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INVITATION FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST · SALE IN BUSINESS RESCUE

MAIN STREET 800 (PTY) LTD *(in business rescue)*

KaNgwane Anthracite Project

(the Makunyula Anthracite Mine)

A permitted, low-sulphur export anthracite project close to the Port of Maputo

On 12 October 2026, a general invitation for expressions of interest in respect of the Makunyula Anthracite Mine was published in Mining Weekly, which undertook that the detailed process documents would be made available on 27 October 2026. This teaser fulfils that undertaking. It is issued by the business rescue practitioner of Main Street 800 (Pty) Ltd, in implementation of Option B of the adopted business rescue plan, together with the general invitation, the process letter, the non-disclosure agreement and the business rescue plan — all available for download at opisadvisory.co.za/investment-opportunities. It invites qualifying investors to express their interest in an investment in Main Street 800 (Pty) Ltd, or the acquisition of its business and assets, including the Mine, and should be read together with the process letter.



On site at the Mine — haul roads and the earthmoving fleet during the site visit on 28 June 2026.

Issued by the Business Rescue Practitioner

Sipho Sono · OPIS Advisory (Pty) Ltd

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Key Investment Highlights

- **A scarce, premium commodity.** Anthracite is the highest-rank coal and accounts for only around 1% of global coal reserves. Its high fixed-carbon content and low volatiles command a consistent premium over thermal coal, with very few new projects in development worldwide.
- **A permitted, construction-ready brownfield asset.** The Company holds the mining right, a bankable feasibility study and an independent competent person's report, water-use licences, land-access agreements, an opened box cut, access roads and a weighbridge. The project has therefore moved beyond greenfield exploration into the development/construction phase, with a SAMREC/JORC-compliant ROM reserve of approximately 19.3 million tonnes supporting approximately 10.9 million tonnes of saleable washed anthracite, with a further 14.1 million tonnes of ROM upside identified.
- **Anchored in metallurgical demand.** Anthracite is a key carbon reductant in steel-making, iron-ore sintering and ferroalloy production — end-markets underpinned by long-term urbanisation and infrastructure demand in developing economies.
- **Established export route.** A low-sulphur export anthracite located in Mpumalanga, less than 100 km from the Port of Maputo, with a nearby rail siding and road access, positioning the asset for both domestic and seaborne sales.
- **Interim mining funded and underway.** A suite of short-term funding and operating contracts has been concluded — a post-commencement finance facility together with a contract-mining and run-of-mine offtake arrangement — providing for the completion of critical infrastructure and the mining and sale of run-of-mine coal until the Mine is sold under the current process. These arrangements were upheld by the High Court in October 2026.
- **A clean entry already approved in the plan.** The business rescue plan already provides for the acquisition of the business and assets, including the mining right, as a going concern — leaving legacy contracts and liabilities behind and (for that structure) requiring no shareholder consent.

19.3 Mt

ROM reserve
(Proved + Probable, SAMREC)

~10.9 Mt

Saleable washed
anthracite

~18 yrs

Life of mine
(opencast + underground)

A permitted, construction-ready anthracite project — ~19.3 Mt ROM reserve and ~10.9 Mt of saleable washed anthracite, with a further 14.1 Mt of ROM upside, less than 100 km from the Port of Maputo.

1. Introduction

This teaser relates to the KaNgwane Anthracite Project, also known as the Makunyula Anthracite Mine (the “**Mine**”), a permitted, low-sulphur export anthracite project in the Nkomazi area of Mpumalanga, South Africa, less than 100 km from the Port of Maputo. The Mine is held by Main Street 800 (Pty) Ltd (the “**Company**”), which holds the mining right over the resource and is currently in business rescue under the management of Sipho Sono of OPIS Advisory (Pty) Ltd (the “**BRP**”).

The BRP has reopened a competitive investor process (Option B) to secure an investor or acquirer that will recapitalise the Mine and bring it into sustainable, steady-state operation. This document provides an overview of the Company and the Mine, an independent reserve and resource position, the anthracite market in South Africa and globally, a summary of the business rescue and the related litigation, and the process by which interested parties may participate. It does not constitute an offer or a solicitation, and the information herein has not been independently verified.

2. The Company and the Mine

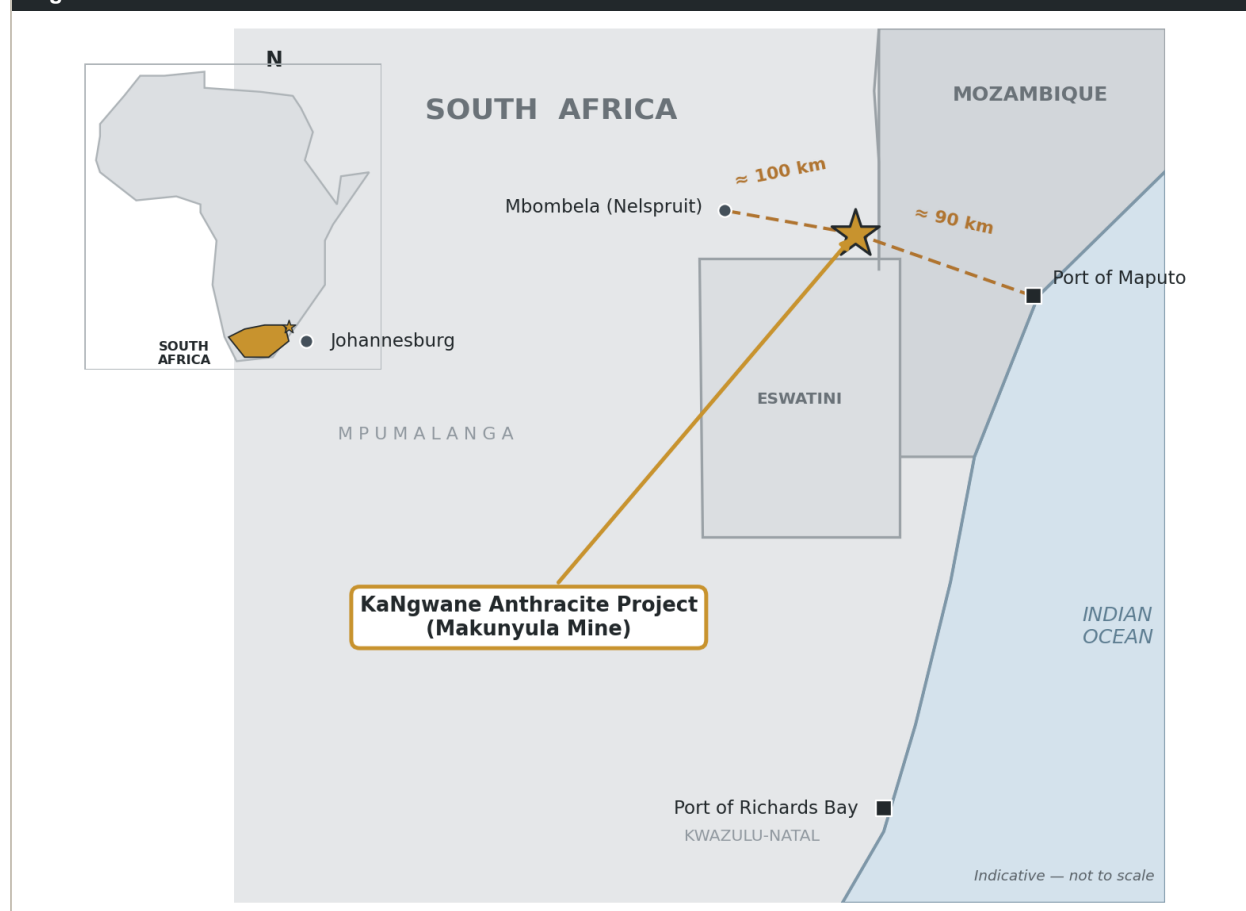
2.1 Corporate structure

Main Street 800 is a single-asset mining company holding the Mine. It is wholly owned by Business Venture Investments 2104 (Pty) Ltd (“BVI”), which is majority-held (83%) by Gxakra Investments (Pty) Ltd (“GI”). The Company is currently under the management of the BRP.

2.2 Location, access and mineral rights

The Mine is located in the KaNgwane Coalfield in the Nkomazi area of Mpumalanga, less than 100 km east of Mbombela (Nelspruit) and less than 100 km west of Maputo. A railway siding near the project — historically used for anthracite exports through the Matola terminal at Maputo — and established road links connect the Mine to both inland markets and the seaborne export market. The Company holds the executed mining right over the resource, together with the environmental and water-use authorisations required to mine — a permitted position that is critical and difficult to replicate, and that materially de-risks the path to production for an incoming investor.

Fig 1: Location of the Mine



The KaNgwane Anthracite Project (Makunyula Mine), Nkomazi, Mpumalanga — less than 100 km from the Port of Maputo.

2.3 Development status

Consistent with its description in the market as a permitted, construction-ready export anthracite project, the Mine has advanced well beyond the feasibility and exploration phases. A box cut has been opened and access roads and a weighbridge have been established, and the orebody is supported by a bankable feasibility study and an independent competent person's report. The capital required to bring the Mine to steady-state production — including pollution-control dams, electrification and the completion of a new wash plant, together with associated working capital — has previously been estimated to exceed R250 million, and the 2018 updated feasibility model estimated total capital over the life of the Mine (including the underground phase, on a contractor-operated basis) at approximately R840 million in 2018 terms. Bidders must form their own view of the funding required.

Prospective bidders should note that the build-own-operate-transfer contract for the previous wash plant has been cancelled and the plant owner will remove that plant. An incoming investor will therefore need to provide for a new wash plant as part of its development solution.

Fig 2: Development on site



Left: the opened box cut, flooded at the time of the site visit. Right: bulk earthworks materials and culverts on site.

3. Reserves, Resources and Production

The Mine's mineral reserves and resources have been estimated in an independent, SAMREC- and JORC-compliant competent person's report.¹ The run-of-mine ("ROM") reserve within the mining-right area is summarised below. Applying the overall plant yield of approximately 56%, the reserve supports approximately 10.9 million tonnes of saleable washed anthracite. In addition, a further 14.1 million tonnes of ROM has been identified in the life-of-mine area; the permitting required to mine this area is already in place, and only an updated competent person's report is required to bring it into the declared reserve.

Reserve (mining-right area)	ROM tonnes	Proved	Probable
Opencast	9,079,410	7,688,708	1,390,702
Underground	10,255,391	9,672,089	583,302
Total ROM reserve	19,334,801	17,360,797	1,974,004
Additional upside — LOM area (pending CPR update)	14,111,228	—	—
Total ROM incl. upside	33,446,029	—	—

Source: SAMREC/JORC-compliant competent person's report (PC Meyer Consulting). The additional ~14.1 million tonnes of ROM lies in the life-of-mine area; the permitting required to mine it is already in place, and only an updated competent person's report is required to bring it into the declared reserve. At similar yields it would add in the order of a further 8 million tonnes of saleable product. Beyond this, the project hosts a large multi-seam in-situ coal resource (gross tonnes in situ of approximately 94 million tonnes within the mining-right area), offering further expansion and life-extension upside.

3.1 Product and production profile

The Mine produces a low-sulphur, high fixed-carbon anthracite (scheduled average qualities of approximately 16% ash, circa 75% fixed carbon and approximately 0.3% total sulphur, at a calorific value of around 27–28 MJ/kg), yielding both a sized export product and a domestic fines product. The 2018 updated feasibility mine schedule contemplates a steady-state run-of-mine rate of approximately 1.2 million tonnes per annum, ramping up over the first two years, over a life of mine of approximately 18 to 20 years spanning an initial opencast phase followed by an underground phase.

¹ Updated independent Competent Person's Report (SAMREC- and JORC-compliant), PC Meyer Consulting, KaNgwane Anthracite Project. ROM reserve and reserve classification per the report's reserve summary; saleable tonnage of approximately 10.9 Mt per the reserve conversion in the competent person's report (overall plant yield ~56%). ROM production of 19.3 Mt (opencast 9.1 Mt, underground 10.2 Mt) is consistent with the bankable feasibility study.

On the updated 2018 feasibility assumptions, the project generated an internal rate of return of approximately 26% in real terms, with the strongest cash generation during the opencast phase.² These figures are historical, are stated in 2018 terms and on a contractor-operated basis, and are provided for context only; bidders must form their own view based on the information to be made available in the data room.

4. The Global Anthracite Market

Anthracite is the highest-rank and least abundant form of coal, representing only around 1% of global coal reserves. Its scarcity is compounded by the fact that it is generally deeper, geologically more complex and more costly to extract than lower-rank coals. Global production is highly concentrated — China accounts for roughly three-quarters of output (predominantly in Shanxi province), with other significant reserves in Vietnam, Russia, Ukraine and the United States.³

Demand is anchored in metallurgical applications, which represent the largest end-use segment. Anthracite's high fixed carbon and low volatile matter make it a preferred carbon source and reductant: it is injected into blast furnaces as pulverised coal (often displacing more expensive coke), used as feed in iron-ore sintering, and consumed as a reductant in ferroalloy smelting, which alone accounts for around a third of metallurgical demand. These uses are driven by global steel and ferroalloy production and by continued urbanisation and infrastructure investment in developing economies.⁴

Because supply is structurally constrained and concentrated, while metallurgical demand is comparatively resilient, anthracite has historically traded at a firm premium to thermal coal. As investors and lenders become more discerning in distinguishing between coal types and their end-uses, high-grade, low-sulphur metallurgical anthracite is increasingly viewed as distinct from — and more defensible than — thermal coal used for power generation.

5. The South African Anthracite Market

South Africa is one of the few sources of anthracite on the African continent and hosts an established domestic market, estimated at approximately US\$1.8 billion in 2024. Domestic anthracite is consumed principally by the metallurgical and ferroalloy industries — including ferrochrome, ferromanganese and steel producers — as well as by sinter, foundry, water-treatment and industrial users. Material not absorbed domestically is exported through regional ports such as Maputo and Richards Bay.⁵

The domestic supply base is maturing, with several long-standing anthracite operations depleting their reserves. At the same time, South Africa's ferroalloy sector — although under cost pressure, with local ferrochrome production falling sharply in 2025 even as global demand grew — continues to require reliable, competitively-priced reductants. The combination of a tightening domestic anthracite supply base and enduring metallurgical demand creates a favourable setting for a well-capitalised new producer able to serve both local off-takers and the seaborne export market.⁶

For an incoming investor, the Mine therefore offers exposure to a scarce commodity with an established domestic customer base, optionality between domestic and export sales, and a currency tailwind:

² Update of the bankable feasibility study financial model, RSV ENCO Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 25 May 2018, updating the December 2012 BFS (contractor-operated basis; 2018 terms).

³ Anthracite rank and scarcity (~1% of global coal reserves), geographic concentration of output (China ~three-quarters, chiefly Shanxi) and end-uses: anthracite coal market analyses, Global Growth Insights and Market Reports World, 2025 (globalgrowthinsights.com; marketreportsworld.com), with standard coal-geology references.

⁴ Metallurgical applications as the largest end-use segment, with ferroalloy production accounting for roughly one-third of metallurgical demand: anthracite coal market analyses, 2025 (globalgrowthinsights.com; marketgrowthreports.com).

⁵ South African anthracite market estimated at approximately US\$1.8 billion in 2024: Market Research Future, "South Africa Anthracite Market" report, 2024/25 (marketresearchfuture.com/reports/south-africa-anthracite-market-45657).

⁶ Decline in South African ferrochrome production in 2025 against rising global demand: Mining Weekly, 13 August 2025 (miningweekly.com); Fastmarkets ferro-chrome market analysis, 2025 (fastmarkets.com); Merafe Resources Integrated Annual Report 2025 (meraferesources.co.za).

anthracite is typically priced with reference to hard-currency benchmarks, while a material portion of the mine's operating costs is incurred in Rand.

6. Key Risks and Mitigants

Area	Key risk	Mitigant
Mining & geology	Viability of the mine plan over the full life of mine.	A SAMREC/JORC-compliant competent person's report and a bankable feasibility study underpin the reserve; development has already commenced on site.
Processing	The previous wash plant is being removed and must be replaced.	The build-own-operate-transfer contract for the previous plant has been cancelled; bidders should factor a new wash plant into their development plan and capital estimate.
Flooded box cut	The opened box cut has accumulated water and must be dewatered before mining.	Under the current post-commencement finance suite, the contractor will construct the pollution-control dam and pump the box cut dry before mining operations commence.
Marketing & offtake	Treatment of existing offtake and marketing arrangements.	The approved acquisition structure leaves legacy contracts behind; to the extent required, the buyer may enter into a new offtake agreement with Traxys.
Funding	Significant capital is required to reach steady-state production.	Interim mining is funded under the current post-commencement finance suite; bidders must provide evidence of facilities of at least R250 million for development and working capital.
Regulatory	Transfer of the mining right and water-use licences, and change of control.	Section 11 MPRDA consent and water-use-licence transfers are built into the process timetable; the mining right and key authorisations are already held by the Company.
Process	Actions by an individual creditor could disrupt the process.	The statutory moratorium protects all stakeholders; the BRP's interim arrangements have been upheld by the High Court.

7. Business Rescue: Status, Plan and Litigation

7.1 Commencement and background

The Company voluntarily commenced business rescue on 7 June 2023 after its board determined that continuing to trade as normal would be reckless. As recorded in the business rescue plan, the Company had raised funding from the Industrial Development Corporation (“IDC”) of which R152 million was a senior debt loan (R104.8 million earmarked for box cuts, mining infrastructure and civil works and R48 million for working capital). The capex facility required the IDC to pay service providers directly. The dry-land farmer agreements were concluded in December 2022, after the initial drawdown, and the unbudgeted payment due under them was met from working-capital funds. The IDC's last direct payment to suppliers was on 10 March 2023, with R3.9 million undrawn on the working-capital facility and R49.2 million undrawn on the capex facility; the IDC released no further payments, and the mining contractor issued a breach notice. The resulting funding gap, compounded by the deeper pit being developed first owing to water-licence timing, caused the Company's financial distress.

7.2 Commencement-date creditors

The Company has no secured creditors for the purposes of the business rescue: the IDC holds a general notarial bond that was not perfected before commencement, so its claim ranks as concurrent. The accepted commencement-date claims per Annexure A of the business rescue plan are set out below.

Creditor	Accepted claim (R)
Industrial Development Corporation (unperfected GNB)	151,515,036
Stone Value Zizwe JV	83,803,764
Traxys Africa Trading	70,436,435
Gxakra Investments	31,863,632
Farmers – Dry Land	25,234,000
Inathi Financial Services	23,432,094
Farmers – Sugar Cane	14,254,738
Afronobel	5,972,846
Guardrisk	3,882,624
Total commencement-date claims (all concurrent)	410,395,169

7.3 Post-commencement creditors

The Company's post-commencement finance and claims, drawn from the schedule of debts and rankings prepared for the business rescue and updated to the date of this teaser for the post-commencement finance facilities, are summarised below, split between employee claims and creditor claims. Employee claims rank ahead of the creditor claims and are shown first. Business rescue costs have been excluded, as they have been settled in full from the Oza Capital post-commencement finance facility.

Post-commencement claim	Amount (R)
Employee claims (rank ahead)	
Post-commencement employee remuneration	2,945,456
Total employee claims	2,945,456
Creditor claims	
Gxakra Investments (Pty) Ltd — post-commencement finance	34,766,719
3D Continental Projects (Pty) Ltd	15,000,000
Guardrisk Insurance Company Ltd	7,765,247
Oza Capital & Services (Pty) Ltd — PCF (first and second facilities)	5,553,512

Department of Water and Sanitation	3,291,738
Infinite Prospects CC t/a Phoenix Flying Squad	3,116,385
Ukumba Coal Management (Pty) Ltd — PCF (under review)*	517,871
South African Revenue Service — post-commencement employment taxes	276,161
Total creditor claims	70,287,633
Total post-commencement claims	73,233,089

*The Ukumba Coal Management post-commencement finance claim (R517,871 for September 2026) is currently under review by the BRP and the final accepted balance may change. The Oza Capital balance is stated as at 27 October 2026 (R5.5 million of capital plus capitalised and accrued interest). The Gxakra Investments balance is being updated to September 2026; from that point Ukumba Coal Management has taken over management of the site and responsibility for regulatory compliance, so the Gxakra Investments advances no longer accrue. The schedule excludes business rescue costs (settled from the Oza facility) and contingent claims.

7.4 The business rescue plan and the investor process

The amended business rescue plan was published on 26 March 2026 and adopted by the requisite majority of creditors on 13 April 2026. It offered creditors two routes: **Option A**, the sale of the business and assets (including the mining right) to Oza Capital for R140 million; and **Option B**, a renewed, competitive investor process. By 96.15% of the voting interests exercised, creditors selected Option B. The BRP is implementing Option B through this invitation and the accompanying process letter.

7.5 Interim funding and operations

To preserve and advance the Mine while the investor process runs, the BRP concluded a suite of short-term arrangements in August 2026: a post-commencement finance facility from Oza Capital of up to R7.5 million; the appointment of a contract miner (Ukumba Coal Management) for up to five million tonnes over four years; and a run-of-mine offtake with Buffalo Coal Dundee, which funds the mining cost and pays the Company R15 per tonne. These arrangements fund the completion of critical infrastructure and enable the mining and sale of run-of-mine coal up to the finalisation of the investor process. Importantly for an incoming investor, the offtake and contractorship agreements may be cancelled at any time once definitive agreements have been concluded with an investor, subject only to a penalty of R12 per tonne on any of the five million sale tonnes not yet mined and sold by Ukumba at that time.

7.6 The Traxys and Zizwe litigation

Two creditors — Traxys (the Company's marketing agent) and Stone Value Zizwe (its former opencast mining contractor that suspended its contractor) — applied to the High Court to interdict the interim funding suite, contending that it impermissibly amended the adopted plan. On 23 October 2026, Daniels AJ dismissed the application with costs, holding that the arrangements were permitted under clause 6.5 of the plan as support for Option B and did not amount to an amendment of the plan: operating the Mine on an interim basis was within the contemplation of creditors when Option B was selected, and may continue up to the finalisation of the investor process.⁷ The judgment confirms the BRP's authority to run the current process on the basis set out in this teaser.

7.7 Indicative returns to creditors

Option A (the rejected Oza offer) is shown below only as a reference benchmark. The business rescue plan records the dividend under Option B as indeterminate, to be determined by the binding offers received, with the plan expressly benchmarking Option B against a transaction “similar to or better than” the Option A offer.

Class of claim	Option A (rejected — reference)	Option B (this process)
Employees	100 cents (paid in full)	To be determined by offer
Post-commencement creditors	100 cents	To be determined by offer

⁷ Traxys Africa Trading (Pty) Ltd & another v Main Street 800 (Pty) Ltd & others, High Court of South Africa, Gauteng Local Division, Johannesburg, Case No. 2025-235216, Daniels AJ, judgment delivered 23 October 2026 (application dismissed with costs).

Concurrent creditors	≈16.9 cents / Rand	To be determined by offer
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The objective of the process is to secure a transaction that delivers a return superior to the rejected Option A offer. Actual returns will be determined by the binding offers received and the further amended plan put to creditors.

8. The Investor Process — Next Steps

The investor process is structured in five phases. Interested parties participate by first submitting an expression of interest. The key deliverables and indicative timing of each phase are summarised below; the full requirements are set out in the process letter, and the timetable is subject to revision at the BRP's discretion.

Fig 3: Site visit to the Mine



On site during the site visit on 28 June 2026. Qualifying bidders will be able to undertake their own site visits during the due-diligence phase.

Phase	Key deliverables	Indicative timing
Phase 1 — Expressions of interest	Submit a signed non-disclosure agreement and an expression of interest evidencing the operational and financial capacity to implement the transaction, including a bank letter confirming facilities of at least R250 million. Qualifying bidders are then shortlisted.	EOI by 29 Jan 2027; qualifying bidders notified 26 Feb 2027
Phase 2A — Desktop due diligence & non-binding offers	Pay the R2 million commitment fee; access the virtual data room and information memorandum; conduct desktop due diligence and written Q&A; submit a non-binding offer. Shortlisted bidders proceed to final due diligence.	Non-binding offers 23 Apr 2027; shortlist 30 Apr 2027
Phase 2B — Final due diligence & binding term sheets	Top up the commitment fee to R5 million; complete a three-month final due diligence including site visits and technical/legal sessions; submit a signed, binding term sheet with proof of funding.	Binding term sheets by 10 Sep 2027
Phase 3 — Evaluation & amended plan	Bids are evaluated and ranked; the BRP publishes a further amended business rescue plan and convenes a section 151 meeting for creditors to vote; the selected bidder is notified.	Creditors' vote 22 Oct 2027; selected bidder 25 Oct 2027
Phase 4 — Agreements & approvals	Negotiate and sign the transaction agreements; obtain competition clearance, section 11 MPRDA consent and water-use-licence transfers.	Signature Dec 2027; approvals through 2028–29
Phase 5 — Closing & implementation	Transfer of the business and assets, payment of the consideration, the first dividend distribution to creditors and the filing of substantial implementation.	Targeted closing 2029

Contact — Business Rescue Practitioner

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Expressions of interest, marked for the attention of Sipho Sono and Kamo Mokhesi, to:

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