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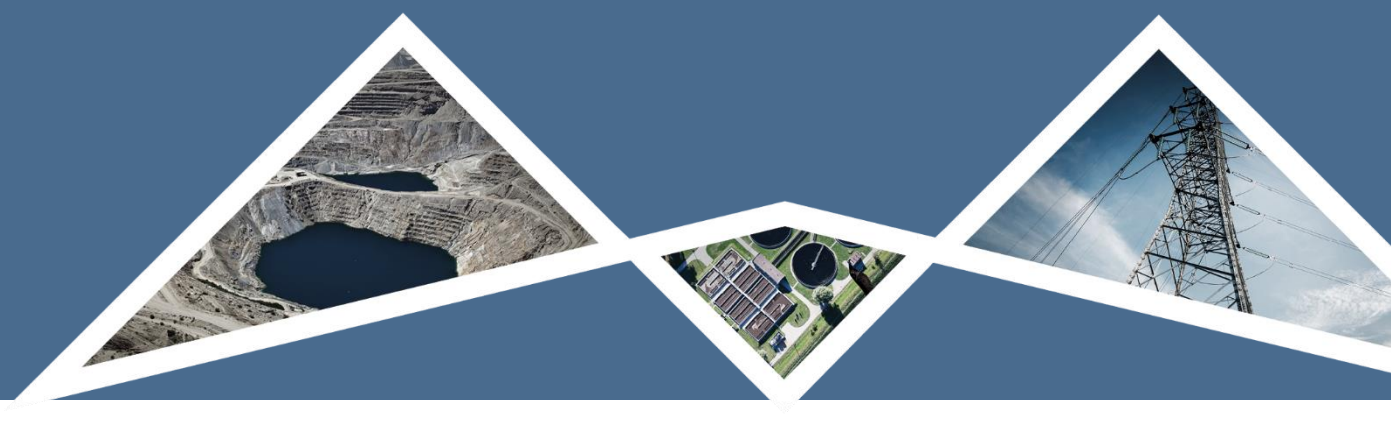
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HARMONY WEST WITS RECLAMATION AND DEPOSITION PROJECT



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REVISION AND AMENDMENTS

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Randfontein Estates Limited (a subsidiary of Harmony Gold Mining Company) (hereafter referred to as the applicant) has appointed Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd (EIMS) as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to assist with undertaking the required authorisation processes (including the statutory public participation), and to compile and submit the required documentation in support of application for a proposed new West Wits Reclamation and Deposition Project. The West Wits project consists of the proposed Deelkraal II Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 13km southwest of Carltonville in the Merafong City Local Municipality, West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province.

The Applicant requires additional deposition capacity for West Wits region's operations. The applicant plans on constructing the Deelkraal II Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) to cater for the additional future capacity. The proposed Deelkraal II TSF will cover an area of approximately 430 ha. This TSF will receive residue from Kusasalethu, and Savuka plants and will also assist in returning process water for reclaiming the existing Deelkraal 1 TSF and Kusasalethu TSF for processing at Kusasalethu plant. Additional planned infrastructure includes various slurry, potable, sewage and return water pipelines, access roads, power lines, pump stations and a new return water dam. Proposed upgrades to the existing Kusasalethu plant are also proposed as part of the project. A locality map is provided below.

EIMS will compile and submit the required documentation in support of applications for:

- Environmental Authorisation (EA) and Waste Management License (WML) in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act – NEMA (Act 107 of 1998)- Listed activity: Listing Notice 2, Activity 6 and 15 and various Listing Notice 1 and 3 activities as well as the National Environmental Management: Waste Act – NEMWA (Act 59 of 2008)- Activity B7, B10 and B11; and
- Water Use License (WUL) in accordance with the National Water Act – NWA (Act 36 of 1998). Water uses: Section 21 (c), Section 21 (i) and Section 21 (g). A separate application for a Water Use License (WUL) has been lodged with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for the water use triggers.
- An Air Emissions license in Accordance with the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 will be lodged for the planned plant upgrades.

In addition to the Deelkraal II TSF, additional infrastructure is also proposed, as follows:

- A new Return Water Dam in the vicinity of the Deelkraal II TSF;
- Upgrades to the existing Kusasalethu plant including new/upgrade of gold and new uranium sections;
- Slurry pipelines:
    - Reclaimed Slurry from Deelkraal 1 to Kusasalethu (~10,6km[1]);
    - Kusasalethu Barren Tailings to Deelkraal II and booster pump station (~10,2km);
    - Reclaimed Slurry from Kusasalethu TSF to Kusasalethu Plant (~2km);
    - Slurry pipeline from Kusasalethu Plant to Savuka TSF (~4,97km); and
    - Slurry pipeline from Savuka plant to DF5 TSF (~2,9km).
- Process Water Pipelines:
    - Process Water Feed from Kusasalethu Plant to Deelkraal Reclamation(~9.54km) –
    - Return Water Feed to Kusasalethu Process Water Tank (~9,58km); -
    - Driefontein DP2 Pump Station to North Boundary Dam (~4,78km); -

[1] Lengths of pipelines and powerlines provided are approximate and could change by 1 – 2 km depending on the routing alternative selected

- DP2 feed to Tau Tona Reverse Osmosis Plant (~0,1km); -
- Nursery Pumpstation #3 to Kusasalethu Process Water Tank (~9km); and
- 2 Process Water pipelines from Kusasalethu Plant to Savuka White Tanks (~8km).

- Powerlines (all powerlines will be 22kV or lower):
  - Powerline from Kusasalethu Plant to the existing Deelkraal TSF (~9.2km);
  - Powerline from Kusasalethu Plant to the Kusasalethu TSF (~1.8km); and
  - Powerline from Savuka shaft to Kusasalethu Plant (~8.1km)
- Potable Water pipeline from Rand Water supply point to the Deelkraal TSF (~8.52km).
- Deelkraal 1 TSF Reclamation Pump Station.
- Kusasalethu TSF Reclamation Pump Station.
- New Access Roads adjacent to pipeline routes/OH lines and around Deelkraal II TSF (where no access road is already in place).
- Topsoil Stockpiles and overburden stockpiles.
- Ancillary construction infrastructure including workshops and laydown areas.

All pipelines listed above will be flanged steel pipelines installed above-ground on pre-cast concrete plinths and two 3.5m wide access roads, adjacent to the pipelines, will be cleared/graded to provide access for construction, maintenance and inspections (for areas where no access road is already in place).

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

The purpose of the scoping process is to:

- Identify the environmental policies and legislation that are relevant to the activity;
- To present the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- To identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking;
- Where appropriate, to identify and confirm the preferred site, through a detailed site selection process, which includes an impact and risk assessment process including cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment;
- To identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase;
- To agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required, as well as the extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site; and
- To identify suitable measures to avoid, manage, or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

1.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process (PPP) for the proposed project has been, and will continue to be, undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) in line with the

principles of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM). The PPP commenced on 6 February 2026 with an initial notification and call to register as interested and affected parties (I&APs). The comments received from I&APs during the initial call to register and commenting period so far have been captured in Public Participation Report.

Comments received during this Scoping Report review period will also be collated and added to the Public participation report submitted to the Competent Authority (CA) with the Final Scoping Report. Should the CA accept the Scoping Report, an EIA Report including an EMPr, will be compiled and presented for public comment as part of this EIA process during which time further stakeholder engagement will take place.

This Scoping Report is being made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days.

1.3 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The identification of location alternatives is limited due to the available open space in close proximity to the mining activities (and especially the gold processing plant). Several alternative disposal options are being assessed as part of Harmony's trade-off assessment which included deposition on the old Savuka TSF footprints and the old DF5 footprint.

Due to limited deposition capacity on these existing footprints, it is unlikely that either of these sites could, on their own, cater for the required tonnages of tailings material, however it is possible that one or both of these sites could be used in conjunction with the proposed Deelkraal II TSF, thereby potentially reducing the footprint of the Deelkraal II TSF. A trade-off study is being undertaken by Harmony in order to determine the feasibility of utilizing these other two existing footprints. If the trade-off study identifies an additional option to license and authorise another deposition site or sites the scope will be amended to include these sites. Further details will be provided in the EIA report.

It is expected that a liner such as the inverted barrier system will be suitable to prevent any potential contaminant impact on the groundwater in the immediate area. Based on the significant benefits as a result of lining the TSF the unlined option will be discarded at scoping.

Currently cyclone deposition is the vastly preferred method of deposition for the majority of Harmony's current TSF operations due to the reasons described above. The environmental impacts associated with each deposition method are similar however cyclone deposition has higher water recovery rates and is also preferred from a geotechnical perspective. The Deelkraal II TSF is designed to utilize Cyclone deposition. As such no other deposition methods or technologies will be considered in the EIA phase and cyclone deposition is nominated as the preferred alternative.

Various other design and layout alternatives are discussed in Section **Error! Reference source not found.** of this Scoping report.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Each of the identified risks and impacts at the various project phases were assessed. The assessment criteria include the nature, extent, duration, magnitude / intensity, reversibility, probability, cumulative impact, and irreplaceable loss of resources.

The key negative impacts, in particular, will be further interrogated and assessed during the EIA phase of the project. Potential preliminary mitigation measures have been identified and will be refined based on input from the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), public consultation, and specialist assessments during the EIA phase of the project. The associated EMPr will identify appropriate mitigation mechanisms for avoidance, minimisation and / or management of the negative impacts and enhancement of the positive aspects.

The most significant risks and impacts identified at Scoping were those that remain high or moderately high in terms of significance even post mitigation measures being considered. The following preliminary identified impacts were determined to have a potentially **moderate - high** final significance at this stage:

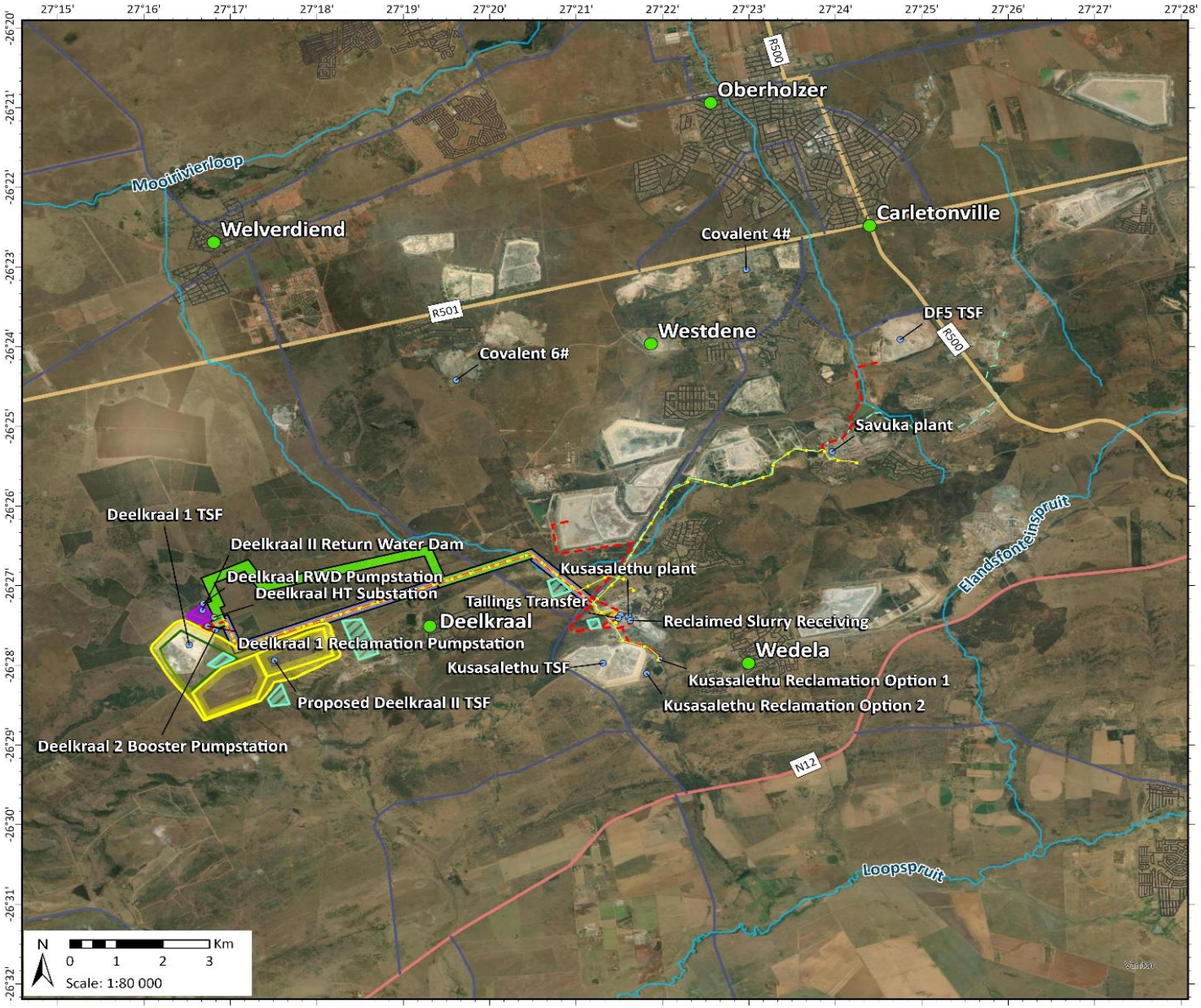
- Mortality / disturbance of wildlife during construction;

- Fragmentation of ecosystems and habitats during construction and operation;
- Decrease in runoff during construction, operation and decommissioning;
- Pollutants entering the surface water environment during operation;
- Groundwater quality impacts during operational phase;
- Disturbance and degradation of wetlands during construction;
- Impacts on health and human wellbeing during the operational phase of the TSF;
- Reclamation and rehabilitation of Harmony's existing TSFs (positive impact); and
- Continued employment and economic impacts during construction and operation (positive impact).

1.5 PLAN OF STUDY FOR EIA

The following specialist studies will form part of the EIA report:

- Biodiversity (Terrestrial);
- Heritage;
- Agriculture Potential, Soils and Land capability;
- Geohydrology;
- Aquatic and Wetland (including hydropedology);
- Air quality;
- Climate Change;
- Traffic;
- Closure Costing and Rehabilitation;
- Socio-Economic;
- Hydrology;
- Palaeontology;
- Noise;
- Visual; and
- Health Risk and Radiological impact.



Locality Map

1716 Harmony West Wits Reclamation Project

Legend

- Deelkraal 1 TSF
- Deelkraal TSF
- Deelkraal 1 Reclamation Pumpstation
- Deelkraal II Return Water Dam
- Deelkraal RWD Pumpstation
- Laydown Area
- Piping Corridor #1
- Piping Corridor #2
- Potable Water
- Process Water
- Slurry Piping
- Power Lines
- Places
- NFEPA Rivers

Roads

- National Route
- Main Road
- Secondary Road
- Street

Data Sources:
CSG; ESRI; CD:NGI; MDB; SANBI
Coord System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degree
Ref: 1716_Locality

Date: 2026/04/07
EIMS Ref: 1716
Compiled: JW
Reviewed: JP
Approved: LW

EIMS