

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(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 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 Strategy Water Partners Network (SWPN). In the reporting year, we reaffirmed our commitment to the United Nations Global Compact CEO Water Mandate 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. For more information on Sasol's water related risks, see our Form 20F disclosure on www.sasol.com. These documents already cover water considerations and their impact on Sasol's businesses and strategy and the related risk management and governance processes in a holistic way which may not be detailed in the same way in the responses to 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 aspects 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 data 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

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

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

W-OG0.1a

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

- Upstream
- Midstream/Downstream
- Chemicals

W0.2

(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 2018	June 30 2019

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

- 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

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	DIRECT: 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. INDIRECT: Sasol also has an extensive value chain reaching into, for example, urban settlements (fuels, 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 global water demand which comes from the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS). The electricity utility Eskom, which supplies a portion of the required electricity to Sasol, 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. FUTURE: Due to water quality deterioration in the IVRS, it is projected that our water demand specifically for Sasol Secunda Operations, will grow in the oncoming years.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Important	DIRECT: Sasol's Fischer Tropsch (FT) process generates significant quantities of process water. This water is upgraded and recycled back into the process. This produced water is considered to be integral to our operations. The use of this recycled water is also vital to our operations as it enables Sasol to reduce our demand on fresh water withdrawal. INDIRECT: In South Africa there is a large reliance on recycled urban drainage for downstream use. 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. FUTURE: Sasol continues to investigate new technologies to improve recycling efficiencies and identify opportunities to recycle effluents. We envisage the amounts of recycled water to increase specifically at SSO as potential future recycling investments are estimated to offset a further 6 ML/day of river water use (SSO uses in the order of 240 ML/day of river water).

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Water withdrawals are measured from all sites globally and are reported on as part of our sustainability performance management (SuPM) process. FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly through our internal reporting system (SuPM). MEASUREMENT: Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Sasol water withdrawals is as follows: -River Water – 74.43% -Potable Water – 8.79% -Desalinated Water – 0.48% -Produced Water – 6.96% -Other Water – 9.34% FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM). MEASUREMENT: Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	100%	Produced water is only generated by our Sasol Secunda Operations which falls within the Oil and Gas sector. FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly through our internal reporting system (SuPM). MEASUREMENT: Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.
Water withdrawals quality	100%	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 an additional salt handling burden. FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly through our internal reporting system (SuPM). MEASUREMENT: Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Compliance to volumes of water discharges is regulated in our water use licenses (authorisations and adherence thereto is continuously monitored. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly through our internal reporting system (SuPM). MEASUREMENT: Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	The volumes of water discharge by destination is known as they have to be in line with our authorisations. About 73% of the volume discharged is back into the river and 27% to water service providers for treatment. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly through our internal reporting system (SuPM). MEASUREMENT: Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Known but not reported by treatment method on SuPM; rather the total is reported. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly through our internal reporting system (SuPM). MEASUREMENT: Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Measured and recorded in accordance with our authorisations. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly through our internal reporting system (SuPM). MEASUREMENT: Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Temperature measurements are taken based on our various sites' authorisations. In South Africa, where the bulk of our discharges occur, the regulatory authority specifies that the temperature of the effluent discharged must not exceed 3 degrees centigrade above the ambient temperature. In SSO's authorisation, it is specified that temperature of the effluent discharge should be in the region of 25 to 30 degrees centigrade. For SO the requirement is to discharge at ambient temperature. FREQUENCY: Water discharge temperature readings are taken daily but are not reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM). This information is held on site. MEASUREMENT: Calibrated temperature meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Our water consumption is known and reported on a monthly basis on our Sustainable Performance Management program (SuPM). FREQUENCY: daily readings are taken but reported monthly on SuPM. MEASUREMENT: measurements are taken using calibrated meters.
Water recycled/reused	100%	SO reuses treated domestic sewage water in its daily operations. FREQUENCY: Recycled water measurements are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM). MEASUREMENT: Calibrated meters are used to measure recycled water volumes.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Potable water for domestic purposes is supplied by the Municipality (local authority). 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 and cleaning and solid waste management systems. Provision of WASH services is also in compliance with the South African Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), applicable to the South African operations. FREQUENCY: Potable water quality is measured on a monthly basis and reported on SuPM. MEASUREMENT: Rand Water provides water quality information and water quality testing are done within our own laboratories as well.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	144295	About the same	CHANGE: Total withdrawals reduced (-2%) from previous year which was 144,392 ML/year. The following threshold for comparison was used: < -30% Much lower > -30%, < -10% Lower > -10%, < 10% About the same < 30%, > 10% Higher > 30% Much higher. FUTURE: Withdrawals are expected to increase with projected increase for river water by SSO due to deteriorating feed water quality.
Total discharges	30281	About the same	CHANGE: Total discharge for the previous year was 29,772 ML, resulting in a 2% increase in discharge due to process inefficiencies at SO. FUTURE: Discharges are envisaged to decrease with potential investments towards future recycling and reuse at SO.
Total consumption	114014	About the same	CHANGE: Total consumption is 1% lower than previous year's consumption of 114,620 ML mainly. FUTURE: It is anticipated that the consumption of river water will increase due to a deterioration in water quality.

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 – and what are the trends compared to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year %	Please explain
Total withdrawals - upstream	85	About the same	Change: This is due to our exploration and production international (E&P) business unit which experienced a 1% reduction in water withdrawal, relative to the previous year. Future: We expect this to decrease with possible reduction in production volumes.
Total discharges – upstream	21	Much Lower	Change: A 34% improvement in discharge levels was reported compared to the previous year due to process improvements. Future: We expect discharge levels to decrease with possible reduction in production volumes.
Total consumption – upstream	64	Higher	Change: Total consumption is 19% higher due to reduced discharges. Future: unknown
Total withdrawals - midstream/downstream	2630	Higher	Change: Natref is regarded as part of our downstream operations. Process inefficiencies resulted in a 14% increase in downstream withdrawals.
Total discharges – midstream/downstream	1550	Lower	Change: Lower by 1% due to periods of high rainfall. Future: Expected to stay the same.
Total consumption – midstream/downstream	1080	Much higher	Change: Consumption decreased by 3% due to process efficiency improvements. Future: Expected to stay the same.
Total withdrawals – chemicals	131464	About the same	Change: Withdrawals decreased by 0.2% due to efficiency improvements by SSO. Future: Expected to increase due to river water quality deterioration.
Total discharges – chemicals	28710	About the same	Change: Discharges increased by 2%. This is attributed to SSO due to a deterioration in the river water quality supplied. Future: Expected to decrease due to anticipated efficiency improvements at SO.
Total consumption – chemicals	102754	About the same	Change: Overall consumption decreased by 1% due to a decrease in withdrawal in the reporting year. Future: Expected to decrease following efficiency improvements mainly at SO.
Total withdrawals – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total discharges – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total consumption – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	76-99	Higher	WWF Water Risk Filter	STRESSED AREA DEFINITION: Stressed area has been defined using the WWF Water Risk Filter, which defines a water stress as the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the total renewable water resources. Sites falling within the category >=25 and <70% are considered high risk water stressed areas and >=70% very high risk water stressed areas. South Africa has been identified as a water scarce country which is in a state of drought. CHANGE: A 2% change was observed since the previous year due to water efficiency improvements.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	107405	About the same	RELEVANCE: Sasol South Africa Operations withdraw significant quantities of fresh surface water. Accordingly, the price and supply of water is critical (and thus relevant) to achieve the sustainability of our operations. CHANGE: Our fresh surface water withdrawals for 2018 was 107,207 ML/year. The 0.2% increase is mainly attributed to poor feed water quality to our Sasol Secunda Operations. FUTURE: Our fresh water use is projected to increase due to a deterioration in water quality from the IVRS. Also with the implementation and commissioning of the Lake Charles Chemicals Project the use of fresh surface water is expected to increase.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of our operations use brackish surface water/seawater and thus withdrawal of this water source is not relevant. FUTURE: Sea water is not anticipated to be used in the future.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	13480	About the same	RELEVANCE: Some of our operations are located in regions where there is no access to river water supply. Therefore, ground water supply becomes the next viable source of supply and is subsequently relevant to Sasol. CHANGE: Our Groundwater withdrawal reduced marginally by 0.3% in FY19, relative to 13,514 ML/year in FY18. FUTURE: At the Lake Charles Chemicals Complex, the use of ground water is expected to remain stable.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of our operations withdraws non-renewable groundwater and thus, withdrawal from this particular source is not relevant. FUTURE: It is not anticipated that non-renewable groundwater will be used in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Relevant	10036	About the same	RELEVANCE: The water produced in our operational process enables us to reduce our dependence on freshwater withdrawn from rivers. Therefore, produced water is relevant to Sasol. CHANGE: There was a marginal increase of 0.1% in produced water due to SSO. FUTURE: Based on projected trends, it is anticipated that future volumes of produced water will most likely remain the same.
Third party sources	Relevant	13374	About the same	RELEVANCE: Sasol utilises potable water from municipalities for both industrial and domestic usage. Accordingly, it is relevant to our operations. This includes potable water use and desalinated water for EAO. CHANGE: Potable water sourced from 3rd parties decreased by 3% in FY19. This is attributed to a decrease in demand for potable water by EAO due to efficiency improvements. FUTURE: It is anticipated that future water withdrawal from 3rd party sources will increase as a result of projected growth projections for EAO.

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	20740	About the same	RELEVANCE: Discharge to fresh surface water is regulated and subject to compliance with authorisations. Thus, surface water discharge is relevant to Sasol. CHANGE: Discharge has marginally increased by 4% (FY18: 19,894 ML/year). This is attributed to our SO which experienced increased demand of river water for production purposes. FUTURE: Projected future trends indicate a decrease in discharge due to the implementation of efficiency measures.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	RELEVANCE: Our authorisations do not permit any of our operations to discharge into brackish surface water or seawater treatment, reuse and recycling of any effluent water ensures that we remain compliant with our WUL. FUTURE: It is not anticipated that discharges to seawater will occur in the future.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	RELEVANCE: Our authorisations do not permit any of our operations to discharge into groundwater. Treatment, reuse and recycling of any effluent water ensures that we remain compliant with our authorisations. FUTURE: It is not anticipated that discharges to groundwater will occur in the future.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	9541	About the same	RELEVANCE: Some of our operations discharge into a municipal network for further treatment, hence this discharge destination is relevant to Sasol. CURRENT: Discharges to municipalities decreased by 3% (FY18: 9,878 ML/annum). This is attributed to efficiency measures by EAO and NAO. FUTURE: It is anticipated that future discharge to third party destinations will remain the same.

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)

11.19

Numerator: water aspect

Total water consumption

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

EXPLANATION: In FY 19, SSO achieved a 3.3 % improvement on their baseline of 11.58 which is a 5% improvement from FY18. This was due to efficiency improvements. SSO is optimistic about achieving their target by end-FY20. 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 are supporting the piloting of contextual water targets in the Upper Vaal catchment aimed at assisting the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality reduce water losses.

Product type

Specialty organic chemicals

Product name

Organic products produced at our Sasolburg operations

Water intensity value (m3)

11.63

Numerator: water aspect

Total water consumption

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

EXPLANATION: In FY19 SO achieved an efficiency of 11.63 which is an 18% deterioration against their baseline of 9.81. This is due to lower production and higher water use than the FY15 baseline. INITIAL 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, Sasol is investigating the implementation of contextual water targets in the Upper Vaal catchment which could assist SO's host municipality, Metsimaholo Local Municipality, reduce their water losses.

W-OG1.3

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

Yes

W-OG1.3a

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

Business division

Chemicals

Water intensity value (m3)

11.41

Numerator: water aspect

Total water consumption

Denominator

Other, please specify (tons saleable product)

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Water intensity targets were only set for SSO and SO. Both fall into the chemical division. Taking their individual water intensities and averaging it resulted in a water intensity of 11.41 ton/ton. This increase from FY18 is due to an increase in water demand at SO.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of total procurement spend

51-75

Rationale for this coverage

WHY: The focus was on Sasol's strategic suppliers where a questionnaire was sent to its suppliers (selected by Rand spent) to self-evaluate themselves against sustainability issues, including water risks. INCENTIVES: Suppliers were in no way incentivised to respond; however, the questionnaire prompted suppliers to think about their sustainability if they haven't started.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

INFO REQUESTED: The type of questions posed to our strategic suppliers were: • Please rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your organization? • Has your organization experienced any detrimental impacts related to water in the reporting year? • Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment? • Is your organization exposed to water risks, either current and/or future, that could generate a significant change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure? • Does water present strategic, operational or market opportunities that significantly reduce your organisation's ability to produce or manufacture products and services? INFO USAGE: The information that the suppliers provided was used to understand whether the suppliers have adequate measures to address water risks. SUCCESS: The threshold of success was based on a response rate of above 80% and we achieved an 86% response rate.

Comment

For Sasol's strategic suppliers, water as a commodity is increasingly becoming valuable. The response from the Sasol Supply Chain Sustainability Questionnaire showed that 37% of our Strategic suppliers indicated that Water was vital for their operations and 23% indicated that their organisations' were exposed to water risks, either currently and in future, and that this could generate a significant change in their business operations, revenue.

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of total procurement spend

1-25

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The focus has been on our utility suppliers, Eskom, DWS, Water boards and local municipalities in order to drive water conservation in the catchment and improve service delivery.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

• Municipalities and Water boards are increasingly receptive to exploring innovative technologies on advanced pressure controllers to reduce water losses. As a result, we have successfully supported the municipalities in Sasolburg and Secunda in implementing advance pressure reduction in reducing water losses • We have also educated these suppliers on setting contextual water targets. • Success was having more than 80% of strategic suppliers responding to the questionnaire.

Comment

None.

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

Sasol engages with the regulatory authorities regarding security of supply. We have ongoing engagements with the DWS on bulk water supply in ensuring maintenance of infrastructure. Sasol provides technical support to the DWS to sustain pumping infrastructure. In terms of potable water supply, Sasol provides our host municipalities with support in terms of reducing water losses and improving supply infrastructure.

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?

No

W3. Procedures

W-CH3.1

(W-CH3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities in the chemical sector that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

METHOD: 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 are in place to identify water related risks and plans to address the related risks. An IWWMP and the regular updating thereof is also a standard condition that is included in authorisations. Online daily measurements are conducted at all sites which allows quick detection of changes and/or incidents which affect the watercourses. The system allows for instant text messaging (SMS) communication which will alert the required persons to investigate. Releases into water courses are governed by our authorisations. Incident reports/rootcause analysis is performed when impacts on the watercourses occurred to determine the source and prevent similar incidents in future.

IMPACTS CONSIDERED:

Sasol's upstream oil, gas activities as well as manufacturing and distribution of our products can potentially contribute to pollution a water course:

- Effluent discharges from our water treatment processes containing inorganic and organic pollutants;
- Overflow of effluent storage dams; and
- Spillage of our products.
- Sewage spillage from domestic waste water treatment works.

IMPACT VARIATION:

The impacts within direct operations is managed by implemented control measures, however, impacts downstream is in most cases out of our control relying on customers to responsibly use our products.

W-CH3.1a

(W-CH3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health. Report up to ten potential pollutants associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Potential water pollutant	Value chain stage	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Inorganic (Sulphate, nitrates, ammonia, chloride, fluoride and phosphate s)	Direct operations	POTENTIAL IMPACT: Above certain concentration levels, inorganic compounds are detrimental to aquatic and plant life existing in surface and ground water. Thus, the compounds have the potential to negatively impact a water ecosystem. SCALE, MAGNITUDE: This will contribute to the salt load to 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 entering the river system	Compliance with effluent quality standards	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 in this regard. Environmental incidents are tracked and monitored on a monthly basis.
Organic compounds	Direct operations	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 required. Even though in terms of load this maybe small, it would be in our interest to mitigate such pollutants	Compliance with effluent quality standards	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 in this regard. Environmental incidents are tracked and monitored on a monthly basis
E.Coli from sewage treatment plant	Direct operations	Sasol in Secunda and Sasolburg treats the town's sewerage and the treated effluent is discharged 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 and subsequently may contract waterborne illnesses. SCALE, MAGNITUDE: This will contribute to the E. Coli contamination to 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.	Compliance with effluent quality standards	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 in this regard. Environmental incidents are tracked and monitored on a monthly basis.

W-OG3.1

(W-OG3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities in the oil & gas sector that may have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

METHOD: Sasol has a comprehensive enterprise risk management (ERM) process in place, which focuses on all business-related risks, which includes pollution risks. 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 water quality challenges. Most operations also have Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans (IWWMPs) with action plans in place that deal with water pollutants. This also demonstrates that processes are in place to identify water related risks and plans to address water related risks. An IWWMP and the regular updating thereof is also a standard condition that is included in Water Use Licences WULs. Online daily measurements are conducted at all sites which allows quick detection of changes and/or incidents which affect the watercourses. The system allows for SMS communication which will alert the required persons to investigate. Chemical analysis are performed weekly or when incidents are detected. Releases into water courses are governed by our WULs. Incident reports/rootcause analysis is performed when impacts on the watercourses occurred to determine the source and prevent similar incidents in future.

IMPACTS CONSIDERED:

Sasol's upstream oil, gas and mining as well as manufacturing and supply chain can potentially contribute to pollution a water course:

- Effluent discharges from our water treatment processes containing inorganic and organic pollutants;
- Overflow of effluent storage dams; and
- Spillage of our products.
- Sewage spillage from domestic waste water treatment works.

IMPACT VARIATION:

The impacts within direct operations is managed by implemented control measures, however, impacts downstream are, in most cases, out of our control as we rely on customers to responsibly use our products.

W-OG3.1a

(W-OG3.1a) For each business division of your organization, describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts on water ecosystems or human health of potential water pollutants associated with your oil & gas sector activities.

Potential water pollutant	Business division	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Chemicals	Chemicals	POTENTIAL IMPACT: Above a certain concentration levels, inorganic compounds, hydrocarbons and E.Coli are detrimental to aquatic and plant life existing in surface and ground water. Thus, the compounds have the potential to negatively impact a water ecosystem. SCALE, MAGNITUDE: This will contribute to the salt load to 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 entering the river system.	Compliance with effluent quality standards	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 negatively impacting aquatic life and plant life existing in surface and ground water. . SUCCESS: Success is measured by not having any environmental incidents 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.

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an 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

Other, please specify (Sasol's Enterprise and Risk Management Framework)

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.

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an 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

Other

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

Other, please specify (• The Vaal Water Resource Planning Model)

Comment

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

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an 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

Other, please specify (Sasol's Enterprise Risk Management Framework)

Comment

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

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Which of the following contextual issues are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	WHY: It is essential that all our operations have access to a secure supply of water to ensure the integrity of our production process. ASSESSMENT: The water security situation for the Sasol SA Operations is continuously assessed by the Risk and SHE Function who remain actively involved in the planning and operation performance monitoring of the Integrated Vaal River system. The Operation of the Vaal River system involves on an Annual Basis (April to May) the Department of Water and Sanitation (supported by Professional Service Providers) undertaking a scenario planning exercise. This is then followed by several stochastic computer simulations being done, projecting the ability of the Vaal River system to provide water to all users. Sasol's water requirement is included in the water planning model. The model confirms whether any curtailments are necessary. For the year in review curtailments were projected to be needed (which was also shown to be the case). A performance report from the system is issued on a monthly basis. TOOL USED: The Vaal Risk planning method (tool) is used in the risk assessment process.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	WHY: Water quality has an impact on operational costs and demand and is therefore critical to our operations. There are 3 factors that play a role in deteriorating water quality which affects all sites: • Discharge of lime treated Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) into the Vaal River. Legacy AMD has a TDS in excess of 3000 mg/L. The DWS is currently lime treating the AMD and using fresh river water to dilute it to 600 mg/L. In order to stop diluting this AMD using fresh water a desalination solution is being assessed for potential implementation 2022. This is aimed at reducing demand on the system as well as improving the raw water quality. • Poor effluent discharge quality from municipal Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) and Industry. These WWTW discharge large nutrient loads (N&P) into the river as well as pathogens thus deteriorating river quality. • Diffuse pollution mainly comes from the irrigation sector with farmers applying too much of fertilizers which washes off into rivers. This also relates to wash off from salt and tailing dams impacting on river and groundwater contamination. Also Sasol Secunda Operations can receive its water from 2 differing sources from the Integrated Vaal River System (VRESAP transfer system and the Grootdraai transfer system). The quality depends on the source of supply, due to natural processes, resulting in operational changes to treat the water on site. Sasol Secunda Operations have experienced that the quality of water supplied from the Grootdraai transfer system is of a worse quality than that of the VRESAP transfer system resulting in increased salt handling requirements. ASSESSMENT: Water quality assessment of the IVRS is done by the DWS and the results are presented annually at the Vaal System Operating Forum. TOOL USED: The Vaal Risk planning method (tool) is used in the risk assessment process.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	WHY: Sasol is a large off-taker and there is a stakeholder expectation for Sasol to do more in host and neighbouring municipalities to ensure water services are provided. We receive ongoing requests from the Department of Water and Sanitation to provide support on maintaining its pump infrastructure. This involves assessing pumps, installing valves, etc. These requests are considered and responded to. ASSESSMENT: This is conducted by Sasol's Stakeholder Relations where stakeholder requirements (which may include conflicting interests) are received from various sources TOOL USED: Sasol's Stakeholder Issues Management Tool.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	WHY: Our largest utility supplier is Eskom who is also highly reliant on the IVRS for supply. A water supply interruption will therefore disrupt electricity supply to our operations. ASSESSMENT: Conducted by Group Risk and SHE TOOL USED: The Vaal Risk planning method (tool) is used in the risk assessment process.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	WHY: In South Africa the National Water Act (NWA) is expected to be amended as well as the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) and the implications this will have on Sasol remains uncertain. A water quality policy is being developed which could result in future stringent discharge standards being implemented which could make it difficult for Sasol to comply. This also makes it difficult for Sasol to design treatment options since compliance targets continue to move. ASSESSMENT: Conducted by Sasol Regulatory Services TOOL USED: Water Policy Prioritisation Matrix.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	WHY: Sasol's operations can have an impact on ecosystems and habitats however all activities are undertaken under strict regulatory compliance. Biomonitoring of watercourses are conducted as per specific Water Use Licences (WUL) requirements. Both Sasol Secunda Operations and Sasolburg Operations discharge effluent into the Vaal River. Wetlands exists close to our operations which could be impacted on by environmental incidents and mining activities. ASSESSMENT: Conducted by DWS TOOL USED: Reserve Determination Tool.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	WHY: WASH services are implemented and maintained at all operational sites through accredited service providers. Our South African Operations implement the Occupational Health and Safety Act which provides a measure of control that our facilities have proper WASH services. ASSESSMENT: Conducted by the Occupational Hygiene Team at Sasol TOOL USED: Sasol Health Risk Assessment Tool.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Relevant, always included	WHY: Our beyond fence-line partnerships are critical in ensuring water savings for the catchment as a whole. We are also involved in collective action with the Strategic Water Partnership Network (SWPN), which a Sasol representative co-chairs, in South Africa addressing priority National water risks ASSESSMENT: Group Risk and SHE TOOL USED: CEO Mandate's Communication on Progress.

W3.3c

(W3.3c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Not relevant, explanation provided	WHY & FUTURE: Our customers have not been included in our water risk assessments but with growing reality of potable water restrictions being imposed in South Africa by 2021, water risks to our customers will need to be assessed in the future.
Employees	Relevant, always included	WHY: Most of our employees reside close to our operations and are directly impacted by municipal water supply interruptions. Direct disruptions of potable water supply to operations and offices will impact employees a well. ENGAGEMENT METHOD: Sasol Group engages with employees by conducting water conservation awareness campaigns during World Water Week. Most OME's in South Africa have also communicated water saving tips to employees to practice both at work and at home.
Investors	Relevant, always included	WHY: They play a vital role in the success and growth of Sasol ENGAGEMENT METHOD: Through our disclosures, we inform investors on our water management initiatives. This is via responses to requests from investors/stakeholders and our public disclosures such as our Sasol Sustainability Report and through the CDP Water disclosure process.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	WHY: Ensure Sasol's social license to operate also our employees live in these communities ENGAGEMENT METHOD: In Sasolburg and Secunda we treat the town's sewer. We are also the biggest customers of potable water from our host municipalities. We therefore take local community interest seriously by investing through our CSI initiatives. We engage with communities including through Municipal structures. In Govan Mbeki Municipality and Metsimaholo Local Municipality we worked through ward councillors to inform communities on the water loss reduction campaigns that were executed. Sasol also worked through the local schools in informing learners on the importance of conserving water. Through Sasol Mining's Social and Labour Plans we support host municipalities to improve water and sanitation services.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	WHY: Play a major role in shaping Sasol's sustainable development agenda ENGAGEMENT METHOD: They are an important stakeholder that we continuously engage with on water risk and opportunities. We engage NGO's like the Centre for Environmental Rights (CER), WWF, Vaal Environmental Justice Alliance (VEJA) and Greenpeace.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	WHY: Strategic water users are key to ensuring our security of supply ENGAGEMENT METHOD: Sasol has a close collaboration with Eskom and Rand Water, both with a large interest in the IVRS. Sasol as part of the Vaal River Operating Forum is able to assess the water risks of its electricity supplier (Eskom), its river water supplier (the DWS) and its potable water supplier (Rand Water). These suppliers report to this forum on their water risks and mitigation strategies. Eskom is also our largest strategic supplier that publicly discloses to CDP water on their risks. Eskom faces similar challenges to that of Sasol since they are reliant on the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS) for their water supply. Through investigating setting context based water targets we commenced the process of engaging other businesses in the IVRS to support collective action in the catchment.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	WHY: To ensure that compliance by all stakeholders are achieved. Their role protects our water resources ENGAGEMENT METHOD: Our engagement with the regulatory authorities is mainly on the application for and amendments to/renewal of authorisations. In the case of river water supply the DWS being the regulatory authority is also our supplier. The DWS is also responsible for water resource planning.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	WHY: Ensure that compliance is achieved in their respective catchments and to drive collaboration to ensure resource protection. ENGAGEMENT METHOD: Our engagement on river basin management issues is with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) directly and through the Vaal planning and performance monitoring forums.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, always included	WHY: These are mainly local NGO's that we engage with at a regional level e.g. Representatives from our Sasolburg Operations participates in the Leeu-Taaibospruit forum on catchment related challenges. Sasol is co-funding a joint study with the Water Research Commission looking at water quality issues in the Leeu-Taaibospruit catchment. Representatives from our Sasol Secunda Operations participates in the Waterval Catchment Forum. ENGAGEMENT METHOD: Planned Stakeholder engagement sessions are conducted by the Corporate Affairs teams.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	WHY: We have commenced the process of engaging with strategic suppliers. This was done through an internally generated questionnaire to its strategic suppliers (selected by Rand spent) to self-evaluate themselves against sustainability issues, including water risks. ENGAGEMENT METHOD: Annual questionnaires are sent to strategic suppliers to understand their sustainability risks.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	WHY: We have regular engagements with Rand Water and our host municipalities being Govan Mbeki Municipality (Secunda) and Metsimaholo Municipality (Sasolburg). ENGAGEMENT METHOD: Engagement is through the Stakeholder relations teams within operations.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Relevant, always included	WHY: Sasol as a signatory to the UNGC CEO Water Mandate has lead the piloting of Contextual Based Water Targets in the Upper Vaal. Sasol and had committed \$20,000 for this pilot. ENGAGEMENT METHOD: Sasol attends the Mandates meeting at Stockholm World Water Week and regular conference calls are held with the Mandate.

W3.3d

(W3.3d) 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.

TOOL APPLICATION: Water risks are identified using Sasol's Enterprise Risk Management Framework Risk Breakdown Structure. Sasol's Integrated Risk Management process uses a 7 x 7 matrix that assesses, evaluates and rates the risk.

OUTCOMES: Water Supply risks was identified as a Group Top Risk. Sasol is a signatory to the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate and we adopt the mandates water stewardship framework in responding to water risks. 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).

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 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 climate change 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 geo-political / reputational. As risks relate to uncertainty, the quantitative impacts expressed are based on the potential and not absolute impact of the risk occurring.

Sasol has defined Group-level quantitative and qualitative materiality impact thresholds ("materiality lens") which underpin escalation of Group top risks to the Board. The "materiality lens" potential substantive high impact quantitative criteria includes Financial (> of a certain % of Group EBIDTA 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 %).

DEFINITION, THRESHOLD: The substantive financial impacts related to water risks are aligned with Sasol's risk matrix, where potential substantive financial impact typically ranges from >ZAR 300 million to ZAR 4.5 billion.

METRIC: Water utility interruptions leads to loss of overall equipment effectiveness resulting in loss of production and turnover.

APPLICABILITY: To 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 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 Operations (SO) abstract about 60 ML/day of raw water through the Zuikerbosch pump station directly from the Vaal River downstream from the Vaal Dam. The SO Operations make up 20% of Sasol's demand or 0.8% of the total demand from the IVRS. Sasol Secunda Operations (SSO) consumes 80% of Sasol's demand or 3.2% (240 ML/day) of Sasol's total demand from the IVRS. The Vaal River System is increasingly becoming water stretched.

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 due to Sasol Secunda and Sasolburg Operations. Water risks can materialise such as water restrictions, which could have an operational impact on our SA operations. We have to recognise that 50% of Sasol's assets are outside of SA.

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

Physical	Increased water scarcity
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Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

A study was undertaken by Sasol to develop a first order estimate of the types of impact and financial loss which arose due to extreme weather events over the past decade. The study was titled "Understanding adaptation: Assessment of the impact of historic weather events" and showed that the Secunda operations in South Africa face a greater risk of flooding.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

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)

100000000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

362000000

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact is based on six recorded incidents of production loss due to flooding and heavy rain over the period 2004-2010. The financial impact of these six events was R362 million in lost production.

Primary response to risk

Develop flood emergency plans

Description of response

In response to the flood risk, we have initiated the implementation of the following mechanisms: - Ensuring maintenance plans and monitoring of systems to manage weather risk. - Adequate incorporation of weather risks in operations' risk registers - Comparing facilities' operating envelopes with projected future climatic conditions - Reviewing emergency preparedness procedures at the business unit level - The operating philosophy of effluent dams are being revised; since the design to manage 1-in-

50 year flood scenario was deemed no longer sufficient. The company has also embarked on a comprehensive programme aimed at mitigating such future risks. The second assessment identified adaptation actions and measures to manage the current and future risk posed by rainfall and flooding. These include: - Engaging with other operations experiencing similar impacts (lesson sharing); - Improving preparation procedures; - Improving recording and reporting around rainfall and flooding events to continually improve understanding of the risks; - Implement low cost adaptation measures (including systematic improvement of maintenance efforts, investigation into rainwater harvesting technologies, investigation into the enhancement of desalination capacity). A weather readiness guideline has also been developed and approved as a tool aimed to equip the operations to mitigate the risk associated with an extreme weather event.

Cost of response

950000

Explanation of cost of response

The direct cost of the initial studies amounted to approximately R950,000 which has been used to calculate the cost of the response. There are also internal human resource costs associated with managing this risk.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Orange
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Severe weather events
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Primary potential impact

Increased cost of capital

Company-specific description

Sasol commissioned the development of a climate change adaptation strategy. 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 was the increased frequency of heavy rainfall events resulting in increased discharge to the environment and additional cost to the business. For example, in February and December 2017 and March 2018 the Sasolburg operations 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. This had no reported direct impact on the production at the operations but there were a number of overflows into the environment. This was complicated by high volumes of contaminated storm water ingress into the Sasol site from the neighbouring municipality, which infrastructure has been compromised due to age and poor maintenance. No fines or penalties were incurred from this incident. However, significant capital was spent to upgrade the on-site storm water system

Timeframe

Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

70000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

R70 million was incurred on upgrading stormwater system

Primary response to risk

Develop flood emergency plans

Description of response

At a Group level, Sasol commissioned the development of a climate change adaptation strategy which also considers the impact of climate change on water. As part of this work, downscaled climate modelling was conducted at 4 of Sasol's main production sites to assist Sasol in developing adaptation measures that are meaningful at each site. The direct cost of the adaptation strategy was R1,1 million. There are also internal human resource costs and capital and maintenance costs associated with managing this risk that are not included in this cost.

Cost of response

1100000

Explanation of cost of response

A service provider was appointed to conduct the adaptation strategy.

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

Physical	Increased water stress
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Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

The primary source of supply to SSO is via the Grootdraai Dam, within the IVRS, and associated transfer system. Grootdraai Dam water quality has been progressively deteriorating and is currently above 300 µS/cm conductivity (refer to Figure 2). Optimum conditions for SSO is for the water quality to be below 240 µS/cm. This deteriorating water quality has resulted in an increase in SSO's demand for river water due to reduced boiler efficiencies and to manage an increase in the salt loading capacity on site.

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)

300000000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

1400000000

Explanation of financial impact

In order to deal with this water quality risk Sasol may have to invest in expensive water treatment technologies. Focusing on the source of the pollution in the catchment will be a more feasible and cheaper option.

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 DWS and Eskom on collective catchment based action to resolve the water quality challenge in the Grootdraai Dam catchment

Cost of response

100000000

Explanation of cost of response

Cost to be collectively shared with all affected stakeholders. Also skills can be transferred to Waste Water Treatment Plants which, if inefficiently operated within municipalities, can contribute to poor quality.

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

Water security has been identified as a Group Top 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 the communities we live in and many of our current or planned facilities are located in areas with water quantity, quality or delivery challenges. Sasol believes there is an opportunity to assist in advancing water security for the country, beyond just the gates of its own operations. Through the process of piloting context based water targets in the Upper Vaal Catchment we realised that by setting such targets both the business and catchment can benefit. The pilot work concluded that Sasol should consider setting a water quantity target by reducing surface water demand. This can be done either internally or through supporting support Rand Water and its municipal customers reduce water losses. The aim will be to try and protect the catchment as well as secure water for Sasol well into the future.

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)

50000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Sasol's River water demand from the IVRS for FY19 was 107 million m3. If a reduction target of 15% is set Sasol will have to invest in treating waste water at an approximate cost of R25 m3. Helping Rand Water with project 1600 will save on their current river water demand at R3 m3.

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

Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

86663

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

Withdrawals from third party sources

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

3767

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

Discharges to groundwater

Discharges to third party destinations

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

82896

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased in 2018 compared to the previous year due to implementation of efficiency measures.

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

Please select

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

25167

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

Withdrawals from third party sources

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

16973

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

Discharges to groundwater

Discharges to third party destinations

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

8194

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

River water withdrawal at our Sasolburg Operations increased due to the overall deteriorating quality of water. Water discharge also increased due in-flows from the

municipality. The water consumption figure is calculated as the difference between withdrawal and discharge. Finally, the thresholds for comparison are based on actual discharges.

W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was 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.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

The standard used was ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

The standard used was ISAE3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

The standard used was ISAE3000

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water recycled/reused

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

The standard used was ISAE3000

W6. Governance

W6.1

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

No, but we plan to develop one within the next 2 years

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	Please explain
Director on board	The Board reviews the Sustainability Report each year. 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 CEO Water Mandate, of which Sasol is a signatory.

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	Sporadic - as important matters arise	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding strategy Setting performance objectives	The Sasol Limited 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. The implementation of these plans is monitored by Risk and Sustainability Function. . Water targets are also approved by the Board.

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)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Sasol's Group Executive Committee (GEC) comprising of the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice Presidents, 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. REPORT: The Group Risk and Sustainability function prepares quarterly a Dashboard update and a Risk Report, which features 19 top risks and major developments. Water management is included in the reports within the risk of utility interruption due to water supply. RESPONSIBILITIES: Accountability for our response to water challenges rests with the GEC, which receives advice and assistance from various GEC sub-committees and specialists within the Group. The GEC guides environmental management throughout the group and coordinates development of the group's objectives, targets and projects in this area.

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	

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: Accountability for our responses to changes in water policy rests with Sasol's Group Executive Committee (GEC), which 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. This function reports to the Executive Vice President (EVP): Sustainability and Technology.

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?

No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

It is not included directly in the Integrated Report. Rather, there is a reference to water under one of the Four Focus Areas (Minimising our environmental footprint). The water update is then provided in further detail in the supplementary Sustainability Report. There is a direct reference in the Form 20F – Section 3 B on these risks.

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	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. 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	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: • Driving water efficiency projects within our operations • Investigating alternate sources of supply • Investigating other strategic opportunities beyond our direct Operations Note: Sasol is in the process of investigating new context based water targets post FY20.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	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. As an 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 Operations. Accordingly these two operations are assessing 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)

0.1

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

-5

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

11.2

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

10

Please explain

The CAPEX expenditure was very similar to that of FY18. It is expected that the CAPEX expenditure in 2020 will reduce to support the Sasol wide cost and capital expenditure containment drive. The increase in OPEX mostly relates to the increase in labour, electricity and water cost. It is anticipated that the trend will continue for 2020.

W7.3

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	As part of our value-based growth strategy, climate change considerations have influenced Sasol's decision to no longer consider investments in greenfield CTL and GTL facilities, or further increasing Sasol's current crude oil refining capacity. Sasol will therefore focus on lower carbon intensive value-based growth through: • Expanding our specialty chemicals business; • Growing our exploration and production portfolio by securing additional natural gas for our South African operations, and potentially aiding in the decarbonisation of the Southern Africa electricity sector; • Expanding our fuels retail footprint.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Has your organization identified any water-related outcomes from your climate-related scenario analysis?

Yes

W7.3b

(W7.3b) What water-related outcomes were identified from the use of climate-related scenario analysis, and what was your organization’s response?

	Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Company response to possible water-related outcomes
Row 1	RCP 2.6 IEA Sustainable Development Scenario	In 2018, we 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 at our existing, prioritised infrastructure. The results of the climate modelling consistently showed future warmer regimes for all sites. An increase in surface temperature ranges between 1 and 4 °C by mid-century (2050) was projected, 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 resulting in increased discharge to the environment from Sasol's facilities as a result of overflow from onsite storage facilities and additional cost to the business. Furthermore, additional climate related risks identified include increased intensity of cyclones and hurricanes on our operations, particularly Mozambique and US operations.	In response, Sasol is in the process of finalising an adaptation strategy that will focus our attention on integrating climate change risk into our existing business processes and developing site-specific actions to address the risk. The risks associated with hurricanes and cyclones are well 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; - Engaging with other operations experiencing similar impacts (lesson sharing); - Improving preparation procedures; - Improving recording and reporting around cyclone, hurricane and tornado events and their impacts to continually improve understanding of the risks; - Implement low-cost adaptation measures (including improving maintenance contracts systematically), - 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.

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 supply of the water. River water costs SSO and SO approximately R6/m3 and R3/m3 respectively. These Operating Model Entities (OME's) plan for inflation related increases.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level	In 2015 we set voluntary water efficiency targets driven by our largest water using business in South Africa, these are applicable up to 2020. Being a large water user we track and monitor the performance of the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS) in terms of storage capacity of the system and the dams. Any deviations in operating rules are addressed directly with the Department of Water and Sanitation. In FY 17 we commenced the discussion on setting a group potable reduction water target. This target was implemented in FY19. Considering that our water targets end FY20, Sasol has been guided by the UNGC CEO water Mandate in developing Contextual Based Water Targets.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water use efficiency

Level

Site/facility

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

Secunda Synfuels Operations: achieve a 2,5% improvement in water intensity against actual consumption in 2014 of 11,58 tons of water use per ton of saleable production.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (tons of water use per ton of product)

Baseline year

2014

Start year

2016

Target year

2020

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

In FY19 SSO achieved a 3.3 % improvement on their baseline with an efficiency of 11.19.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water use efficiency

Level

Site/facility

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

•Sasolburg Operations: maintain the 2015 baseline of 9,81 tons of water use per ton of saleable product.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (tons of water use per ton of product)

Baseline year

2015

Start year

2016

Target year

2020

% of target achieved

0

Please explain

In FY19 SO achieved an efficiency of 11.63 which is an 18% deterioration against their baseline.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Water consumption

Level

Site/facility

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

• Mining – restrict the increase in potable water use to a maximum of 10%.

Quantitative metric

% reduction in total water consumption

Baseline year

2015

Start year

2016

Target year

2020

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

Sasol Mining achieved a 1520 ML of potable water used for FY19. Potable water use decreased by 28%.

Target reference number

Target 4

Category of target

Water consumption

Level

Site/facility

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

Mining – restrict the increase in potable water use to a maximum of 10%.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Group potable water reduction target of 5% by FY20)

Baseline year

2016

Start year

2018

Target year

2020

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

A 15% savings was realised in FY19. This is mainly due to SSO implementing better controls and to date realised 35% savings.

W9. Verification

W9.1

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

No, we do not currently verify any other water information reported in our CDP disclosure

W10. 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.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

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

	Annual revenue
Row 1	

SW0.2

(SW0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your organization that you are willing to share with CDP?

Please select

SW1.1

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

Please select

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

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

SW2.2

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

Please select

SW3.1

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms