 2023. The production value from South Africa represents the majority of total global revenue. The Orange River basin is the most economically important basin in South Africa. This catchment supplies vital freshwater for agriculture, industries, urban and peri-urban users, and is responsible for providing sewerage and WASH infrastructure to the majority of South Africa's population. The system faces water scarcity risks, and is also subjected to extreme weather events and flooding at times. Harmony relies on adequate fresh water supply for its own operations, and also faces risks from flooding which can cause TSF failure. Since all of Harmony's South African operations are located in the Orange River basin, our water risks are concentrated in a geographic area that also faces significant social pressures from competing demands for water supply. We address these risks by simultaneously improving our on-site recycling capabilities and water use efficiencies, and investing in infrastructure to secure our TSFs and surrounding communities against flooding damage.
[Add row]

(3.3) 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
	Select from: ☑ No	*No fines, enforcement orders or penalties related to water were issued against Harmony in the financial year at any of our operations.*

[Fixed row]

(3.4) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

	Any penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*No fines, enforcement orders or penalties related to biodiversity were issued against Harmony in the financial year at any of our operations.*

[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Water	*Select from:*

	Environmental opportunities identified
	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Papua New Guinea

☑ South Africa

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Fly

☑ Orange

(3.6.1.7) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ All disclosed mining projects

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Harmony has recognized a significant opportunity to enhance the resilience of its gold mining operations concerning water and climate-related factors. This opportunity is a sustainability-linked loan, which served as a refinancing solution for the previous revolving credit facility. This opportunity, to access green financing that contains a water stewardship component, is therefore deemed substantial as it represents 51% of the market capitalization. The newly secured loan is tied to sustainability-linked key performance indicators (KPIs) that align with the company's overall business strategy and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets. 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.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Financial Position: The sustainability-linked loan has had a significant impact on Harmony's financial position by introducing performance-based interest rate adjustments tied to ESG KPIs, which include water consumption targets. These adjustments, whether increases or decreases in interest rates, depend on the company's performance against set sustainability metrics. Harmony's headroom at the end of June 2023 included available facilities and cash, providing a robust buffer for financial stability. Financial Performance: Harmony's performance against its ESG KPIs directly affects the cost of borrowing. For FY23, Harmony achieved its targets for water consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in favourable interest rate adjustments. This achievement has positive implications for the company's financial performance by reducing the cost of debt. The improved interest cover ratio and leverage indicate strong financial health and operational efficiency. Cash Flows: The sustainability-linked loan has also impacted cash flows through the drawdowns and repayments associated with these facilities. Significant drawdowns and repayments during the year, coupled with adjustments in interest rates based on ESG performance, have influenced the net cash flows. Harmony reported an increase in operating free cash flow, which was driven by better performance and favourable gold prices, further supported by the cost benefits from meeting ESG targets.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

2919000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

These facilities include a sustainability-linked R2.5 billion revolving credit facility, a R1.5 billion green loan facility, and a 400 million sustainability-linked facility, which is therefore considered the financial impact of this opportunity since it is accessed at reduced interest rates when we meet our ESG targets associated with the facilities. The sustainability-linked loans align with the company's ESG and sustainable development targets. R2,919,000 was drawn from the 400 million facility in the reporting year. This figure is not calculated but is based on our financial disclosures for the year. No assumptions were made in determining this figure.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

103000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs of the Sustainability-Linked Loan: The sustainability-linked loans incur typical borrowing costs such as interest expenses, issue costs, and amortization of these costs. The interest rate applied to these loans can be adjusted based on the company's performance against specific Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These adjustments can either increase or decrease the interest rate annually depending on whether Harmony meets its predefined ESG targets. Interest Rate Adjustments: The interest rates on the sustainability-linked loans are influenced by Harmony's achievement of ESG KPIs, including: • Greenhouse gas emissions reduction •Renewable energy consumption • Water consumption targets For each KPI that is met, the interest rate margin is decreased by one basis point. Conversely, for each KPI not met, the interest rate margin is increased by one basis point. These adjustments are cumulative over a three-year measuring period and impact the interest rates for the subsequent financial year. Interest Rates and Related Costs: As of FY23, the effective interest rates on Harmony's sustainability-linked loans are as follows: • R2.5 billion Rand Revolving Credit Facility (RCF): 9.2% • US400 million sustainability-linked facility: 6.8% These rates reflect the adjustments based on Harmony's ESG performance during the year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As part of its comprehensive ESG approach and strategy to realise this opportunity, 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. • Water Intensity Improvement: Target of 2% for FY23; actual improvement achieved was 9%. • Water Recycling: Target of 10% of total water recycled for FY23; actual recycling rate achieved was 77%. • Reduction in Potable Water Consumption: Target of 2% reduction from baseline; actual reduction achieved was 5% In particular, 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.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

62682229

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Total capital expenditure for FY23 was R7,640 million. Total water-related capital expenditure for FY23 was R62,682,229. The percentage of total capital expenditure used for water-related expenditure was 0,82%.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Harmony Gold's diversity and inclusion policy for its board is outlined in the Board Terms of Reference. It requires a balanced composition that covers a wide range of attributes. The policy focuses on promoting diversity in terms of gender, race, culture, age, field of knowledge, skills, and experience. The board is committed to setting targets for race and gender representation, as recommended by the Nomination Committee. This approach ensures the board has the necessary skills, knowledge, and independence to effectively fulfil its governance role and responsibilities, ensuring an inclusive environment that allows varied perspectives and experiences.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

board-terms-reference-as-approved-may-2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Environmental Policy and Water Strategy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Harmony Gold's governance mechanisms are integral to overseeing and managing environmental issues, particularly water management. The CEO, supported by the board's Social and Ethics Committee (SEC), SD Committe and Audit and Risk Committee, and the Executive: Sustainable Development, is responsible for integrating water management into the company's governance framework. This structure ensures that water-related initiatives are strategically aligned with the company's sustainability objectives and are effectively monitored and executed. The SEC sets water-related targets that align with Harmony's broader sustainability goals. These targets, designed to be both ambitious and achievable, provide clear direction for the company's water conservation efforts. For example, the committee has set a target to reduce potable water consumption by 10% and increase water recycling by 50% by FY27. The CEO is responsible for operationalizing these targets supported by the Executive: Sustainable Development. Monitoring progress towards these targets involves regular reports from the Executive: Sustainable Development to the CEO. This ensures the CEO remains update to date on water usage, recycling rates, and progress towards the set targets. Specific agenda items, such as water management and progress against water targets, are reviewed quarterly to ensure continuous oversight and timely interventions when necessary. For instance, in FY23, the board reviewed the success of initiatives that resulted in a 5% reduction in potable water usage from FY22 and a 13% increase in the volume of recycled water. The CEO is also responsible for approving and overseeing employee incentives related to water management goals, ensuring alignment with the company's sustainability objectives. Additionally, the CEO and SEC review and guide annual budgets and oversees major capital expenditures

such as water treatment plants. For example, the approval and implementation of WASH projects in Papua New Guinea in FY23 resulted in water supply to 450 residences and school students. Harmony's water strategy is deeply integrated into its governance structures, with the CEO holding ultimate responsibility for its implementation. This includes ensuring that water management practices are aligned with the overall business strategy, involving regular briefings to the board on water-related risks and opportunities. Water management is also incorporated into risk assessments, investment decisions, and operational planning, such as approving capital expenditures for water treatment plants and stormwater control upgrades. When considering trade-offs associated with water management initiatives, the board, guided and informed by the CEO, carefully evaluates both the costs and benefits. For example, the decision to invest in water treatment plants considered the initial capital expenditure against the long-term benefits of reduced operating costs and greater water security.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**The Sustainable Development Committee members' bonuses are linked to water-related KPIs.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Organizational structure: 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. Controls and procedures by which the CEO assesses and manages environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities: The CEO is accountable for management decisions, ensuring successful execution of short-term and long-term plans. The CEO reports on water issues to the board, on a quarterly basis. Water management, including impacts, risks and opportunities, 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. Furthermore, the CEO is involved in Harmony’s risk assessment processes. All major capital expenditure is overseen by the CEO. The CEO also meets with the premiers in the jurisdictions Harmony operates in to engage on challenges that have been experienced including water related issues.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Executive - Sustainable Development

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Organizational structure: Leading Harmony's efforts in environmental stewardship and addressing climate and water-related challenges is the Senior Executive: Sustainable Development. This 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. Controls and procedures by which the Senior Executive: Sustainable Development assesses and manages environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities: 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 commitment to prioritizing environmental sustainability and effectively addressing climate and water-related concerns throughout the organization.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :Social and Ethics Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Organizational structure: The board's Social and Ethics Committee (SEC), supported by the CEO and the Executive: Sustainable Development, is responsible for integrating water management into the company's governance framework. Controls and procedures by which the SEC assesses and manages environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities: The SEC 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: 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. The committee is involved in the risk management processes as well as the setting of environmental targets. The committee reports directly to the board on a quarterly basis to ensure the board remains informed regarding the risks relating to Harmony from a water perspective.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue	Please explain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*5*	*These incentives at the board level provide for enhanced accountability and improved performance.*

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The remuneration policy for the CEO is structured around a combination of fixed and variable components to ensure the CEO's interests align with the company's strategic objectives. The total remuneration consists of a guaranteed pay and variable incentives. The variable incentives are performance-based with the short-term incentive determined annually, while the long-term incentive is based on a multi-year performance period. The total incentive is calculated using the formula: Total Incentive (R) Guaranteed Pay (R) X On-target Factor (%) X Balanced Scorecard Result (%) The incentive is set at a company-wide level, that spans regions, sectors and operations. For FY23, the on-target factor for the CEO was set at 150% of the guaranteed pay, with the balanced scorecard result determining the final incentive payout. The balanced scorecard includes various performance measures reviewed annually including water related metrics. In FY23, the short-term incentive could reach up to 100% of the guaranteed pay, while the long-term incentive could go up to 150%, based on achieving stretch performance targets. The total incentive is divided into a cash portion and deferred shares. For the CEO, 40% of the incentive is paid in cash immediately after the annual balanced scorecard results are approved. The remaining 60% is settled in deferred shares, which vest over five years at a rate of 20% per annum. This structure ensures long-term alignment with the company's performance and shareholder interests. The balanced scorecard encompasses key performance indicators, including financial and operational metrics,

sustainability measures like safety performance and ESG criteria. These measures are weighted and reviewed to ensure they motivate the desired company performance and strategic outcomes.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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 CEO's 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 incentives with these indicators, we motivate and reward individuals for their contributions to water management and conservation efforts. Our targets include an intensity target of 10% kl/ tonne water treated by 2027. In addition, our water recycling target is 50% by 2027. We aim to continually improve our water management practices, reduce water consumption, and enhance water recycling efforts.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The remuneration policy for the COO is structured around a combination of fixed and variable components to ensure the COO's interests align with the company's strategic objectives. The total remuneration consists of a guaranteed pay and variable incentives. The variable incentives are performance-based with the short-term incentive determined annually, while the long-term incentive is based on a multi-year performance period. The total incentive is calculated using the formula: Total Incentive (R) Guaranteed Pay (R) X On-target Factor (%) X Balanced Scorecard Result (%) The incentive is set at a company-wide level, that spans regions, sectors and operations. For FY23, the on-target factor for the COO was set at 150% of the guaranteed pay, with the balanced scorecard result determining the final incentive payout. The balanced scorecard includes various performance measures reviewed annually including water related metrics. In FY23, the short-term incentive could reach up to 100% of the guaranteed pay, while the long-term incentive could go up to 150%, based on achieving stretch performance targets. The total incentive is divided into a cash portion and deferred shares. For the COO, 40% of the incentive is paid in cash immediately after the annual balanced scorecard results are approved. The remaining 60% is settled in deferred shares, which vest over five years at a rate of 20% per annum. This structure ensures long-term alignment with the company's performance and shareholder interests. The balanced scorecard encompasses key performance indicators, including financial and operational metrics, sustainability measures like safety performance and ESG criteria. These measures are weighted and reviewed to ensure they motivate the desired company performance and strategic outcomes.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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 COO's 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 incentives with these indicators, we motivate and reward individuals for their contributions to water management and conservation efforts. Our targets include an intensity target of 10% kl/ tonne water treated by 2027. In addition, our water recycling target is 50% by 2027. We aim to continually improve our water management practices, reduce water consumption, and enhance water recycling efforts.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The remuneration policy for the General Manager (Site manager) is structured around a combination of fixed and variable components to ensure the manager's interests align with the company's strategic objectives. The total remuneration consists of a guaranteed pay and variable incentives. The variable incentives are

performance-based with the short-term incentive determined annually, while the long-term incentive is based on a multi-year performance period. The total incentive is calculated using the formula: Total Incentive (R) Guaranteed Pay (R) X On-target Factor (%) X Balanced Scorecard Result (%) The incentive is set at a company-wide level, that spans regions, sectors and operations. The total incentive is divided into a cash portion and deferred shares. For the general manager, 40% of the incentive is paid in cash immediately after the annual balanced scorecard results are approved. The remaining 60% is settled in deferred shares, which vest over three years at a rate of 33% per annum. This structure ensures long-term alignment with the company's performance and shareholder interests. The balanced scorecard encompasses key performance indicators, including financial and operational metrics, sustainability measures like safety performance and ESG criteria. These measures are weighted and reviewed to ensure they motivate the desired company performance and strategic outcomes.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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 of the General Manager (Site manager), 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 incentives with these indicators, we motivate and reward individuals for their contributions to water management and conservation efforts. Our targets include an intensity target of 10% kl/ tonne water treated by 2027. In addition, our water recycling target is 50% by 2027. We aim to continually improve our water management practices, reduce water consumption, and enhance water recycling efforts.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The remuneration policy for the Sustainability manager is structured around a combination of fixed and variable components to ensure the manager's interests align with the company's strategic objectives. The total remuneration consists of a guaranteed pay and variable incentives. The variable incentives are performance-based with the short-term incentive determined annually, while the long-term incentive is based on a multi-year performance period. The total incentive is calculated using the formula: Total Incentive (R) Guaranteed Pay (R) X On-target Factor (%) X Balanced Scorecard Result (%) The incentive is set at a company-wide level, that spans regions, sectors and operations. The total incentive is divided into a cash portion and deferred shares. For the sustainability manager, 40% of the incentive is paid in cash immediately after the annual balanced scorecard results are approved. The remaining 60% is settled in deferred shares, which vest over three years at a rate of 33% per annum. This structure ensures long-term alignment with the company's performance and shareholder interests. The balanced scorecard encompasses key performance indicators, including financial and operational metrics, sustainability measures like safety performance and ESG criteria. These measures are weighted and reviewed to ensure they motivate the desired company performance and strategic outcomes.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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 incentives with these indicators, we motivate and reward individuals for their contributions to water management and conservation efforts. Our targets include an intensity target of 10% kl/

tonne water treated by 2027. In addition, our water recycling target is 50% by 2027. We aim to continually improve our water management practices, reduce water consumption, and enhance water recycling efforts.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Harmony Gold's Environmental Management Policy ensures coverage of water management across all of the company's operations. All of the operations use water as a critical resource. The policy commits to the efficient and effective use of natural resources, with a particular focus on water. Harmony Gold commits to developing and maintaining environmental management systems that identify and manage water-related risks, as well as continual improvement in water conservation efforts. The policy includes measures to prevent pollution, mitigate harmful effects on water resources and comply with all applicable water-related environmental laws and regulations. Given the potential impact of our mining operations on local water supplies, Harmony engages in active partnerships for water protection and conservation, with government and the community. The policy ensures transparent engagement with communities affected by operations, incorporating their views and concerns into decision-making processes. This approach not only helps ensure water quality and availability but also supports the company's social license to operate.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental-Policy-November-2022.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization’s role within each framework or initiative

Harmony Gold is committed to adopting and implementing the best practices in water stewardship, as guided by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). While Harmony is not a direct member of the ICMM, it aligns its operations with the ICMM's guidelines through its active membership in the Minerals Council of South Africa, which is an ICMM member. In addition, Harmony has adopted the ICMM Guidelines at its operations. The of the ICMM guidelines reflects its commitment to responsible mining. These guidelines cover various aspects of environmental management, including water stewardship. Harmony's adherence to these guidelines ensures that its operations minimize environmental impact while maintaining the social and economic benefits for the communities in which it operates. Harmony plays an active role within the Minerals Council of South Africa, particularly through its active participation in the Environmental Policy Committee. This committee focuses on promoting high environmental standards across the mining industry in South Africa. By engaging in this committee, Harmony contributes to the development and implementation of policies that support sustainable mining practices, ensuring that environmental considerations are integral to mining operations. Through its participation in the Environmental Policy Committee, Harmony influences the industry’s approach to environmental management, advocating for practices that align with responsible environmental stewardship. This involvement ensures Harmony remains up to date with environmental best practices and ethical mining operations. By integrating these guidelines into its operations, Harmony ensures that it not only meets regulatory requirements but also exceeds them, contributing to sustainable development in the mining sector. Harmony has also aligned with the UN Global Compact and aligns their objectives and strategy with several Sustainable Development Goals as part of this alignment. Harmony directly aligns with SDG’s 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13 and 15 and indirectly with 1, 2, 4, 9, 10 and 16. Harmony has also collaborated on environmental issues and is aligned with SDG 17 as well.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

1680616203-har-sustainable-Development-Framework-approved-12-August-2022.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Harmony implements processes including stakeholder engagement, relationship management and policy alignment. Engagement with stakeholders, such as employees, communities, suppliers and government authorities, helps to 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. In addition, Harmony has a publicly available Stakeholder Engagement Policy which governs all engagement activities. These engagement processes ensure that the engagement activities are consistent with the environmental policy and water strategy. 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.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

National Water Act

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures
☑ Water availability
☑ Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Harmony Gold's operations in South Africa are significantly impacted by the National Water Act (NWA), which mandates that any water use must be authorized through a water use license issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). Our compliance with the NWA ensures sustainable water resource management and adherence to best practices in water quality standards. This regulatory framework supports Harmony's public commitments to sustainability and its plans towards more efficient water use. The engagement with the DWS is critical, especially for operations in water-stressed regions such as the Free State and North West provinces. Harmony's strategy includes working collaboratively with regional departments and catchment management agencies to develop sustainable water management practices. This collaboration aims to secure water supply, reduce dependency on external water sources and mitigate the environmental impacts of mining activities. The positive impacts of complying with the NWA include enhanced water security and improved relationships with local communities and

regulatory bodies. However, there are potential negative impacts, such as significant costs associated with implementing alternative water management measures required to meet new water use license conditions. Harmony addresses these challenges through continuous engagement with policymakers to influence the development of realistic and achievable regulations. The main indicator for successful engagements is the continued compliance with the provisions of our water use licences.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

National Water Act

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Environmental protection requirements

☑ Operations permits

☑ Restoration/ rehabilitation

☑ Socio-economic land-use planning

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Harmony Gold's operations in South Africa are significantly impacted by the National Water Act (NWA), which mandates that any water use must be authorized through a water use license issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). Our compliance with the NWA ensures sustainable water resource

management and adherence to best practices in water quality standards. This regulatory framework supports Harmony's public commitments to sustainability and its plans towards more efficient water use. The engagement with the DWS is critical, especially for operations in water-stressed regions such as the Free State and North West provinces. Harmony's strategy includes working collaboratively with regional departments and catchment management agencies to develop sustainable water management practices. This collaboration aims to secure water supply, reduce dependency on external water sources and mitigate the environmental impacts of mining activities. The positive impacts of complying with the NWA include enhanced water security and improved relationships with local communities and regulatory bodies. However, there are potential negative impacts, such as significant costs associated with implementing alternative water management measures required to meet new water use license conditions. Harmony addresses these challenges through continuous engagement with policymakers to influence the development of realistic and achievable regulations. The main indicator for successful engagements is the continued compliance with the provisions of our water use licences.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

National Water Act

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Taxes on products or services

☑ Water pricing

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Harmony Gold's operations in South Africa are significantly impacted by the National Water Act (NWA), which mandates that any water use must be authorized through a water use license issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). Our compliance with the NWA ensures sustainable water resource management and adherence to best practices in water quality standards. This regulatory framework supports Harmony's public commitments to sustainability and its plans towards more efficient water use. The engagement with the DWS is critical, especially for operations in water-stressed regions such as the Free State and North West provinces. Harmony's strategy includes working collaboratively with regional departments and catchment management agencies to develop sustainable water management practices. This collaboration aims to secure water supply, reduce dependency on external water sources and mitigate the environmental impacts of mining activities. The positive impacts of complying with the NWA include enhanced water security and improved relationships with local communities and regulatory bodies. However, there are potential negative impacts, such as significant costs associated with implementing alternative water management measures required to meet new water use license conditions. Harmony addresses these challenges through continuous engagement with policymakers to influence the development of realistic and achievable regulations. The main indicator for successful engagements is the continued compliance with the provisions of our water use licences.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

National Water Act

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D

☑ Water use and efficiency

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Harmony Gold's operations in South Africa are significantly impacted by the National Water Act (NWA), which mandates that any water use must be authorized through a water use license issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). Our compliance with the NWA ensures sustainable water resource management and adherence to best practices in water quality standards. This regulatory framework supports Harmony's public commitments to sustainability and its plans towards more efficient water use. The engagement with the DWS is critical, especially for operations in water-stressed regions such as the Free State and North West provinces. Harmony's strategy includes working collaboratively with regional departments and catchment management agencies to develop sustainable water management practices. This collaboration aims to secure water supply, reduce dependency on external water sources and mitigate the environmental impacts of mining activities. The positive impacts of complying with the NWA include enhanced water security and improved relationships with local communities and regulatory bodies. However, there are potential negative impacts, such as significant costs associated with implementing alternative water management measures required to meet new water use license conditions. Harmony addresses these challenges through continuous engagement with policymakers to influence the development of realistic and achievable regulations. The main indicator for successful engagements is the continued compliance with the provisions of our water use licences.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

National Water Act

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Social issues

☑ Public health

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Harmony Gold's operations in South Africa are significantly impacted by the National Water Act (NWA), which mandates that any water use must be authorized through a water use license issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). Our compliance with the NWA ensures sustainable water resource management and adherence to best practices in water quality standards. This regulatory framework supports Harmony's public commitments to sustainability and its plans towards more efficient water use. The engagement with the DWS is critical, especially for operations in water-stressed regions such as the Free State and North West provinces. Harmony's strategy includes working collaboratively with regional departments and catchment management agencies to develop sustainable water management practices. This collaboration aims to secure water supply, reduce dependency on external water sources and mitigate the environmental impacts of mining activities. The positive impacts of complying with the NWA include enhanced water security and improved relationships with local communities and regulatory bodies. However, there are potential negative impacts, such as significant costs associated with implementing alternative water management measures required to meet new water use license conditions. Harmony addresses these challenges through continuous engagement with policymakers to influence the development of realistic and achievable regulations. The main indicator for successful engagements is the continued compliance with the provisions of our water use licences.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

National Water Act

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence
☑ Verification and audits

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply
☑ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Ad-hoc meetings
☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Harmony Gold's operations in South Africa are significantly impacted by the National Water Act (NWA), which mandates that any water use must be authorized through a water use license issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). Our compliance with the NWA ensures sustainable water resource management and adherence to best practices in water quality standards. This regulatory framework supports Harmony's public commitments to sustainability and its plans towards more efficient water use. The engagement with the DWS is critical, especially for operations in water-stressed regions such as the Free State and North West provinces. Harmony's strategy includes working collaboratively with regional departments and catchment management agencies to develop sustainable water management practices. This collaboration aims to secure water supply, reduce dependency on external water sources and mitigate the environmental impacts of mining activities. The positive impacts of complying with the NWA include enhanced water security and improved relationships with local communities and regulatory bodies. However, there are potential negative impacts, such as significant costs associated with implementing alternative water management measures required to meet new water use license conditions. Harmony addresses these challenges through continuous engagement with policymakers to influence the development of realistic and achievable regulations. The main indicator for successful engagements is the continued compliance with the provisions of our water use licences.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Minerals Council South Africa

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Harmony's engagement with the Minerals Council of South Africa is a critical aspect of its approach to water-related policy and regulatory issues in South Africa. As a member of the Minerals Council, Harmony actively participates in the body's Environmental Policy Committee, which plays a role in engaging with government on environmental matters including water issues. This engagement ensures that Harmony's water management practices align with both national and international best practices, including the guidelines outlined by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). Harmony's proactive approach to water-related policies is evident through its structured engagement with policymakers and regulatory bodies. The company works closely with the Department of Water and Sanitation on policies related to water use, conservation, and management. This includes participating in discussions on water conservation and demand management strategies, which are critical for ensuring sustainable water supplies in water-stressed regions where Harmony operates. By aligning its water management strategies with national objectives, Harmony demonstrates its commitment to optimizing water use and ensuring the sustainability of water resources. Through its active participation in the Environmental Policy Committee, Harmony influences the mining industry's approach to water management, advocating for practices that align with the ICMM's

principles and local government policies. This engagement ensures that Harmony's policy positions are well-informed and reflect the latest industry developments and regulatory requirements. By working closely with the Council and other industry stakeholders, Harmony ensures that its water management practices are not only consistent but also aligned with the broader goals of sustainable development and responsible mining. Harmony Gold's engagement with the Minerals Council of South Africa ensures that our position is consistent with the broader mining industry.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Our Integrated Annual Report: Section “Our Risk and Opportunity Profile” pg 50-67 Section “Sustainable Development” pg 48-49 Section “Governing with purpose” pg 74-80

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

HAR-IAR FY23.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Harmony's Integrated Annual Report provides a broad overview of the company's operations and environment related matters. More detailed information on environmental issues such as water management is provided in the ESG report.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

In our ESG Report: Environment: Pg 48-97

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

HAR-ESG23.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Harmony's ESG report provides an overview of their approach to sustainability and ESG. Water management is a key issue covered by this report.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Major Assumptions • Alignment with international climate policies and national commitments, such as the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and anticipation of future regulatory changes and potential carbon pricing mechanisms. • Macroeconomic trends, including global economic growth, inflation rates, and commodity prices, and their impact on supply and demand for metals and minerals. • Projections on local weather patterns such as increased temperatures, changes in precipitation, extreme weather events, demographic trends, land use changes, availability of natural resources, and infrastructure development and resilience. • Expectations about advancements in mining technologies, renewable energy integration, energy efficiency improvements, and innovations to mitigate environmental impacts and enhance operational efficiency. • Projections on energy consumption patterns and the transition to renewable energy sources, and the impact of energy policies on operational costs and carbon footprint. Severity or Intensity of Driving Forces •Projected severity of climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and potential shifts in ecosystem services provision due to climate change. • Anticipated changes in the cost of capital due to climate risks and the sensitivity of financial markets to environmental impacts and dependencies. • Shifts in consumer sentiment and attention to environmental impacts, and their impact on reputation and sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts. • Global targets and regulations for emissions reductions, and methodologies and expectations for science-based targets. • Availability and granularity of climate and environmental data, and advances in data collection and sharing technologies. Uncertainties and Constraints • Uncertainty in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events and variability in climate models and projections. • Uncertainty in commodity prices, exchange rates, market demand, and potential economic downturns and their impact on investment and operational costs. • Unpredictability in the pace of technological advancements and policy changes, and constraints to the adoption and implementation of new technologies. • Geopolitical risks, like regulatory changes, political instability, and social unrest, and their potential impacts on supply chains and community relationship.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Relevance to Business Strategy Resilience Water-Stressed Area Identification: Harmony uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to identify and assess water risks in areas where its operations are located. This proactive approach helps Harmony mitigate potential water-related disruptions, ensuring continued production and sustainable operations. Operational Efficiency Alignment: The tool's insights into water availability and stress levels enable Harmony to optimize its water usage, implement water conservation measures, and reduce reliance on external water sources. This aligns with Harmony's broader strategy of enhancing operational efficiency while minimizing environmental impact and helps prioritize investments in infrastructure and technology that enhance the resilience of operations. Alignment with Strategy and Financial Planning Risk Management: Harmony's financial planning assumes effective management of water-related risks. The WRI Aqueduct tool provides the necessary data to develop robust risk management strategies, ensuring that Harmony allocates financial resources efficiently to mitigate these risks. Sustainability Commitment: Harmony's use of the WRI Aqueduct tool supports its commitment to sustainable water management practices. This not only ensures compliance with environmental regulations but also enhances Harmony's reputation as a responsible corporate citizen, which is crucial for long-term business viability. Scenario Planning: The WRI Aqueduct tool plays a crucial role in Harmony's scenario planning by providing data on water risks under various climate scenarios. This helps Harmony stress-test its financial models and ensures that its financial plans are resilient to potential water-related disruptions. Sources of Scenarios The scenarios used in Harmony's water risk assessments are primarily derived from the WRI Aqueduct tool, which integrates data from global climate models, hydrological data, and socioeconomic factors. Climate Models: The WRI Aqueduct tool uses global climate models to predict changes in precipitation and temperature, which affect water availability. Hydrological Data: It incorporates hydrological data to assess baseline water stress, including information on river basins and water consumption. Socioeconomic Data: The tool considers population growth, industrial water use, and agricultural demands to project future water demand.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Major Assumptions • Alignment with international climate policies and national commitments, such as the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and anticipation of future regulatory changes and potential carbon pricing mechanisms. • Macroeconomic trends, including global economic growth, inflation rates, and commodity prices, and their impact on supply and demand for metals and minerals. • Projections on local weather patterns, increased temperatures, changes in precipitation, extreme weather events, demographic trends, land use changes, availability of natural resources, and infrastructure development and resilience. • Expectations about advancements in mining technologies, renewable energy integration, energy efficiency improvements, and innovations to mitigate environmental impacts and enhance operational efficiency. • Projections on energy consumption patterns and the transition to renewable energy sources, and the impact of energy policies on operational costs and carbon footprint. Severity or Intensity of Driving Forces •Projected severity of climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and potential shifts in ecosystem services provision due to climate change. • Anticipated changes in the cost of capital due to climate risks and the sensitivity of financial markets to environmental impacts and dependencies. • Shifts in consumer sentiment and attention to environmental impacts, and their impact on reputation and sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts. • Global targets and regulations for emissions reductions, and methodologies and expectations for science-based targets. • Availability and granularity of climate and environmental data, and advances in data collection and sharing technologies. Uncertainties and Constraints • Uncertainty in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events and variability in climate models and projections. • Uncertainty in commodity prices, exchange rates, market demand, and potential economic downturns and their impact on investment and operational costs. • Unpredictability in the pace of technological advancements and policy changes, and constraints to the adoption and implementation of new technologies. • Geopolitical risks, like regulatory changes, political instability, and social unrest, and their potential impacts on supply chains and community relationship.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Alignment with Strategy and Financial Planning Risk Management: Harmony's financial planning assumes effective management of water-related risks. The RCP and SSP scenarios provide the necessary data to develop robust risk management strategies, ensuring that Harmony allocates financial resources efficiently to mitigate these risks. Sustainability Commitment: Harmony's use of the RCP and SSP scenarios support its commitment to sustainable water management practices. This not only ensures compliance with environmental regulations but also enhances Harmony's reputation as a responsible corporate citizen, which is crucial for long-term business viability. Scenario Planning: The RCP and accompanying SSP scenario plays a crucial role in Harmony's scenario planning by providing data on water risks under various climate scenarios. This helps Harmony stress-test its financial models and ensures that its financial plans are resilient to potential water-related disruptions. Sources of Scenarios The scenarios used in Harmony's water risk assessments are primarily derived from the WRI Aqueduct tool along with the RCP scenarios, which integrates data from global climate models, hydrological data, and socioeconomic factors. Climate Models: The RCP scenarios apply global climate models to predict changes in precipitation and temperature, which affect water availability. Hydrological Data: It incorporates hydrological data to assess baseline water stress, including information on river basins and water consumption. Socioeconomic Data: The SSP scenario considers population growth, industrial water use, and agricultural demands which help project future water demand.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Major Assumptions • Alignment with international climate policies and national commitments, such as the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and anticipation of future regulatory changes and potential carbon pricing mechanisms. • Macroeconomic trends, including global economic growth, inflation rates, and commodity prices, and their impact on supply and demand for metals and minerals. • Projections on local weather patterns, increased temperatures, changes in precipitation, extreme weather events, demographic trends, land use changes, availability of natural resources, and infrastructure development and resilience. • Expectations about advancements in mining technologies, renewable energy integration, energy efficiency improvements, and innovations to mitigate environmental impacts and enhance operational efficiency. • Projections on energy consumption patterns and the transition to renewable energy sources, and the impact of energy policies on operational costs and carbon footprint. Severity or Intensity of Driving Forces •Projected severity of climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and potential shifts in ecosystem services provision due to climate change. • Anticipated changes in the cost of capital due to climate risks and the sensitivity of financial markets to environmental impacts and dependencies. • Shifts in consumer sentiment and attention to environmental impacts, and their impact on reputation and sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts. • Global targets and regulations for emissions reductions, and methodologies and expectations for science-based targets. • Availability and granularity of climate and environmental data, and advances in data collection and sharing technologies. Uncertainties and Constraints • Uncertainty in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events and variability in climate models and projections. • Uncertainty in commodity prices, exchange rates, market demand, and potential economic downturns and their impact on investment and operational costs. • Unpredictability in the pace of technological advancements and policy changes, and constraints to the adoption and implementation of new technologies. • Geopolitical risks, like regulatory changes, political instability, and social unrest, and their potential impacts on supply chains and community relationship.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Relevance to Business Strategy Resilience Water-Stressed Area Identification: Harmony uses the WWF Water Risk Tool due to its beneficial spatial resolution to identify and rate water risks in areas where its operations are located. This proactive approach helps Harmony mitigate potential water-related disruptions, ensuring continued production and sustainable operations. Operational Efficiency Alignment: The tool's insights into water availability and stress levels at a granular level enable Harmony to optimize its water usage, implement water conservation measures, and reduce reliance on external water sources. This aligns with Harmony's broader strategy of enhancing operational efficiency while minimizing environmental impact and helps prioritize investments in infrastructure and technology that enhance the resilience of operations. Alignment with Strategy and Financial Planning Risk Management: Harmony's financial planning assumes effective management of water-related risks. The WWF Water Risk Tool provides the necessary data to develop robust risk management strategies, ensuring that Harmony allocates financial resources efficiently to mitigate these risks. Sustainability Commitment: Harmony's use of the WWF Water Risk tool supports its commitment to sustainable water management practices. This not only ensures compliance with environmental regulations but also enhances Harmony's reputation as a responsible

corporate citizen, which is crucial for long-term business viability. Sources of Information The tool utilizes information at a river basin level related to competition for water resources, the legislative environment and incorporates site-specific management practices in categorizing risk.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The water-related scenario analysis performed by Harmony Gold using the WRI Aqueduct tool has provided critical insights into the potential risks associated with water scarcity and stress, particularly in regions where Harmony operates. The outcomes of this analysis have significant implications for Harmony's business strategy and environmental management practices. Outcomes of Water-Related Scenario Analysis 1. Identification of High-Risk Areas: The analysis identified specific operations located in regions with high water stress, where the availability of water is a significant concern. This has highlighted the need for enhanced water management strategies, particularly in areas prone to drought and reduced water availability. 2. Operational Resilience: The scenario analysis underscored the importance of ensuring operational resilience in water-stressed areas. As a result, Harmony has prioritized investments in water-efficient technologies and infrastructure to reduce reliance on external water sources. This includes initiatives to increase water recycling and the development of alternative water sources to ensure the continuity of mining operations during periods of water scarcity. In FY23 potable water use decreased by 5.5% through water treatment plants commissioned at strategic operations such as Target Mine, and water recycling increased by 12.8%. The water treatment plants allow us to ensure water security and reduce pumping costs for our operations, treat excess water to potable standard for our operations and water suppliers (Rand Water and Midvaal), provide economically viable irrigation for high-income crop cultivation in adjacent communities, and reduce our overall potable water consumption at our operations. 3.

Strategic Water Management: The findings from the WRI Aqueduct analysis have been integrated into Harmony's broader water stewardship strategy. This strategy focuses on reducing water consumption, improving water use efficiency, and mitigating the risks associated with water shortages. These efforts are aligned with Harmony's commitment to sustainable and responsible environmental management. Implications for Strategy and Financial Planning The insights gained from the water-related scenario analysis have influenced Harmony's strategic and financial planning by: • Mitigation of Water Risks: Harmony has allocated resources to mitigate identified water risks, ensuring that operations remain viable in the face of water scarcity. This includes capital investments in water-saving technologies and infrastructure to support sustainable water use across its operations. • Long-Term Sustainability: By incorporating the outcomes of the WRI Aqueduct analysis into its planning processes, Harmony is better positioned to manage the long-term sustainability of its water resources. This not only supports operational continuity but also aligns with Harmony's broader environmental goals. •Financial Risk Management: The scenario analysis has also informed financial planning by highlighting areas where potential water shortages could lead to increased operational costs or disruptions. Harmony has used these insights to develop contingency plans and financial strategies that account for these risks, ensuring that Harmony remains resilient in the face of environmental challenges. This focused approach to water-related scenario analysis demonstrates Harmony's commitment to integrating environmental risk management into its business strategy, thereby enhancing its overall resilience.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

	Transition plan	Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world	Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world
	Select from: ☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We have done climate scenario analysis for our operations, and are in the process of developing our climate transition plan.*

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Effects of Environmental Risks and Opportunities 1. Water Security as a Strategic Priority: Harmony Gold has identified water stress as a substantial risk, particularly for its operational continuity and future expansion projects. This recognition has led to the prioritization of securing adequate water supplies and managing water quality. Harmony's reclamation programs, which are water-intensive, further underscore the importance of water security. Ensuring a reliable water supply is essential for Harmony's ability to grow its business and sustain its operations. 2. Integration of Water Management in Business Strategy: Harmony has embedded water management into our broader environmental and business strategies. This includes aligning with sustainability-linked financial transactions where key performance indicators focus on energy, associated GHG emissions, and water management. These KPIs are critical as they address two major environmental concerns for Harmony, Australasia and South Africa. 3. Implications on Products and Services: The focus on water management has influenced Harmony's approach to its products and services, which include gold and copper production, tailings reclamation and environmental stewardship initiatives. Harmony has taken substantial steps to ensure that its mining practices do not negatively impact ecosystems. This involves not only securing water for operational use but also ensuring that water use does not harm the surrounding environments, reflecting a commitment to responsible stewardship. Time Horizons and Strategic Decisions The environmental risks related to water scarcity have prompted Harmony to make strategic decisions over both medium and long-term horizons. These decisions

include: • Investments in Water-Saving Technologies: To address the risks of water scarcity, Harmony is investing in technologies that improve water use efficiency and reduce dependency on external water sources. • Sustainable Water Practices: Harmony's long-term planning incorporates sustainable water management practices, aligning with its environmental goals and ensuring regulatory compliance. Impact on Business Model and Value Chain Harmony's business model has adapted to include a strong focus on water security, which is now a critical factor in Harmony's resource allocation decisions. This has led to the implementation of water-efficient technologies and a more cautious approach to water-intensive projects, ensuring that Harmony can maintain its operational viability while minimizing environmental impacts.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Upstream Value Chain 1. Supplier Water Management: Harmony Gold has recognized the importance of water management among its suppliers. Harmony engages with our top suppliers to ensure they adhere to strong water management practices, which are critical in regions, such as South Africa, where water scarcity poses a significant risk. By prioritizing suppliers who demonstrate effective water security measures, Harmony is working to reduce its overall water-related risks within its supply chain. 2. Responsible Sourcing and Procurement: Water scarcity and stress in mining regions have influenced Harmony's procurement strategies. Harmony places a strong emphasis on sourcing from suppliers that align with our water stewardship goals, ensuring that the materials and services procured do not exacerbate water stress. This strategic focus on responsible water management upstream is integral to sustaining operations in water-scarce areas and reducing the risk of supply chain disruptions. Downstream Value Chain 1. Water Usage in Refining: Harmony's stake in the Rand Refinery involves stringent controls over water usage during the refining process. Harmony ensures that the water used in refining its gold is managed responsibly, adhering to international best practices in water stewardship. This focus on reducing water consumption and managing effluent is part of Harmony's broader strategy to minimize environmental impacts downstream. 2.Market and Product Stewardship: As part of its commitment to responsible mining and production, Harmony ensures that the gold we market is not only ethically sourced but also produced with a minimal water footprint. This aligns with the growing market demand for sustainably sourced materials, where water management plays a key role in defining product stewardship and brand reputation. Strategic Decisions and Time Horizons Harmony's strategic decisions regarding water management in our value chain have been shaped by both medium- and long-term considerations. For instance, in response to water-related risks, Harmony has increased our focus on water-efficient practices both upstream in our supply chain and downstream in the refining process. These

strategic decisions are aimed at ensuring that Harmony remains resilient in the face of water scarcity challenges, which are expected to persist over the coming decades.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Influence of Water Risks on R&D Strategy 1. Water Scarcity and Security: Harmony operates in regions where water scarcity is a critical concern, particularly in South Africa and Australia. Harmony has identified water security as a significant risk due to the potential impacts on operational continuity and community relations. This has led Harmony to invest in R&D to develop and implement water-saving technologies and processes that can mitigate these risks. 2. Development of Water Treatment Solutions: Harmony has invested in the development and construction of water treatment plants across our operations. These plants are designed to treat process water to potable quality, reducing Harmony's reliance on external water sources. This not only secures water for mining activities but also ensures compliance with environmental regulations and supports the sustainability of surrounding communities. 3. Innovation in Water Recycling: Harmony has focused on increasing our water recycling ratio as part of our broader water conservation strategy. Investments in R&D have led to significant improvements in water recycling technologies, allowing Harmony to reduce potable water intake and lower operational costs. These initiatives are crucial for maintaining operational efficiency in water-scarce regions. Strategic Decisions and Implementation 1. Long-Term Investment in Water Management Technologies: The R&D efforts are part of a long-term strategy to address water-related risks. Harmony's commitment to investing in new water management and harvesting technologies reflects our understanding of the importance of securing water resources for future operations and the broader community. 2. Partnerships and Collaborations: Harmony has also engaged in collaborative efforts with other industry players and stakeholders to develop regional water management solutions. These partnerships are part of Harmony's strategy to leverage collective expertise and resources in addressing water scarcity, which has been identified as a key risk in our operational regions. Key Outcomes and Future Focus Harmony's R&D investments in water management have already yielded tangible benefits, including reduced potable water consumption and enhanced water recycling capabilities. Harmony plans to continue focusing on water-related R&D, with future projects aimed at further improving water efficiency and developing sustainable water supply solutions for our operations and host communities.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Water Risks and Operational Strategy 1. Water Security as a Strategic Focus: Harmony faces significant water scarcity risks in Australia and South Africa, where water resources are limited. This risk has prompted Harmony to make substantial investments in water management systems. These include the construction of water treatment plants at operations like Mponeng and Covalent, with the aim to offset potable water consumption and reduce reliance on municipal supply. 2. Operational Investments in Water Treatment: Harmony has continued to invest in water treatment plants and recycling facilities to secure a sustainable water supply. For example, the construction of additional water treatment plants in the North West and Free State provinces is aimed at treating excess water to potable standards, ensuring water security for operations and reducing pumping costs. This also aligns with Harmony's broader sustainability goals. 3. Increased Water Recycling: To mitigate the impacts of water stress, Harmony has implemented strategies to increase our water recycling ratio and rainwater harvesting, and reduce potable water intake across its operations. This includes initiatives such as the recommissioning of interception boreholes to capture water for reuse in processing facilities, which helps to minimize the need for external water sources. Strategic Decisions and Time Horizons 1. Long-Term Commitment to Water Management: Harmony's strategic decisions related to water management are part of a long-term commitment to ensure operational resilience. By investing in water treatment and recycling infrastructure, Harmony is positioning itself to better handle future water-related risks, which are expected to intensify due to climate change and increasing competition for water resources. 2. Water Management as a Key Component of Operational Strategy: The integration of water management into Harmony's operational strategy reflects the critical role of water in sustaining mining activities. Harmony has made water management a central focus of Our investment strategy, ensuring that all operations are equipped to manage water efficiently and sustainably, thereby protecting both the environment and the business.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Assets Water scarcity in South Africa and Australia has led Harmony to invest heavily in water treatment facilities and recycling technologies to secure sustainable water resources for its operations. This includes the construction of water treatment plants at various operations, such as Mponeng and Covalent, to offset potable water consumption and reduce reliance on municipal supplies. Capital Allocation Harmony has prioritized capital allocation towards projects that improve water efficiency and ensure water security. The significant investment in water recycling infrastructure reflects Harmony's strategy to address water-related risks, which are critical to sustaining its long-term operations. Capital Expenditures Harmony has committed substantial capital expenditures to enhance its water management capabilities. For example, investments in the Doornkop operation are aimed at reducing potable water intake by increasing the water recycling ratio, ensuring that Harmony meets its efficiency targets and complies with environmental regulations. Liabilities Water management is integral to Harmony's approach to reducing environmental liabilities. By implementing advanced water treatment solutions and reducing the environmental impact of its operations, Harmony is minimizing the potential for regulatory penalties and long-term environmental liabilities. Direct and Indirect Costs Water-related risks, such as tariff increases and the cost of water treatment, have impacted Harmony's direct and indirect costs. Harmony's strategy to invest in water recycling and efficiency measures is designed to mitigate these costs over the long term, ensuring that water remains a manageable operational expense. Time Horizons Harmony's financial planning related to water risks and opportunities spans both the medium and long term. Investments in water infrastructure are part of a long-term strategy to ensure operational resilience and sustainability in regions facing water stress. Case Study: Doornkop Operation At the Doornkop operation, Harmony has implemented significant water efficiency projects. By increasing the water recycling ratio and reducing potable water intake, we not only improved operational efficiency but also reduced costs associated with water usage. This initiative highlights our proactive approach to managing water risks and integrating these considerations into its financial planning.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ No

(5.5.2) Comment

We are focused on investing in capital projects that contribute to a low carbon future, for example: Expansion into copper: The acquisition of the Eva Copper Project and investments in copper are part of a strategy to contribute to the low-carbon future by providing critical minerals required for renewable energy technologies. Emission Reduction Initiatives: Harmony has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through operational efficiency and has planned investments in renewable energy projects to support these efforts. Renewable energy projects: Harmony has outlined a phased renewable energy rollout strategy, which includes solar PV, wheeling wind energy, hydropower, and energy-efficiency projects aimed at achieving net-zero emissions by 2045.
[Fixed row]

(5.9) 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?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

221

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

50

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-11

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

9

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our capital and operating costs related to water have changed and are anticipated to change due to the initiatives implemented below. Reverse Osmosis Plants: Expanded water treatment capacity with a 2.1 Ml/day reverse osmosis plant at Target 1 Shaft to improve water recycling. Water Treatment Plant Expansion: Initiated construction of additional water treatment plants at Mponeng and Covalent for FY2024 and Margaret for FY2025, aimed at reducing potable water use. Leak Detection and Repair: Implemented systems for detecting and repairing water leaks to minimize water loss and improve efficiency. Water Recycling Initiatives: Increased water recycling across operations, including the use of interception boreholes at Doornkop to capture and reuse water in processing facilities and rainwater harvesting at Hidden Valley.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive water efficiency

☑ Drive water-related investment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets

☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Costs of disposing water

☑ Costs of treating water

☑ Costs of transporting water

☑ Existing water tariffs

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The internal water price being used is R17.01 per Kl and 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.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Project/site specific coverage

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

17

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

17

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**Capital projects

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Harmony monitors the pricing approach for their shadow price on water by integrating water security management and related risks into their long-term business objectives, strategy, and financial planning. We aim to ensure that our water use aligns with both environmental stewardship and operational needs while considering the economic impacts on local communities. We evaluate our water management policies, such as conservation, water reuse, and reduced potable water intake. These measures ensure that water remains available for community needs and help manage the costs associated with water scarcity and water utility tariffs. We are also committed to significant capital investments in increasing water recycling ratios and reducing potable water intake, which directly impacts the financial viability and shadow pricing of water. The integration of water-related risks into financial and operational planning helps Harmony maintain financial stability while managing water as a critical resource for mining activities and community development.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

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 for their activities and operations.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

15
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Harmony's engagement process is articulated in our Water Management Strategy in which we prioritise suppliers for engagement on water based on: Business risk mitigation: Harmony prioritizes engagement with suppliers as part of their overall risk management strategy. This includes mitigating risks associated with water usage and ensuring that suppliers align with Harmony's broader water management and sustainability goals. Regulatory compliance: Ensuring that suppliers comply with local water regulations and other environmental standards is a key criterion for engagement. Harmony's water management strategy emphasizes the importance of compliance to avoid fines, ensure license retention, and maintain positive relations with regulatory bodies. Supplier performance improvement: Harmony works with suppliers to improve their environmental performance, including water management practices, to align with Harmony's sustainability targets and reduce overall environmental impact. In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water: Harmony assesses and prioritizes suppliers based on their water dependencies and impacts, as part of their broader environmental and water management strategies.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:
☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) 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 are 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.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ First-party verification
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) 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 while retaining their services. 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 are committed to responsible water management. Suppliers and contractors are monitored through the contracting process as well as self-assessment.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify **:**Harmony sits on the Boards to several water utilities like Midvaal Water Company. Close working relationship with Rand Water and Bloemwater.

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Harmony actively engages with all the water utilities that supply our operations. We provide support and collaboration wherever possible and sit on the Board of several utilities such as the Midvaal water company. We have a close working relationship with Rand Water and Bloemwater. This ensures that proper governance is achieved. 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 our contractors are expected to adhere to the company's Water Management Standard and the various environmental management programmes developed per water use license. The rationale for engaging with 100% of suppliers and 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 purpose is to conserve and use water in a responsible manner, for the benefit of Harmony's operations and its wider host communities. 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. Measures that conserve or responsibly manage water use will benefit wider communities and the environment. We have found that the engagements with suppliers on water stewardship and management strengths the relationship with each supplier. The engagements create a common understanding between us and our suppliers on water-related objectives. The engagement further articulates Harmony's commitment to climate-change mitigation and adaptation at strategic levels. The engagement builds credibility and trust with suppliers. We measure success 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.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Meeting requirements of water use licenses.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Employees, host communities and local authorities.

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Harmony engages with various partners in the value chain. Harmony prioritises engagements with employees, surrounding communities and local and state governing authorities specifically regarding water-related issues in South Africa, Papua New Guinea and Australia. 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.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of 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.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*This approach aligns with our financial and annual reporting.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*This approach aligns with our financial and annual reporting.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*This approach aligns with our financial and annual reporting.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*This approach aligns with our financial and annual reporting.*

[Fixed row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Online metering, monitoring and management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

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 with water use legislation 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Online metering, monitoring and management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of Harmony's operations (100%) measure the total volume of water withdrawals per source, continuously, 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculated using the moisture content of the ore milled and the volumes of ore milled

(9.2.4) Please explain

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% (at the remaining nine operations) of its operations where entrained water is relevant. The volumes of water are monitored monthly by multiplying the moisture content of the ore milled and the volumes of ore milled. A standard 5% moisture content is applicable to our Free State Operations.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Samples taken from the surface and groundwater are tested in the lab

(9.2.4) Please explain

Harmony monitors withdrawal quality at all 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 monthly and/or on a bi-annual basis.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Online metering, monitoring and management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

Harmony has six operations that discharge water to the environment: Joel, Kusasalethu, Covalent Water, Margaret Water, Target and Hidden Valley. Kusasalethu and Noligwa discharge purified sewage effluent to the environment. 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 taken when water is discharged daily at Margaret Water Company and Covalent Water Company operations and purified sewage effluent at Joel WWTP. The other operations do not discharge water continuously however monitoring happens continuously to measure volumes when they occur. It is important for Harmony to measure its discharge volumes and water quality to ensure its environmental performance. 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Online metering, monitoring and management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

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. 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, Kusasalethu and Noligwa, purified sewage effluent is discharged. Discharges at Covalent and Margaret happen daily and the monitoring system measures the volumes continuously. 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Online metering, monitoring and management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

Six of Harmony's operations discharge water and treated 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, Target and Joel discharge continuously 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 authorisation issued to the operation. It is important for Harmony to monitor water quantity discharged to various treatment methods due to cost implication

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Samples tested in the lab for pH, conductivity, suspended solids, COD, minerals, metals, nitrogen, BOD, Faecal Coliform and E.coli

(9.2.4) Please explain

Harmony has six operations that discharge water to the environment: Joel, Kusasalethu, Covalent Water, Margaret Water, Target and Hidden Valley. All these operations (100%) 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 with the exception of Hidden Valley and the Free State Operations which do not monitor continuously for quality. Notifications to responsible personnel are automatically triggered should limits be exceeded with the exception of the Free State Operations. 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)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Samples taken and tested for nitrates and phosphates

(9.2.4) Please explain

Harmony has six operations that discharge water to the environment: Joel, Kusasalethu, Covalent Water, Margaret Water, Target and Hidden Valley. All these operations (100%) 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 with the exception of Hidden Valley and the Free State Operations which does not monitor continuously for quality, manual samples are conducted. Notifications to responsible personnel are automatically triggered should limits be exceeded with the exception of the Free State Operations. 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Handheld meter at point when samples are taken

(9.2.4) Please explain

Harmony has six operations that discharge water to the environment: Joel, Kusasalethu, Covalent Water, Margaret Water, Target and Hidden Valley. All these operations (100%) measure and monitor water discharge quality data (temperature). Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. Temperature 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. At Hidden Valley and Harmony South Africa (excluding the Free State Operations), temperatures are measured when samples are taken, daily, weekly or monthly.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculated

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of Harmony's operations (100%) measure their total water consumption continuously 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. All of the operations also monitor the total water consumption monthly as part of our reporting processes. Control room operations monitor the consumption 24/7. Abnormal consumptions trigger investigations into the cause. 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Online metering, monitoring and management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of Harmony's operations (100%) measure the volumes of water they reuse/recycle. Harmony defines operations as its mines and processing plants. Reuse/recycle measurements are done on a daily basis at certain operations as applicable. 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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Online metering, monitoring and management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

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 meets the required criteria at all of its operations, Kusasalethu, Target, Doornkop 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 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, as required, before being used for WASH services. In addition, sewage effluent is treated at all sites.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) 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?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

44775

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Change from previous year: Harmony's withdrawals decreased by 7% in the reporting year. The slight decrease in water withdrawals is due to the increase in water recycled from the reverse osmosis plants at Harmony 1 and Target. Harmony continues to manage finite resources responsibly, particularly further moves to maximise the mines' use of recycled water, water harvesting and to further restrict its water discharges. As a result of these and other improvements in water efficiency, the withdrawal volumes are expected to decrease in the future. Describe thresholds: Harmony defines "about the same" to be a change between 0 to 10%.

The decrease in the reporting year falls within the threshold of 10%. Uncertainty: The uncertainties in these volumes are considered low as they are based on monitored data from water flow meters. Volumetrics data: Withdrawal data are compiled from flow meters that monitor the water withdrawals at our operations.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

15686

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Change from previous year: Harmony's discharges decreased by 2% in the reporting year. The decrease can be attributed to the increase in water recycling achieved at the operations from the reverse osmosis plants at Harmony 1 and Target. 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. Describe thresholds: Harmony defines "about the same" to be a change between 0 to 10%. The decrease in the reporting year falls within the threshold of 10%. Uncertainty: The uncertainties in these volumes are

considered low as they are based on monitored data from water flow meters. Volumetrics data: Withdrawal data is compiled from flow meters that monitor the water discharges at our operations.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

26837

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Change from previous year: Harmony's consumption decreased by 2% in the reporting year. The consumption value was calculated using the formula WD-C where W is the withdrawals, D is the discharges and C is the consumption. Therefore, Harmony's total consumption was 26,837ML/yr 44,775ML/yr – 15,686ML/yr. 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. Describe thresholds: Harmony defines "about the

same" to be change between 0 to /-10%. Therefore, about the same was selected in the comparison column. The increase can be attributed to reductions in both withdrawals and discharges resulting from the increase in water recycling. Uncertainty: The uncertainties in these volumes are considered low as they are based on monitored data from water flow meters. Volumetrics data: Withdrawal data is compiled from flow meters that monitor the water withdrawals and discharges at our operations.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

12855

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

28.71

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Harmony uses the WWF Water Risk Filter supported by 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 Management 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 management. 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. Water volumes at these operations increased by 12% in the reporting year due to increased production levels. Harmony defines lower/ higher as any change between 10% and 40% and "about the same" to be a change between 0 to 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 communities. 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 CMA
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2252

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Relevance: In the reporting year, some of Harmony's operations withdrew water from fresh quality surface water sources, therefore this source is relevant. Monitoring: Undertaken through direct measurements. Withdrawal volumes from such sources increased by 5% when compared to the previous reporting period driven by an increase at Hidden Valley. Comparison threshold: Accordingly, the change is categorised as "about the same", as Harmony defines such a change to be between 0 to 10%. The change is primarily due to production increases within the group. Future trends: future volumes are expected to decrease with further water management initiatives. Sources: rivers and rainwater.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2477

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Relevance: In the reporting year, some of Harmony's operations withdrew water from poor quality surface water sources, therefore this source is relevant. Monitoring: Undertaken through direct measurements. Withdrawal volumes from such sources decreased by 10% when compared to the previous reporting period. Comparison threshold: Accordingly, the change is categorised as 'about the same', as Harmony defines such a change as a change below 10%. The change is primarily due to improvements in the group's recycling processes and operational efficiencies along with below average rainfall in the Free State. Future trends: future volumes are expected to decrease with further water management initiatives

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1162

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Relevance: Harmony withdraws water from renewable groundwater at its operations and this source is therefore relevant. Monitoring: Undertaken through direct measurements. Withdrawals from this source decreased by 59% compared to the previous reporting year. Comparison threshold: Harmony defines any decrease of more than 40% as 'much lower'. The change is due to process improvements resulting in lower water withdrawals from renewable groundwater sources. Future trends: future volumes are expected to decrease with further water management initiatives

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

18218

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :stable operations

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Relevance: Harmony withdraws water from non-renewable groundwater at its operations and this source is therefore relevant. Monitoring: Undertaken through direct measurements. Withdrawals from this source decreased by 1% compared to the previous reporting year. Comparison threshold: Harmony defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to 10%. The minimal change is due to stable operations resulting. Future trends: future volumes are expected to decrease with further water management initiatives

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

637

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Consistent moisture content and ore produced

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Relevance: 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. Monitoring: Undertaken through direct measurements. The entrained water volumes were 7% lower in the reporting year. Comparison threshold: This falls below the 10% threshold for the selection of about the same in the comparison column. A similar moisture content was experienced with consistent ore volumes during the reporting year, therefore these volumes remained about the same. Future trends: Volumes expected to remain similar unless the moisture content of the ore body changes. These volumes are dependent on the ore body properties.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

20029

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Relevance: Harmony receives water from third party sources at its operations, therefore this source is relevant. Monitoring: Undertaken through direct measurements. Water withdrawals from this source decreased by 5% compared to the previous reporting year due to additional RO plants at Target and Harmony 1. Comparison threshold: Harmony defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to 10%. The slight decrease is primarily due to increased efficiencies at our operations Future trends: future volumes are expected to decrease with further water management initiatives Suppliers: Bulk municipal suppliers provide Harmony’s operations with potable water
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13000

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevance: Six of Harmony's operations discharge water from their sites, making this discharge relevant. These are Joel, Kusasalethu, Target, Margaret Water Company and Covalent Water Company in South Africa and Hidden Valley in Papua New Guinea. Monitoring: Undertaken through direct measurements. All these sites discharge water into fresh surface water sources. Discharges increased by 3% in the reporting year. Comparison threshold: Harmony defines "about the same" to be a change between 0 to 10%. The change is primarily due to increased production within the group. Future trends: future volumes are expected to decrease with further water management initiatives

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

34

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevance: Only Covalent discharges water into brackish surface water sources. Monitoring: Undertaken through direct measurements. Discharges increased by 64% in the reporting year. Comparison threshold: Harmony defines any change more than 40% as much higher. The change is primarily due to increased production within the group. Future trends: future volumes are expected to decrease with further water management initiatives

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

None of Harmony's operations discharge water to groundwater sources.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2055

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevance: Only Harmony's Margaret Water Company operation discharges to a third party. Monitoring: Undertaken through direct measurements. These discharges decreased by 37%. Comparison threshold: This falls within the 10% to 40% threshold of Lower. The changes are due to increased recycling and efficiencies. Future trends: future volumes are expected to decrease with further water management initiatives Third party destination: Volumes are discharged to the municipal system for further treatment.
[Fixed row]

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Explanation of why this level of treatment is not relevant for our discharge: none of our operations discharge with tertiary treatment. Our primary treatment plants are sufficient to treat our discharges to levels within the thresholds of our water use authorisations.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Explanation of why this level of treatment is not relevant for our discharge: none of our operations discharge with secondary treatment. Our primary treatment plants are sufficient to treat our discharges to levels within the thresholds of our water use authorisations.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

15686

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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 (both fresh and brackish surface water). Compliance with regulatory or voluntary standards: This treatment ensures that our discharges fall within the release criteria of our water discharge licenses / environment permits from the regulatory authority. Thresholds: Various metrics are monitored depending on the operation including pH, SO4, EC, TDS, Fe, Cu, Dissolved U, metals, cyanide, sulphate, alkalinity, acidity, TSS, conductivity, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, STP (nutrients), BOD 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

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Explanation of why this level of treatment is not relevant for our discharge: none of our operations discharge without treatment to the natural environment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Explanation of why this level of treatment is not relevant for our discharge: none of our operations discharge without treatment to a third party.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Explanation of why this level of treatment is not relevant for our discharge: none of our operations discharge with other treatment levels.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Harmony monitors the water discharge quality at all of its operations that discharge. 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, pesticides and dissolved uranium are all below the regulated thresholds in our operation water discharge licenses. Dissolved uranium is not monitored at Target and Joel WWTPs. Parts of the business emitting 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. Geographic areas: Hidden Valley is in Papua New Guinea while the remaining operations are located in South Africa. Emissions in water stressed areas or vulnerable communities: Of the above operations, Kusasalethu is located in a water stressed area as defined by the WWF Water Risk Filter. 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 / environment permits by treating the water before discharge.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

24

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

Harmony defines 'facilities' as its mines and processing plants. Water plays an essential role in the operation of all (100%) of Harmony's facilities, 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, for example, was severely affected by heavy rainfall, with 130mm of rain falling in just three days. Despite the increased rainfall in South Africa, water availability remains unpredictable.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Harmony has not conducted an assessment of the facilities within its upstream value chain for their dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities that are water related. While water is a critical resource within our value chain we have not yet assessed our suppliers. Our assessments have focused on our direct operations where we have more direct influence to enact changes to improve water management.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Doornkop Mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Doornkop operates on a closed loop system with recycling. As a result there are no discharges at this operation.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.217517

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.790908

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1880

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

64

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

40

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1776

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1880

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 76% and increased consumption by 76% in the reporting year. These increased withdrawals are a result of a major leak on the pipeline 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

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kusasalethu Mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.454481

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.3592

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2832

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

98

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2734

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1626

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1340

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1206

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 decreased withdrawals by 3% and decreased consumption by 44% in the reporting year. Their discharges increased by 54%. Increased discharges are due to changes in the discharge calculations due to a meter fault. 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.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Phakisa Mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Phakisa operates on a closed loop system with recycling. There are therefore no discharges at this operation

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-27.900328

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.725269

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1534

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1534

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1534

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 10% in the reporting year, due to process optimisation and recycling activities. 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 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 Vaal Central Water Company, 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.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Target 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-27.761734

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.640678

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

683

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

21

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

661

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

306

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

306

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

377

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 decreased withdrawals by 10% and increased consumption by 217% in the reporting year. Target discharged water in the reporting year, however volumes decreased by 52%, contributing to the increased consumption figure. The decrease in discharges resulted from the ceasing of discharge to Voelpan. 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.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tshepong

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Tshepong operates on a closed loop system with recycling. There are therefore no water discharges at the operation

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-27.865732

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.712482

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

894

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

894

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

894

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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: Tshepong decreased withdrawals by 19% and consumption by 19% in the reporting year, due to process optimisation and recycling. 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.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Masimong

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Masimong operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-27.974006

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.877616

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1217

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1217

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1217

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter was used to evaluate the water stress in the operation's area. The tool indicated that Masimong was outside the threshold of 40-80% defined as high water stress. Trends: Masimong increased withdrawals by 51% and consumption by 51% in the reporting year. The increase in withdrawals and consumption are as a result of major leaks at the operation. 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 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.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bambanani

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Bambanani operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-28.042311

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.803426

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

148

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

148

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 withdrawals by 82% and decreased consumption by 82% in the reporting year. These decreases are due to the closure of the shaft 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 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.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Unisel

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Unisel operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-28.064026

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.786502

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 withdrawals by 94% and decreased consumption by 94% in the reporting year. These decreases are due to the shaft closing. 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 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

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Joel

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-28.275924

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.814459

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

897

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

897

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

102

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

102

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

795

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 decreased withdrawals by 8% and consumption by 5% in the reporting year The discharges decreased by 27% due to better water management practices. 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.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kalgold

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Kalgold operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.172222

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

25.25

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

284

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

223

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

44

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

17

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

284

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 decreased withdrawals by 31% and consumption by 31% in the reporting year. The difference in withdrawals can be attributed to faulty metering. 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 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.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hidden Valley

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Papua New Guinea

☑ Fly

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.723669

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

146.9909

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2320

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

2186

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

135

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1923

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1923

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

398

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 increased withdrawals by 11%, decreased discharges by 17% and increased consumption by 83% in the reporting year. The discharges decreased due to lime scale build up in the pipe. 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: Hidden Valley'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.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Harmony 1 Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Harmony 1 operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-28.016819

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.749698

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

658

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

225

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

179

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

254

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

658

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 withdrawals and consumption by 34% in the reporting year. Decreases are due to a meter fault resulting in several values being estimated 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: 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.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Target plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Target Plant operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-27.763767

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.640388

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

164

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

21

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

143

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

164

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 withdrawals and consumption slightly by 2% in the reporting year, indicating stable operations. 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: 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 Vaal Central Water Company. Discharges to third party destinations: none.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Saaiplaas Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Saaiplaas Plant operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-28.036452

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.867598

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

34

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

34

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 withdrawals and consumption by 67% in the reporting year. The significant decrease is due to the installation of a small sand clarifier system that filters process water instead of freshwater withdrawals. 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 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.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Central Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Central Plant operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-28.060412

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.887472

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

171

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

171

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

171

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 decreased their withdrawals and consumption by 22% in the reporting year. This is due to increased recycling at the operation. 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 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 Vaal Central Water Company Discharges to third party destinations: none.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Free state surface operations

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

The Free State Surface Operations operate a closed loop recycling systems and thus do not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-28

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.833333

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1483

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1483

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1483

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Free state surface operations is an aggregate of several surface operations owned by Harmony Gold in the Free State area. The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 2% in the reporting year, reflecting stable operations. As in the previous reporting year there were no discharges at the operations. 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 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.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Moab Khotsong

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Moab Khotsong operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.979163

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.781464

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5611

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

51

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

2214

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

41

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3305

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5611

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 decreased by 7%, reflecting stable operations. 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.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Nufcor

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Nufcor operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.309144

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.73853

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

21

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

21

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 increased by 25%, discharges remained at zero therefore the water consumption increased by 25%. The increase in withdrawals is a result of leaks in the pipe which are being replaced as part of ongoing maintenance. 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 Rand Water. Discharges to third party destinations: none.

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 19

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Nyala

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Nyala operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-27.900121

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.679088

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

135

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

135

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

135

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 increased by 2%, discharges remained at zero therefore the water consumption increased by 2%, reflecting stable operations. 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 RO plant Discharges to third party destinations: none.

Row 20

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 20

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kopanang

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Kopanang operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.979163

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.781464

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

118

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

66

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

9

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

22

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

21

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 decreased by 95%, discharges remained at zero therefore the water consumption decreased by 95%. Harmony anticipates their future water volumes to reduce as the operation has reached its end of life and closed. The decreases are due to the plant closing in 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: 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 Bloemwater (formerly Sedibeng). Discharges to third party destinations: none.

Row 21

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mponeng

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Mponeng operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.338435

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.492663

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2920

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

62

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2858

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2920

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 2%, discharges remained at zero therefore the water consumption increased by 2%, reflecting stable operations. 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 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.

Row 22

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 22

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mine Waste Solutions

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Mine Waste Solutions operates a closed loop recycling system and thus does not discharge water to any destination

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.836511

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.796732

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5534

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

815

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

2977

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1742

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5534

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 decreased by 17%, discharges remained at zero therefore the water consumption decreased by 17%. Decreases were achieved through an increase in water recycling. 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 withdrawals sources: none Withdrawals from third party sources: Harmony's third party supplier is the Midvaal Water Company Discharges to third party destinations: none

Row 23

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 23

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Covalent Water Company

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.338435

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.492663

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7083

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

7083

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6036

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

5692

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

344

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1047

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 increased by 25%, discharges increased by 2% therefore the water consumption increased by 100% from zero. Covalent pumps water out of our underground shafts. More water was required to be pumped out of the shafts in the reporting year resulting in an increase in withdrawals. 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.

Row 24

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 24

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Margaret Water Company

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.979163

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.781464

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5900

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

5900

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5693

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

3638

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2055

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

207

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WWF Water Risk Filter 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 decreased by 8%, discharges decreased by 10% and the consumption increased by 76% 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. Type of freshwater withdrawal sources: none Withdrawals from third party sources: none Discharges to third party destinations: local farmers make use of discharged water which positively impacts water availability in the area

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) 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

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) 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

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The water discharge volumes are verified externally as part of our water discharge permit environment 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

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) 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

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) 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

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) 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.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

49300000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1101060.86

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

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.
[Fixed row]

(9.10) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.10.1) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Row 1

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Gold

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Total water use

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:
☑ Ton of ore processed

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

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 performance in this regard. Strategy in place to reduce water intensity: Harmony's water strategy includes a water intensity target to reduce its water use volumes and this metric is used to monitor the progress towards achieving this target. Harmony's water strategy supports conservation and demand management including optimisation. This strategy will result in a reduction in the water intensity. Trend and threshold: This intensity remained the same (0% change) in the reporting year. 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%. Future anticipated trends: The water intensity is anticipated to decrease in the future as Harmony's water strategy is implemented to reduce the water use volumes. Boundary: This metric is not restricted to a specific region or operation covering all operations in South Africa and Papua New Guinea. [Add row]

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

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

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.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

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 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 are largely 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.

(9.14.4) Please explain

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 as part of our water strategy.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Harmony has not set any water withdrawals targets at our operations. Our targets are focused on water use or consumption as these are more indicative of our operational performance. Future targets are being considered that are site specific and will be based on the facility's dependence on withdrawals in conjunction with any plans to install RO plants. Across the Group this is likely to result in a 1% reduction in overall water withdrawals by 2027.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption
☑ Reduction in total water consumption

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

21083

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2027

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

19436

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

26837

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-349

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Harmony recognises the important of responsible water management and has set group wide targets to reduce volumes of water consumption used for primary activities by 10% against a 2021 baseline by 2027. This target includes all of Harmony's new acquisitions and there are no exclusions from the target. Only Harmony's direct operations are included within this target. Harmony has minimal influence over its upstream value chain suppliers and as such has not included them within the target.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Harmony plans to implement further water efficiency and management initiatives to reduce their use of potable water at operations. We are continuing feasibility studies and engagements regarding the construction of additional water treatment plants in the North West and Free State provinces in South Africa. These plants will reduce our overall potable water consumption at our operations. This is a new target, therefore progress towards the target will be reported from next year. However, Harmony is on track to meeting this target based on current plans.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Harmony's target is a financial year target and is not part of any regulatory requirements. It does not form part of an overarching longer term target.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water recycling/reuse

☑ Other water recycling/reuse, please specify **:**Increase in water recycling/reuse resulting in a reduction of water use.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

60

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2027

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

50

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

77

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-170

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Harmony recognises the importance of responsible water management and has set group wide targets to recycle at least 50% of water off a 2021 baseline by 2027. This target includes all of Harmony's new acquisitions and there are no exclusions from the target. Only Harmony's direct operations are included within this target. Harmony has minimal influence over its upstream value chain suppliers and as such has not included them within the target.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Harmony has achieved 77% recycling at its operations due to the construction and commissioning of several reverse osmosis plants at our South African operations along with improved monitoring at all our operations including Hidden Valley in Papua New Guinea.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Harmony's target is a financial year target and is not part of any regulatory requirements. It does not form part of an overarching longer term target.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.62

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2027

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.56

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.68

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Harmony recognises the important of responsible water management and has set group wide targets to reduce the consumption per unit of production of our operations by 10% against a 2021 baseline by 2027. This target includes all of Harmony's new acquisitions and there are no exclusions from the target. Only Harmony's direct operations are included within this target. Harmony has minimal influence over its upstream value chain suppliers and as such has not included them within the target.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Harmony plans to implement further water efficiency and management initiatives to reduce their use of potable water at operations. We are continuing feasible studies and engagements regarding the construction of additional water treatment plants in the North West and Free State provinces in South Africa. These plants will reduce our overall potable water consumption at our operations thereby reducing our water use intensity. This is a new target, therefore progress towards the target will be reported from next year. However, Harmony is on track to meeting this target based on current plans.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Harmony's target is a financial year target and is not part of any regulatory requirements. It does not form part of an overarching longer term target.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

4225440

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2027

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

4986019

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

5724589

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

197

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Harmony recognises the important of responsible water management and has set group wide targets to increase the water treated at operations by 18% against a 2022 baseline by 2025. This target includes all of Harmony's new acquisitions and there are no exclusions from the target. Only Harmony's direct operations are included within this target. Harmony has minimal influence over its upstream value chain suppliers and as such has not included them within the target.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In FY23, Harmony treated more than the targeted increase in water. We achieved an increase of 35%, well above the targeted 18% due to the newly constructed Reverse Osmosis plants that were completed in the reporting year.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Harmony's target is a financial year target and is not part of any regulatory requirements. It does not form part of an overarching longer term target.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify **:**WASH project spend

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2027

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

277000000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

40829485

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

15

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is a company-wide target relating to improving access to WASH services and ensuring surrounding communities have adequate WASH facilities. Harmony has committed to spend R277 million on WASH related projects by 2027. This target includes all of Harmony's operations and excludes upstream value chain suppliers.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Harmony spent a total of R31.7 million on WASH related initiatives in the reporting year. Added to the R9.2 million spent in the previous year, a total of 15% (R40.8 million) of the committed spend as been used. Harmony does not have specific milestones for achieving this target however continued WASH initiatives will be implemented at our operations to ensure adequate WASH facilities are available.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Harmony’s target is a financial year target and is not part of any regulatory requirements. It does not form part of an overarching longer term target.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

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

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

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.
[Fixed row]

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

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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 centred around activities related to gold production

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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 that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Harmony as a gold mining company primarily conducts mining activities. It does provide some water management services to surrounding communities where necessary but is not a core business activity.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Harmony is a gold mining company. As such we do not provide financial products or services for plastics-related activities.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable to Harmony
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Water use for primary activities is verified and reported in Harmony's ESG Reporting, 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 FY23, water used for primary activities received limited assurance. In addition, Harmony has a target to reduce their water use for primary activities. As such, by verifying the water use volumes, the target progress has been verified as well.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Statement of Assurance.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

	Additional information
	Further information can be found in our annual reporting suite

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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