

## PERFORMANCE BY OPERATION continued

### South Africa – surface operation

#### Waste-rock dumps

|  |                          | FY21           | FY20    | FY19    |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Operational</b>                           |                          |                |         |         |
| Volumes milled                               | (000t) (metric)          | <b>10 107</b>  | 4 476   | 4 307   |
|  | (000t) (imperial)        | <b>11 145</b>  | 4 936   | 4 749   |
| Gold produced                                | (kg)                     | <b>3 580</b>   | 1 753   | 1 515   |
|  | (oz)                     | <b>115 099</b> | 56 630  | 48 708  |
| Gold sold                                    | (kg)                     | <b>3 527</b>   | 1 780   | 1 497   |
|  | (oz)                     | <b>113 395</b> | 57 229  | 48 129  |
| Grade  | (g/t)                    | <b>0.354</b>   | 0.392   | 0.352   |
|  | (oz/t)                   | <b>0.010</b>   | 0.011   | 0.01    |
| <b>Financial</b>                             |                          |                |         |         |
| Revenue                                      | (Rm)                     | <b>3 079</b>   | 1 388   | 879     |
|  | (US\$m)                  | <b>200</b>     | 89      | 62      |
| Average gold price received                  | (R/kg)                   | <b>872 960</b> | 779 835 | 587 483 |
|  | (US\$/oz)                | <b>1 763</b>   | 1 549   | 1 289   |
| Cash operating cost                          | (Rm)                     | <b>2 127</b>   | 853     | 692     |
|  | (US\$m)                  | <b>138</b>     | 54      | 49      |
| Production profit                            | (Rm)                     | <b>933</b>     | 527     | 195     |
|  | (US\$m)                  | <b>61</b>      | 34      | 14      |
| Capital expenditure                          | (Rm)                     | <b>39</b>      | 2       | 8       |
|  | (US\$m)                  | <b>3</b>       | –       | 1       |
| Operating free cash flow <sup>1</sup>        | (Rm)                     | <b>913</b>     | 533     | 179     |
|  | (US\$m)                  | <b>59</b>      | 34      | 12      |
| Cash operating cost                          | (R/kg)                   | <b>594 033</b> | 486 792 | 456 473 |
|  | (US\$/oz)                | <b>1 200</b>   | 967     | 1 001   |
| All-in sustaining cost                       | (R/kg)                   | <b>619 692</b> | 484 507 | 462 178 |
|  | (US\$/oz)                | <b>1 252</b>   | 962     | 1 014   |
| Average exchange rate                        | (R/US\$)                 | <b>15.40</b>   | 15.66   | 14.18   |
| <b>Safety</b>                                |                          |                |         |         |
| Number of fatalities                         |                          | –              | –       | –       |
| Lost-time injury frequency rate              | per million hours worked | –              | –       | –       |
| <b>Environment</b>                           |                          |                |         |         |
| Electricity consumption                      | (GWh)                    | *              | *       | *       |
| Water consumption – primary activities       | (MI)                     | *              | *       | *       |
| Greenhouse gas emissions                     | (000tCO <sub>2</sub> e)  | *              | *       | *       |
| Intensity data per tonne treated             |                          |                |         |         |
| – Energy                                     |                          | *              | *       | *       |
| – Water                                      |                          | *              | *       | *       |
| – Greenhouse gas emissions                   |                          | *              | *       | *       |
| Number of reportable environmental incidents |                          | –              | –       | –       |

\* Electricity and water consumption and related emission and intensity data for the respective plants at which the waste-rock dumps are processed are accounted for as part of the primary operation's environmental results.

<sup>1</sup> Operating free cash flow = revenue – cash operating cost – capital expenditure as per operating results.

## Waste-rock dumps continued

| Other salient features |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Status of operation    | Processing waste-rock dumps depends on the availability of spare plant capacity and plant requirements for grinding material |
| Life-of-mine           | ±1 year  |

## Mineral Reserve estimates at 30 June 2021

| Reserves (metric)   | Proved      |              |              | Probable    |              |              | Total       |              |              |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
|                     | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t)  | Gold (000kg) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t)  | Gold (000kg) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t)  | Gold (000kg) |
|                     | –           | –            | –            | –           | –            | –            | –           | –            | –            |
| Reserves (imperial) | Tons (Mt)   | Grade (oz/t) | Gold (000oz) | Tons (Mt)   | Grade (oz/t) | Gold (000oz) | Tons (Mt)   | Grade (oz/t) | Gold (000oz) |
|                     | –           | –            | –            | –           | –            | –            | –           | –            | –            |

## Overview of operations

Production from processing surface-rock dumps, situated across Harmony's Free State operations, depends entirely on the availability of spare mill capacity at the Harmony One and Target plants. Waste and waste-rock dump deliveries to Kusasalethu plant (near the border of Gauteng and North West provinces) supplement mining volumes to secure sufficient backfill to use as support in stoping areas. Waste-rock dumps near Orkney (acquired with Moab Khotsong operations) are treated at the Great Nologwa and Mispah plants. Milling of waste-rock dumps at the Doornkop plant, in Gauteng, began in FY18. Waste-rock dumps and tailings facilities acquired with Mponeng are treated at Mponeng, Savuka and Kopanang plants.

## Operating performance FY21

An increase of 126% in ore milled to 10 million tonnes (FY20: 4 million tonnes), despite a 10% decline in recovered grade to 0.354g/t (FY20: 0.392g/t), translated to a 104% rise in gold produced to 3 580kg (115 099oz) (FY20: 1 753kg, 56 630oz). These operations recorded an excellent financial performance, with revenue increasing 121% to R3 079 million (FY20: R1 388 million) mainly due to the inclusion of surface sources acquired from AngloGold Ashanti in the Mponeng transaction, coupled with a substantial rise in average gold price received of 12% to R872 960/kg (FY20: R779 835/kg).

The newly acquired waste-rock dumps and tailings operations contributed a total of 5.4 million tonnes and 1 445kg of gold at an average recovered grade of 0.264g/t. These operations recorded revenue of R1 270 million, with cash costs and capital expenditure of R1 148 million resulting in operational free cash of R122 million.

All-in sustaining unit cost rose 28% to R619 692/kg (FY20: R484 507/kg). Capital expenditure for FY21 increased significantly to R39 million (FY20: R2 million) to replace a pipeline and conveyor at the Mispah plant as well as bratticing, refurbishments and replacing equipment related to the newly acquired surface assets.

## Outlook for FY22

The priority for FY22 will be to continue safe, profitable production by maintaining costs and improving mining efficiencies.