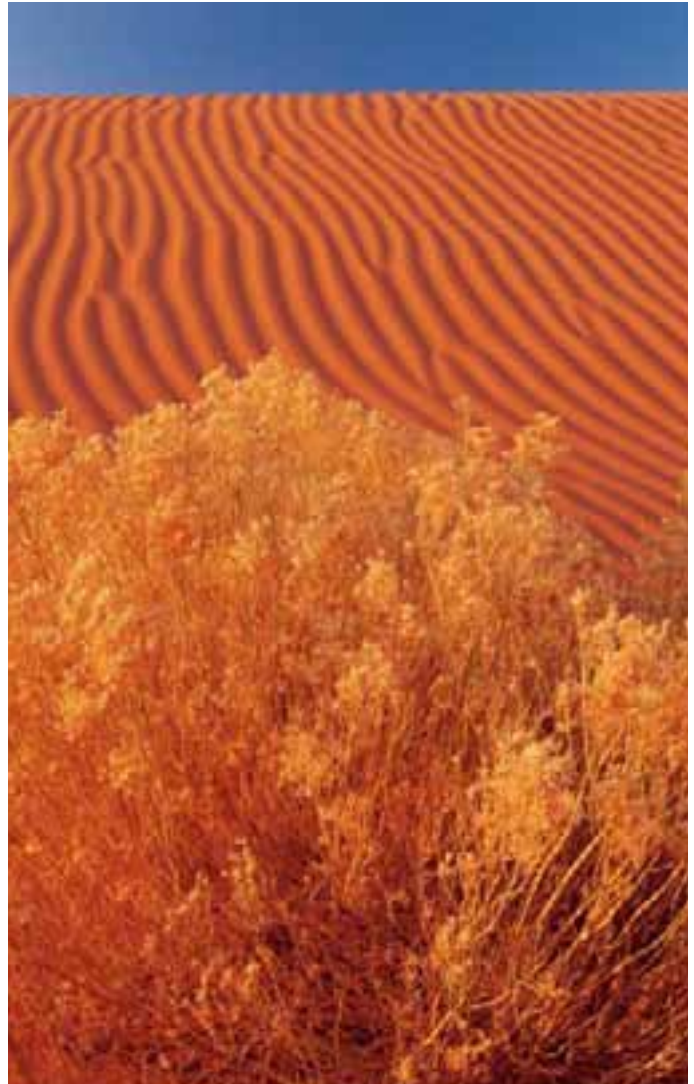




Sasolburg SH&E brief
September 2006



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Purpose of Safety, Health & Environmental Brief

The purpose of the SH&E Brief is to inform the Sasolburg community on Sasol's Sasolburg sites safety, health and environmental performance for the period July 2005 to June 2006.

Sasol vision

To be a respected global enterprise, harnessing our talents in applying unique, innovative and competitive technologies to excel in selected markets in the energy and chemicals sectors in South Africa and worldwide.

Sasol Sasolburg operations at a glance

Sasol One Site

The Sasol One Site was founded in September 1950. The site employs 3 900 permanent employees. Coal was used as feedstock for the production of gas which was the feed stream for the production of a variety of chemicals. The Sasol One Site changed over from coal to Natural Gas as feedstock during 2004.

The Site produces a variety of products which include waxes, solvents, ammonia, nitric acid and phenols. For example, the solvents manufactured are used in the manufacture of many households and personal-care products, including paints, varnishes, aftershave lotions, deodorants and perfumes. The acetone produced is also used as feed material to manufacture polycarbonate, the protective outer layer of compact discs. The waxes manufactured are used in candles, crayons, hot-melt adhesives, polishes, cosmetics and waterproof packaging, as well as lubricants and binders in various industries.

Ammonia products on the Sasol One Site are used to produce horticultural and agricultural fertilizers, and commercial explosives for mining, quarrying and civil engineering.

Sasol Midland Site

The Sasol Midland Site was founded in 1964. The site employees 1 137 permanent employees. Operations at the Sasol Midland Site in Sasolburg consist of the manufacturing of polyethylene, vinyl chloride monomer and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins, Chlor-alkali chemicals, including caustic soda solution, sodium hypochlorite, hydrochloric acid and calcium chloride. Sodium cyanide solution is also produced. The site also produces n-butanol, butyl acrylate and ethyl acrylate at the Solvents SSBAC complex.

The products manufactured on the Sasol Midland Site are used in the manufacturing of packaging material, shrink-wrap film, containers and moulded houseware. The polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is used for water and waste pipes, electric cable sheathing, footwear, flooring and bottles.

Natref

Natref was founded in 1971 and employs 548 permanent employees. Natref refines crude oil to produce transportation fuels such as petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas, jet fuel, illuminating kerosene and by-products that include varying grades of fuel oil, bitumen, liquified carbon dioxide and elemental sulphur.

Sasol Mining

Sigma Colliery supplies the Sasol Infrachem steam stations with the coal it mines from its Mooikraal coal reserves. Currently Sigma mines an average of 135 830 tons of coal per month. The total labour force as at the end of June 2006 was 843, (permanent, hired labour and service providers).

Sasol Values

World wide, the Sasol Group's vision, strategic growth drivers and daily business operations are founded on, and inspired by, six shared values:

- Customer Focus
- Excellence in all we do
- Safety
- Integrity
- Winning with people
- Continuous improvement

The Sasol SH&E Commitment

The company will be managed in an ethical way that strikes an appropriate and well reasoned balance between economic, social and environmental needs and is committed to:

- Conducting business with respect and care for people and the environment
- Continually improving safety, health and environmental performance
- Complying as a minimum with all applicable legal and other agreed requirements
- Responsible utilization of natural resources
- Promoting dialogue with stakeholders about safety, health and environmental performance

Sasol Sasolburg SH&E objectives

Safety objectives

Sasol One Site & Sasol Midland Site

Managing safety remains one of Sasol's foremost priorities and every effort is being made to meet the Group SH&E target in terms of which each division is committed to:

- Reducing the number of significant process safety incidents by at least 50% by 2005/2006 from the 2000/2001 baseline



- Achieving an annual Recordable Case Rate (RCR) of not more than 0,5 by 2005/2006 or at least a 50% reduction in the division's baseline by 2005/2006

Natref

Natref is committed to working to world-class safety standards and to the investigating and eliminating the root cause of all accidents. It strives towards achieving a recordable case rate of 0.5 for all persons employed on the refinery site.

Sasol Mining

Safety remains the highest priority and employees are committed to achieving zero fatalities, 0,1 LWDCR (lost work day case rate) and not exceeding a RCR (recordable case rate) of 0,5.

Health objectives

Sasol One and Sasol Midland Site

The provision of sustainable on-site primary health care for Sasol mining employees as well as the comprehensive occupational medicine and medical emergency handling and care of Sasol and contractor employees.

Natref

Natref will maintain a safe and healthy environment for all the employees to work in and will ensure that the refineries impacts are in no way detrimental to the health or well being of its employees or the public at large.

Sasol Mining

Continuous recognition and evaluation of health risks which employees may be exposed to while employed at Sigma.

Environmental objectives

Sasol One Site & Sasol Midland Site

- To reduce the environmental impact of its facilities by managing water, atmospheric emissions, land and wastes in a responsible manner; and
- Fostering communication with surrounding communities and industrial stakeholders.

Natref

Natref is committed to achieving continuous environmental improvement and sustaining its position as a responsible operator of its refinery. Natref's main objectives are to:

- minimise the Refineries environmental footprint in the region,
- minimise the use of natural resources and
- operate the Refinery in such a manner that the refineries environmental impacts are not heard, seen or smelt.

Sasol Mining

- To minimize environmental elements that may impact negatively on the environment in which Sigma Colliery operates.
- To manage all wastes in accordance with minimum requirements for waste management.
- To control and save our resource consumption by at least 5% based on the previous year's consumption.

SH&E performance scorecard

The table below summarises the key safety and environmental focus areas. The table also indicate whether improvement was realised during this reporting period when compared with the previous reporting period.

	Sasol One Site	Sasol Midland Site	Natref	Sasol Mining
Reduction in the number of recordable injuries	☺	☺	☺	☺
Reduction in raw water usage	☺	☹	☺	☺
Reduction in volume of water returned to the Vaal River	☹	☹	☺	N/A
Improvement of water quality returned to the Vaal River	☺	☺	☺	N/A
Improved air quality	☺	☺	☺	☺
Foster communication with surrounding communities	☺	☺	☺	☺
Reduction in hazardous waste volumes	☺	☺	☺	☺
Reduction in general waste volumes	☺	☺	NM	☺
Reduction in external environmental complaints	☺	☹	☺	☺

N/A - Not applicable, NM - Not measured

Safety Management

Introduction to Safety Management

Sasol is committed to eliminating all incidents and in the last year adopted the philosophy of "zero harm" as a goal and has extended this to all its operations and service providers. Although there are safety targets for occupational injuries, each year they are reduced to align them with the group objectives that are benchmarked with global companies.

Safety Improvement Plan

The Sasol Group Executive Committee has introduced the Safety Improvement Plan. (SIP) The plan contains a number of key elements all of which are applied in Sasolburg. Over the last year much attention has been given to implementing and entrenching these initiatives with the aim of improving the overall SH&E Culture and results in Sasol.

The initiatives are summarized as follows:

- Improving hazard identification abilities through training and practical observation techniques
- Establishing a comprehensive Service Provider safety management system
- Developing Process Safety Management systems
- Improving leadership visibility
- Implementation of mandatory systems which includes OHSAS18001, ISO14001, Responsible Care and Behaviour Based Safety

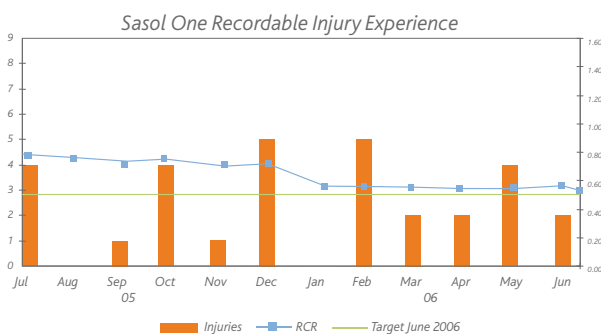


Vusi, Drikus and Tsepho from RainTree productions enacted the safety message in Sasolburg during several industrial theatre sessions

2005/2006

Sasol One Site

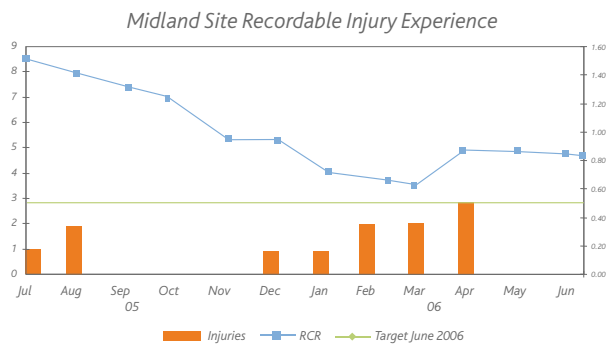
# employees	Hours worked	Fatalities	LWDC	RC	RCR
3900	9329397	0	8	24	0.51



2005/2006

Sasol Midland Site

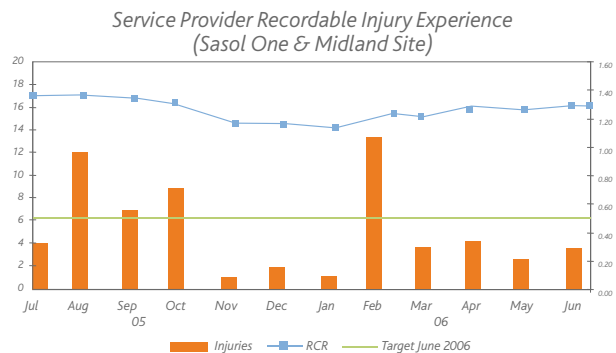
# employees	Hours worked	Fatalities	LWDC	RC	RCR
1 137	2 729 184	0	6	12	0.88



2005/2006

Service Providers

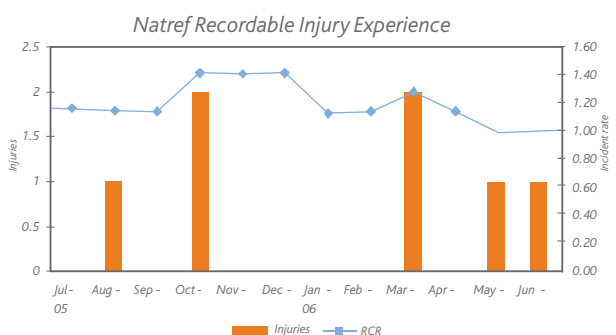
# employees	Hours worked	Fatalities	LWDC	RC	RCR
5 719	13 725 800	0	24	90	1,31 average



2005/2006

Natref

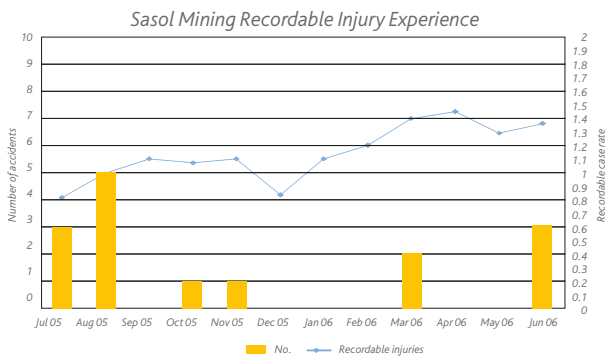
Own employees	Hours worked	Fatalities	LWDC	RC	RCR
598	1 394 153	0	1	6	0.87





2005/2006
Sasol Mining

# employees	Hours worked	Fatalities	LWDC	RC	RCR
843	2 669 371	0	3	12	1.36



Health

Inline with the development of an effective safety culture, various on-site health service disciplines have infused a sustainable health culture. The following activities contributed to a sustainable health culture:

- establishing regularly updated health related programmes,
- protocols,
- procedures,
- guidelines,
- projects and,
- by enhancing mandatory training and education and voluntary health awareness initiatives.

These on-site occupational environmental -, hygiene - and medical service sections are predominantly involved in programmes having direct and indirect health benefits to Sasol employees, contractor employees and communities. The benefits are derived from the sustained contribution and involvement in the following:

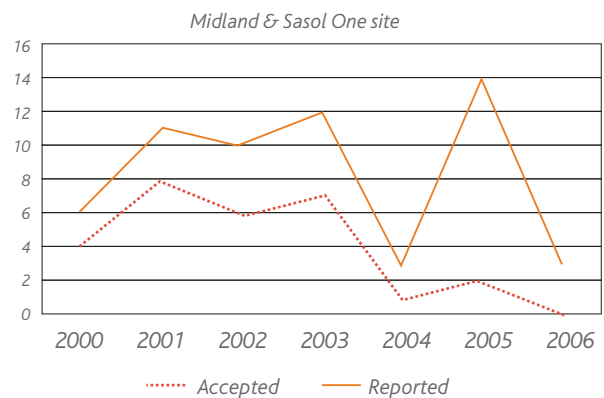
- The on-site Sasol occupational health programme that represents the collective professional fields of occupational environment, occupational hygiene and occupational medicine.
- The Sasol occupational hygiene service programme that deals with the recognition, identification, evaluation and recommended control measures which relate to the handling and taking care of any occupational hygiene risks in the workplace. Risk assessment practices are also employed which include the recording and reporting of findings.
- The Sasol occupational medicine programme service deals with the handling and taking care of occupational medical risk-based pre-employment -, pre-placement -, periodic - and exit medical examinations of Sasol and contractor employees. Medical opinion and guidance on employee

fitness for duty, referral of employees for further evaluation, follow-up review and comment on any work related and significant non work related medical conditions are done. On-site primary health care service for Sasol mining employees is also done.

The Sasol occupational health programme is divided into active and passive parts.

The active health surveillance is available to employees with a history of exposure to health risks and may be at a higher risk of contracting work related illnesses.

Passive health surveillance is used to identify and distinguish between the health effects of non-work and work related causes. As is legally required, all work related cases are appropriately investigated, recorded and reported to the governmental authorities for decision-making.



Please refer to the following explanation of the details in the graph:

Year	Reported cases	Accepted cases
2000	4 NIHL*, 1 Heat exhaustion and 1 Skin condition (dermatitis)	2 NIHL, 1 Heat exhaustion and 1 Skin condition (dermatitis)
2001	9 NIHL, 1 ULD**, 1 Asbestos related	6 NIHL, 1 ULD, 1 asbestos related
2002	9 NIHL, 1 Asbestos related	9 NIHL, 1 Asbestos related
2003	10 NIHL, 1 ULD, 1 Asbestos related	5 NIHL, 1 ULD, 1 Asbestos related
2004	2 NIHL, 1 ULD	1 ULD
2005	10 NIHL, 4 Asbestos related	2 NIHL
2006	3 NIHL	Awaiting

* NIHL Noise Induced Hearing Loss ** Upper Limb Disorder (Ergonomic)

The Sasol HIV/Aids Response Programme (SHARP), launched in September 2003, is an integrated sustainable initiative by Sasol employees, trade unions, community representatives and a diverse team of external experts, to address the HIV/Aids pandemic. The aim of the programme is to reduce the rate of infection, and to extend the life of infected participants through managed healthcare which includes voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), behavioural changes and providing access to antiretroviral treatment for participants.

The Sasol Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) and Wellness Programme provides a confidential, professional, in-person consultation on medical issues related to employees' personal problems, harmful life-style habits and fitness for duty, at no cost to Sasol employees.

It is also pleasing to note that all health services continue to take part in a process of implementing a single integrated Sasol Safety, Health and Environmental (already ISO 14001 compliant) Management system through the development and implementation of a formal Health and Safety Management System with OHSAS 18001 standard conformity.

Environmental performance

Water Management

Water usage

Water volumes extracted from the Vaal River decreased substantially as a result of the conversion of the Sasol One Site from coal based technology to natural gas. The biggest impact was seen in 2004/2005, but some improvement was still shown in 2005/2006.

Water use on the Sasol Midland Site increased as a result of new developments on that site.

Water usage (Ml)	2004/2005	2005/2006	Change (up or down)	Reason for significant deviances
Sasol One Site	20028	19475	2.76% ↓	Greater internal re-use of water
Sasol Midland Site	3561	3828	7.5% ↑	Commissioned new Polythene plant
Natref	2490	3379	26% ↑	Commissioned clean fuels project
Sasol Mining	340	302 ^a	11.2% ↓	Wonderwater operations terminated

^a Sasol mining does not draw water from surface water bodies. The water reflected is groundwater which stems from mining operations.

Return of treated water to Vaal River

Used water on the sites is treated to meet the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) specifications. The maximum volume of treated water returned to the Vaal River is also stipulated. The volume of water returned to the Vaal River during the reporting period was higher as a result of higher than normal rainfall.

Water returned (Ml)	2004/2005	2005/2006	Change (up or down)	Reason for significant deviances
Sasol One Site	12604	13081	3.8% ↑	Higher volumes due to high rainfall events
Sasol Midland Site	2935	2955	0.7% ↑	Not Significant
Natref ^a	1572	1466	0.9% ↓	Not Significant
Sasol Mining	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sigma does not draw or return water to the Vaal River

^a Included in the Sasol One Site figure above.

Quality of water returned to Vaal River

The quality of the water returned to the Vaal River was maintained during the reporting period.

Water returned (Ml)	2004/2005	2005/2006	Change (up or down)	Reason for significant deviances
Sasol One Site	1151	1148	0.23% ↓	Not significant
Sasol Midland Site	664	637	4.04% ↓	Not significant
Natref	773	613 ^a	21.7%	Reduced boiler feed water production - steam imported from Sasol One Site
Sasol Mining	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sigma does not draw or return water to the Vaal River

^a Electrical conductivity measured prior to treatment at Sasol after which it is discharged into the Vaal River.



Sasol One water treatment facility

Water improvement projects

Sasol One Site

The Closed Ash Loop project (reported on previously) which aims to reduce salt loading in the water that is returned to the Vaal River is progressing well, with implementation planned for December 2007.

Sasol Midland Site

A project is being researched that will re-use the Sasol Midland North Dams effluent by means of reverse osmosis technology. Implementation of the project is planned for 2009.

Sasol Mining

Water improvement projects are integrated with the Sasol One site projects.

Natref

In June 2006 the old API oil water separators were replaced with new technology Rotary Drum skimmers. Since the skimmers were commission Natref have reduced the volume of effluent recycled by between 40% and 50%. The more efficient Rotary Drum skimmers have eliminated the need to recycle effluent back to through the system to achieve the desired quality before the effluent is transferred to Sasol for further treatment. By eliminating the need to recycle effluent spare capacity has been created in the system. Natref effluent now meets the minimum quality requirements for direct transfer to the Sasol sewage works and reduced volumes in the holding bays have reduced hydrocarbon odours and VOC emissions in the area significantly.



Rotary drum skimmers in operation at Natref

Air Quality

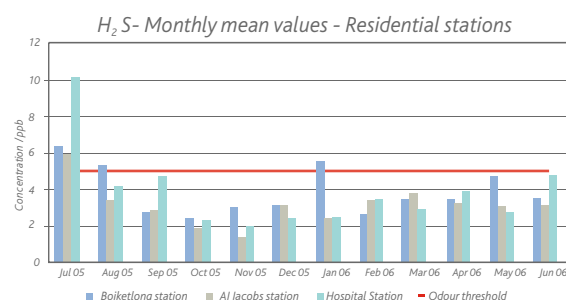
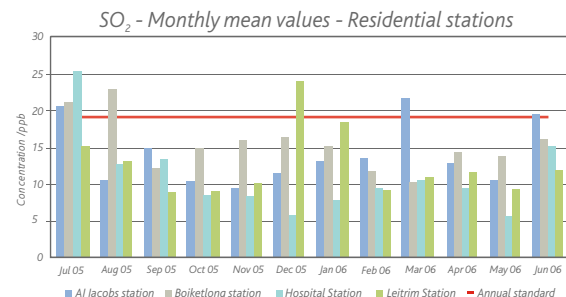
South Africa has committed itself to the regulation of air quality by pollution prevention and minimisation through vigorous control and the use of cleaner production technology. The main aim for the regulation and vigorous control is to ensure that reasonable measures are implemented that will ensure acceptable air quality, as stipulated in the constitutional law. The challenge is, to govern air quality without impeding social and economic development. It is therefore essential for government, industry and civil society to work together in order to achieve a clean and healthy environment whilst creating the necessary economic and social growth.

The new National Environmental Management Air Quality Act (NEMAQA), aiming to enforce healthy air quality, commenced on 11 September 2005. The focus of the new act shifted from emission specifications only to ambient air quality control as well as emission specifications. It further states that certain areas may be declared as priority areas, should there be a reasonable belief that the specified area's ambient air quality exceeds the allowable ambient standards. For these areas, government has an Air quality management plan to manage the air quality in the declared areas.

The Vaal Triangle Air shed (of which the Metsimaholo municipality form part of) was declared a priority area during April 2006. This means that the Vaal Triangle can expect more stringent control and governance from the authorities. Sasol is currently implementing several reduction strategies for its facilities so as to contribute to improved air quality.

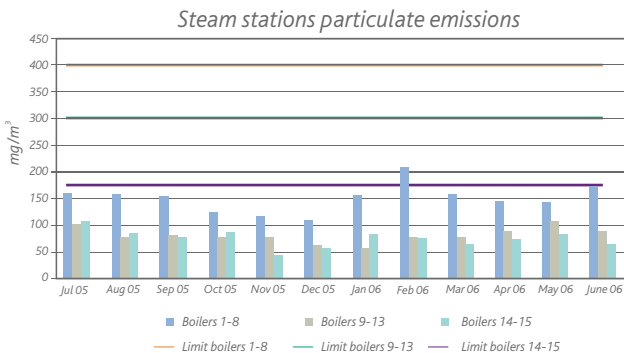
Ambient Air quality results

The figures below indicate the ambient air quality in the Sasolburg district.



Emissions reporting

The reporting of emissions is essential for Sasol to obtain knowledge of the effect of various sources and where improvements can be made.



Steam Station particulate emissions

The Steam Station graph indicates that particulate emissions are within the allowable legal limits.

Air quality improvement projects

Sasol One Site and Sasol Midland Site

Sasol is currently updating its emission inventory that will identify all key point sources. The current impact of the identified sources will be determined through dispersion models. Reduction strategies will then be implemented for each of the identified sources to ensure that the impact will be minimised.

Since gasification was shut down, ambient air quality, especially the concentration of H₂S, improved significantly. The aim is to reduce all key emission sources to the same effect, in order to further improve the ambient air quality.

Dust fall-out monitoring will be implemented at the Sasol One waste site. The results of the dust fall-out measurement will be used to verify the effectiveness of current dust suppression program.

One of the aims during the following year would be towards the identification and recovery of fugitive sources. A leak detection and repair program is being implemented to reduce fugitive emissions.

An international audit on best practices indicated areas where Sasol can improve on the current air quality practices. These areas will be addressed in the reduction strategy and incorporated into the Environmental Management System, which will lead to the implementation thereof in the business models.

Natref

Natref completed two projects during the past 12-months that contribute towards Sulphur Dioxide emission reduction. The installation of the new 236-tonne reactor enables Natref to reduce the sulphur content in diesel produced from 3000 parts per million (ppm) to 500 ppm. It also enables Natref to increase sulphur removal from crude oil from 62% to 76% making the refinery the most effective at removing Sulphur from crude in Africa. Air emission studies conducted as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Natref Clean Fuels Project have revealed that Natref's contribution will reduce to approximately 4.6% of total sulphur dioxide emissions in the Vaal Triangle region.

The second project entails re-routing off-gas from the Natref Sour Water Stripper to the Natref Sulphur Recovery Unit. For the past 34-years this off-gas has been incinerated and emitted to atmosphere through the 145-m high refinery main stack. As from July this year Sulphur Dioxide will be recovered and converted to liquid sulphur for use in mainly the fertiliser and cosmetic manufacturing sector. This project has reduced Natref Sulphur Dioxide emissions by 43% and comes at a heavy price since the project has a very small return on investment. It should be seen as a reflection of Natref's commitment to reduce its environmental footprint in the Vaal Triangle region.

In anticipation of further tightening of product specifications, Natref has embarked on a feasibility study to determine what modifications to the refinery will be required to meet the expected demands. The investment required to meet the greener future will probably be the largest since the refinery was built in 1969. Not only will new processes be required, but also significant investment in providing the required infrastructure to support these processes

Sasol Mining

The coal stockpile footprint at the number 3 Shaft coal handling plant has been reduced and by doing so the environmental impact is minimised. A coal silo has been built at Mooikraal.

Waste Management

Sasol follows a waste management hierarchy to manage wastes generated at its facilities. The hierarchy is based on the following principles:

- Waste prevention and avoidance - waste is not produced as far as possible.
- Waste minimization - waste that is generated is kept to a minimum.
- Resource recovery - waste with a calorific value is re-used to produce energy. Recyclable waste is recycled.
- Waste treatment - waste that cannot be avoided or recycled is



treated to reduce possible environmental impact.

- Waste disposal - after all the above, any remaining waste is land filled in line with current legislation.

Waste volume results

Sasol One Site

	2004/2005	2005/2006	% Change
Hazardous waste (tons)	14 851	4 257 ^a	71.3% ↓
General waste (tons)	13 581	10 234 ^b	24.6% ↓
Ash sold to brick makers (tons)	1 315 524	1 455 979 ^c	10.7% ↑

^a Decrease due to benefit of natural gas and the utilization of Sasol Wax spent catalyst in the brick industry

^b Decrease due to the utilization of waste wax in brick making industry

^c Increase due to higher demand of ash in brick making industry



Sasol One Site ash dump that is currently being mined to supply raw material to the ash brick industry

Sasol Midland Site

	2004/2005	2005/2006	% Change
Hazardous waste (tons)	1 867	1 498 ^a	19.8% ↓
General waste (tons)	2 989	1 323 ^b	55.7% ↓
Ash sold to brick makers (tons)	147 962	114 660 ^c	22.5% ↓

^a Decrease due to the utilization of spent sulphuric acid in the Sasol One Site ash system

^b Decrease due to actual weighing of waste stream. Conversion factor was used previously to calculate mass

^c Decrease due to the completion of ash removal project

Natref

	2004/2005	2005/2006	% Change
Hazardous waste (tons)	2785	880 ^a	68% ↓
General waste (tons)	Not measured	Not measured	Not applicable

^a Waste is recycled to extract precious metals from the catalyst waste streams

Sasol Mining

	2004/2005	2005/2006	% Change
Hazardous waste (tons)	6.7	2.0 ^a	69% ↓
General waste (tons)	800	1.7	99.8% ↓

^a Decrease due to the closure of the Wonderwater operations

Waste management improvement projects

Sasol One Site

Spent catalyst and waste waxes were successfully introduced as a raw material in the clay brick industry. This has resulted in a significant reduction of hazardous waste volume to land fill sites.

Sasol Midland Site

Spent sulphuric acid was introduced into the Sasol One ash system. The spent sulphuric acid is being used as a process chemical to adjust the pH of the ash system and has reduced the volume of hazardous waste to landfill.

Natref

Spent FCC (Fluidized Catalytic Cracker) and Spent RCD (Reduced Crude Desulphurization) catalyst have for many years contributed to almost 80% of the total volume of hazardous waste generated by Natref. It was reported in previous issues of the SH&E Brief that Natref had secured contractual agreements with registered recycle companies to extract precious metals and recycle both FCC and RCD catalyst. The environmental benefits of these agreements are now being realised with Natref hazardous waste generated reducing from long term averages of approximately 4000 tons per year to 880 tons in the last financial year. Natref's goal is to achieve zero hazardous waste by the year 2020.

Sigma Mining

During the period under review, several waste management projects such as the collection of used printer cartridges, used/scrap cap lamp batteries, paper and boxes were introduced.

Land Management

The assessment of contaminated land is conducted in five phases. The five phases are as follow:

Phase I - Historical review on possible soil and groundwater impacts.

Phase II - Confirmation of impacts by intrusive field work and interpretation of results.

Phase III - Identification and selection of preferred remediation option

Phase IV - Implementation of preferred remediation option.

Phase V - Monitoring of soil and groundwater to verify improvement and to prove that the implementation of the preferred remedial option is effective.

Sasol One Waste Sites

Detailed remedial engineering design drawings were submitted to and approved by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF). The approval of the drawings allows remedial actions to be implemented by Sasol at the old tar pits and the adjacent dry dump. The execution of the work will start during September 2006.

The Omnia & Fisons disposal area and the new tar pits will also be remediated according to an agreed time frame. The agreed time frame and remediation options are reflected in the Sasol One and Sasol Midland Site water use license which are issued by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF).

Sasol One Site

The assessment of contaminated land on the Sasol One Site has entered into its third phase. The phase entails the identification of various remediation options. The options will be discussed with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. The preferred remediation option will then be identified and implemented over an agreed time frame.

Civil work has commenced to install a capillary break on an impacted area opposite Venco Park Industrial Site. The installation of the capillary break will improve the quality of surface soils.

Sasol Midland Site

Historical impacts were identified during the various phases of the Sasol Midland Site soil and ground water study. The impacted areas were prioritised in conjunction with DWAF. Mercury contaminated soil will be removed during September 2006 to a hazardous landfill site. Studies have shown that mercury is not soluble in water and has therefore had no impact on ground water quality.

The total volume of the ash dump was removed from the Sasol Midland site. The ash was utilised in the brick industry as a raw material and the area will be rehabilitated. The rehabilitation will include the leveling of the area to create a free draining environment that will also be re-vegetated.



Rehabilitated Site at Sasol Mining - Wonderwater

ISO 14001 Environmental Management System

ISO 14001 is an environmental management standard that was published during 1996 by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The standard provides a structured basis for environmental control based on the cyclical process of 'plan, implement, check and review'.

The standard was revised during 2004.

Sasol One Site

Currently 83% of the Operating Business Units on the Sasol One Site are ISO14001 certified.

Sasol Midland Site

All of the Operating Business Units on the Sasol Midland Site are ISO14001 certified.

Natref

Natref have been ISO 14001 certified since 1997.

Sasol Mining

Sasol Mining have been ISO 14001 certified.



Photo taken during the Silog ISO 14001 certification function



Initiatives as a result of ISO 14001:

- The reduction of odour emissions on the Solvents AAA plant
- Eliminate black smoke from flaring events
- Projects to monitor and reduce dust from the Sasol waste sites
- Long term project to upgrade existing bunding storage facilities

Natref

Although the guiding principles of responsible care were not written for oil refinery businesses, Natref remains committed to principles of responsible care that can be applicable to the oil refining environment. Natref is currently preparing for certification to OSHAS 18001 and is also rolling out the corporate Process Safety Management (PSM) initiative.

Sasol Mining

The ISO 14001 requirements of 1996 Standard was audited in May 2006 and was recommended for certification transfer based on the requirements of 2004 Standards.

Responsible Care

It is a voluntary initiative by the industries to be pro active and respond to public concerns about the manufacture, packaging, transport, use and disposal of our products. It requires total commitment to continuous improvement in SH&E performance and is like the umbrella over all other systems.

Responsible Care covers the following aspects: Management commitment; Health and safety of persons; Storage, distribution and transport; Community interaction and emergency response; Pollution prevention and resource efficiency; Product stewardship and Process safety.

Responsible Care is administrated by the Chemical and Allied Industries Association (CAIA), and they embarked on the process of external verification as opposed to internal verification and self assessment.

Sasol Infrachem recently went through Responsible Care external verification audits, with International Risk Control Africa (IRCA) being the verifying body. The outcome was a 94.6% Practice in Place.

From an internal point of view it was important for us that the percentage practice in place achieved with Self Assessment (93%) corresponds with the external percentage of practice in place achieved as verified by IRCA (94.6%).

The Group directive is 90% practice in place overall for all Business Units by end June 2011. This target is based on the change from self and internal assessment to external verification of Practice in Place by 3rd party auditors, as well as a specific focus to improve Product Stewardship performance in Sasol.

Public environmental complaints

All Sasol companies have systems in place to record and respond to public environmental complaints. The table below depicts the number of complaints received, as well as the main cause that led to most of the complaints.

	04/05	05/06	Nature of complaint	Change
Sasol One Site^a	22	17	The majority of these incidents were flaring and odour (acrylate, chlorine, ammonia) related.	22.7% ↓
Sasol Midland Site^a	7	8	The majority of these incidents were flaring and odour (acrylate) related.	14.3% ↑
Natref	7	4	2 odour complaints and 2 noise related complaints	43% ↓
Sigma Mines	12	9	The majority of these incidents were groundwater and noise related	25% ↓

^aMuch attention is being given to flaring events. The flaring events are kept to a minimum and Business Units only flare when no alternative is available. Fugitive and point source emissions are also managed. This effort will help to reduce odour related incidents. In order to measure odour and flaring events, internal targets have been set and are tracked on a monthly basis.

Sasolburg community working group

We are pleased to report that the Sasolburg Community Working Group (SCWG) has made further progress towards achieving its objectives and facilitating dialogue between industries and the surrounding communities. Good progress has been made with regard to the objectives set for last year.

One of the main objectives of the SCWG was to increase the environmental awareness of communities in Sasolburg. This has been done once again with the Water Week celebrations in March, the Environmental Week in June and the Arbor Week in September. These events were well received by the community with good media coverage.

As part of the ongoing awareness building programmes, the SCWG, in conjunction with the Free State Department of Economic, Environmental and Tourism Affairs (FSDEETA), have continued with the bi-monthly environmental awareness sessions. At these sessions, communities are encouraged to broaden their knowledge covering a wide range of topics such

as fresh water fish and the dissecting thereof, birds of prey and reptiles. Visits to various industries were also undertaken to broaden the understanding of how industry operates.

In addition to the general capacity building, the SCWG in conjunction with FSDEETA, have launched the Eco-Schools programme of which eleven primary and nine secondary schools are involved in Sasolburg. Eco-Schools is an international programme of the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) that operates in more than 30 countries around the world. It encourages whole-school improvement through better environmental learning and management of the school environment.

The Eco-Schools programme is designed to encourage curriculum based action for a healthy environment. It is an internationally recognized award scheme that accredits schools that make a commitment to continuously improve their school's environmental performance.

The Eco-Schools programme raises awareness of and supports action in environmental and sustainable development issues through lesson plans and activities linked to curriculum learning areas. The programme encourages learners to take an active role in how their school can be run for the benefit of the environment. Practical steps are taken to reduce the school's environmental impact. Lastly the programme hopes to extend learning beyond the classroom and to develop responsible attitudes and commitment both at home and in the wider community, promoting sustainable development and building community ties.

As partners, we are looking forward to the successful implementation of the Eco Schools project in Sasolburg during the course of 2006. It is envisaged that a function will be held during November 2006 to recognize the schools that have qualified to receive the Eco-School flags.



Members of the SCWG at the Khanya Environmental Resource Centre

Another key focus area is the continued awareness drive of the Basa Mama concept (reducing domestic air pollution) during the winter of 2005/2006. The SCWG has spent the first 2 weeks in May to demonstrate the technique in various wards in Zamdela and Chris Hani.

In terms of broadening the SCWG horizons, members have participated in other Community forum events throughout the Free State where they have shared experiences with other environmental working groups. The management team of the SCWG will receive specific skills training in order to allow them to manage the SCWG forum independent from Industry assistance.

Corporate social responsibility

Sasol's Corporate Social Investment (CSI) activities and expenditure in the Metsimaholo Municipal area, comprising Sasolburg, Zamdela, Chris Hani, Vaalpark, Oranjeville and Denysville are substantial. During the period under review a total of R10,7 million has been spent either directly by the Business Units in Sasolburg or through the Rejuvenation of Metsimaholo. In line with the Sasol SCI guidelines, the five focus areas for support are:

- Job Creation and Capacity Building
- Education
- Environment
- Health and Welfare
- Arts, Culture and Sport Development

Sector teams comprising individuals from civil society, local



government and business, have been established for each of these 5 focus areas to assist in identifying and prioritizing the needs of the particular sector. Through this process many projects have been identified and have either been executed or are currently in progress. These projects and activities have direct impact on the lives and living conditions of our employees and the community in which we live and operate our businesses.

To name a few

- Sasol job creation and capacity building funds contributed to the establishment of the Kgodiso Trading Centre which has been developed at the entrance to Zamdela. This project has given a formal trading arena to the Zamdela hawkers who had previously traded from the roadside and pavements. The Khanya centre at Boiketlong, which is also totally funded by Sasol, continues to play a major role as a resource centre for Community Based Organizations and the broader community.
- Sasol has identified Maths and Science education as being paramount to the future of Sasol and the country as a whole. Sasol sponsors the annual Sasol TechnoX which affords learners and educators countrywide an opportunity to be exposed to the world of science, maths and technology. Sasol also sponsored the Sasolburg Winter Schools project held during the winter school holidays to assist matriculant students with their studies. This project has had great impact with approximately 1000 matric learners and educators participating.
- The Phutang Recycling initiative was established at the municipal refuse dump site to retrieve all recyclable material from the dump. This environmental project is having an enormous impact on the life span of the dump site as well as encouraging residents of the area to recycle their waste material. The Sasol Polymers schools environmental clean-up project has continued to play a major role in encouraging the youth to become environmentally aware.
- Health and Welfare is well supported through donations to the Community Chest and other social organizations as well as through the spontaneous and selfless donations, volunteerism and assistance programmes organized by employees and support by Sasol.
- Arts, Culture and Sports development received a substantial amount of money towards upgrading of the DP de Villiers and Moses Kotane Stadiums respectively to Provincial and Club status as well as maintaining the sports grounds at the Flavius Mareka college. Several sporting facilities at the schools have also received assistance. Since upgrading, we are proud to state that these facilities have been utilized for provincial and national tournaments and championships.

Sasol will continue to enhance and contribute to the well-being of our society through our direct Corporate Social Investment initiatives and our involvement in the Rejuvenation of Metsimaholo.

Land use and bio-diversity

Sasol manages seven nature reserves in Sasolburg. The reserves vary in size and game numbers. Eco Park Nature Reserve in Vaalpark is open for public visits. The reserve is open from 06:00 to 18:00 on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays. Motor vehicles, horse back riding, hiking and mountain bikes are allowed in the reserve. The public are required to stay on the roads to conserve the sensitive bio-diversity and motor bikes and quad bikes are not allowed in the reserve.

The following animal species can be seen in the Reserves: Zebra, Eland, Gemsbok, Springbok, Black Springbok, Reedbuck, Waterbuck, Bontebok, Black Wildebeest, Impala and Red Hartebeest. More than 200 bird species have also been identified in the Reserves.

Proper Nature Reserve management is practiced and animals are captured and relocated every second year. This is done to ensure that the carrying capacity of the reserve is not exceeded, and to ensure that enough food is available for the animals and the land is not over grazed. Some animals will be relocated during August 2006.

Reserve Name	No. of Game	Reserve Size
Eco Park	304	358 Ha
Natref	33	66 Ha
Leeuspruit	239	423 Ha
Midland	23	36 Ha
Wonder water	97	836 Ha
Wonderwater South	99	238 Ha
Uitkomst	124	631 Ha
Total	919	2 588 Ha



A springbok in one of the Sasol nature reserves



Data reliability

The source of the data supplied in the Sasolburg SH&E Brief stems from the data that is published in the annual Sasol Sustainable Development report. The data in the Sasol Sustainable Development report is audited and verified annually by KPMG.

Dear Stakeholder,

Thank you for spending time reading through the September 2006 edition of the Sasolburg SH&E Brief. The SH&E team in Sasolburg pursue the value of continuous improvement and would therefore value your comment on the SH&E Brief. Please take some time to complete the next page and return it to the address provided at the bottom of the feedback sheet.





Share it with Sasol

We encourage you to share your views with us. Please let us know what you think about the Sasolburg SH&E Brief - September 2006, or our Sasolburg SH&E performance in general.

Does the SH&E Brief address the issues that are of great interest to you?

Comprehensively Partially Not at all

Please identify additional SH&E issues pertaining to Sasol's operations that you would like to see included in future briefs:

How do you rate the Sasolburg SH&E Brief September 2006 in terms of:

Content and scope Excellent Good Fair Poor

Design and layout Excellent Good Fair Poor

Do you have any additional comments on the report?

Which stakeholder group do you belong to?

Employee Shareholder Customer Supplier

Community NGO Public Authority Other

Thank you for taking the time to fill in this questionnaire.

Please forward the completed questionnaire to:

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