

Appendix D14_FGM Minutes of Meeting & Presentation Slides

Epol/Rainbow



Kwezi Project – Stakeholder Presentation

12 December 2024



Specialist Presentation
Structural loads on small footprint
Alan Olivier



Vibration and Stability Impact Assessment

Sibanye
Stillwater
we are one

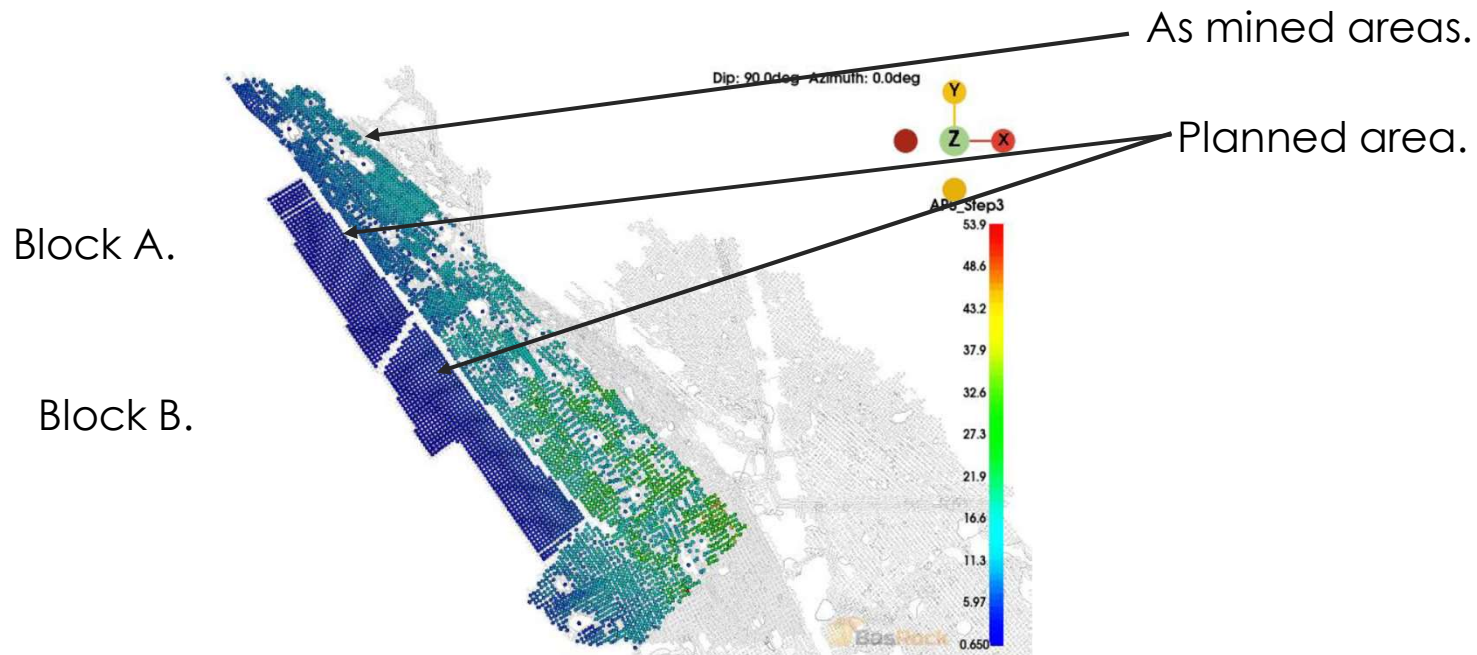
Technical Input Rock Engineering

- Numerical Modelling.
 - Pillar Stability
 - Subsidence
 - Blasting Vibration

Numerical Modelling - Pillars



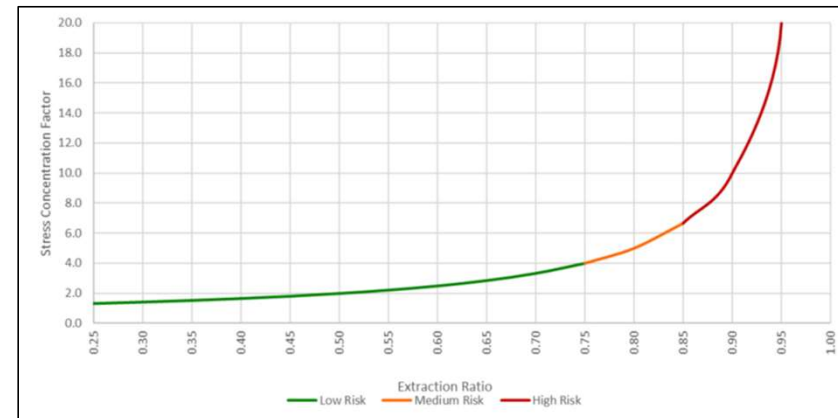
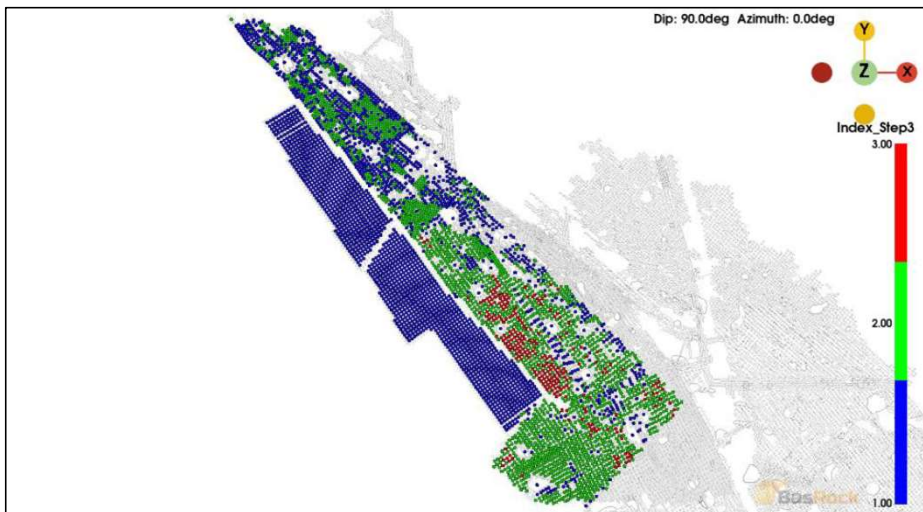
- Average Pillar Stresses (APS) for each individual pillar in the as mined and planned areas.
- Average Pillar stress 5.97 MPa in the area, very low. Pillar failure is unlikely.



Numerical Modelling - Pillars



- Categorized Risk Classification is the Theoretical Extraction ratio (e) and Stress Concentration Factor SCF for each individual Pillar.



From the Risk Classification the Risk Rating for the proposed pillars are classified as low

The likelihood of having total pillar collapse is low due to high FoS on the Pillars.

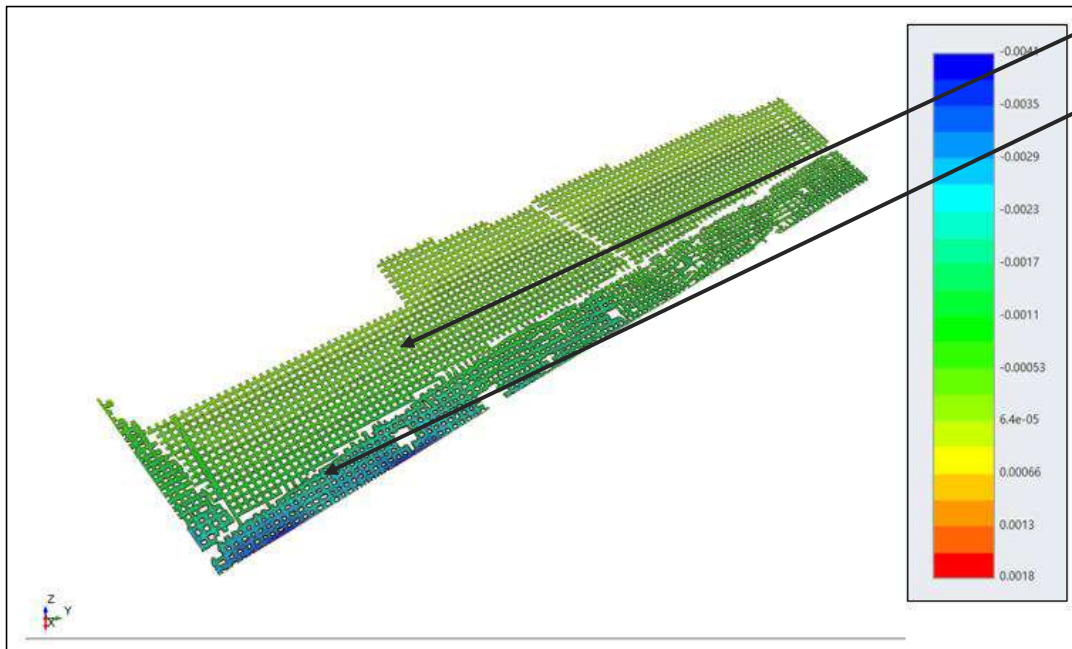


Numerical Modelling – Schedule Assessment

- Two Methodologies deployed an absolute worst case scenario simulates a complete collapse of the pillar system.
- Second methodology assesses the likely subsidence through 3D modelling looking at expected underground displacements as well as superimposing the surface contours.

Numerical Modelling Anticipated Scenario

Underground Vertical Displacements

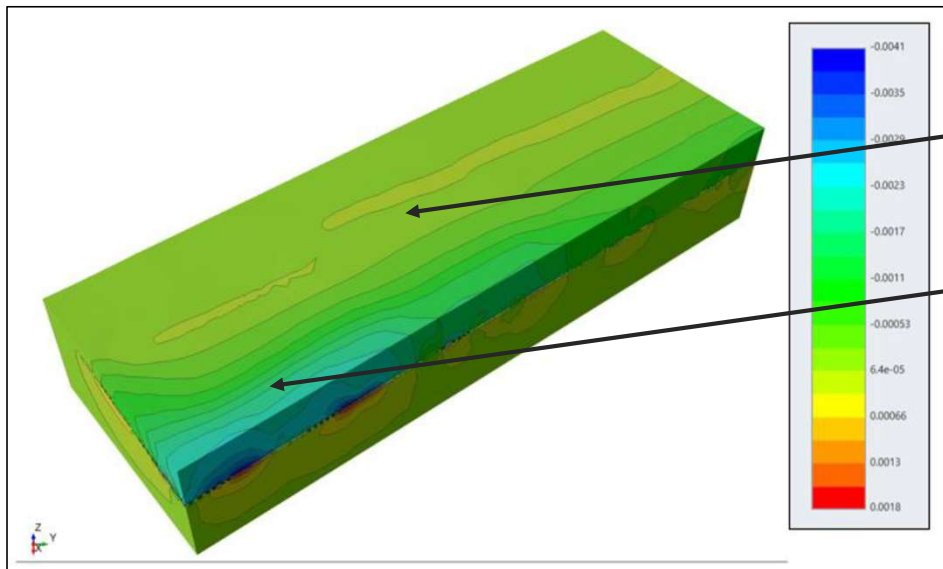


- Maximum vertical displacements underground is expected in the center of the proposed mining.
- Maximum vertical displacements underground at previously mined areas is expected to be 4 mm.

Numerical Modelling Anticipated Scenario

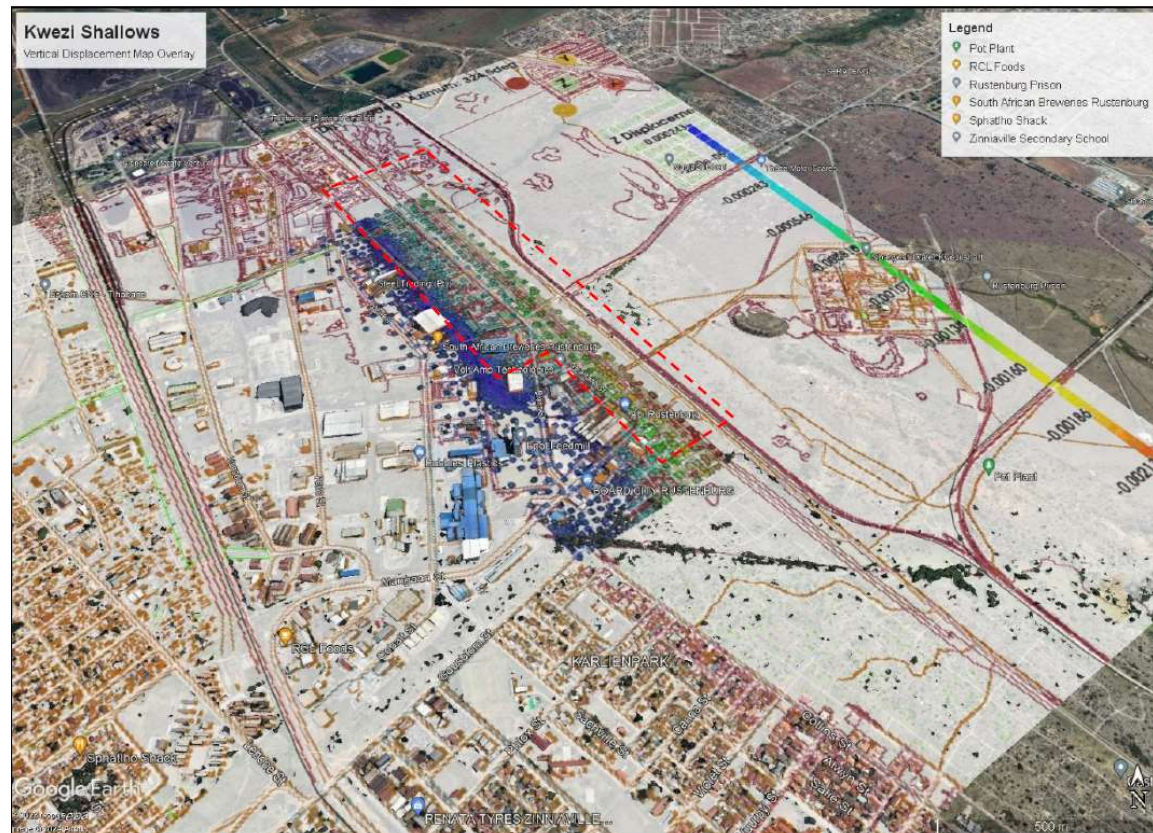
Surface Vertical Displacements

- Two Methodologies deployed an absolute worst case scenario simulates a complete collapse of the pillar system.
- Second methodology assesses the likely subsidence through 3D modelling looking at expected underground displacements as well as superimposing the surface contours.



- Maximum vertical displacements expected on surface < 0.5mm in the shallow areas of the proposed mining.
- Maximum vertical displacements expected on surface from the already mined areas is expected to be 2.5 mm.

Numerical Modelling Superimposed Expected Elastic Deformation

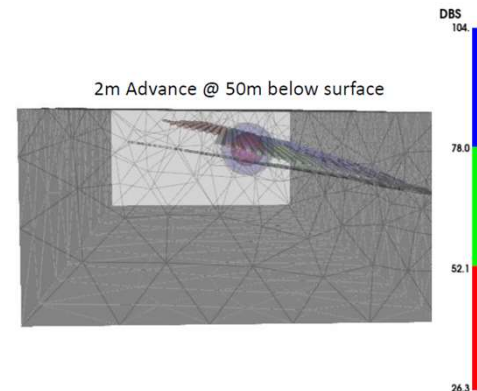
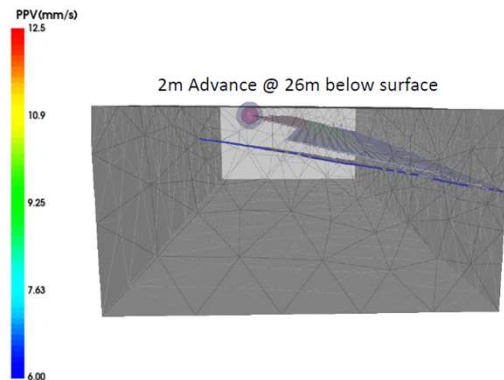


Numerical Modelling

Blast Vibration Maximum Expected PPV's

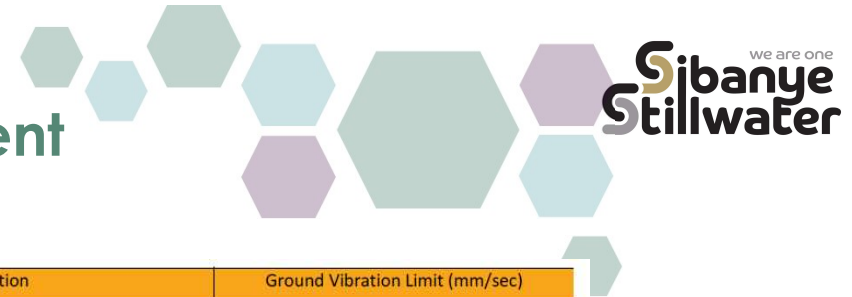


- Assumed a 38 mm diameter blast hole of varying length.
- Assumed an emulsion density of 1000kg/m³.
- Establish blasting advance limitations based on expected PPV and surface infrastructure proximity.
- Numerical model wire frames used to simulate blasts as proposed by analytical equations.
- Two zones delineated for 6mm/sec and 12.5 mm/sec to assess the zone of disturbance.
- Delays between shot holes to be more than 8 milliseconds



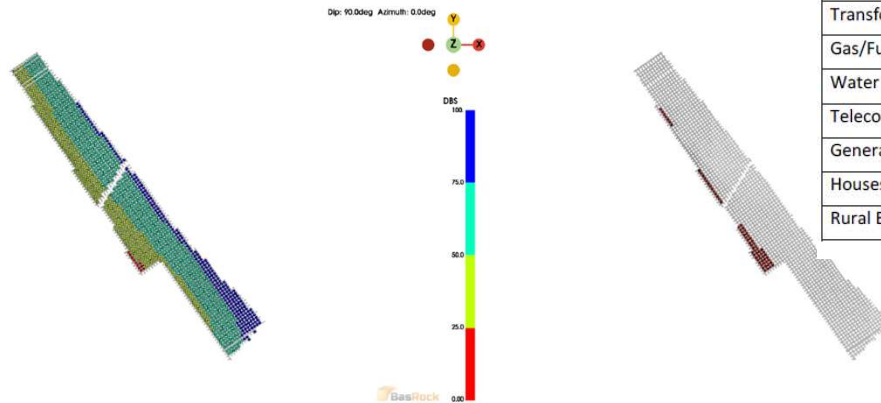
Numerical Modelling

Blast Vibration Modelling Assessment



Model Geometry

PPV Modelling and Assessment

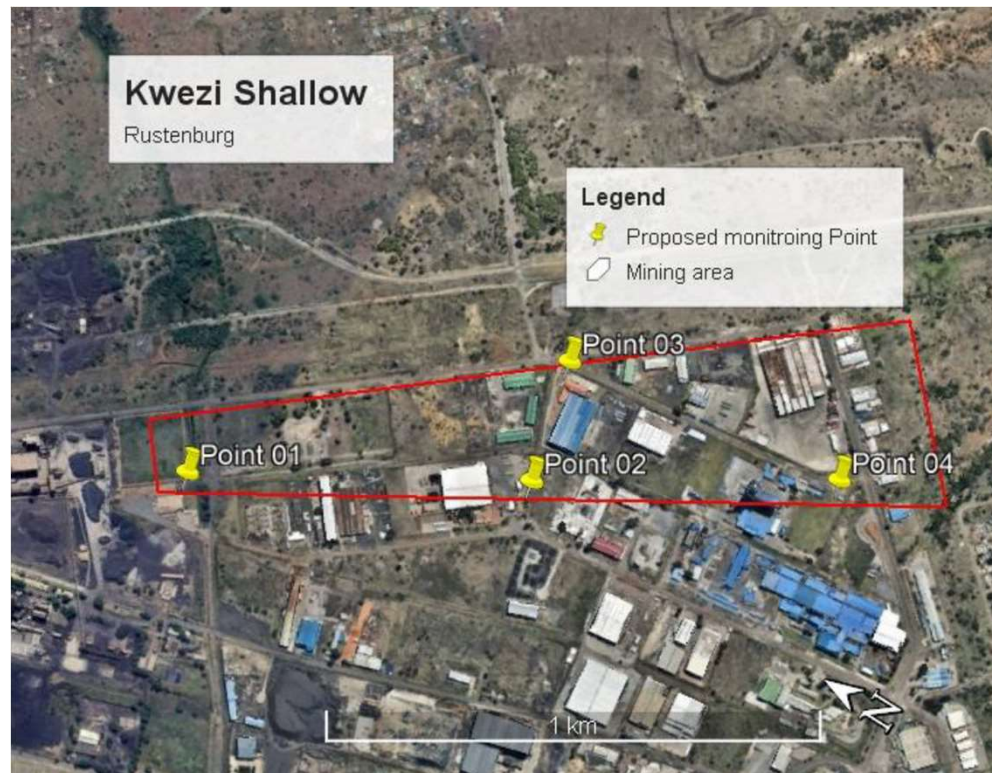


Structure Description	Ground Vibration Limit (mm/sec)
National Roads/Tar Roads	150
Electrical Line (Pylons)	75
Railways	150
Transformers	25
Gas/Fuel Lines	25
Water Wells	50
Telecoms Tower	50
General Houses of Proper Construction	25
Houses of Less Proper Construction	12.5
Rural Buildings – Mud Houses	6

Ground Vibration Limits as per USBM

Mitigation Measures– Blast and Vibration Monitoring

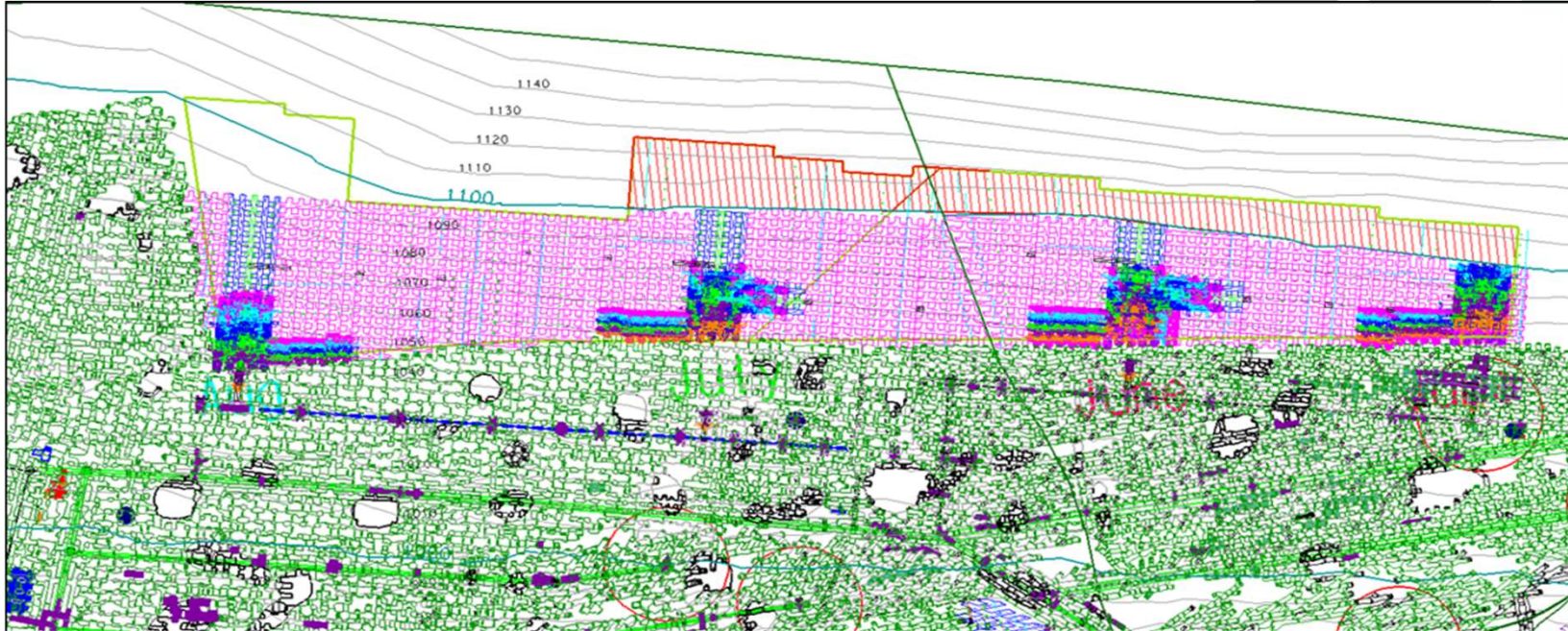
- The advance per blast to be limited to 2.0 m for depths < 50 m
- The advance per blast > 50 m can be 3.0 m
- Ground monitoring for ground movement and subsidence will be undertaken
- No mining shallower than 40m



Reduction of groundwater levels and stability of buildings

Marius van Biljon & Alan Olivier

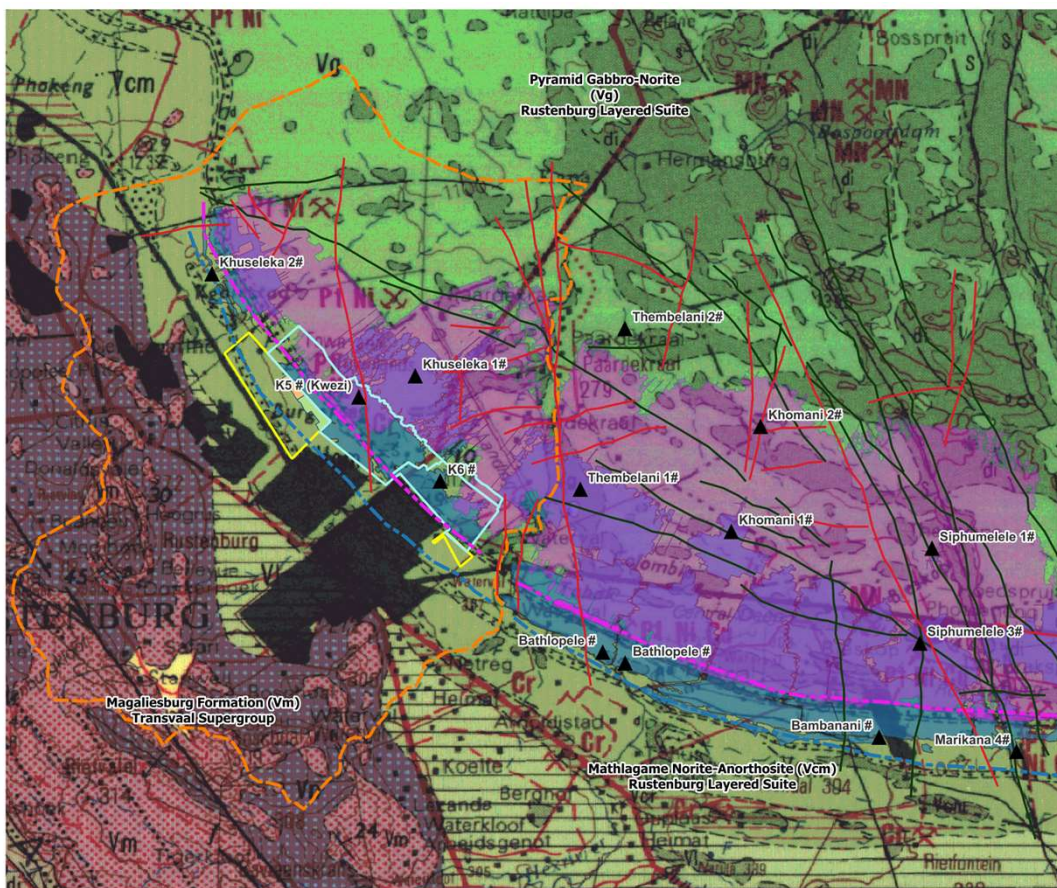
Mining Methodology



- No mining shallower than 40m – **Crown pillar is 40m below surface**
- Mining span: stable at 6m without support
- Pillar design 8m X 8m; resulting in very stable ground
- **Mining Design- Bord and pillar strike design**
- 8 mining development- convert to stoping upon completion
- 4 crews mining stoping

Groundwater Impact Assessment

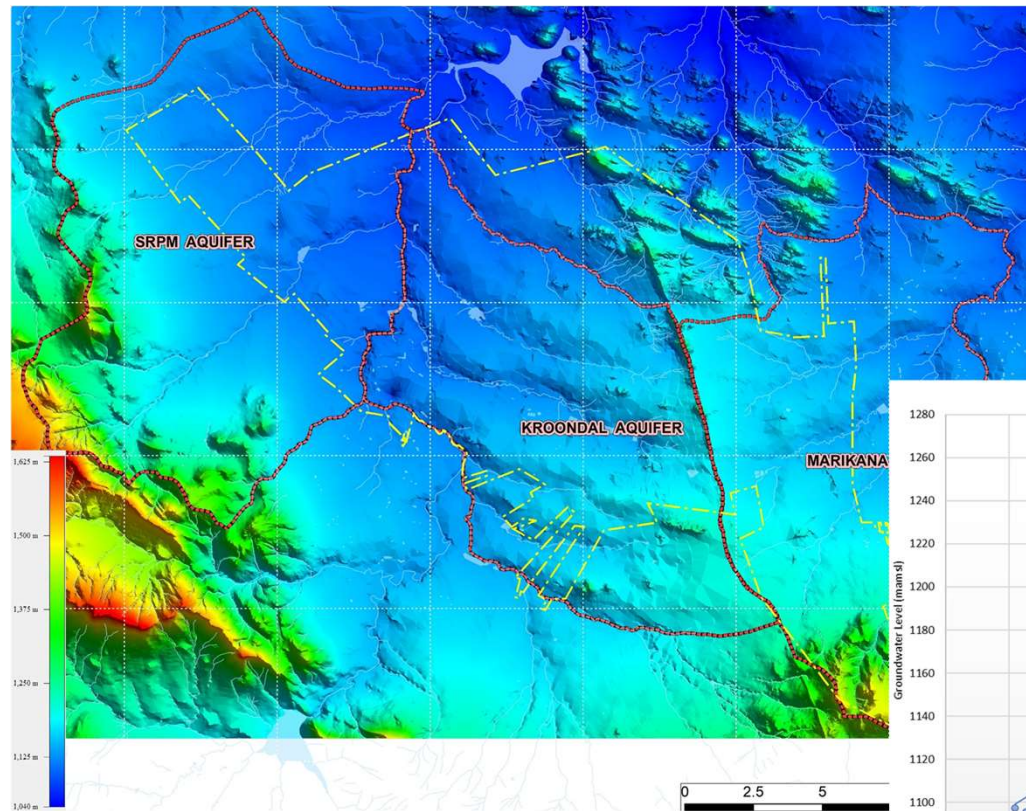
Aquifer Characterisation



- The geology of the region is dominated by the layered rocks of the Bushveld Igneous Complex (norite)
- Secondary Fractured Aquifer.

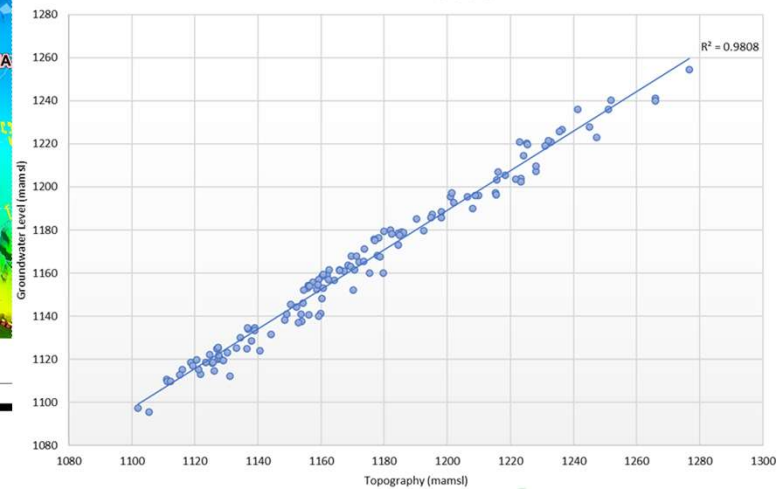
Groundwater Impact Assessment

Prevailing groundwater conditions



- Groundwater mimics the topography.
- Groundwater flow is towards the surface streams.
- There is no evidence of aquifer dewatering into the current mine workings

Groundwater Level vs Topography



Groundwater Impact Assessment

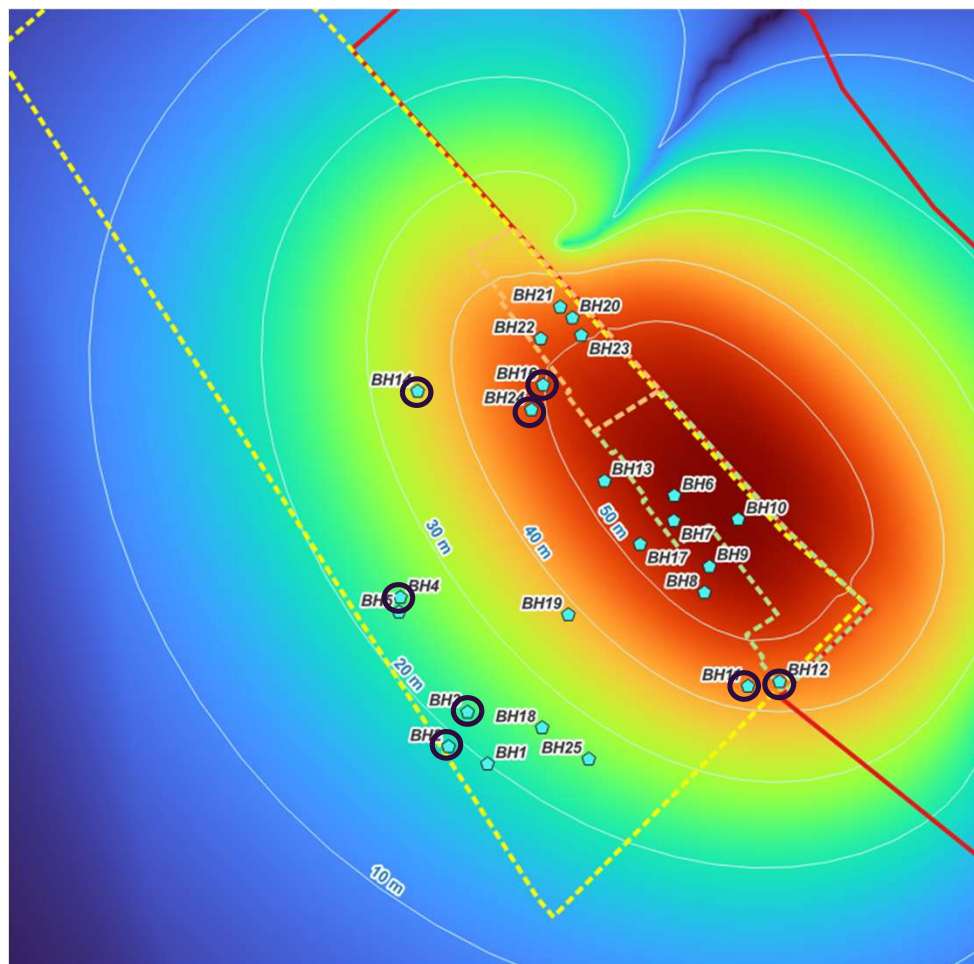
Hydrocensus



- Groundwater is used extensively
- 25 Private Boreholes identified

Groundwater Impact Assessment

Groundwater modelling and Risk Assessment



- Increase in High Risk Boreholes
- 9 Boreholes that are Low to No Risk

ID	Owner	Depth	DD	WL above / below EOH
BH1	Euro Steel	25	20	-9
BH2	Twin Pack	60	19	22
BH3	Mattres & Lounge Corporation	45	22	8
BH4	Chemblocks	45	24	3
BH5	Allied Crane	70	24	-6
BH6	Rustenburg Steel Construction	46	57	-25
BH7	Flex Self Storage	65	57	-3
BH8	Epol	25	54	-33
BH9		25	56	-41
BH10	Mmutle Mining Projects	40	58	-38
BH11	Khunene Technologies	80	43	22
BH12	Khunene Technologies	100	44	40
BH13	Afri Readymix	60	53	-3
BH14	Rustenburg Galvanisers	50	35	6
BH15	Private Owner (outside cone)	50	0	35
BH16	Steel Services	120	50	60
BH17	Q4 Fuel Marolien	45	52	-18
BH18	Steel and Pipe	20	26	-10
BH20	Glencore	30	47	-25
BH21	Glencore	30	45	-23
BH22	Glencore	30	48	-28
BH23	Glencore	30	49	-28
BH24	SAB	70	48	13

Environmental

Groundwater Impact Assessment

Groundwater modelling and Risk Assessment



The following is important to note:

- BH 12 is 50m from existing mining.
- BH20 is 70m from existing mining.
- BH10 is 77m from existing mining.
- BH21 is 81m from existing mining.
- BH23 is 84m from existing mining.

None of the boreholes listed above show any indication of impact from the existing mining.

Groundwater Impact Assessment

Groundwater Quality



Groundwater Quality – Mine Monitoring Boreholes

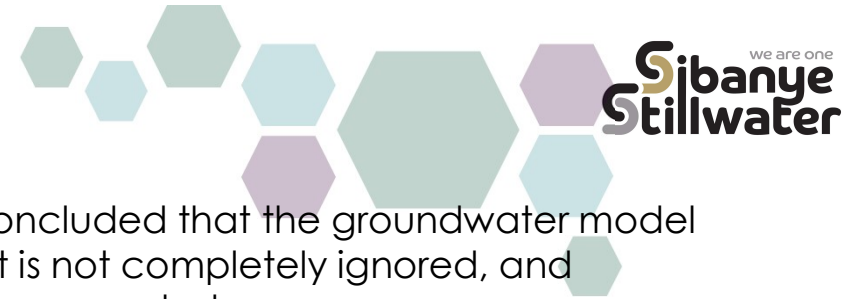
Parameter	RPM WUL 2018	Drinking Water	NBH02	ATG05	ATG01
pH	6-9.5	≥5 to ≤9.7	8.07	7.93	7.25
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	<150	≤170	58	55.8	104
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		≤1 200	392	393	677
Alkalinity			208	181	506
Chloride (Cl)	<200	≤300	39	36	49
Sulphate (SO ₄)	<200	≤500	45	44	0
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N)	<10	≤11	5.91	7.42	0.049
Ammonia (NH ₄ -N)		≤1.5	1	0.746	6.78
Orthophosphate (PO ₄ -P)			0.04	0.007	0.003
Fluoride (F)	<1	≤1.5	0.28	0.23	0.243
Calcium (Ca)	<150		37	38.1	92.3
Magnesium (Mg)	<100		30.6	32.9	23.1
Sodium (Na)	<200	≤200	36.5	42.3	102
Potassium (K)			0.85	0.699	41.1
Aluminium (Al)		≤0.3	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002
Iron (Fe)		≤2	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Manganese (Mn)		≤0.4	<0.001	0.002	0.519
Total Chromium (Cr)		≤0.05	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr ⁶⁺)			<0.002	<0.002	<0.002

- Water quality is good and not concerning

Groundwater Quality – Underground Mine

Water Parameter	RPM WUL 2018	Drinking Water	Underground Mine Void
pH	6-9.5	≥5 to ≤9.7	7.8
Total Dissolved Solids		≤1 200	740
Calcium	<150		241
Sodium			52
Potassium			5
Magnesium			38
Bicarbonate			26
Sulphate	<200	≤500	378
Chloride	<200	≤300	41
Nitrate	<10	≤11	0.2
Ammonium		≤1.5	<0.001
Aluminium		≤0.3	<0.001
Iron		≤2	<0.001
Manganese		≤0.4	<0.001
Nickel		≤0.07	0.001
Molybdenum			0.001

Groundwater Impact Assessment



Based on the field observations, at the study site and elsewhere, it is concluded that the groundwater model is over-conservative and unlikely to reflect the true impact. However, it is not completely ignored, and mitigation measures and monitoring of the groundwater levels are recommended.

Mitigation Measures

1. Leaving pillars around the boreholes that were drilled beyond the mining depth
2. Prevent or reduce the inflow of groundwater into the mine (grouting)
3. Replace damaged / dewatered boreholes (Some boreholes could be drilled deeper)
4. Alternative water source (wellfield)
5. Establishment of an environmental monitoring committee

Groundwater Impact Assessment



Monitoring

The groundwater level monitoring will act as an early warning to possible impact, at which point Sibanye-Stillwater can do the following:

- Drill the existing borehole deeper.
- Drill new borehole/s in unaffected area/s.
- Supply water from an alternate source.

Summary of mitigation and monitoring plan

ASPECT	ISSUE/RISK	MITIGATION ACTION PLAN	MONITORING ACTION PLAN	REPORTING
Groundwater	- Lowering of the water table impacting on surrounding boreholes - Groundwater contamination resulting in poor borehole water quality	- Seal and grout the mine and ensure water does not flow into mine workings - Leave pillars around the boreholes to protect the boreholes - Replace affected boreholes - Investigate water supply alternatives	- Sibanye-Stillwater to drill 5 boreholes to monitor water levels to ensure management actions should levels drop. - Water levels to be monitored monthly for the first 2 years and quarterly after the first 2 years. - Water quality to be monitored quarterly in all the identified boreholes	Monitoring Committee meetings
Blast and Vibration	High vibration levels affecting structural integrity	- Follow recommended pillar and geometry mining span guidelines - Follow recommended support guidelines - Ensure vibration levels do not exceed guideline limits and achieve maximum vibration levels of 6 mm/s - Limit the length of round to 2.0m max at depths less than 50 m. - Employ 8mm delay between shotholes.	- Conduct house surveys to establish the baseline - Install continuous monitors in four points around the relevant areas - Monitor vibration levels continuously and measure monthly	Monitoring Committee meetings
Surface Subsidence	Subsidence due to underground mining affecting structural integrity	- Follow recommended pillar and geometry mining span guidelines - Follow recommended support guidelines	Install surface subsidence monitoring stations and continually monitor for surface subsidence.	Monitoring committee meetings.

END

Thank you

Minutes

Sibanye Stillwater	 we are one
12 December 2024	 Alta van Dyk Environmental

Meeting Details:

Project: The Proposed Amendment of Mining Right 80 MR for the Expansion of the Kwezi Mining Right Operations through the Inclusion of the UG Shallow Blocks
Feedback Meeting with Epol

Date: 12 December 2024

Time: 11:00

Place: Teams

Meeting called Sibanye Stillwater

Type of meeting Focus Group Meeting

Facilitator Phillip Ramphisa

Note taker Kirthi Peramaul

Attendees

Alta van Dyk Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (AvDE)

Kirthi Peramaul (KP)

Independent Specialists

Marious van Biljon (MB)

Epol

Johan Bolz

Gugu Manyathi

Pramarshen Perumal

Loren Laker

Sibanye Stillwater (SS)

Cor Dednam (CD)

Phillip Rampisha (PR)

Lesego Mokgethi (LM)

Jacques Gouws (JG)

Stephan Botes (SB)

Kahmani Gounden (KG)

Lukas Kekana (LK)

Bez Bezuidenhout (BB)

Sbusiso Msomi (SM)

Alan Olivier (AO)

Sbusiso Msomi (SM)

Clarence Mutsvanga (CM)

Apologies None

Presentation

The SS team gave a presentation regarding the findings of the specialist studies. Please refer to Appendix A for a copy of the presentation.

Discussion

A summary of the discussion undertaken is provided below.

- SS undertook an ESG moment.
- SS indicated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the concerns around the Kwezi projects. The comments and concerns that have been submitted by Epol has been acknowledged by the project team. Epol is able to reiterate their comments in this platform in order for the project team to discuss the comments.
- Epol advised that from the agenda it is noted that SS will hopefully want to reach a consensus. But obviously this would be unpacked once the presentation has been undertaken.
- Epol reiterated the following comments:
 - Required background on the project
 - Epol understands that the application is for the Mining Right, however Epol does not fall within the proposed mining blocks but within the greater area. How does this greater mining right area affect Epol.
 - Explanation of the process being undertaken
 - Concerning that the mining is 40m below surface, the weight of the building on the small footprint as the building is 12m below surface.
- AvDE advised that the process is undertaken in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, hence a Basic Assessment Process is being undertaken for the expansion of the Mining Right with mining in only Blocks A and B. As part of EIA Regulations, one of the regulatory requirements is that Public Participation is being undertaken. Epol was consulted regarding the proposed expansion and details on the availability of the Draft Basic Assessment Report has been provided. The 30-day comment period commenced on the 14 November 2023 and ends on the 13 December 2023. Subsequent to the 30-day comment period, AvDE will consolidate all comments for submission with the Final Basic Assessment Report to the DMPP for decision making.
- SS added that after the report is submitted, the regulators will look at the project, the mitigation measures proposed and make a decision on the project.
- Epol indicated if there is room for extension.
- SS added that as a company SS is open to comments and the EIA process is not the end. SS is trying to stick to the regulatory timeframe. However, SS is committed to discuss comments.
- AvDE advised that the 30-day comment period cannot be extended as these are legislated timeframes however since the meeting was only held today (12 December) there can be time awarded to respond on the action items, discussions from this meeting. There is no need for an additional request and the additional time to respond in terms of the additional time and we can confirm in terms of this call. The agreed date was 8 January 2024.
- SS advised that a presentation has been prepared so there is an understanding of the mitigation measures to be applied.

Presentation by AO on stability and vibration. A summary of the presentation:

- Numerical Modelling was undertaken to determine how SS was going to extract Blocks A and B and what the pillar stability will be, and the impact of blast and vibration
- Employ and board and pillar method. Approximately 25% will remain to maintain stability. Total extraction is approximately 75%.
- Already mined areas were shown in the presentation which is very close to the Epol infrastructure and mining was done at a depth of 30m. No issues with surface subsidence.
- For each pillar all come out as a low-risk category. The likelihood of having a total pillar collapse is unlikely. It is a shallow environment and high factors of safety.
- In terms of the vertical displacement of the already mined block the max vertical displacement will be in the center of the mining block. The vertical displacement at the already mined block is around 4mm.
- Max vertical displacement on surface <0.5mm. Mining will not be closer than 40m
- Undermining Epol will not be undertaken, max closures on the underground environment are 2.5mm. No high closures around the Epol infrastructure are expected.
- A blasting advance limitation needs to be imposed. Reduce the face advance to 2m will be imposed that will be applicable to all depths below <50m.

- Based on the USBM limits. E.g. mud houses will experience damage from 6mm/sec. The results indicated that the PPV will not be exceeded.
- Surface subsidence monitors will be installed
- Epol enquired if there are any plans to mine under the building:
- SS advised that at this stage no, the application for mining is only for blocks A and B. The entire Prospecting Right Area has been included /converted hence the greater area on the application. If mining is planned at a later stage, then another environmental process will be required. Opencast will be more applicable due to the outcrop. This is not on the plans currently. This will also warrant the amendment of the mine works program as there is no planning for this area.
- Epol enquired if there is a possibility that their operations be excluded from the application.
 - SS advised that a Section 102 application has already been submitted and at this stage it would not be able to retract the application.
- Epol enquired if the basement of the Epol factory was considered.
 - SS advised that Epol is outside of the mining areas of Blocks A and B and no mining will therefore be conducted below Epol according to the current mining works program.

Presentation by MB on Groundwater. A summary of the presentation:

- Marius went through the geology of the region and indicated that this type of geological formation is not characterized by good aquifer development but that does not mean there will be high yielding boreholes.
- The regional groundwater model was should. There is a 98% correlation between groundwater and surface water. Because good correlation exists there is no evidence of dewatering taking place. The mine currently did not intersect significant faults, and this is proven by the dewatering volumes.
- The aquifer above the mine workings is intact, however the mining for Block A and B is abit shallower.
- Hydrocensus undertaken, Epol is BH8 and BH9. Outside but relatively close to the mining block.
- Numerical modeling done, showing the area overlying the proposed workings will have a drawdown and extend approximately 1km. Possibility of a drop in several boreholes. The model is however a tool and not the be all and end all of an investigation. Available info was used and calibrated into the info. The model was calibrated with 150 boreholes. Site specific data is being collected and will give site-specific information to refine the model. The mode is meant to be updated as the model can be over conservative, but at the same time be aware of possible impacts that can arise. A drop in the water level will not happen overnight but will take time.
- Borehole 12 is 50m away and borehole shows no impact from the mining operations. No evidence of water seeping into the mine. The Hex river has already been mined with no evidence of seepage.
 - Epol advised that they will comment on the current assessments and present the current findings to their business. They are a food operation and completely different from mining, hence Epol needs to understand the impact on their operation.
 - SS confirmed that the model will be updated in due course, hence the need for the monitoring committee whereby such findings will be presented. Ongoing monitoring will be undertaken.
 - Epol confirmed that they will comment on pre-application and not post application.
 - Epol enquired if there is any guarantee that SS will not mining under their plant
 - SS advised that from the meeting there is a guarantee, but SS can also put it in writing.

The action items were as follows:

- Epol will provide their comments by the 8 January 2028
- AvDE to share the presentation with Epol.
- SS to provide Epol with a letter confirming that mining will not be undertaken below Epol.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:20

EURO Sales

Minutes

Sibanye Stillwater	 we are one
12 December 2024	 Alta van Dyk Environmental

Meeting Details:

Project: The Proposed Amendment of Mining Right 80 MR for the Expansion of the Kwezi Mining Right Operations through the Inclusion of the UG Shallow Blocks

Date: 12 December 2024

Time: 09:00

Place: Teams

Meeting called Sibanye Stillwater

Type of meeting Focus Group Meeting

Facilitator Kirthi Peramaul

Note taker Tehya Henry

Attendees

Alta van Dyk Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (AvDE)

Kirthi Peramaul (KP)

Tehya Henry (TH)

Independent Specialists

Marious van Biljon (MB)

Euro Sales Pty Ltd (ES)

Ansa Euler (AE)

Henrick

Eckard le Roux (ER)

Sibanye Stillwater (SS)

Cor Dednam (CD)

Phillip Rampisha (PR)

Lesego Mokgethi (LM)

Jacques Gouws (JG)

Stephan Botes (SB)

Kahmani Gounden (KG)

Charmaine Young (CY)

Lukas Kekana (LK)

Bez Bezuidenhout (BB)

Sbusiso Msomi (SM)

Alan Olivier (AO)

Apologies Cornell Strydom

Presentation

The SS team gave a presentation regarding the findings of the specialist studies. Please refer to Appendix A for a copy of the presentation.

Discussion

- **ER** wrote a letter (dated 5 December 2024) on behalf of **ES**, expressing concerns over the possible impacts on the company created by the proposed Kwezi expansion project, as well as asking what assurances will be proposed to the affected property owners.
- Subsequent to the issuance of the letter, **SS** requested a focus group meeting. During this meeting, **ER** noted that the **SS** team had determined that the proposed mining activity would not have detrimental impacts on the **ES** factory building or borehole (BH1), despite the indication of the specialist reports, especially the Geohydrological Impact Assessment regarding impacts to groundwater.
- **ER** sought clarification of the purpose of this meeting, as called by **SS**, as the period of public participation in which comments or objections are submitted closes on 13/12/2024.
 - **PR** clarified that based on all previous communication, the purpose of the meeting is to engage in a more detailed and conclusive discussion between **SS** and **ES** with the relevant specialists present to address specific technical concerns.
- **AO** gave an explanation of the Vibration, Blast and Stability Assessment undertaken, stating that some blasting and mining within the existing Kwei operation has occurred to a depth of 30m, and to date in these areas, there have been no incidents of pillar failure or subsidence.
- **AO** also noted that the proposed activities will not exceed the standards for blasting vibrations.
 - **ER** stated that the report is understood by **ES**.
 - **ER** noted that within the report, possible impacts and related mitigation/control measures have been indicated. **ER** recognized that if face advances are kept between 2-3m, possible impacts are minimal.
 - **ER** also noted that **SS** has not issued written confirmation of what recommended measures will be implemented or a plan, should mitigation measures be inadequate or insufficiently implemented.
 - **ER** stated that **ES**'s insurance provider has indicated that no coverage from loss or damages incurred as a result of mining activity will be provided to the company.
 - **ER** asked **SS** what assurance can be provided to **ES** to navigate the loss of insurance coverage as a direct result of the proposed mining expansion project.
 - **ER** stated the main aim of engagement with **SS** is to gain assurance
 - **PR** acknowledged **ER** and **ES**'s understanding of the report and appreciated the clear communication of what **ES** is seeking.
- **PR** opened the floor for the **SS** team to respond to **ER**'s statements and questions
 - **LK** responded regarding the confirmation of which recommended mitigation measures are to be implemented on site are subject to the approval of the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, to whom the application is submitted
 - **LK** further explained that the approval of the mitigation measures will warrant the issuance of conditions, which will be audited annually both internally and externally to eliminate bias.
 - **ER** responded that the approval process has been understood.
 - **ER** noted that assuming the approval of the application, the conditions are known within the relationship between **SS** and the Department.
 - **ER** further stated that while recommended mitigation measures are known to the public through the Basic Assessment Report developed by **AvDE**, not all stakeholders are made aware of the accepted mitigation measures to be implemented. **ER** expressed that only providing recommended measures is insufficient information for **ES** to accept the project without objection.
 - **PR** responded **SS** has discussed mitigation measures at length internally, concluding that a monitoring committee will be formed within the **SS** project team in order to close the gap between recommendations and implementations. **PR** stated that the monitoring committee will regularly report on occurrences and actual resulting impacts e.g., the occurrence of blasting, the expected impacts and the actual impacts experienced.
- **PR** asked **ER** for thoughts regarding the monitoring committee

- **ER** could not state his position on an internal committee.
 - **ER** stated ES would like assurance that the approved mitigation measures will be applied.
- **PR** asked for the insurance schedule held by ES to be shared with SS so the relevant people can assess and address the issue.
 - **ER** confirmed the insurance schedule will be shared with SS.
 - **JG** indicated he can receive the insurance schedule.
- **ER** expressed concern that the specialist could be incorrect in their determination of scenarios and outcomes, or that the mine could be negligent in their application of mitigation measures. **ER** emphasized that under these scenarios, it is possible for ES to be subjected to consequences of the mining activity.
- **ER** asked that SS provide assurances to ES, should ES suffer from loss or damages as a result of the mining activities. **ER** noted that SS should be able to provide assurance readily if the risks to ES's property are as minimal as stated by SS.
 - **LM** responded that written assurance that SS will apply the approved mitigation measures can be provided to ES. **LM** explained that SS would be at risk should the company fail to the mitigation measures as stipulated by the specialist reports and the Monitoring and Management Plan.
- **ER** wanted to make it clear regarding the matter of insurance that the broker or company that ES utilizes is subject to change, however, the principal remains the same; due to the mining activity, ES is unlikely to receive coverage for loss or damages as a result. **ER** asked that ES receive coverage from SS for the replacement value of any damages incurred to the property as a result of SS's mining activity.
 - **PR** summarized that a written assurance letter on this matter is proposed. **PR** restated that through the monitoring committee, environmental aspects will be constantly monitored.
 - **PR** asked if this outcome is sufficient for ES.
 - **ER** confirmed the outcome addressed one of the concerns of ES.
- **ER** wanted to make the importance of ES's borehole explicitly clear, stating that the company is solely reliant on the borehole to supply water to their factory and to various tenants on the property. **ER** stated that any damages to the borehole or impact to the water table could lead to a loss of water supply to ES, resulting in the factory being forced to relocate or close down.
- **ER** stated that the water table may take years to recover to its level prior to mining activities. **ER** made reference to the Basic Assessment Report Appendix C4, in which the groundwater assessment indicates the groundwater level will recover at the earliest within 10-15 years post-closure.
- **ER** stated the understanding of the model (Figure 7.3), in which the groundwater level will only recover approximately 50 years post closure, is based on the worst-case scenario where no mitigation measures are applied.
 - **ER** reinforced the need for SS to provide assurance that mitigation measures will be implemented, and that SS will be able to assist ES with possible loss or damages in the future.
- **PR** asked if such a commitment can be made.
 - **LM** confirmed that in the event of a catastrophe, SS will be able to assist ES.
 - **CD** statement agreement with LM.
 - **PR** confirmed an assurance letter will be issued after the insurance schedule has been received and assessed.
- **ER** sought clarity on what ES should do in the interim of the assurance letter being issued, as if to proceed with the lodging of a formal objection before the comment period closes or if it is no longer necessary.
 - **PR** stated that at this stage, SS and ES have been engaging in good faith, and SS cannot advise a stakeholder on their right to object or not.
 - **LK** noted all public engagements intend to foster SS's relationship with stakeholders and interested and affected parties. **LK** also noted that all stakeholder comments received, inclusive of this meeting, will be included in the final Basic Assessment Report submitted.
 - **LK** stated that the monitoring team will, in the future be multidisciplinary and able to streamline communication and information dissemination to interested and affected parties.

- **LK** further stated that should issues arise and be detected by the monitoring team, an investigation will be conducted.
- **PR** asked if an explanation of the groundwater report was required, as ER indicated full understanding.
 - **ER** indicated a brief explanation can be given
- **MvB** noted that a primary source of concern within the groundwater report is the model indicating the water level drawdown over time. **MvB** wanted ES to understand that the modelling system is a tool and approximation of the real world. **MvB** stated the model was generated utilizing information from present-day data.
- **MvB** acknowledged the dire outcome of the model under the worst-case scenario. **MvB** further explained that while the model must not be ignored, the real-world scenario must be considered.
 - **MvB** stated that BH12 (indicated in Appendix C4) is situated approximately 50m from the existing mining operation and has not been affected at all. Additionally, along the UG2 Reef, SS has operations shallower than the proposed Kwezi expansion, and no incidences of groundwater seepage or seepages into the mine have occurred.
- **MvB** stated that he does not believe the real-world implications on the groundwater level will be as drastic as the model suggested.
- **MvB** further stated that as BH1 is further away from the mining area, he is confident that ES's borehole will not be at risk.
- **MvB** noted that the simulated models will be continually updated based on data received from continual monitoring, and will indicate possible issues before their fruition.
- **MvB** acknowledged the importance of models but noted that should impacts occur, there are remedial options listed in the report and in a letter to address ES's concerns
- **MvB** further noted as the mine will be plugged during rehabilitation, decant is not expected to be a future issue.
- Regarding the water quality **MvB** acknowledged the quality of water will change but will not be drastic or significant enough to be considered as an issue.
- **PR** thank MvB for his comprehensive input

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00

Minutes

Sibanye Stillwater	 we are one Sibanye Stillwater
04 December 2024	 Alta van Dyk Environmental

Meeting Details:

Project: The Proposed Amendment of Mining Right 80 MR for the Expansion of the Kwezi Mining Right Operations through the Inclusion of the UG Shallow Blocks

Date: 04 December 2024

Time: 11:00

Place: Teams

Meeting called Alta van Dyk Environmental Consultants

Type of meeting Focus Group Meeting

Facilitator Kirthi Peramaul

Note taker Kirthi Peramaul and Tehya Henry

Attendees

Alta van Dyk Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (AvDE)

Kirthi Peramaul (KP)

Tehya Henry (TH)

Alta van Dyk (AvD)

Euro Sales Pty Ltd (ES)

Ansa Euler (AE)

Henrick

Le Roux Eckard (LRE)

Sibanye Stillwater (SS)

Yolande Janse van Rensburg (YJvR)

Bonginkosi Ngqulunga (BN)

Cor Dednam (CD)

Phillip Rampisha (PR)

Lesego Mokgethi (LM)

Jacques Gouws (JG)

Christi Lategan (CL)

Stephan Botes (SB)

Kahmani Gounden (KG)

Karabo Masilo (KM)

Mahowa Morotoba (MM)

Charmaine Young (CY)

Apologies

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Presentation

A presentation was given by the SS team, including the purpose of the meeting, the background to the Kwezi Operations Project, the proposed expansion, and the findings of the specialist studies. Please refer to Appendix A for a copy of the presentation.

Discussion

- **LRE** wanted to understand how SS has determined the possible impact on Euro Sales' borehole (BH1) as negligible, as Euro Sales is located within the 1km radius identified as the potentially impacted zone by the Geohydrological Impact Assessment (page 50).
- **LRE** expressed concern that the Geohydrological Report determined the water level will drop by ~ 9 m below the depth of BH1 and may remain dry post-closure of the Kwezi Operation (reference made to pages 52-54, and Table 7.1).
 - **LRE** sought clarification as to how the mitigation and rehabilitation measures will protect BH1 against this scenario.
 - **LRE** also highlighted the potential deterioration of the water quality as a result of the proposed mining operations, as many of the ES tenants are reliant on potable water from BH1 (reference made to page 57).
- **LRE** asked how the mine intends to apply mitigation measures as suggested within the Draft Basic Assessment Report and the Geohydrological Impact Assessments,
 - **PR** noted that boreholes within the 1km radius of the proposed mining area may be considered to receive an alternative water supply. **PR** stated that approved mitigation measures will be applied and monitored by a dedicated monitoring network to ensure compliance.
- **LRE** sought clarification as to how the mine intends to ensure rehabilitation efforts post-closure.
 - **BN** noted that SS has guaranteed funding for the future rehabilitation of the mine.
- **LRE** requested that the Monitoring Management Plan be shared with the landowners, specifically in relation to water and blasting impact management, as it was previously mentioned in a Focus Group Meeting facilitated by AvDE.
 - **BN** noted this request.
- **LRE** asked what assurance will be provided to the affected landowners, in the event that the approved mitigation measures fail.
 - **BN** noted mitigation measures are already in place within the existing Kwezi operations, and suggested an additional meeting to address the specifics of monitoring.

The meeting was adjourned

Action Items	Person Responsible	Deadline