

W0. Introduction

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W0.1

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**(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.**

Sasol is an international integrated chemicals and energy company that is proudly rooted in our South African heritage. Our South African operations include a coal-to-liquids and chemicals facility, gas-to-chemicals facility and refining capacity that is vertically integrated to a retail liquid fuels network. We also supply fuels to other licensed wholesalers in the region. Sasol also has chemical manufacturing and marketing operations in South Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas. A significant part of our operations requires the use of large volumes of water. Maintaining water supply to our operations needs to be viewed against the backdrop of drought conditions periodically occurring in several regions of South Africa. Sasol engages actively with a collaborative approach on sustainability issues via various fora. Particularly relevant to water is our endorsement of the United Nations Global Compact CEO Water Mandate, since March 2008, and our membership in the Strategic Water Partners Network (SWPN). In the reporting year, we applied the United Nations Global Compact CEO Water Mandate’s six focus areas to assist us in responding to water risks; and reporting comprehensively on our progress. One of the focus areas of the CEO Water Mandate is to assist companies in contributing to Goal 6 of the 2030 SDGs.

In the year, Sasol embedded sustainability at the core of its strategy by prioritising four sustainability focus areas and four relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Sasol is committed to improving our water use efficiency and pollution prevention initiatives whilst partnering with host governments to resolve water related challenges. In assessing Sasol’s responses to this questionnaire, it is important to note that Sasol’s primary disclosure and communication of its official position on material matters, including water management, is through its annual suite of reporting publications which can be accessed on the following website [www.sasol.com](http://www.sasol.com). For more information on Sasol’s water related risks, see our Form 20F disclosure on [www.sasol.com](http://www.sasol.com). These documents already cover water considerations and their impact on Sasol’s business operations and strategy, and the related risk management and governance processes in a holistic way, providing a more detailed description than that provided within this questionnaire. In this regard, the prompts in this questionnaire, in particular the risk identifiers, time horizons, likelihood and magnitude of impacts, differ in some respects from our own internal approach. Thus, we have used best efforts in responding to the questions contained within this document by aligning with our own internal approach. For instance, in this questionnaire we have provided a view on the potential financial impacts regarding water issues on Sasol in alignment with the application of our own enterprise risk management framework.

Lastly, it is important to note that we are continuously refining our water risk management and response approach through detailed scenario analysis to inform robustness testing of our strategy and appropriate mitigation and adaptation responses. Our CDP data reporting is on a timeline that corresponds with our previous financial reporting year because the submission date of the CDP is usually before our current financial year end and auditing cycle. If the CDP submission continues to be later than 31 July, we will endeavour to align our reporting timelines for future submissions.

W-CH0.1a

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**(W-CH0.1a) Which activities in the chemical sector does your organization engage in?**

- Bulk organic chemicals
- Bulk inorganic chemicals
- Specialty organic chemicals
- Specialty inorganic chemicals

W-OG0.1a

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**(W-OG0.1a) Which business divisions in the oil & gas sector apply to your organization?**

- Upstream
- Midstream/Downstream
- Chemicals

W0.2

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**(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	July 1 2021	June 30 2022

W0.3

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**(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

- China
- Germany
- Italy
- Mozambique
- South Africa
- United States of America

**W0.4**

**(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.**

ZAR

**W0.5**

**(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.**

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

**W0.6**

**(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?**

No

**W0.7**

**(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?**

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	ZAE000006896

**W1. Current state**

**W1.1**

**(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.**

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Vital	<p><b>DIRECT:</b> Sasol primarily uses good quality water to generate steam and cool processes, both of which are essential to run operations. Thus, water is considered a vital input for our operations.</p> <p><b>INDIRECT:</b> Sasol also has an extensive value chain reaching into, for example, urban settlements (fuels and chemicals) and agriculture sectors where linkages to water availability and water quality are important considerations. Our South African operations use over 80% of Sasol's total water demand which is sourced from the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS). The electricity utility Eskom, which supplies a portion of the required electricity to Sasol's South African operations, is also reliant on the IVRS for water and is a critical supply chain partner. Thus, an insufficient supply of water would pose a risk to our operational continuity. Sasol therefore also views the indirect use of water for our supply chain partners as a vital consideration.</p> <p><b>FUTURE:</b> Due to the quality of the water supplied from IVRS continuing to be highly variable and progressively to be of a poor quality, it is projected that our direct water demand (specifically for Sasol Secunda Operations) will grow in the oncoming years. Indirect water use for urban use is expected to grow, however, water for electricity use is expected to decrease with increase in renewable energy opportunities. Sasol (SO and SEO) have set short-term water reduction targets, and plan to do the same for long-term, however, due to the poor quality of water supplied from IVRS, we might not see a reduction in withdrawals.</p>
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Important	<p><b>DIRECT:</b> Sasol's Fischer Tropsch (FT) process generates significant quantities of process water as a by-product of the production process. This water is upgraded and recycled back into the process as cooling water, thereby reducing Sasol's demand on freshwater withdrawal. This reduces our operating costs associated with water usage, as well as ensures operational continuity. Therefore, we consider this a vital operational input.</p> <p><b>INDIRECT:</b> In South Africa, there is a large reliance on recycled urban drainage for downstream use. Our South African operations use over 80% of Sasol's global water demand which is sourced from the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS). In the case of the IVRS, the management of urban return flows (from both a quality and quantity perspective) affects the water security of all water users in the catchment. Accordingly, indirect recycled/brackish/produced water remains an important consideration in Sasol's water value chain.</p> <p><b>FUTURE:</b> Sasol continues to investigate new technologies to improve recycling efficiencies and identify opportunities to recycle effluents. We envisage the amounts of direct recycled water to increase specifically at our Secunda Operations (SO) as potential future recycling investments are estimated to offset a further 6 ML/day of river water use (SO uses in the order of 240 ML/day of river water). In support of advancing future Indirect use, the greater reuse and recycling of municipal effluent opportunities are being explored which would reduce demand for fresh water from the IVRS.</p>

## (W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Daily	Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.	Water withdrawals are measured from all sites globally and is reported on as part of our sustainability performance management (SuPM) process. Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Daily	Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.	Sasol water withdrawals is as follows: - River Water – 71,41% - Potable Water – 10,01% - Desalinated Water – 2,97% - Produced Water – 6,40% - Other Water – 9,21% Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	100%	Daily	Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.	Produced water is only generated by our Sasol Secunda Operations which falls within the Oil and Gas sector. Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Daily	Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawals.	Water quality is critical to our operations. The quality of water withdrawn is continuously analysed. A deteriorating quality results in increased demand for water, increased treatment costs and additional salt handling burden. Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Daily	Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.	Compliance to volumes of water discharges is part of an aspect of our water use authorization conditions and is therefore continuously monitored. Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Daily	Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.	The volumes of water discharged by destination are known because of our water use authorizations. About 63% of the volume discharged is to the river and 37% to water service providers for treatment. Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Daily	Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.	Water discharge volumes are known but not reported by treatment method on SuPM but as a total. Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Daily	Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.	Water discharge quality (standard effluent parameters) is measured and recorded according to our water use authorisation conditions. Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	100%	Daily	Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.	Water discharge quality emissions to water is measured and recorded according to our water use authorisation conditions.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Daily	Calibrated temperature meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.	Temperature measurements are taken based on our sites water use authorisations. In South Africa, where the bulk of our discharges occur, the regulator specifies that the temperature of the effluent discharged must not exceed 3 degrees centigrade above ambient. In SO's license conditions it is specified that temperature of the effluent discharge should be in the region of 25 to 30 degrees centigrade. For SO they must discharge at ambient temperature. Water discharge temperature readings are taken daily but are not reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Daily	Measurements are taken using calibrated meters.	Our water consumption is known and reported monthly on our Sustainable Performance Management program (SuPM). Daily readings are taken but reported monthly on SuPM.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Daily	Calibrated meters are used to measure recycled volume	SEO reuses treated domestic sewage water in its daily operations. Recycled water measurements are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Monthly	Rand Water provides water quality information and water quality testing is done within our own laboratories as well.	Potable water for domestic purposes is as supplied by the Municipality. We do not make our own or distribute to any party outside of our battery limit. This ensures that Sasol employees have access to good quality drinking water, water for cooking, cleaning and solid waste management systems. Provision of WASH services is also in compliance to the South African Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) Act, applicable to the South African operations.

## W1.2b

## (W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	133444	About the same	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	About the same	Other, please specify (Poor quality of water supplied from IVRS)	Sasol (SO and SEO) have set short-term water reduction targets, and plan to do the same for long-term, however, due to the poor quality of water supplied from IVRS, we might not see a reduction in withdrawals.
Total discharges	33798	About the same	Other, please specify (Deterioration in feedwater quality)	Higher	Other, please specify (Deterioration in feedwater quality)	Deterioration in feedwater quality will result in an increase in the effluent Volumes due to higher salt concentrations.
Total consumption	99646	Lower	Other, please specify (Deterioration in feedwater quality)	About the same	Other, please specify (Poor quality of water supply from the IVRS)	Sasol has set short-term water reduction targets but due to the poor quality of water supply from the IVRS we might not see a reduction in consumption.

W-OG1.2c

(W-OG1.2c) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals - upstream	134	Higher	Other, please specify (Deterioration in river water quality from IVRS)	About the same	Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved	No growth expected in the next 5 years.
Total discharges – upstream	4	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved	No growth expected in the next 5 years
Total consumption – upstream	130	Higher	Other, please specify (Due to increase in withdrawals)	About the same	Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved	No growth expected in the next 5 years
Total withdrawals - midstream/downstream	2409	About the same	Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved	About the same	Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved	No growth expected in the next 5 years
Total discharges – midstream/downstream	1528	About the same	Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved	About the same	Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved	No growth expected in the next 5 years
Total consumption – midstream/downstream	881	About the same	Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved	About the same	Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved	No growth expected in the next 5 years
Total withdrawals – chemicals	130900	About the same	Other, please specify (Operations stabilised)	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Due to the poor quality of water supplied from IVRS, we might not see a reduction in withdrawals.
Total discharges – chemicals	32265	About the same	Other, please specify (Operations stabilised)	Higher	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Increase due to increase in salt intake. Planning for improvement to recycling initiatives.
Total consumption – chemicals	98635	About the same	Other, please specify (Operations stabilised)	About the same	Other, please specify (Poor quality of water supply from the IVRS)	Sasol has set short-term water reduction targets but due to the poor quality of water supply from the IVRS we might not see a reduction in consumption.
Total withdrawals – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total discharges – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total consumption – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	76-99	About the same	Other, please specify (Poor water quality supply from the IVRS)	Higher	Other, please specify (Deterioration in feedwater quality in the IVRS)	WWF Water Risk Filter	2 Sites operate in water stress areas – Secunda and Sasolburg Operations. Over and above the WWF Water Risk Filter for the IVRS we use the Water Resource Planning Model.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	101804	About the same	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	Total withdrawals due to River water use decreased due to divestment of assets in the United States and Joint venture partner being responsible for reporting on river water use.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Operations are inland. Feedwater is from the IVRS.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	13130	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Ground water decrease slightly due to lower production at our North America Operations.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Renewable water resources are rechargeable due to the hydrological cycle which is the case here for Sasol in terms of groundwater withdrawn.
Produced/Entrained water	Relevant	9123	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	There was a marginal decrease in produced water due to SO decreasing production due to maintenance challenges.
Third party sources	Relevant	14277	About the same	Other, please specify (Deterioration in feedwater quality)	Decrease in river water quality.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	24804	Higher	Other, please specify (Deterioration in feedwater quality)	Poor quality of water supplied from IVRS and production challenges at SEO.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Operations are inland.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Sasol does not discharge any water to groundwater.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	8957	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Discharges to municipalities increased slightly due to production inefficiencies.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	24804	Higher	Other, please specify (Storm water management challenges)	71-80	Relevance: Effluent discharged into the river from Secunda Operations (SO) and Sasolburg Ekundustria Operations (SEO) undergoes tertiary treatment. This is a requirement of our water use authorisation. A volume of 24,804 ML/annum in FY22 was treated. This increased compared to FY21 due to stormwater management challenges. Current: Disinfection occurs at both SO and SEO before release into the environment. Future: This practice is expected to continue and the condition for disinfection is expected over time to become more stringent.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	24804	Higher	Other, please specify (Storm water management challenges)	71-80	Relevance: Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary treatment as per our water use authorisation before discharge into the natural environment. A volume of 24,804 ML/annum in FY22 was treated. This increase compared to FY21 due to production challenges. Current: Various water treatment technologies are used onsite for secondary treatment to meet compliance requirement Future: Efficiency of treatment will have to improve to increasing compliance requirements
Primary treatment only	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary and tertiary treatment as per our water use authorisation, before discharge into the natural environment.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary and tertiary treatment as per our water use authorisation, before discharge into the natural environment.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	8957	About the same	Other, please specify (Domestic sewer about the same)	11-20	Relevance: Discharges to municipalities are done without treatment as this is mainly domestic sewer and permitted industrial effluents. A volume of 8957 ML/annum was discharged to 3rd parties without treatment. Current: 3rd Party service provide is used to treat EAO's effluent stream Future: This practice is expected to continue.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	No other treatment to report on.

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	0	Nitrates Phosphates	<Not Applicable>	Measured in mg/l. Water quality parameters are submitted on the basis of compliance to Water Use Licence. Secunda : 1764 mg/L Sasolburg: 5433 mg/L Specific substance included: Ammonia Chemical Oxygen Demand Fluoride Nitrate and Nitrite Ortho-Phosphate

### W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	2760000 00000	133443	2068298.82421708	Remain the same in the short-term due to poor quality of water supply, despite water reduction targets. Decrease in the long term due to water reduction targets being set and greenhouse gas reduction roadmap.

### W-CH1.3

(W-CH1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Yes

### W-CH1.3a

(W-CH1.3a) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

**Product type**

Specialty organic chemicals

**Product name**

Synthetic Fuels from our Sasol Secunda Operations

**Water intensity value (m3/denominator)**

12.28

**Numerator: water aspect**

Total water consumption

**Denominator**

Ton

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

EXPLANATION: Current performance shows a 6% deterioration against the previous year. This deterioration is mostly attributed to poor water quality

INTERNAL METRICS: The metric is used to reduce river water demand by driving reuse and recycling.

FUTURE: Few opportunities exist to reuse and recycle, however far greater savings can be realised elsewhere in the catchment.

STRATEGY: As part of Sasol's water security strategy, we have set short-term (2030) water targets and are assessing the setting of long-term (2050) water targets.

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**Product type**

Specialty organic chemicals

**Product name**

Organic products produced at our Sasolburg operations

**Water intensity value (m3/denominator)**

11.94

**Numerator: water aspect**

Total water consumption

**Denominator**

Ton

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

EXPLANATION: Current performance against the previous year is a 6% deterioration . The water intensity target deteriorated due to production challenges that were experienced.

INTERNAL METRICS: The metric is used to reduce river water demand by driving reuse and recycling.

FUTURE: Few opportunities exist to reuse and recycle, however far greater savings can be realised elsewhere in the catchment.

STRATEGY: As part of Sasol's water security strategy, we have set short-term(2030) water targets and are assessing the setting of long-term (2050) water targets

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W-OG1.3

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(W-OG1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

Yes

W-OG1.3a

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(W-OG1.3a) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

**Business division**

Chemicals

**Water intensity value (m3/denominator)**

12.11

**Numerator: water aspect**

Total water consumption

**Denominator**

Other, please specify (tons saleable product)

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

EXPLANATION: Water intensity targets were set for Secunda Operations (SO) and Sasolburg Ekundaya Operations (SEO). Both fall into the chemical division and have water intensity values of 12.28 and 11.94 m3/ton saleable product. Taking the weighted average of individual water intensities resulted in a water intensity of 12.11 m3/ton of saleable product. This combine water intensity is about the same compared to FY21.

INTERNAL METRICS: Intensity metrics for our SEO and SO operations are used to determine whether or not we are meeting our annual voluntary water use efficiency targets.

FUTURE: The intensity targets will become more stringent due to measures being implemented by SO and SEO.

STRATEGY: Both SO and SEO are looking at measures to reuse and recycle effluent to reduce river water demand.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Other, please specify (GHS criteria as well as national regulations)	Less than 10%	The turnover with the relevant products is in the range of 40 Million € (2022). It is important to note that Sasol continuously reviews known applications of all our products to improve its SHE impacts with the objective of preventing unacceptable risks to life and environment. We remain committed to innovate for safe and sustainable alternatives. Sasol takes every step to ensure that hazardous substances are handled safely and with comprehensive risk mitigation processes. The majority of hazardous substances are only classified for acute health effects (like irritation) or aquatic toxicity. Within Sasol, various governance measures and practices are implemented to mitigate potential risks across the life cycle of our products. Detailed risk assessments are done for many products under different national and regional schemes (e.g. REACH, or new chemical notifications). Sasol also reviews the known uses for all products and aims to ensure that products are not used in applications that could result in unacceptable risks to man or the environment.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a



**(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?**

**Row 1**

**Assessment of supplier impact**

No, we do not currently assess the impact of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

**Considered in assessment**

<Not Applicable>

**Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact**

<Not Applicable>

**% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

In FY22, a questionnaire to understand water impacts and risk management was not sent out because focus was on the future strategy for supplier sustainability. A strategy and framework has been approved by the Supplier Sustainability Steering Committee which outlines the future activities in the sustainability environment.

**W1.5b**

**(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?**

	<b>Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

**W1.5c**

**(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.**

**Water-related requirement**

Complying with a water-related certification

**% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement**

<Not Applicable>

**% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement**

<Not Applicable>

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement**

- Certification
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement**

Suspend and engage

**Comment**

Sasol will suspend any work if suppliers do not meet the SHE requirements. All suppliers need to adhere to the supplier code of conduct. It includes protecting the Environment and natural resources, disposing of wastewater correctly, compliance with environmental laws and reducing the environmental footprint.

**W1.5d**

**(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.**

**Type of engagement**

Information collection

**Details of engagement**

Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

**% of suppliers by number**

1-25

**% of suppliers with a substantive impact**

<Not Applicable>

**Rationale for your engagement**

We engage Rand Water the largest water board in the IVRS for potable water supply, Eskom who requires large volumes of water for electricity supply and DWS who supplies our SA operations with river water.

**Impact of the engagement and measures of success**

A task team has been formalised between DWS, Eskom and Sasol to resolve IVRS challenges. Real time information gets provided on status of water supply pumps and jointly address challenges as they arise.

A multistakeholder study between Water Research commission, DWS, Rand Water, Eskom and Sasol is underway to address water quality challenges in the Grootdraai Dam catchment. A model is being developed to predict water quality for the future based on planned activities.

**Comment**

Sasol is reliant on supply of water from the IVRS and believe the challenges from this system can only be resolved by working collaboratively.

**W1.5e**

**(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.**

**Type of stakeholder**

Investors & shareholders

**Type of engagement**

Education / information sharing

**Details of engagement**

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

**Rationale for your engagement**

Participated in a 3-year Localised Water Management Investor engagement with Sustainalytics. The purpose was to have positive impacts on water management and stewardship on a company, basin and societal level. We covered six discussion points including water governance, water risk and opportunity management, water quantity, water quality, integrated water resources management, and public water management. Information is also readily available in our Sustainability Report and Integrated report.

**Impact of the engagement and measures of success**

Measurement: Feedback from Sustainalytics based on their engagements with us and investors.  
Impact: The engagement highlighted gaps in water reporting, measurement and governance.

**W2. Business impacts**

**W2.1**

**(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?**

No

**W2.2**

**(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?**

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	No fine or penalties were received in the reporting year.

**W3. Procedures**

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Sasol has a comprehensive enterprise risk management (ERM) process in place, which focuses on all business-related risks, which includes an assessment of any water pollutants as a result of our activities. The ERM process ensures that water risks are systematically identified, assessed, and managed. Sasol's risk management approach delivers risk profiles at a group and operating model entities (OMEs) level. OMEs include our operating business units, regional operating hubs, strategic business units and functions. OME's are responsible for identifying and classifying, amongst others, water quality challenges. Most operations also have Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans (IWWMPs) with action plans in place to address pollution and water quality deterioration risks. This also demonstrates that processes and plans are in place to identify and address water-related risks. An IWWMP, and the regular updating thereof, is also a standard condition that is included in water use authorisations.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

**(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.**

**Water pollutant category**

Inorganic pollutants

**Description of water pollutant and potential impacts**

POTENTIAL IMPACT: Above certain concentration levels, inorganic compounds are detrimental to aquatic and plant life existing in surface and ground water. Thus, these compounds have the potential to negatively impact a water ecosystem.

SCALE/ MAGNITUDE: These will contribute to the salt load to the already contaminated Vaal River from which our supply is sourced. Even though in terms of load on the catchment this maybe small, it would be in our interest to mitigate such pollutants entering the river system.

**Value chain stage**

Direct operations

**Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts**

Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

**Please explain**

RISK MANAGEMENT: Our water use and discharge activities are governed by authorisations. Non-compliance to these authorisations can result in compliance enforcement including the withdrawal or suspension of authorisations. Thus, by complying with authorisations and legal requirements, we manage the risk of negatively impacting water ecosystems.

SUCCESS: Success is measured by not having any environmental incidents occurring, in this regard. Environmental incidents are tracked and monitored monthly.

---

**Water pollutant category**

Other synthetic organic compounds

**Description of water pollutant and potential impacts**

POTENTIAL IMPACT: Organic compounds can be found in the effluent produced from our operational process. High discharges of organic compounds into surface and ground water can result in damage to aquatic life.

SCALE/ MAGNITUDE: This will contribute to the COD (i.e., chemical oxygen demand) load to the already contaminated Vaal River, from which our feedstock supply is sourced. Even though in terms of load this maybe small, it would be in our interest to mitigate such pollutants.

**Value chain stage**

Direct operations

**Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts**

Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

**Please explain**

RISK MANAGEMENT: Our water use and discharge activities are governed by water authorisations. Non-compliance to these authorisations can result in compliance enforcement action, including the potential closure of our facilities. Thus, by complying with water regulations we manage the risk of negatively impacting aquatic and plant life existing in surface and ground water.

SUCCESS: Success is measured by not having any environmental incidents occurring, in this regard. Environmental incidents are tracked and monitored monthly.

---

**Water pollutant category**

Pathogens

**Description of water pollutant and potential impacts**

POTENTIAL IMPACT: Sasol Operations in Secunda and Sasolburg treat the town's sewerage and the treated effluent is discharged under authorisation to the river.

Inefficient treatment could result in the discharge of E.Coli into the river, which may result in waterborne illnesses. Neighbouring communities use this water as potable water for farming and other domestic needs. Subsequently, these communities may be exposed to a higher risk of contracting waterborne illnesses.

SCALE/ MAGNITUDE: This will contribute to the E. Coli contamination in the already contaminated Vaal River from which our feedstock supply is required. Even though in terms of load this maybe small, it would be in our interest to mitigate such pollutants.

**Value chain stage**

Direct operations

**Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts**

Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

**Please explain**

RISK MANAGEMENT: Our water use and discharge activities are governed by water authorisations. Non-compliance to these authorisations can result in compliance enforcement action including the potential closure of our facilities. Thus, by complying to water regulations we manage the risk of discharging E. Coli into the river and avoid the spread of waterborne diseases.

SUCCESS: Success is measured by not having any environmental incidents occurring, in this regard. Environmental incidents are tracked and monitored on a monthly basis.

---

**W3.3**

**(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?**

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

**W3.3a**

**(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.**

**Value chain stage**

Direct operations

---

**Coverage**

Full

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

**Frequency of assessment**

Annually

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

More than 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Enterprise risk management

International methodologies and standards

**Tools and methods used**

Enterprise Risk Management

ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

**Contextual issues considered**

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Water regulatory frameworks

Status of ecosystems and habitats

Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

**Stakeholders considered**

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

Regulators

Suppliers

Water utilities at a local level

Other water users at the basin/catchment level

**Comment**

A Sasol global enterprise risk management process has been adopted. The Group Risk and SHE function is responsible for developing risk management processes monitoring the implementation thereof by OMEs across the group including water risks related to security of supply and extreme weather.

---

**Value chain stage**

Supply chain

**Coverage**

Full

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

**Frequency of assessment**

Annually

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

More than 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Enterprise risk management

**Tools and methods used**

Enterprise Risk Management

Other, please specify (Vaal Water Resource Planning Model)

**Contextual issues considered**

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Water regulatory frameworks

Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

**Stakeholders considered**

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

Regulators

Suppliers

Water utilities at a local level

Other water users at the basin/catchment level

**Comment**

This tool is used to guide our water utility supply risk from the IVRS.

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**Value chain stage**

Other stages of the value chain

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### Coverage

Partial

### Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

### Frequency of assessment

Annually

### How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

### Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management

### Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

### Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Water regulatory frameworks

Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

### Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

Regulators

Suppliers

Water utilities at a local level

Other water users at the basin/catchment level

### Comment

This relates to reputational risks links to water services at municipalities which contribute to the stability of our operations.

## W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	Water risks are identified using Sasol's Enterprise Risk Management Framework Risk Breakdown Structure. Sasol's Enterprise Risk Management process uses a 7 x 7 matrix that assesses, evaluates and rates the risk. The Vaal Water Resource Planning tool is used to identify and respond to catchment risks. Water supply risks are identified as a Group Top Risk. The water security situation for the Sasol SA Operations is continuously assessed by the sustainable water group housed within the SHE Function, who remain actively involved in the planning and operation performance monitoring of the Integrated Vaal River system (IVRS).	We identified drought conditions, poor governance by DWS and deterioration of water quality to be a high risk in the Vaal so a decision was made to initiate a project to identify and implement water consumption reduction and efficiency opportunities to mitigate against a water supply risk.	Collaboration or role-players for catchment based risks to ensure maximum impact.	Sasol is a signatory to the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate and we adopt the Mandate's water stewardship framework for responding to water risks. The risk matrix rates the risk which then makes it easier to prioritise. Based on the ratings some risks will need to be mitigated immediately while some might not need as much urgency. The Vaal Water Resource Planning tool is used to identify and respond to catchment risks. Sasol is a signatory to the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate and we adopt the Mandate's water stewardship framework for responding to water risks.

## W4. Risks and opportunities

### W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

### W4.1a

**(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Sasol's risk management approach delivers top risk profiles at group and entity levels, identifying those risks that could potentially significantly impact our business and delivery on our strategy, in the context of an ever-changing internal and external operating context. Sasol has a robust and standardised Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, incorporating relevant risk management and governance practices recommended by South Africa's King IV Code for Corporate Governance, the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations' Enterprise Risk Management Integrated Framework and the International Standards Organisation's 31000 Standard. Sasol uses a standard risk matrix to analyse, rank and prioritise its top risks, including water risks in terms of potential likelihood and impact.

Our impact criteria include both quantitative and qualitative impacts, with impact categories spanning financial, operational, market, people, legal & regulatory, and geopolitical / reputational. As risks relate to uncertainty, the quantitative impacts expressed are based on the potential and not absolute impact of the risk occurring.

**DEFINITION:** A substantive financial or strategic impact would be an issue that has the potential to prevent value creation in the short, medium and/or long term by preventing Sasol's ability to execute its strategy, meet its business objectives or remain competitive.

**METRIC:** Sasol has defined Group-level quantitative and qualitative materiality impact metrics and thresholds ("materiality lens") which enable the identification of substantive business changes. The "materiality lens" potential substantive high impact quantitative criteria includes Financial (> of a certain % of Group EBITDA impact, or (> of a certain Group cash fixed cost impact), Operational (Group impact on the integrated value chain of > a certain period), Market (impacts of > of a certain % of specific key/critical product lines, or loss of > of a certain (> of a certain % of the Groups market share), Legal & Regulatory (fines / penalties / legal action with total impact of (> of a certain % of Group turnover), and Geopolitical/Reputational (share price impact of (> of a certain %).

**THRESHOLD:** An impact would be considered to be substantive if the financial impacts of the above-mentioned metrics exceed thresholds exceeds a range of ZAR 300 million to ZAR 4.5 billion.

**APPLICABILITY:** This definition for substantive impact defined by Sasol applies to our Direct Operations.

**EXAMPLE:** Substantive change can be brought about due to the following factors:

- Physical: this is mostly related to failure of the infrastructure supplying Sasol from the IVRS which will impact on operations i.e. loss of production/revenue. Deterioration of water quality will result in Sasol incurring more costs to pre-treat the water prior to use.
- Regulatory: include targets or restrictions that DWS may impose in the future on Sasol. This will have significant impact on Sasol since water is required at a high assurance of supply and any reduction target or restriction will imply Sasol investing in capital intensive treatment solutions to meet demand.
- Reputational: These are related around our communities and investors. Communities have a right to basic services like water and sanitation. By not having such services could lead to community protest actions. Further, our employees live in these communities and we have a responsibility to their health and well-being.

**W4.1b**

**(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?**

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	2	76-99	Sasolburg Ekundustria Operations (SEO) abstract about 60 ML/day of raw water through the Zuikerbosch pump station directly from the Vaal River downstream from the Vaal Dam. The SEO Operations make up 17% of Sasol's total demand. Sasol Secunda Operations (SO) consumes 66% of Sasol's demand. The demand from the Vaal river system continued to exceed sustainable supply.

**W4.1c**

**(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?**

**Country/Area & River basin**

South Africa	Orange
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**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

2

**% company-wide facilities this represents**

26-50

**Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities**

<Not Applicable>

**% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities**

<Not Applicable>

**% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities**

26-50

**% company's total global revenue that could be affected**

21-30

**Comment**

The bulk of Sasol's water demand is to meet water requirements of the Sasol Secunda and Sasolburg Operations. Water risks can materialise such as water restrictions and water quality risks, which could have an operational impact on our SA operations.

**W4.2**

**(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.**

**Country/Area & River basin**

South Africa	Orange
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**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Acute physical	Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
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**Primary potential impact**

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

**Company-specific description**

During April 2022 in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, extremely high rainfall was experienced in a short period, resulting in flooding of major parts of the province, including Natref's crude oil storage facility. This facility was submerged below more than 1,5 metres of water rendering the site inoperable and affecting major roads, transportation, communication, and electrical systems. The damage greatly hampered recovery and relief efforts. Flash flooding resulted in our night shift employees being stranded for 18 hours before being rescued by boat the following day. Sasol's Natref Durban Operations (Natef) were suspended following flood occurrences which disrupted road, rail and shipping infrastructure. The sites had no electricity for a period of ~10 days and limited road access. Reduced export of certain chemical products resulted in the force majeure impact on the business, with the quarterly volumes outlook for its South African operations anticipated to be affected by the flooding events. The product impacts due to the floods were quantified after assessment to determine that there were no losses to ULP 93 but that Sasol lost 2700 m3 of Diesel 50 ppm products. In addition, the warehouse storing carbon products was flooded, resulting in the cancellation of an export order. In addition, shortages of jet fuel supplies to OR Tambo International Airport were experienced based on the damages and suspension of operations at inland Natref refinery.

**Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-high

**Likelihood**

Very likely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

242000000

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact**

Sasol's Natref Durban Operations (NDO) were suspended following flood occurrences which disrupted road, rail and shipping infrastructure. The sites had no electricity for a period of ~10 days and limited road access. Reduced export of certain chemical products resulted in the force majeure impact on the business, with the quarterly volumes outlook for its South African operations anticipated to be affected by the flooding events. The product impacts due to the floods were quantified after assessment to determine



that there were no losses to ULP 93 but that Sasol lost 2700 m3 of Diesel 50 ppm products. In addition, the warehouse storing carbon products was flooded, resulting in the cancellation of an export order. In addition, shortages of jet fuel supplies to OR Tambo International Airport were experienced based on the damages and suspension of operations at inland Natref refinery. The cost of this production loss impact was estimated to be ~R242 million.

**Primary response to risk**

Increase supplier diversification

**Description of response**

Sasol aims to minimise its risks faced in light of warehouse damages and associated product losses through seeking alternative channels to market and developing buffer inventory options to better manage variabilities of supply. Even though there was limited damage to Sasol's warehousing facilities, Supply Chain is sourcing additional storage space for polymers produced in Secunda.

**Cost of response**

77500000

**Explanation of cost of response**

In response to the heavy rainfall events, Sasol contributed R7.5 million in donations towards emergency relief support efforts in Kwa Zulu Natal soon after the flooding events. The donation was dispersed through Charities Aid Foundation Southern Africa, a partner of Sasol who coordinated the relief efforts. Of this money, R5 million was dedicated to infrastructure reconstruction and R2.5 million towards immediate ground-level relief. In addition, Sasol donated mobile clinics and emergency vehicles in early May 2022, to assist reconstruction efforts and improving healthcare access. Support was also given through the provision of food and hygiene packs, bedding and blankets. The cost of infrastructure damages was estimated to be approximately R70 million to date. In total, the costs associated with responding to this risk therefore sums to ~R77.5 million.

**Country/Area & River basin**

South Africa	Orange
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**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Acute physical	Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
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**Primary potential impact**

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

**Company-specific description**

Sasol commissioned the development of a climate change adaptation study. Site-specific engagements were held to determine the extent to which the business is exposed to physical climate change risks. One of the risks identified at our most important South African sites is the increased frequency of heavy rainfall events and flooding. This can lead to discharge to the environment as a result of potential overflow from onsite storage facilities compromising neighbouring communities and municipality's infrastructure and could also result in work stoppages and potentially lead to fines and penalties. Previous events of flooding include those occurring at the Sasolburg operations. This operation experienced significant rainfall events (230mm in 3 days in February 2017, 76mm in 24 hours in December 2017 and 90mm in 24 hours in March 2018) which exceeded the 1 in 100-year flood events. In December 2020, our Secunda operation experienced late season heavy rainfall (exceeding 80mm of rain within one hour), influenced by a nearby tropical cyclone. The rainfall occurrences led to flooding activities and high volumes of contaminated storm water flowing into the Sasol site. Flooding is a particular concern for our Secunda operations, as it has been designed to not discharge liquid effluent, but rather store surplus effluents in storage dams. In winter months evaporation creates storage space for the wet summer months. However, the increasing occurrence of one-in-fifty years rainfall events and the change in rainfall season (due to climate change) is posing increasing risk to our operations. There is increased risk of overflow and resultant environmental impacts. To date, no production interruptions have occurred, but Sasol has identified this as a pending risk for our operations. These incidents were appropriately reported to the authorities and no fines or penalties were incurred.

**Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

260000000

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

780000000

**Explanation of financial impact**

Explanation of financial impact figure Excessive rainfall occurrences without proper preparation could result in overflow of the system and result in work stoppages at the various sites. Flood impacts could result in operational stoppages. Previously experienced stoppages ranged between 24 hours and 3 days. If Sasol were to stop all operations in South Africa for one operating day, revenue losses of around R260 million per day could be experienced. Over the course of three days, up to ~R780 million could be lost in revenue earnings.

**Primary response to risk**

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

**Description of response**

There are several potential responses to minimise the impact of this risk. One of the measures taken by Sasol was to upgrade the storm water system at Sasolburg. Sasol also invested in the development of a pollution control dam for onsite domestic waste to control stormwater runoff and seepage. Other interventions conducted in light of extreme rainfall events, implemented by Sasol, includes: • Installation of permanent lines and pipelines from the return water dams to prevent overflows. • Cleaning all effluent basins and dams to ensure improved buffer capacity. • Upgrading of the storm water outlet drains. • Raising manholes in identified areas where storm water ingress into the site was severe. • Berms of soil were put in place to keep storm water runoff from the light industries (Sasolburg town area) out of the Bio-works and sites. •

Supporting the Municipality to upgrade the sewer network (Sasol operates the local council sewage works in both Sasolburg and Secunda on behalf of the Municipality). We also commenced investigations into developing a risk management strategy to combat the flood risks faced by our Secunda operations. This strategy will be discussed further once more detail has been developed.

**Cost of response**

139000000

**Explanation of cost of response**

Upgrade of storm water system in Sasolburg- R39 million. Sasol also invested around R100 million in the development of a pollution control dam for onsite domestic waste to control stormwater runoff and seepage. The implementation of all the above-mentioned interventions cost Sasol ~R139 million over time.

**W4.2a**

**(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.**

**Country/Area & River basin**

South Africa	Orange
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**Stage of value chain**

Supply chain

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Chronic physical	Declining water quality
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**Primary potential impact**

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

**Company-specific description**

For Sasol's Secunda operations, the primary source of supply to Secunda Operations (SO) is via the Grootdraai Dam, within the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS), and associated transfer system. Grootdraai Dam water quality has been progressively deteriorating and has reached levels above 300 µS/cm conductivity. Optimum conditions for SO is for the water quality to be below 240 µS/cm. This periodic deterioration in water quality has resulted in an increase in SO's demand for river water due to reduced boiler efficiencies and to manage an increase in the salt loading capacity on site. This poses an additional risk to Sasol's business model.

**Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-high

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

500000000

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

1400000000

**Explanation of financial impact**

To deal with this water quality risk Sasol may have to invest in capital expensive water treatment technologies. Focusing on the source of the pollution in the catchment will be a more feasible and cheaper option. The range in capital investment was derived from an internal study to consider various technical and managerial options.

**Primary response to risk**

Supplier engagement	Promote investment in infrastructure and technologies for water saving, re-use and recycling among suppliers
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**Description of response**

Sasol has been engaging with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), Rand Water and Eskom on collective catchment-based action to address the water quality challenge in the Grootdraai Dam catchment. The water quality study underway to assess the long-term water quality trends for the Grootdraai dam catchment has progressed. This work is being undertaken by the Institute for Water Research at Rhodes University which Secunda Operations (SO) is co-funding. Only once the initial modelling results are available can the usefulness of this approach be established, namely to identify opportunities for improvement interventions on the catchment.

**Cost of response**

1500000

**Explanation of cost of response**

Secunda Operations committed to fund a multistakeholder approach to a water quality study in the Grootdraai Dam Catchment. The Water Research Commission is the implementing agent and have appointed Rhodes University to carry out the study. The cost of response is the cost associated with conducting this study.

## W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

### W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

#### Type of opportunity

Resilience

#### Primary water-related opportunity

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

#### Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

WHY IT IS STRATEGIC: Water security is considered a key risk for Sasol and it is understood that the effects of climate change in the future could exacerbate this risk further, particularly for our South African operations. Water is a critical feedstock for our business and a key resource for the communities we operate in and many of our current or planned facilities are located in areas with water quantity, quality or delivery challenges.

ACTIONS: Sasol believes there is an opportunity to assist in advancing water security in the catchments we operate in, specifically beyond the gates of our own direct operations. The DWS is driving the reuse of effluent in the sector and have appointed Rand Water to implement an effluent treatment facility at the Sebokeng waste water treatment facility. Rand Water is in discussions with SEO for securing an offtake for the treated water. This opportunity has the potential to offset 50ML/day from the Vaal River.

#### Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

#### Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

#### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2000000000

#### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Explanation of financial impact

By offtaking the treated effluent from the Sebokeng works SEO will avoid capital spend of approximately R2billion to refurbish the Suikerbosch pipeline. This will also assist in reducing demand on a freshwater resource. W5. Facility-level water accounting.

## W5. Facility-level water accounting

### W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

#### Facility reference number

Facility 1

#### Facility name (optional)

Sasol Secunda Operations located in the Town of Secunda in the Mpumalanga Province

#### Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange
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#### Latitude

-26.515779

#### Longitude

29.191392

#### Located in area with water stress

Yes

#### Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

#### Oil & gas sector business division

Midstream/Downstream

**Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)**

96520

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

79791

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

9112

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

7658

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

5112

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

5112

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

91408

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

The amount consumed decrease by 4% due to production challenges. Consumption is expected to increase in the future to compensate for the continued deterioration in river water quality. This trend is confirmed by the Vaal Water Resource planning tool.

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**Facility reference number**

Facility 2

**Facility name (optional)**

Sasolburg Operations located in Sasolburg Town in the Free State Province.

**Country/Area & River basin**

South Africa	Orange
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**Latitude**

-26.515779

**Longitude**

29.191392

**Located in area with water stress**

Yes

**Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility**

<Not Applicable>

**Oil & gas sector business division**

Midstream/Downstream

**Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)**

22799

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

19962

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

2837

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

19697

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

19697

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

3102

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Please explain**

The decrease in consumption was attributed to production related challenges. Consumption is expected to increase in the future to compensate for the continued deterioration in river water quality according to the Vaal Water Resource planning tool.

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**W5.1a**

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(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

**Water withdrawals – total volumes**

**% verified**  
76-100

**Verification standard used**

The standard used was ISAE3000. Audit was conducted by Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC). Detailed audits were conducted on 5 major facilities and the rest of our facilities underwent a desktop audit.

**Please explain**

<Not Applicable>

**Water withdrawals – volume by source**

**% verified**  
76-100

**Verification standard used**

The standard used was ISAE3000

**Please explain**

<Not Applicable>

**Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters**

**% verified**  
76-100

**Verification standard used**

It is verified through the WUL auditing process but not captured on SuPM.

**Please explain**

<Not Applicable>

**Water discharges – total volumes**

**% verified**  
76-100

**Verification standard used**

The standard used was ISAE3000

**Please explain**

<Not Applicable>

**Water discharges – volume by destination**

**% verified**  
76-100

**Verification standard used**

The standard used was ISAE3000

**Please explain**

<Not Applicable>

**Water discharges – volume by final treatment level**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

It is verified through the WUL auditing process but not captured on SuPM.

**Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

It is verified through the WUL auditing process but not captured on SuPM.

**Water consumption – total volume**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

It is verified through the WUL auditing process but not captured on SuPM.

## W6. Governance

### W6.1

#### (W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

### W6.1a

#### (W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets	Our organisation has recently amended its SHE policy to include its commitment to water management. We also have a specific Water Policy for Sasol, separate from the SHE Policy, which is available on the Sasol website. . <a href="https://www.sasol.com/sustainability/environment/water">https://www.sasol.com/sustainability/environment/water</a> SASOL WATER POLICY (1).pdf

### W6.2

#### (W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

### W6.2a

#### (W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Director on board	The Board reviews the Sustainability Report each year. The board director must sign off all reviews. The Sustainability Report is part of the annual suite of reports. It is supplementary to the Integrated Report and outlines what sustainability means for Sasol in greater detail. There is a dedicated water update under the section "Minimising our environmental footprint". Under our fourth focus area "Growing Shared Value", we also set out case studies of our water stewardship initiatives and community involvement regarding water for the reporting period. Our approach to water stewardship is informed by the United Nations Global Compact CEO Water Mandate, of which Sasol is a signatory. The Directors of the board are thus ultimately responsible for water-related issues identified within Sasol. Example of a water-related decision: The Board (headed by the director) made a decision to set Group Water Targets.

### W6.2b

**(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of water-related issues.**

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Reviewing and guiding strategy Setting performance objectives	While water is not a standing item on the Board Committee’s Agenda, Sustainability is and a report covering all ESG related matters inclusive of water falls within the remit of the report. Water gets discussed as part of the Sustainability Report and if and when there is major issues that needs to be dealt with. Monitoring of targets and the like are dealt in the Quarterly meetings. The Board’s Risk and SHE Committee provides oversight of Sasol’s risk management activities and considers the top risks which include water risks. Recommendations are made on water risk mitigation plans, including Sasol operations’ Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans (IWWMPs) which have supporting action plans. Water targets are also approved by the Board.

**W6.2d**

**(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?**

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Qualifications for each of our Board members and their specialised skill sets are contained in our IR page 58. Newly appointed directors attend a structured induction programme, which includes a detailed module on our sustainability and climate change management approach. This programme was revised during 2022 to include strategic direction provided by the Future Sasol strategy and associated ESG matters (including water security). The programme for further professional development is augmented by regular briefings on legal and corporate governance developments, as well as risks and changes in our external operating environment. (CCR 2022, Page 45)  Effectiveness and performance of the Board, its committees and individual directors is evaluated every two years. The Board also undergoes regular training on sustainability matters including water risk management.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**W6.3**



**(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

**Water-related responsibilities of this position**

Assessing future trends in water demand  
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities  
Managing water-related risks and opportunities  
Setting water-related corporate targets  
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**

Quarterly

**Please explain**

POSITION: Sasol's President and CEO is part of the Group Executive Committee (GEC), alongside the Executive Vice Presidents of the group. The CEO, through the GEC, is accountable for recommending to the Board for approval the Company's strategy and long-term plans. The GEC guides sustainability management throughout the group and coordinates development of the Group's objectives, targets and initiatives including water management.

REPORTING: Quarterly, the Group Risk and Sustainability function prepares a Dashboard update and a Risk Report, which features 19 top risks and major developments of Sasol's business. This is signed off by the GEC (and ultimately the CEO). Water management is included in these reports based on the risk of production interruptions due to water supply.

RESPONSIBILITIES: Accountability for our response to water challenges rests with the GEC (and in turn the CEO), which receives advice and assistance from various GEC sub-committees & specialists within the Group.

**W6.4**

**(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?**

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	Individual Operating Management Entities have set short term incentives (STI). Our Sasolburg Ekundaya Operation (SEO) have set STI on their short-term water targets.

**W6.5**

**(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?**

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

**W6.5a**

**(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?**

PROCESS: Sasol's Group Executive Committee (GEC) is accountable for our responses to changes regarding water policy changes and developments. The GEC receives advice and assistance from various GEC subcommittees, other governance structures and specialists. The GEC is supported by the Policy, Sustainability and Stakeholder Relations Committee (PSSR), with responsibilities assumed from the former Climate Change and Environmental Policy Steering Committee (CCEP). Strategic prioritisation of our water response is provided via the CCEP, with specific oversight on our scenario analysis and other considerations. The PSSR reports into the SSEC – the Safety, Social and Ethics Committee.

The SSEC assesses and approves Sasol's sustainability management in terms of the strategy and material matters, in line with King IV and other reporting requirements, as well as boundary conditions informed by Sasol's strategic metrics, targets and objectives.

A Group Sustainability function has been established, with effect from 1 July 2019, to coordinate the development of Sasol's sustainability approach. The Sustainability function, including the Enterprise Risk Management function, are led by the Chief Sustainability and Risk Officer.

ACTION ON INCONSISTENCY: A planning meeting is convened prior to the CCEP meeting, to ensure alignment and address any challenges that arise. At this planning meeting inconsistencies are addressed.

**W6.6**

**(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?**

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

SASOL Integrated Report 2022\_0 (1).pdf

**W7. Business strategy**

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	ISSUES: The issue of security of water supply is integrated into our long-term strategic business plan as water is a key resource in our operational process. Future projections for the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS) indicate that if the DWS augmentation projects are not realised on time, this will present a risk to achieving long term assurance of water supply to Sasol South African operations. Due to the potential severity of this risk, water-related strategies and plans have been included in our planning (1-Environmental Roadmap) to achieve the objective of sustainable operations up to 2050. EXAMPLE: A specific example is the investigation of feasible options to reduce river and potable water demand, as well as commissioning of studies to identify alternative sources of water supply.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	ISSUES: Due to the severity of the risk of long-term water security, Sasol has developed multiple mechanisms, to mitigate this water risk up to 2050. These mechanisms include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Driving water efficiency projects within our operations.</li> <li>• Investigating alternate sources of supply.</li> <li>• Investigating other strategic opportunities beyond our direct operations.</li> </ul> Note: Sasol is in the process of investigating new context-based water targets post FY20. EXAMPLE: In the process of setting short and long term water reduction targets
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	ISSUES: The mitigation of water security risks (as detailed in our business strategy) requires investment into capital projects that, for example, improve operational water efficiency or provide an alternative water supply. Thus, financial planning is an essential part of the long-term business strategy to ensure that appropriate water projects and initiatives can be implemented. EXAMPLE: Our water-related financial planning is done based on the needs of the various operating entities, subject, however, to governance on capital allocation. Our largest water using OME's are our Sasol Secunda Operations and Sasolburg Ekundustria Operations. Accordingly, these two operations are advancing options of reducing river water demand.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

3.46

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

15

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

4.3

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

15

Please explain

The CAPEX expenditure for 2022 did not show a significantly change when compared to expenditure in 2021. Even though Sasol embarked on a companywide cost and capital expenditure containment drive initiated in 2020 it had to spend significant CAPEX on essential water related infrastructure maintenance and renewals in 2021 & 2022. It is expected that the cost containment drive will continue in 2023 while still maintaining a CAPEX reduction focus. Therefore, it is expected that 2023 forecasted CAPEX should be within +/- 15% change for next year. The increase in OPEX mostly relate to increase in labour, electricity and water cost. It is anticipated that the increasing OPEX trend with will continue for 2023.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2022, we revised our existing scenarios in line with accelerating megatrends and a global operating context that is far more disruptive and volatile. The 2021 scenarios of 'Current Pathway', 'Cooperative World' and 'Net Zero' were revised and a fourth scenario, 'The Fragmented World', was added. The review of our top risks is further tested against major internal and external developments reported through our emerging risks process, plausible business scenarios and appropriate risk flags. Business scenarios are customised and stress-tested against progressive international, regional, and national scenario parameters, as well as key driving forces.

W7.3a

**(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.**

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related	RCP 2.6 IEA Sustainable Development Scenario	<p>In 2018, Sasol commissioned a further addition to our adaptation work to develop a climate change adaptation strategy. A critical component of the adaptation work was the use of downscaled climate modelling, which applies global climate models to a specific location, at a finer resolution, to assist in informing decisions regarding our existing infrastructure, in light of climate change impacts.</p> <p>The results of the climate modelling consistently indicated future warmer regimes for all of Sasol's sites. Surface temperature increases of between 1 and 4 °C is anticipated by mid-century (2050), with an increase in the number of extreme hot days. For all sites, the increase in the number of extreme hot days was projected to increase as much as five-fold from the current 5-10 days a year to 25 days in the year. One of the other risks identified via the modelling work was the increased frequency of heavy rainfall events. This was found to result in increased water discharge to the environment from Sasol's facilities as a result of overflow from onsite water storage facilities, resulting in additional cost to the business. Furthermore, additional climate-related risks identified include increased intensity of cyclones and hurricanes on our operations, particularly our Mozambique and US operations.</p>	<p>RESPONSE: In response to the water-related outcomes identified, Sasol is in the process of finalising an adaptation strategy that will focus our attention on integrating climate change risks (including those related to water) into our existing business processes and developing site-specific actions to address these risks.</p> <p>The risks associated with hurricanes and cyclones are managed in Houston, Lake Charles and Mozambique using robust preparedness measures. Low cost adaptation measures and actions have been identified and implemented to manage these risks which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engaging with other operations experiencing similar impacts (lesson sharing);</li> <li>- Improving preparation procedures;</li> <li>- Improving recording and reporting around cyclone, hurricane and tornado events and their impacts to continually improve understanding of the risks;</li> <li>- Implement low-cost adaptation measures (including improving maintenance contracts systematically),</li> <li>- Continue to engage with government to feed into policy development process on a national level and to support development of adaptation interventions on a wider scale.</li> </ul> <p>In response to increasing surface temperatures and increased extreme rainfall events. Measures are taken to manage heat stress and mitigate against flooding events</p> <p>TIMELINES: measures are taken to manage heat stress and mitigate against flooding events</p>

**W7.4**

**(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?**

Row 1

**Does your company use an internal price on water?**

Yes

**Please explain**

Sasol uses an internal price on water to justify funding decisions on all projects requiring any water utilities. The price was established after considering the cost of procurement, treatment and environmental impacts of water usage. The price we pay for water differs due to the infrastructure needs to supply water. River water costs Secunda Operation and Sasolburg Operations approximately R7/m3 and R3/m3 respectively. These Operating Model Entities (OME's) plan for inflation related increases.

**W7.5**

**(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?**

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Important but not an immediate business priority	Sasol Product Stewardship team is busy developing new KPI's with one being Lifecycle Assessments of all products and improved understanding of products impact to the environment.

**W8. Targets**

**W8.1**

**(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?**

Yes

**W8.1a**

**(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.**

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals	No, but we plan to within the next two years	We have water consumption targets which will in turn impact on our water withdrawals. However, due to the poor water quality of the IVRS, we might not see a reduction in water withdrawals despite our water consumption targets.
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

**W8.1b**

**(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.**

**Target reference number**

Target 1

**Category of target**

Water consumption

**Target coverage**

Site/facility

**Quantitative metric**

Reduction per unit of production

**Year target was set**

2022

**Base year**

2021

**Base year figure**

54

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

50

**Reporting year figure**

50.4

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

90

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Please explain**

Target is for SEO: A 7.5% reduction in fresh-water usage for production on the Sasolburg sites by end of 2025 as measured against a FY21 baseline. This physically equates to a reduction in water use of 4 ML/day or to operate within a maximum water consumption of 50 ML/day as measured against a FY21 baseline. The YTD (May 2023) consumption was 51.7ML/d which was above the 2025 target of 50ML/d. The consumption was higher when compared to FY22 which was 50.4ML/d. The reason for the higher usage was due to the final effluent recycle to fire water which was stopped in December 2022 due to equipment reliability issues. The focus areas to achieve the FY25 target are to maximise the dedicated domestic sewer re-use and use of final effluent to fire water. A Baseload for Cooling waste water reuse project is also being scoped which could be implemented to sustainably meet the 2025 target or beyond.

**Target reference number**

Target 2

**Category of target**

Water consumption

**Target coverage**

Site/facility

**Quantitative metric**

Reduction per unit of production

**Year target was set**

2022

**Base year**

2016

**Base year figure**

11.3

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

11.3

**Reporting year figure**

10.66

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

<Calculated field>

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Please explain**

Target is for SO: Maintain the condition based water intensity (receiving feedwater <300 uS/cm) at the FY16 baseline of 11,3 tons of water per ton of saleable product. SO's average water intensity for FY23 year to date is 10.66 which is a 1.63 cubic meter per ton (m3/t) improvement against the average water intensity that was achieved in the corresponding time, last year. SO's good (better than target) water intensity performance YTD is predominately on account of lower-than-average water intake for the corresponding production numbers. The average water intensity performance for FY23 (against FY16 performance, Baseline = 11.3 m3/ton)

---

**Target reference number**

Target 3

**Category of target**

Water pollution

**Target coverage**

Site/facility

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify (To work towards achieving green drop certification status by 2025 at SO)

**Year target was set**

2022

**Base year**

2022

**Base year figure**

89

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

89

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

0

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Please explain**

Findings and areas identified for improvement from the 2022 DWS Greendrop audit report are being actioned to achieve SO Greendrop certification targeting the 2024 Green Drop audit planned by DWS

---

**Target reference number**

Target 4

**Category of target**

Water pollution

**Target coverage**

Site/facility

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify (Maintaining SEO's Green Drop Certification for the Sasolburg Bio-works.)

**Year target was set**

2022

**Base year**

2022

**Base year figure**

100

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

100

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

<Calculated field>

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Please explain**

A WWTW process audit, conducted by the Water Group and IX Engineers was completed. The report contains recommendations and findings which will be addressed. This supports the drive to maintain the Green Drop certification.

---

**Target reference number**

Target 5

**Category of target**

Water consumption

**Target coverage**

Site/facility

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify (Mining: To ensure potable water use does not increase more than 15% against FY19 baseline of 1520 ML by FY25.)

**Year target was set**

2022

**Base year**

2019

**Base year figure**

1520

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

1748

**Reporting year figure**

1528

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

3.50877192982456

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Please explain**

Mining's average potable water use for FY23 YTD (May 2023) is 127 ML/month giving a projected potable water use 1528 ML for FY23. Mining is likely to meet the target set.

---

**Target reference number**

Target 6

**Category of target**

Water consumption

**Target coverage**

Site/facility

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify (Maintain current water consumption)

**Year target was set**

2022

**Base year**

2021

**Base year figure**

150

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

150

**Reporting year figure**

187

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

<Calculated field>

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Please explain**

An average monthly use of 187 273m3 was reported during FY23. This is above the 2025 target of 150 000m3 per month. This is higher than the average monthly usage of 168 333m3 during FY22. The increase was attributed to the Zuikerbosch partial line replacement project and flooding and maintenance of the Vaal Pump Station which necessitated supplementing raw water for production with potable water.

---

**Target reference number**

Target 7

**Category of target**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

**Target coverage**

Site/facility

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify (Continuing beyond fence-line involvement in communities where appropriate to address water, sanitation and other environmental priorities.)

**Year target was set**

2022

**Base year**

2021

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

0

**Reporting year figure**

0

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

<Calculated field>

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Please explain**

SEO continued to support the Metsimaholo Local Municipality through the funding of a greater Sasolburg/Zamdela sanitation system review to determine opportunities to reduce loss of containment of raw sewage as well as reduce stormwater ingress which hydraulically overloads the SEO WWTW during high rainfall.

In an effort to provide safe, clean and drinkable water that support better health, Social Investment had the following initiatives and programmes implemented.:

- Supplied 40 water tanks to rural schools in Mpumhalanga and Mozambique.
- Invested in the Leandra Sewer project.
- Invested in the Charles Cilliers Water Supply pipeline.
- Invested in the Greylinstad Waste Water Treatment Works and reituculation network

---

**Target reference number**

Target 8

**Category of target**

Water use efficiency

**Target coverage**

Site/facility

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify (Develop a water loss reduction strategy to address unaccounted water losses by 2025.)

**Year target was set**

2022

**Base year**

2022

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

0

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

0

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Please explain**

SO technical is busy with a potable water usage validation in an effort to identify potential unmetered losses. Data consolidation and analysis have been completed for all sites that are metered. Opportunities to reduce losses have been identified and attended to. Future opportunities being considered is to install smart meters to enable live monitoring, leak detection and high use analysis

---

## W9. Verification

### W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

### W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	Total water withdrawals and recycled water	ISAE 3000	Limited Assurance done by 3rd party service provider.

## W10. Plastics

### W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Supply chain Product use phase	<p>Sasol is at the beginning of the plastics value chain.</p> <p>We have a broad understanding of the production and use of plastics in our value chain. As a resin producer, we know who we sell to. We understand broadly what our converters make. We also understand where plastic packaging is used and how it is managed in our supply chain.</p> <p>We produce the resin with which converters use in a variety of applications.</p> <p>We also procure plastic packaging to package our own products for sale to the market.</p>

### W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Supply chain Product use phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● We understand our GHG emissions impact (cradle-to-gate).</li> <li>● We understand the hazards and risks associated with our plastic production and products.</li> <li>● We understand the sources of and extent of the post-consumer plastics pollution problem in South Africa.</li> <li>● We understand the requirement to move toward full circularity.</li> <li>● We manage our product stewardship obligations in our supply chain (e.g., Operation Cleansweep)</li> </ul>

### W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	Regulatory Physical	With respect to plastic pollution, we have initiated projects in different parts of the value chain, i.e., plastics collection and sorting, mechanical recycling, advanced recycling as well as options for integration of recyclate back into the Sasol process value chain.

### W10.4



**(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?**

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	No – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Still in the process of setting targets.

**W10.5**

**(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.**

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	Yes	Plastic resin
Production of durable plastic components	Yes	Additives
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	Yes	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	Yes	We purchase packaging from converters.
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Yes	E.g., lubricants, resin

**W10.6**

**(W10.6) Provide the total weight of plastic polymers sold and indicate the raw material content.**

**Row 1**

**Total weight of plastic polymers sold during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)**

**Raw material content percentages available to report**

**% virgin fossil-based content**

<Not Applicable>

**% virgin renewable content**

<Not Applicable>

**% post-industrial recycled content**

<Not Applicable>

**% post-consumer recycled content**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

**W10.7**

**(W10.7) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods/components sold and indicate the raw material content.**

**Row 1**

**Total weight of plastic durable goods/components sold during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)**

**Raw material content percentages available to report**

**% virgin fossil-based content**

<Not Applicable>

**% virgin renewable content**

<Not Applicable>

**% post-industrial recycled content**

<Not Applicable>

**% post-consumer recycled content**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

**W10.8**

**(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.**

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold		Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Plastic packaging used		Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

W10.8a

**(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.**

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Plastic packaging used	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

W11. Sign off

W-FI

**(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.**

W11.1

**(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.**

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Executive Director and Executive Vice President: Strategy, Sustainability, and Integrated Services	Director on board

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

**(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?**

	Annual revenue
Row 1	

SW1.1

**(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?**

SW1.2

**(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?**

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Please select	

SW2.1

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(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

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(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

SW3.1

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(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Submit your response

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**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

**Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.**

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms