GLOBAL INDUSTRY STANDARD ON TAILINGS MANAGEMENT (GISTM)

Public Disclosure Report 2023

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DRDGOLD

DRDGOLD is a large-scale retreatment operation of mine dumps and tailings dams. DRDGOLD comprises two subsidiaries: Ergo Mining located some 50km east of Johannesburg in Brakpan; and Far West Gold Recoveries (FWGR) near Carletonville, west of Johannesburg.

DRDGOLD's aim is to leave an enduring legacy by permanently removing many of the old mine dumps scattered around the Witwatersrand that were either built where they did not belong in the first place, or that had become inappropriately situated because of the movement of people and our new urban reality. This is done by reprocessing the dumps and redepositing resultant waste onto tailings storage facilities that are managed in accordance with contemporary standards of environmental and geo-technical standards, cleaning environmentally sensitive areas in the process and freeing up land for redevelopment.

DRDGOLD FOOTPRINT

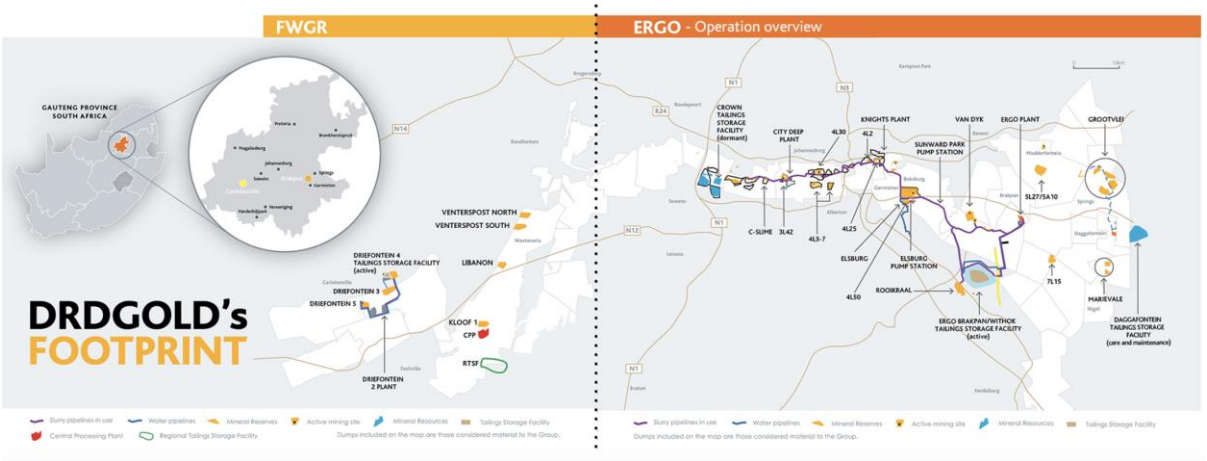

Figure 1: DRDGOLD footprint

GLOBAL INDUSTRY STANDARD ON TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

The Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), which was launched on 5 August 2020, has the ultimate goal of zero harm to people and the environment and sets a global benchmark for achieving strong social, environmental and technical outcomes for tailings management.

DRDGOLD is aligning itself with the GISTM which must be periodically assessed to confidently confirm conformance. DRDGOLD has completed site-level self-assessments and will do a third-party validation of conformance with the Mining Principles during 2024. DRDGOLD will

disclose the results of its self-assessments within its sustainability reports covering the 2023 reporting period.

All tailings facilities operated by DRDGOLD with “Extreme” or “Very high” potential consequences are in conformance with the GISTM. The level of conformance with GISTM of all other tailings facilities operated by DRDGOLD will be disclosed by 5 August 2025.

The GISTM is structured around six Topic Areas encompassing 15 Principles and includes 77 individual Requirements. The Conformance Protocols map to the 77 Requirements of the Standard using clear and concise criteria to enable conformance with the GISTM to be assessed.

CONFORMANCE LEVELS

The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) conformance levels introduces some subjectivity in the ‘partially meets’ criteria as shown in Table 1. DRDGOLD has adjusted the conformance levels to minimise subjectivity as shown in Table 2. The adjusted conformance levels will be used to determine DRDGOLD’s conformance to the GISTM.

Conformance level	Description of outcome
Meets	Systems and/or practices related to the Requirement have been implemented and there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Requirement is being met.
Partially meets	Systems and/or practices related to meeting the Requirement have been only partially implemented. Gaps or weaknesses persist that may contribute to an inability to meet the Requirement, or insufficient verifiable evidence has been provided to demonstrate that the activity is aligned to the Requirement.
Does not meet	Does not Meet – Systems and/or practices required to support implementation of the Requirement are not in place, or are not being implemented, or cannot be evidenced.
Not applicable	The specific Requirement is not applicable to the context of the asset.

Table 1: ICMM - Description of conformance levels

Conformance level	Criteria	Rating
Does Not Meet	:No information as evidence.	0%
Partially Meets 25	Information exists but is insufficient and no standard procedure provided.	25%
Partially Meets 50	Information exists but is insufficient and the provided standard procedure does not cover all requirement.	50%
Partially Meets 75	Information exists but is insufficient and the provided standard procedure covers all requirement.	75%
Meets	Information exists as evidence.	100%
Not applicable	The specific requirement is not applicable to the context of the asset and does not participate in the calculation of the average.	

Table 2: DRDGOLD adjusted conformance levels

The overall GISTM conformance for the Brakpan/Withok Tailings Storage Facility (BTSF) amounts to 88% and the Driefontein 4 TSF overall conformance amounts to 91% (Figure 2). Topic 5: Emergency response and Topic 6: Disclosure are current improvement focus areas.

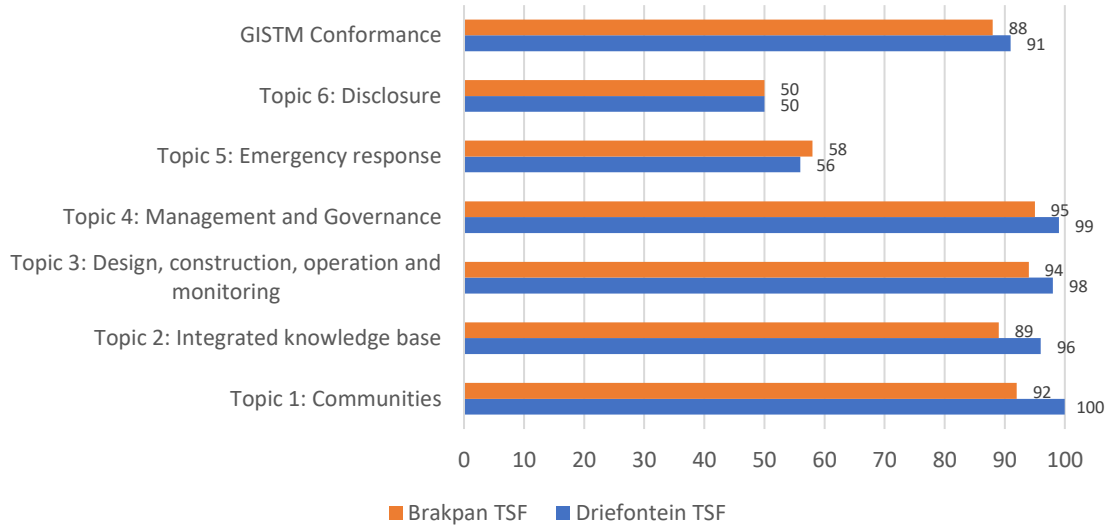

Figure 2: DRDGOLD GISTM Conformance: Operational dams

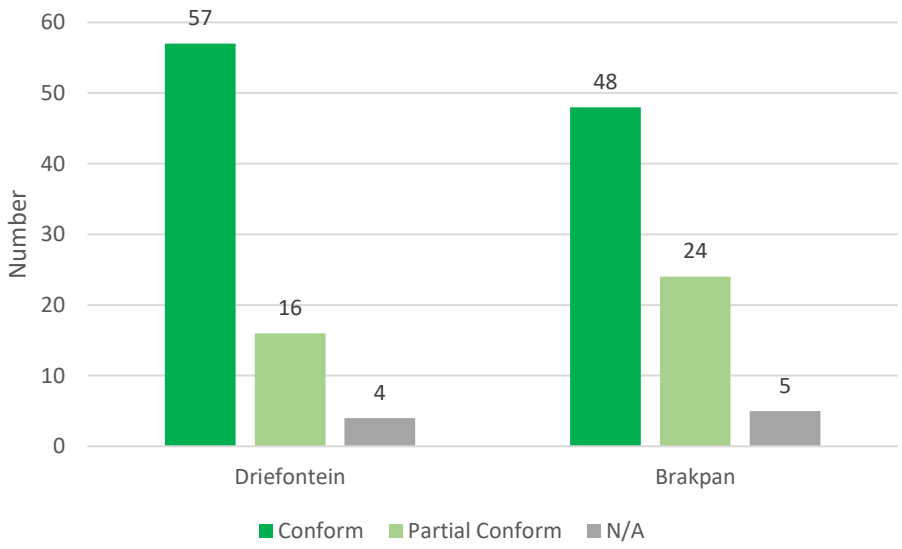

Figure 3: DRDGOLD GISTM: Requirement conformance

ERGO OPERATIONS

LOCATION AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY OPERATIONS

Ergo Mining Pty LTD is located on the East Rand, reprocessing tailings dams from Soweto (Crown) to Springs (Daggafontein). The main processing plant is located approximately 16.3 km SW of Springs. The Brakpan/Withok Tailings Storage Facility ("BTSF") is located a further 10km SW of the plant, adjacent to the R23 - Benoni Heidelberg road.
TSF GPS co-ordinates: S26º 20' 51" E28º 19' 08".

The locations of the Ergo Process Plant and BTSF are shown below in Figure 4.

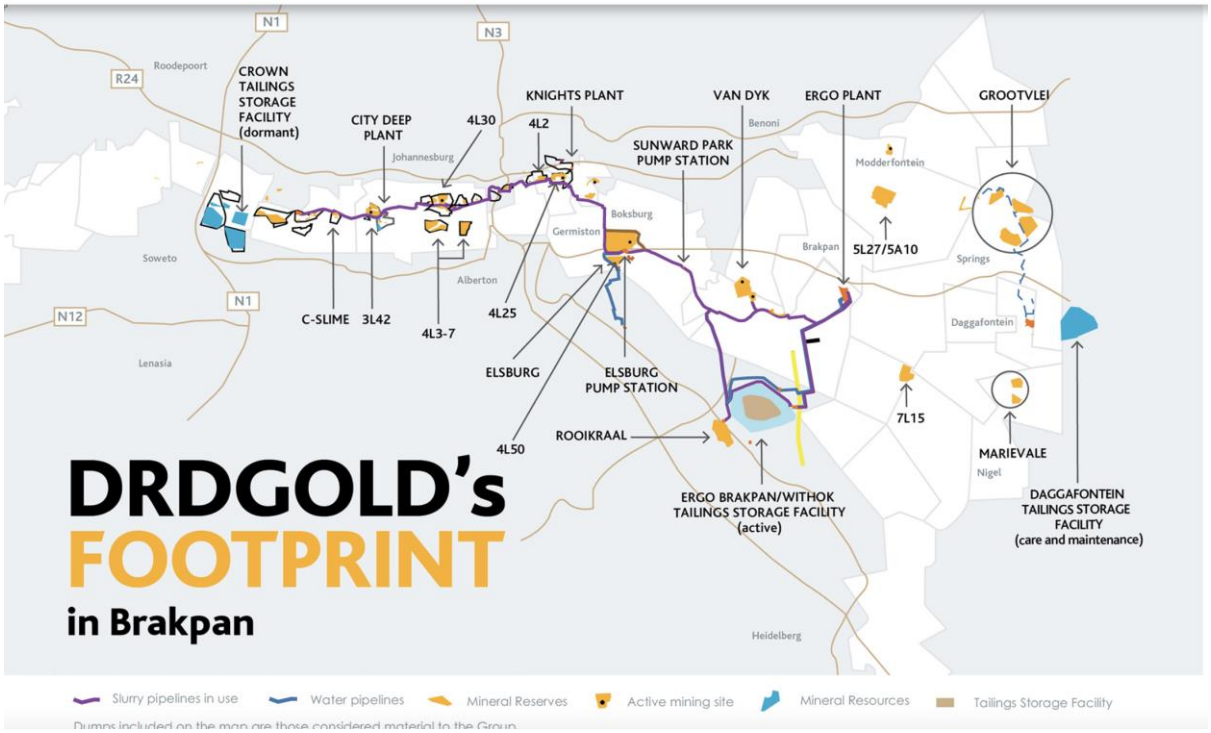

Figure 4: DRDGOLD's footprint in Brakpan

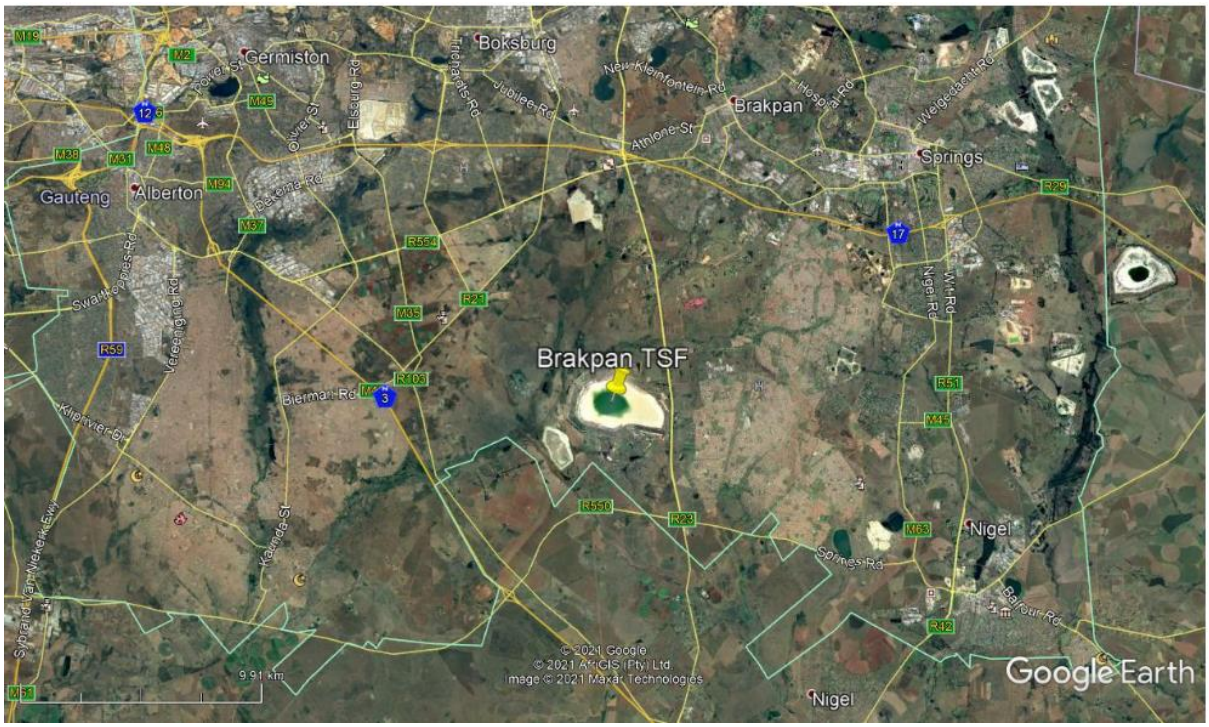

Figure 5: Locality of BTSF

BTSF is an upstream on-wall cyclone ring dyke dam with a pumped decant. The footprint of the facility covers approximately 900ha, with a current height of 120m and future maximum height of approximately 150m. A contoured plan layout of the TSF is presented in Figure 6.

BTSF classifies as a Category III facility according to the South African National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) (NWA).

Figure 6: Contour plot of upper surface of BTSF

BRAKPAN/WITHOK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY - DETAIL

Name of tailings storage facility	BTSF
Location co-ordinates (Longitude/Latitude)	Latitude: 26°20'46.04"S Longitude: 28°19'1.79"E
Ownership	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Operational status	Operational
Year of first construction	1978
Is the dam currently operated or closed as per currently approved design	Yes
Construction method/raised method used	On-wall cyclone upstream
Current wall height	118m

Total tonnage deposited to date	700 million tonnes
Expected tonnage to be deposited to end of life of the facility	1.1 billion tonnes
Most recent Independent Expert Review	The latest External Tailings Review Panel (“ETRP”) review was done in April 2023
Do you have full and complete relevant engineering records including design, construction, operation, maintenance and/or closure	Yes
What is your hazard categorisation of facility, based on consequential failure	Extreme
What guideline do you follow for the classification system	GISTM

Table 3: Brakpan/Withok TSF detail

BRAKPAN/WITHOK GISTM CONFORMANCE SUMMARY

The overall conformance for BTSF is 88% (Figure 7). Topic 4: Management and governance is the most aligned topic at 95%. Topic 5: Emergency response at 58% and Topic 6 at 50% are lagging, but in form and not in substance.

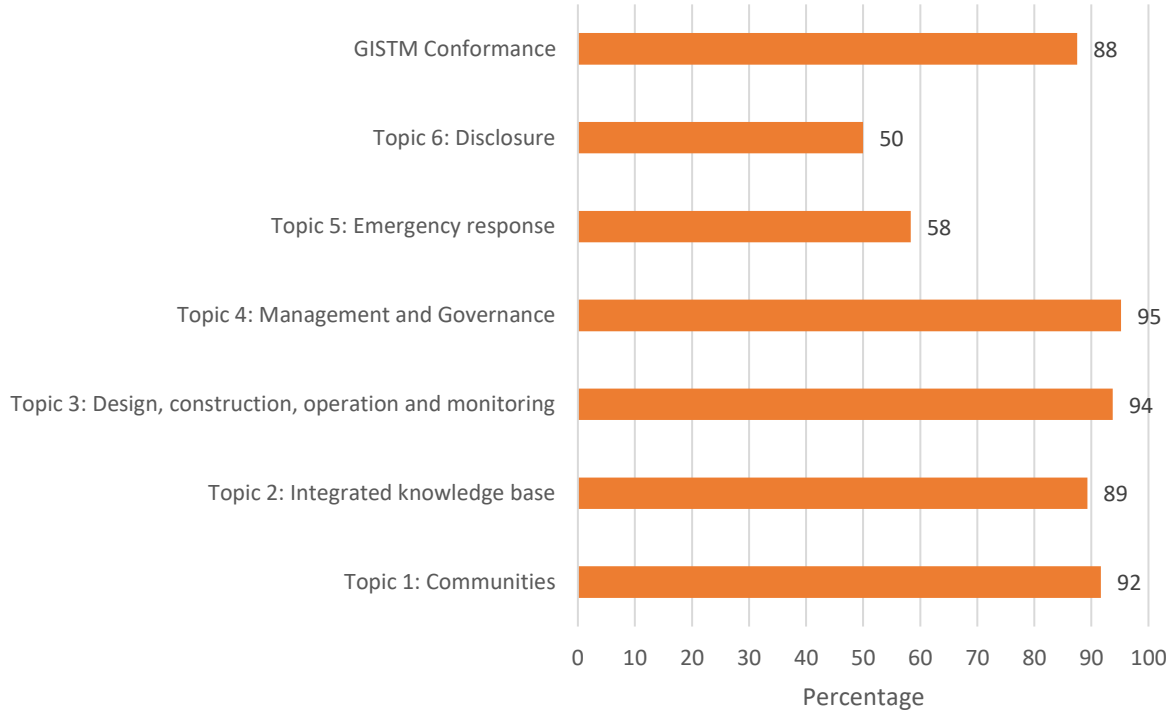

Figure 7: BTSF GISTM: Topic conformance

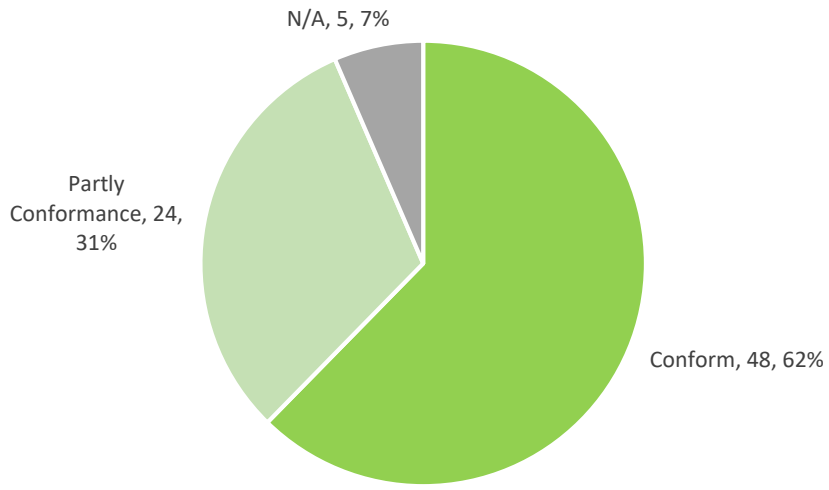

Figure 8: BTSF GISTM: Principles conformance

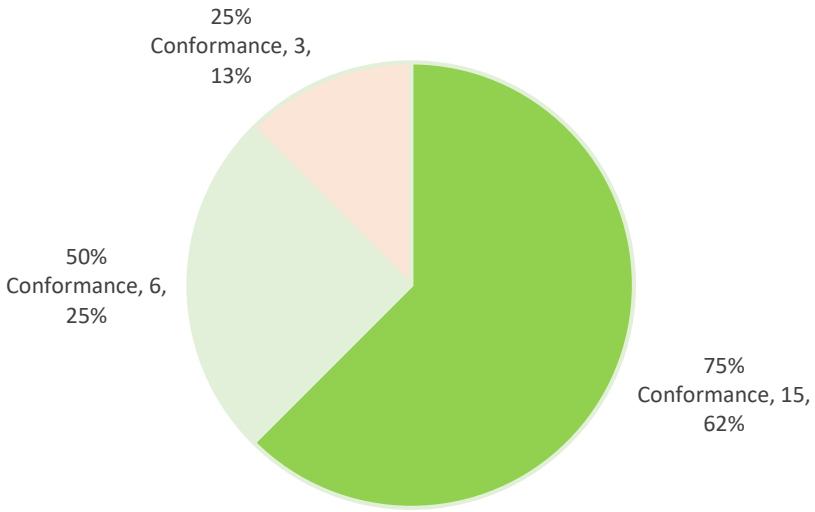

Figure 9: BTSF GISTM Principles: Partial conformance analysis

ACTION PLANS

The following areas will be the focus for the next year to improve on conformance levels:

- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan ("EPRP") to be reviewed by an Independent expert
- Emergency drills to be initiated
- Regular meetings with disaster management authorities to be conducted to refine the EPRP
- Assessment of the quantum of humanitarian aid to be provided in the event of a dam break
- Development and roll-out of an education and effective communication strategy regarding tailings facilities with affected communities
- Collation of historical design reports prior to DRDGOLD's acquisition of the facility and the compilation of the report in GISTM required formatting

CONSEQUENCE CLASSIFICATION

A credible catastrophic failure mode can only occur if the operational management of the BTSF is inadequate, and typically when the supernatant pool does not comply with its normal operational parameters and targets. In determining a credible catastrophic failure mode, it is assumed that during a significant storm event the pool level can reach a level where overtopping can occur (this would be the case if the freeboard is below the target levels and inadequate) or an elevated phreatic surface can lead to side slope instability and progressive failure. The failure mode will result in a release volume of solids (based on the liquefaction potential of the tailings), and water (based on the pool volume at the time).

A dam breach assessment and inundation study were undertaken for the assumed credible catastrophic failure mode to assess the associated zone of influence. A hazard map was calculated based on flow depths and velocities and utilised to conclude a consequence classification, as per the GISTM consequence classification criteria. The consequence classification for the BTSF is currently “Extreme”.

The latest freeboard analysis indicates that the BTSF can accommodate a 1 in 10 000-year storm event on top of the current normal pool level. In addition, the decant system and return water pumping system is fully operational. It is therefore concluded that the risk for triggering a catastrophic failure on the BTSF is low.

RISK MANAGEMENT

A risk management process for reviewing tailings safety is in place at DRDGOLD to proactively identify, understand and address the risks related to the management and operation of the TSFs throughout the life cycle of the facility.

A system of management and monitoring of critical parameters ensures that the TSFs are operated safely and efficiently, in accordance with good environmental practice and in a manner compatible with the final closure requirements. Critical parameters are being monitored at the TSF facilities and targets are defined in the operations, maintenance and surveillance manual with actual values reported in the monthly surveillance and compliance reports.

CRITICAL OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

The critical controls are monitored monthly and complemented by regular daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual reviews for any major changes or deviations from the design assumptions. The reviews are conducted by a multi-disciplinary team which involves the TSF contractors, the Engineer of Record (EoR), environmental specialists, safety personnel, plant engineers, senior mine management, the Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer (“RTFE”) and ETRP. Typical topics discussed and recorded are:

- Tailings Deposition Strategy
- Rate of rise and deposition rates
- Freeboard and pool control
- Wall development
- Wall drainage
- Stormwater management

- Side Slope geometry
- Phreatic surface monitoring

MINIMISING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND HEALTH RISKS

A network of airborne dust monitors surround the BTSF. Dust fallout results are recorded on a monthly basis and reported on a quarterly basis to all interested and affected parties in a stakeholder and regulator meeting. In order to minimise dust fallout, concurrent rehabilitation of the BTSF side slopes are done. In addition, a network of netting and dust suppression water sprays are used to reduce dust generation from unrehabilitated, exposed slopes. Public safety assessments, including radiological assessments are performed on a periodic basis.

The BTSF is operated in a “closed water circuit” with all process water recycled to the operations. In addition, a network of 11 scavenger boreholes are in place to intercept the pollution plume and minimise ground water impacts. The water quality abstracted by the scavenger boreholes as well as surface water streams up and downstream of the BTSF are analysed at an accredited laboratory on a monthly basis to monitor water impact and reported to regulators on a quarterly basis. Additional make-up water used for processing purposes is sourced as treated acid mine drainage from the TCTA (third party) Water Treatment Plant.

A SUMMARY OF MATERIAL FINDINGS OF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REVIEWS AND DSR, INCLUDING IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION MEASURES TO REDUCE RISK TO ALARP

The annual performance reviews are conducted by the appointed Engineer of Record. The following risk control measures have been recommended by the Engineer of Record to ensure that the Brakpan/Withok TSF is operated and managed at an acceptable risk level.
The concave portion of the south flank of the facility requires additional seepage collection drains and a buttress. The drain installation is complete, and the construction of the buttress is currently in progress.

A portion of the east flank of the facility, where the original basal drains are not functioning to design intent, requires additional seepage collection drains and a buttress. The drain installation and the construction of the buttress is currently in progress.

A small portion of the northwest flank of the facility is underlain by clayey material. A geotechnical investigation and updated stability analysis are required to confirm the factor of safety of this zone. The geotechnical field work is currently in progress.

The large cyclone (SPCU) units should be replaced with 250mm cyclones to improve deposition control. This conversion is currently in the commissioning phase.

DATES OF MOST RECENT AND NEXT INDEPENDENT REVIEWS

BTFS was last reviewed by the ETRP in April 2023 and will be reviewed on an annual basis with the next review scheduled for 2024.

FINANCIAL PROVISION

The closure cost assessment was developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) as amended. These Regulations provide that the holder of a mining right must make full financial provision for rehabilitation of negative environmental impacts.

Operational budgets are prepared and approved on an annual basis, providing sufficient funds for the safe and effective operation of the TSFs. This budget includes capital estimates for upgrades to the TSF, major repairs to infrastructure, ongoing concurrent rehabilitation of the TSF side slopes and day-to-day operational costs.

An annual rehabilitation liability assessment is conducted by an independent expert. Ergo's rehabilitation liability is fully funded. Ergo also has insurance in place for business interruptions and for repair to the BTSF facility in case of an incident.

DRIEFONTEIN OPERATIONS

LOCATION AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY OPERATIONS

DRDGOLD acquired the West Rand Tailings Retreatment Project assets from Sibanye-Stillwater and renamed the project to form FWGR. During 2018 and early 2019, the Driefontein 2 process plant and Driefontein 4 TSF were converted to an upstream cyclone facility to accommodate the increased deposition rate of 500 000tpm, for a period of five to six years. Production commenced in early 2019, redepositing tailings at 500 000tpm onto the Driefontein 4 TSF.

The Driefontein 4 TSF is a gold tailings storage facility (TSF) which is constructed on a dolomitic area. It was initially constructed using a day wall deposition method. More recently, deposition has been via cyclones. The TSF was initially a three-compartment dam. The two

lower compartments were combined in about 2017. In 2019, cyclone deposition started, and the upper and lower compartments were combined into a single compartment.

The GISTM consequence classification is considered to be “Very High”.

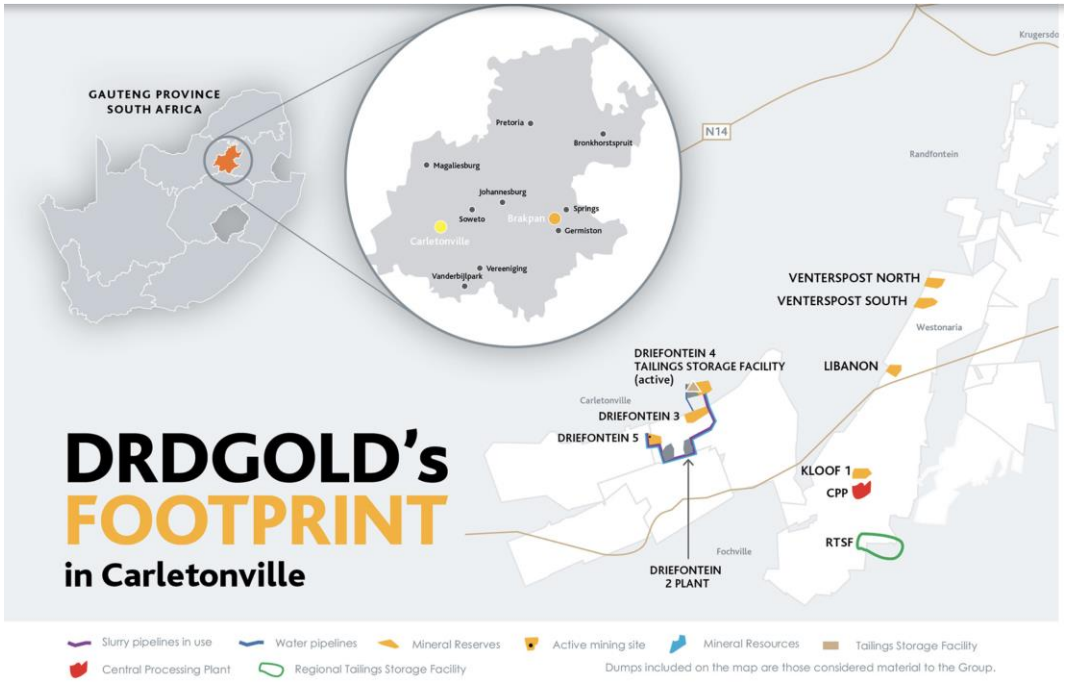

Figure 10: DRDGOLD’s footprint in Carletonville

Pertinent infrastructure and features are shown in Figure 12. The topography around the zone of influence is shown in Figure 13. The area slopes gently in a north westerly direction towards the Mooirivierloop (also called the Wonderfonteinspruit, a tributary of the Mooi River), which flows east to west.

DRIEFONTEIN 4 TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY – DETAIL

Name of tailings storage facility	Driefontein Dam 4
Location co-ordinates (Longitude/Latitude)	Latitude: 26°20'48.25"S Longitude: 27°27'14.36"E
Ownership	Far West Gold Recoveries Proprietary Limited
Operational status	Operational
Year of first construction	1980

Is the dam currently operated or closed as per currently approved design	Yes
Construction method/raised method used	Was upstream day wall; converted to upstream on-wall cyclones
Current wall height	57.5m
Total tonnage deposited to date	80 million tonnes
Expected tonnage to be deposited to end of life of the facility	110 million tonnes
Most recent Independent Expert Review	The latest External Tailings Review Panel (“ETRP”) review was done in April 2023
Do you have full and complete relevant engineering records including, design, construction, operation, maintenance and/or closure	Yes
What is your hazard categorisation of facility, based on consequential failure	Very High
What guideline do you follow for the classification system	GISTM

Table 4: Driefontein 4 TSF detail

DRIEFONTEIN 4 GISTM CONFORMANCE SUMMARY

The overall conformance for Driefontein 4 TSF is 91% (Figure 14). Topic 1: Communities at 100% is the most aligned topic. Topic 5: Emergency response at 56% and Topic 6: Disclosure are lagging mostly at 50%, but due to form and not substance.

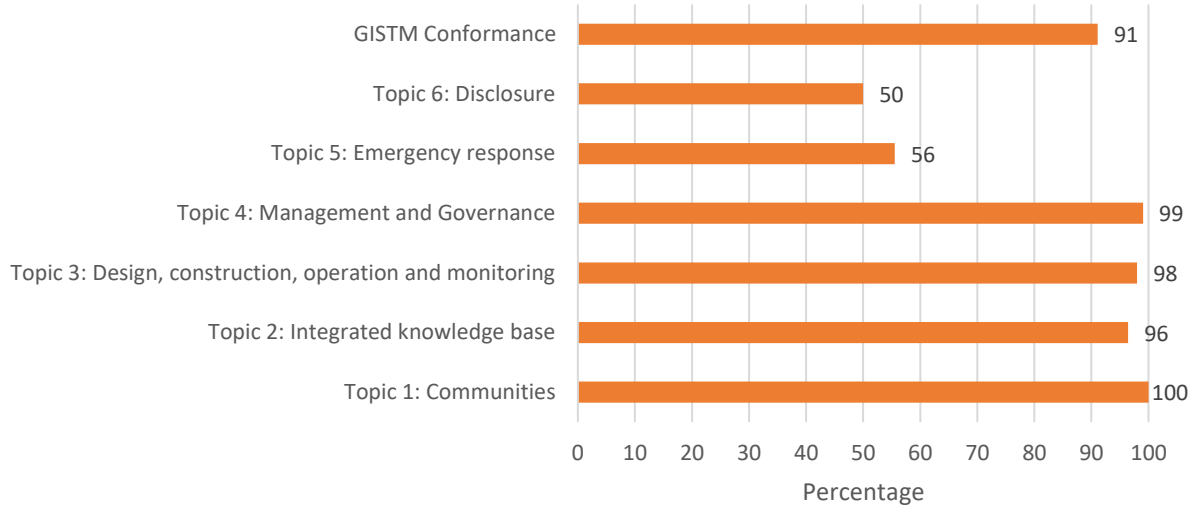

Figure 11: Driefontein 4 TSF GISTM: Topic conformance

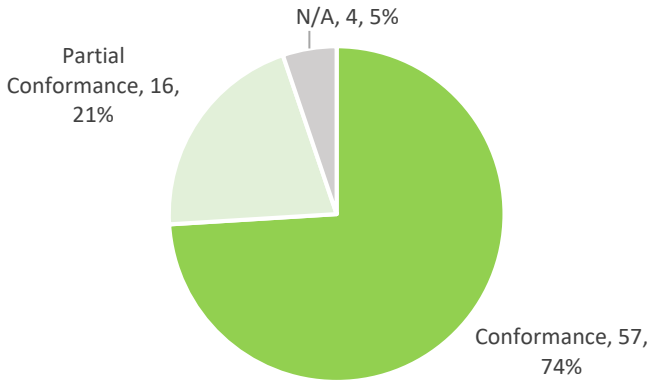

Figure 12: Driefontein 4 TSF GISTM: Principles conformance

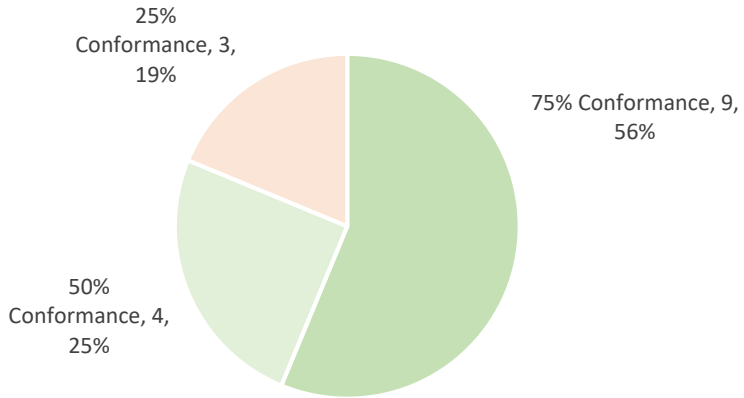

Figure 13: Driefontein 4 TSF GISTM Principles: Partial conformance analysis

ACTION PLANS

The following areas will be the focus for the next year to improve on conformance levels:

- ERP to be reviewed by an Independent expert
- Emergency drills to be initiated
- Regular meetings with disaster management authorities to be conducted to refine the ERP
- Assessment of the quantum of humanitarian aid to be provided in the event of a dam break
- Development and roll-out of an education and effective communication strategy regarding tailings facilities with affected communities
- Collation of historical design reports prior to DRDGOLD's acquisition of the facility and the compilation of the report in GISTM required formatting

CONSEQUENCE CLASSIFICATION

A credible catastrophic failure mode can only occur if the operational management of Driefontein 4 TSF is inadequate, and typically when the supernatant pool does not comply with its normal operational parameters and targets. In determining a credible catastrophic failure mode, it is assumed that during a significant storm event the pool level can reach a level where overtopping can occur (this would be the case if the freeboard is below the target levels and inadequate) or an elevated phreatic surface can lead to side slope instability and progressive failure. The failure mode will result in a release volume of solids (based on the liquefaction potential of the tailings), and water (based on the pool volume at the time).

A dam breach assessment and inundation study were undertaken for the assumed credible catastrophic failure mode to assess the associated zone of influence. A hazard map was calculated based on flow depths and velocities and utilised to conclude a consequence classification, as per the GISTM consequence classification criteria. The consequence classification for Driefontein 4 TSF is currently "Extreme".

The latest freeboard analysis indicates that Driefontein 4 TSF can accommodate a 1 in 10 000-year storm event on top of the current normal pool level. In addition, the decant system and return water pumping system is fully operational. It is therefore concluded that the risk for triggering a catastrophic failure on the Driefontein 4TS is low.

RISK MANAGEMENT

A risk management process for reviewing tailings safety is in place at DRDGOLD to proactively identify, understand and address the risks related to the management and operation of the TSFs throughout the life cycle of the facility.

A system of management and monitoring of critical parameters ensures that the TSFs are operated safely and efficiently, in accordance with good environmental practice and in a manner compatible with the final closure requirements. Critical parameters are being monitored at the TSF facilities and targets are defined in the operations, maintenance and surveillance manual with actual values reported in the monthly surveillance and compliance reports.

CRITICAL OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

The critical controls are monitored monthly and complemented by regular daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual reviews for any major changes or deviations from the design assumptions. The reviews are conducted by a multi-disciplinary team which involves the TSF contractors, the Engineer of Record (EoR), environmental specialists, safety personnel, plant engineers, senior mine management, the Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer (“RTFE”) and ETRP. Typical topics discussed and recorded are:

- Tailings Deposition Strategy
- Rate of rise and deposition rates
- Freeboard and pool control
- Wall development
- Wall drainage
- Stormwater management
- Side slope geometry
- Phreatic surface monitoring

MINIMISING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND HEALTH RISKS

A network of airborne dust monitors surround the Driefontein 4 TSF. Dust fallout results are recorded on a monthly basis and reported on a quarterly basis to all interested and affected parties in a stakeholder and regulator meeting. In order to minimise dust fallout, concurrent rehabilitation of the Driefontein 4 TSF side slopes is done. In addition, dust suppression water sprays are used to reduce dust generation from unrehabilitated, exposed slopes. Public safety assessments, including radiological assessments are performed on a periodic basis.

The Driefontein 4 TSF is operated in a “closed water circuit” with all process water recycled to the operations. In addition, any supplementary water lost to evaporation is made up from underground mine water.

A SUMMARY OF MATERIAL FINDINGS OF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REVIEWS AND DSR, INCLUDING IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION MEASURES TO REDUCE RISK TO ALARP

The annual performance reviews are conducted by the appointed Engineer of Record. The only risk control measure that has been recommended by the Engineer of Record, to ensure that Driefontein 4 TSF is operated and managed at an acceptable risk level, is that a new floating penstock should be installed at the final pool location. It should be noted that the existing penstock is still fully operational.

DATES OF MOST RECENT AND NEXT INDEPENDENT REVIEWS

Driefontein was last reviewed by the ETRP in April 2023 and will be reviewed on an annual basis with the next review scheduled for 2024.

FINANCIAL PROVISION

The closure cost assessment was developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) as amended. These Regulations provide that the holder of a mining right must make full financial provision for rehabilitation of negative environmental impacts.

Operational budgets are prepared and approved on an annual basis, providing sufficient funds for the safe and effective operation of the TSFs. This budget includes capital estimates for upgrades to the TSF, major repairs to infrastructure, ongoing concurrent rehabilitation of the TSF side slopes and day-to-day operational costs.

An annual rehabilitation liability assessment is conducted by an independent expert. FWGR’s rehabilitation liability is fully funded. FWGR also has insurance in place for business interruptions and for repair to the Driefontein 4 TSF facility in case of an incident.

CROWN COMPLEX, AND THE DAGGAFONTEIN TSF

The Crown Complex and Daggafontein TSF were decommissioned in 2012 and 2002, respectively. Over the years the phreatic surface within these facilities have shown a negative

trend and the freeboard analyses indicate that all the facilities can accommodate a 1 in 10 000-year, 24-hour storm event.

The Crown Complex is operated dry, with decant towers open and the supernatant pool on the Daggafontein TSF having reduced significantly since the facility has been decommissioned. It should be noted that a significant amount of side slope rehabilitation has been implemented for these facilities and that maintenance and repair work is only required after significant storm events.

CONSEQUENCE CLASSIFICATION

GISTM alignment has been prioritised for dormant facilities with “Very High” or “Extreme” consequence classifications. Based on recent dam breach assessments there are only two dormant facilities that fall within this category, namely, 1) the Crown Complex, and 2) the Daggafontein TSF. The consequence classifications for these facilities are summarised below:

CROWN TSF COMPLEX CREDIBLE FAILURE MODE

A credible catastrophic failure mode can only occur if the operation management of the Crown TSF Complex is not adequate, and specifically if the ongoing required maintenance is not done. It is therefore assumed that external erosion can lead to overtopping and flow failure. The failure mode will result in a release volume of solids (based on the liquefaction potential of the tailings), and water (based on the pool volume at the time).

A dam breach assessment and inundation study were undertaken for the assumed credible catastrophic failure mode to assess the associated zone of influence. A hazard map was then utilised to conclude a consequence classification, as per the GISTM consequence classification criteria. The consequence classification for the Crown TSF Complex is currently “Extreme”.

The latest freeboard analysis indicates that the Crown TSF Complex can accommodate a 1 in 10 000-year storm event. In addition, the decant systems are fully operational and the basins are operated dry. It is therefore concluded that the risk for triggering a catastrophic failure on the Crown TSF Complex is low.

DAGGAFONTEIN TSF CREDIBLE FAILURE MODE

A credible catastrophic failure mode can only occur if the operation management of the Daggafontein TSF is not adequate, and specifically if the ongoing required maintenance is not done. It is therefore assumed that external erosion can lead to overtopping and flow failure. The failure mode will result in a release volume of solids (based on the liquefaction potential of the tailings), and water (based on the pool volume at the time).

A dam breach assessment and inundation study were undertaken for the assumed credible catastrophic failure mode to assess the associated zone of influence. A hazard map was then utilised to conclude a consequence classification, as per the GISTM consequence classification criteria. The consequence classification for the Daggafontein TSF is currently "Extreme".

The latest freeboard analysis indicates that the Daggafontein TSF can accommodate a 1 in 10 000-year storm event with significant excess total freeboard still available. It is therefore concluded that the risk for triggering a catastrophic failure on the Daggafontein TSF is low.

STUDIES

The following studies or investigations have been initiated to support GISTM conformance, and are currently in progress:

CROWN COMPLEX:

Additional standpipe piezometers have been installed and the extended monitoring database will be utilised to update the factors of safety for side slope stability and location of failure zones to assess the potential for liquefaction.

DAGGAFONTEIN TSF:

- The geotechnical, geochemistry and ground water models are being updated.
- The results from the recent CPTu testing will be utilised to update the factors of safety for side slope stability and to assess the potential for liquefaction.
- Further remedial measures for the separation of clean and dirty water are considered.

ACTION PLAN

The knowledge base for the Crown Complex and Daggafontein TSF extend over many years and DRDGOLD is currently implementing a document control system for the dormant facilities to facilitate effective GISTM conformance assessment. DRDGOLD has scheduled the formal internal GISTM conformance assessments for the Crown Complex and Daggafontein TSF for Q2 FY2024.

DORMANT TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITIES

Name of tailings storage facility	Rooikraal	GMTS	Diepkloof/Homestead	Mooifontein	Daggafontein
Location co-ordinates (Longitude/Latitude)	Latitude: 26°21'43.95"S Longitude: 28°17'41.60"E	Latitude: 26°14'28.68"S Longitude: 27°58'5.47"E	Latitude: 26°13'39.37"S Longitude: 27°57'10.23"E	Latitude: 26°13'39.70"S Longitude: 27°58'15.63"E	Latitude: 26°17'54.36"S Longitude: 28°32'7.37"E
Ownership	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd
Operational status	Dormant	Dormant	Dormant	Dormant	Care & maintenance
Year of first construction	1994	1935	1955	1935	1989
Is the dam currently operated or closed as per currently approved design.	Dormant - rehabilitation in progress	Dormant - rehabilitation in progress	Dormant - rehabilitation in progress	Dormant - rehabilitation in progress	Dormant - maintainend as strategic back-up dam
Construction method/raised method used	Dormant. Was upstream daywall	Dormant. Was upstream daywall	Dormant. Was upstream daywall	Dormant.. Was upstream daywall	Dormant. Was upstream daywall
Current wall height	42m	Upper North – 97.62m Upper East – 78.05m Lower – 90.10m	Diepkloof – 91.92 m Homestead – 80.80 m	Upper – 90.27m Lower – 92.82m	65m
Total tonnage deposited to date	56 million tonnes	114 million tonnes	107 million tonnes	71 million tonnes	250 million tonnes

Table 5: DRDGOLD dormant TSFs detail