

PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ending 30 June 2024



Data assurance is essential to enable trusted and trustworthy practices. Unlocking the value of data requires that we ensure effective data-collection methodologies are maintained and governed.

Data and assurance performance data	1
Reporting criteria and KPI definitions	10

DATA AND ASSURANCE

PERFORMANCE DATA

Human Capital – Our people	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Employee numbers (Group)	28 147	29 073	28 630	28 949		1
Permanent employees	27 678	28 657	28 279	28 725		
Non-permanent employees	463	416	351	224		
Employee turnover (Group)	840	1 725	2 867	3 869		
Safety						
Recordable Case Rate (RCR)	0,25	0,27	0,27	0,26		2
– Employee	0,31	0,35	0,34	0,29		
– Service provider	0,22	0,22	0,20	0,22		
Energy						
Recordable Case Rate	0,26	0,28	0,27	–		
– Employee	0,34	0,38	0,35	–		
– Service provider	0,21	0,22	0,20	–		
Chemicals						
Recordable Case Rate	0,20	0,19	0,26	–		
– Employee	0,17	0,15	0,31	–		
– Service provider	0,25	0,27	0,17	–		
Corporate Centre						
Recordable Case Rate	–	–	–	–		
– Employee	–	–	–	–		
– Service provider	–	–	–	–		
Lost Workday Case Rate (LWDCR)	0,12	0,13	0,10	0,14		
– Employee	0,14	0,18	0,12	0,16		
– Service provider	0,10	0,10	0,08	0,11		
Energy						
Lost Work Day Case Rate (LWDCR)	0,11	0,13	0,10	–		
– Employee	0,15	0,19	0,12	–		
– Service provider	0,09	0,09	0,08	–		
Chemicals						
Lost Work Day Case Rate (LWDCR)	0,16	0,13	0,15	–		
– Employee	0,12	0,10	0,19	–		
– Service provider	0,25	0,18	0,08	–		
Corporate Centre						
Lost Work Day Case Rate (LWDCR)	–	–	–	–		
– Employee	–	–	–	–		
– Service provider	–	–	–	–		
Fatalities	5	2	5	2		
– Employee	3	1	4	1		
– Service provider	2	1	1	1		
Energy						
Employee and service provider fatalities	5	2	4	–		
– Employee	3	1	4	–		
– Service provider	2	1	–	–		
Chemicals						
Employee and service provider fatalities	–	–	1	–		
– Employee	–	–	–	–		
– Service provider	–	–	1	–		
Corporate Centre						
Employee and service provider fatalities	–	–	–	–		
– Employee	–	–	–	–		
– Service provider	–	–	–	–		
Employee and service provider fatal injury frequency rate	–	–	–	0,001		

Human Capital – Our people	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Total major and significant fires, explosions and releases (FERs)	15	15	13	20		3
– Major fires, explosions and releases	1	1	1	1		
– Significant fires, explosions and releases	14	14	12	19		
Energy						
Total major and significant fires, explosions and releases	13	12	7	–		
– Major fires, explosions and releases	0	–	1	–		
– Significant fires, explosions and releases	13	12	6	–		
Chemicals						
Total major and significant fires, explosions and releases	2	3	6	–		
– Major fires, explosions and releases	1	1	–	–		
– Significant fires, explosions and releases	1	2	6	–		
Corporate Centre						
Total major and significant fires, explosions and releases	–	–	–	–		
– Major fires, explosions and releases	–	–	–	–		
– Significant fires, explosions and releases	–	–	–	–		
Major and significant road product transport incidents	1	1	1	1		
Energy	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	1	1	1	–		
Corporate Centre	–	–	–	–		
Total number of first aid cases	324	379	453	303		
Energy	215	255	325	–		
Chemicals	108	122	128	–		
Corporate Centre	1	2	–	–		
Total number of person hours worked (million)	159,71	162,52	146,70	130,94		
– Employee	70,81	71,38	69,29	70,57		
– Service provider	88,90	91,14	77,41	60,37		
Energy						
Total number of person hours worked (million)	146,50	148,69	132,52	–		
– Employee	61,63	62,08	59,86	–		
– Service provider	84,87	86,61	72,66	–		
Chemicals						
Total number of person hours worked (million)	12,21	12,79	13,23	–		
– Employee	8,18	8,26	8,48	–		
– Service provider	4,03	4,53	4,75	–		
Corporate Centre						
Total number of person hours worked (million)	1,00	1,04	0,95	–		
– Employee	1,00	1,04	0,95	–		
– Service provider	–	–	–	–		

DATA AND ASSURANCE continued

PERFORMANCE DATA continued

Human Capital – Our people	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Occupational illness						4
Total irreversible occupational diseases (IROD)	37	51	38	32		
Asbestosis	–	–	–	–		
Mesothelioma	–	–	–	–		
Chronic obstructive airway disease (COAD)	9	10	2	6		
Occupational asthma (including allergic sensitisation)	1	1	2	1		
Pneumoconiosis	3	4	5	3		
Noise-induced hearing loss	9	17	22	22		
Chronic work-related upper limb disorder (WRULD)	5	12	2	0		
Other	–	7	3	2		
Reversible occupational diseases (ROD) have temporary health effects	47	41	67	34		
Reactive airway dysfunction syndrome (RADS)	–	–	0	–		
Tuberculosis	16	13	21	9		
Allergic reactions other than RADS	–	–	0	1		
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	–	3	0	–		
Heat-related disease	2	–	0	–		
Shift worker's sleep disorder	–	–	0	–		
Work-related upper limb disorder (WRULD)	5	8	10	3		
Other	12	17	17	21		
Skills development (Southern Africa)						
Total skills development expenditure (R million)	1 137	1 431	1 216	1 182		
Investment in employee learning (R million)	1 142	1 092	957	983		5
Investment in learning as a % of payroll	5,5	6,1	5,8	8,0		
Investment in black employees (R million)	854,00	724,64	698,00	884,00		6
Development interventions (number of individual interventions)	445 898	256 013	264 335	171 258		
Investment in bursary scheme (R million)	91,3	73,81	75,60	46,70		
Undergraduate and postgraduate bursars	564	544	602	729		
Number of employees receiving leadership training	7 078	8 815	5 125	6 162		
Number of employees in Sasol's maintenance artisan learner pools	651	599	853	762		

* This includes bursaries awarded in Mozambique.

Sasol in Society – Spend	2024 Rm	2023 Rm	2022 Rm	2021 Rm	Restatements	Footnote
Skills development spend						
Social investment (SI) spend	693,2	857,3	743,3	526,2		
SI spend by Region:						
South Africa	570,8	682,5	526	440,1		
Mozambique	99,3	150,4	201,9	75,9		
North America	21,1	24	15,2	9,7		
Qatar	2,0	0,4	0,2	0,5		
SI spend by focus area:						
Quality Education	236,2	233,1	186,4	156,7		
Bridge to work: Skills development	126,4	230,0	242,8	175,7		
Enterprise and supplier development	59,7	142,2	65,7	18,1		
Community health and infrastructure	192,3	177,0	184,2	144		
Environment and biodiversity	16,4	13,4	38,6	13,2		
Sasol for Good	21,2	13,1	–	–		
Development sponsorships	41,0	48,5	25,6	18,5		
B-BBEE (RSA only)						
Black-owned spend	44 091	41 700	33 600	23 800		
Black-owned women spend	27 188	28 500	21 600	15 800		
B-BBEE status	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3	Level 4		

DATA AND ASSURANCE continued

PERFORMANCE DATA continued

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Production performance						
Product meant for external sale (kilotons)	16 055	15 647	16 550	18 166		7
Energy	14 255	13 903	14 399	15 571		
Secunda	6 476	6 388	6 326	6 923		
Sasolburg	1 287	1 360	1 366	1 586		
Mining	2 143	1 967	2 176	2 724		
Natref	3 535	3 397	3 712	3 514		
Mozambique	38	38	39	42		
Other strategic business units and functions	777	754	781	782		
Chemicals	1 799	1 744	2 151	2 595		
Eurasia	918	837	1 261	1 370		
North America	881	907	890	1 225		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Greenhouse gases (GHG) (kilotons)						8
Direct methane (CH₄) (kilotons)	133,35	134,46	130,11	132,53		
Energy	133,32	134,42	130,07	132,48		
Secunda	104,80	106,32	102,99	104,75		
Sasolburg	6,53	7,83	7,66	5,02		
Mining	3,93	3,19	3,62	6,57		
Natref	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06		
Mozambique	17,18	16,83	15,75	16,08		
Other strategic business units and functions	0,83	0,19	0,00	–		
Chemicals	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,04		
Eurasia	–	–	0,00	–		
North America	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,04		
Africa	–	–	0,00	–		
Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) (kilotons)	3,17	1,87	0,73	1,63	Restated 2023	
Energy	3,16	1,86	0,72	1,62	Restated 2023	
Secunda	1,89	0,86	0,55	1,46	Restated 2023	
Sasolburg	1,27	1,00	0,17	0,16		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01		
Eurasia	–	–	–	–		
North America	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Direct carbon dioxide (CO₂) Scope 1 (kilotons)	55 502	54 999	54 076	57 247		9, 10, 11, 13
Energy	53 803	53 438	52 383	55 205		9, 10, 11, 13
Secunda	48 182	47 619	46 752	49 469		9, 10, 11, 13
Sasolburg	4 130	4 343	4 153	4 238		
Mining	18	19	18	17		
Natref	905	953	961	1 023		
Mozambique	515	455	458	416		
Other strategic business units and functions	53	49	41	42		
Chemicals	1 699	1 561	1 693	2 042		
Eurasia	580	543	633	681		
North America	1 118	1 018	1 060	1 361		
Africa	–	–	–	0,12		

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Direct carbon dioxide (CO₂) Scope 1 (CO₂) equivalent) (kilotons)	59 506	58 644	57 284	60 778		12
Energy	57 805	57 079	55 587	58 731		
Secunda	51 151	50 319	49 283	52 310		
Sasolburg	4 655	4 819	4 380	4 401		
Mining	109	92	101	168		
Natref	907	954	962	1 024		
Mozambique	911	842	820	786		
Other strategic business units and functions	73	52	41	42		
Chemicals	1 701	1 565	1 697	2 046		
Eurasia	580	543	633	681		
North America	1 120	1 022	1 064	1 365		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Indirect carbon dioxide (CO₂) Scope 2 (kilotons)	5 313	5 748	6 607	5 495		
Energy	4 674	5 104	5 972	5 124		
Secunda	3 270	3 552	4 084	3 573		
Sasolburg	535	582	784	536		
Mining	588	687	798	721	Restated 2022	
Natref	258	261	281	269		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	23	23	25	25		
Chemicals	639	643	635	371	Restated 2022	
Eurasia	188	173	151	107		
North America	452	470	484	264	Restated 2022	
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Greenhouse gases (GHG) scope 3 emissions (tCO₂e)						www Refer to page 81 of the Integrated Report on our website www.sasol.com
Total greenhouse gas (CO₂ equivalent) (kilotons)	64 819	64 392	63 891	66 273		
Energy	62 479	62 184	61 559	63 855	Restated 2023	
Secunda	54 421	53 871	53 367	55 883	Restated 2023	9
Sasolburg	5 190	5 401	5 164	4 937	Restated 2023	9
Mining	697	779	899	889	Restated 2023	
Natref	1 165	1 215	1 243	1 293	Restated 2023	
Mozambique	911	842	820	786		
Other strategic business units and functions	96	76	66	67	Restated 2023	
Chemicals	2 340	2 208	2 332	2 417	Restated 2023	
Eurasia	768	716	784	788		
North America	1 572	1 492	1 548	1 629	Restated 2022	
Africa	–	–	–	–		
GHG intensity (rate) (CO₂ equivalent/ton product meant for external sale)	4,04	4,12	3,86	3,65		16

DATA AND ASSURANCE continued

PERFORMANCE DATA continued

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
GHG Intensity per facility (Using total Production)						17
Secunda	7,79	7,77	7,79	7,33		
Sasolburg	2,20	2,30	2,18	1,83		
Mining	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	Restated 2023	14
Natref	0,33	0,36	0,33	0,37		
Mozambique	0,25	0,24	0,24	0,23		
Other strategic business units and functions	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,02		
Eurasia	0,54	0,52	0,39	0,36		
North America	0,93	0,83	0,83	0,74	Restated 2023	11
Chemicals Africa	–	–	–	–		
Atmospheric emissions (kilotons)						
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) (kilotons)	114,04	122,04	118,70	124,00		
Energy	112,41	120,52	117,20	122,30		
Secunda	97,79	105,26	102,20	107,90		
Sasolburg	13,73	14,28	14,10	13,60		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	0,89	0,98	0,90	0,80		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	1,63	1,51	1,60	1,70		
Eurasia	0,37	0,32	0,40	0,50		
North America	1,26	1,19	1,20	1,20		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Sulphur oxides (SO_x) (kilotons)	160,87	166,88	161,87	181,10		
Energy	160,82	166,84	161,81	181,10		
Secunda	130,93	143,64	137,27	156,10		
Sasolburg	21,50	19,95	17,41	17,80		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	8,39	3,25	7,14	7,20		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	0,05	0,04	0,05	–		
Eurasia	0,02	0,01	0,02	–		
North America	0,03	0,03	0,03	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Indicator of Performance (kilotons)	11,92	13,42	26,30	27,80		
Energy	11,92	13,42	26,30	27,80		
Secunda	11,92	13,42	26,30	27,80		
Sasolburg	–	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	–	–	–	–		
Eurasia	–	–	–	–		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Particulates (fly ash) (kilotons)	7,55	7,63	8,22	8,20		
Energy	7,55	7,63	8,22	8,10		
Secunda	6,88	6,91	7,40	7,30		
Sasolburg	0,67	0,72	0,81	0,80		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	–	–	–	0,10		
Eurasia	–	–	–	0,10		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Waste (kilotons)						20
Hazardous waste (kilotons)	251	277	255	320		
Energy	234	261	238	303		
Secunda	164	184	144	242		
Sasolburg	45	50	46	42		
Mining	5	6	25	7		
Natref	18	19	18	11		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	1	2	5	1		
Chemicals	17	16	18	17		
Eurasia	16	15	17	16		
North America	1	1	1	1		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Non-hazardous waste (kilotons)	224	207	223	181		
Energy	201	184	198	157		
Secunda	99	98	112	85		
Sasolburg	51	58	58	58		
Mining	26	4	3	3		
Natref	1	1	1	1		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	26	23	24	10		
Chemicals	23	23	25	24	Restated 2022	11
Eurasia	13	12	15	14	Restated 2022	11
North America	10	11	10	10		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Total waste (kilotons)	475	484	478	499	Restated 2022	11
Energy	435	445	436	460	Restated 2022	11
Secunda	263	282	256	327	Restated 2022	11
Sasolburg	96	108	104	99		
Mining	31	10	28	10		
Natref	19	20	19	12		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	27	25	29	12	Restated 2022	11
Chemicals	40	39	42	39		
Eurasia	29	27	31	29		
North America	11	12	11	10		
Africa	–	–	–	–		

DATA AND ASSURANCE continued

PERFORMANCE DATA continued

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Recycled waste (kilotons)	133	138	131	124	Restated 2022	11
Energy	117	122	113	108		
Secunda	53	55	47	62		
Sasolburg	29	37	27	27		
Mining	3	4	7	6		
Natref	8	5	5	4		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	24	21	27	9		
Chemicals	17	16	18	16		
Eurasia	17	16	18	16		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Waste intensity per facility (using total Production)						
Secunda	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04		
Sasolburg	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,04		
Mining	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Natref	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00		
Mozambique	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Other strategic business units and functions	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00		
Eurasia	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,01		
North America	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00		
Africa	0,00	–	–	–		
Energy use (thousand gigajoules)						
Electricity (purchased) – Non-renewable sources	19 495	20 069	22 100	26 044		
Energy	16 821	17 671	19 909	23 252		
Secunda	11 771	12,292	13 614	17 881		
Sasolburg	1 926	2 016	2 612	1 855		
Mining	2 115	2 379	2 661	2 497		
Natref	927	903	938	930		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	81,00	81,00	84	89		
Chemicals	2 674,00	2 398,00	2 191	2 792		15
Eurasia	738,00	428,00	304	679		
North America	1 936,00	1 970,00	1 887	2 113		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Electricity (purchased) – Renewable sources (thousand gigajoules)	298,00	342,00	362,00	38,00		
Energy	–	–	–	–		
Secunda	–	–	–	–		
Sasolburg	–	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	298,60	342,00	362,00	38,00		
Eurasia	298,60	342,00	362,00	38,00		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Steam (purchased) – Non-renewable sources (thousand gigajoules)	4 290	4 859	4 390	–		
Energy	–	–	–	–		
Secunda	–	–	–	–		
Sasolburg	–	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	4 290	4 859	4 390	–		
Eurasia	1 148	1 312	1 193	–		
North America	3 142	3 547	3 197	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Steam (purchased) – Renewable sources (thousand gigajoules)	236	229	221	–		
Energy	–	–	–	–		
Secunda	–	–	–	–		
Sasolburg	–	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	236	229	221	–		
Eurasia	236	229	221	–		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Feedstock to electricity (self-generated) (thousand gigajoules)	36 898	35 196	30 200	40 387		
Energy	35 284	32 367	26 078	37 893		
Secunda	17 797	14 766	10 231	18 865		
Sasolburg	16 524	16 660	14 936	18 126		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	861	851	832	825		
Other strategic business units and functions	103	91	79	77		
Chemicals	1 614	2 829	4 122	2 494	Restated 2023	11
Eurasia	1 614	2 829	4 122	2 494	Restated 2023	11
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Feedstock to steam (thousand gigajoules)	252 627	248 342	246 023	247 350		
Energy	251 623	247 408	244 685	245 880		
Secunda	229 519	224 674	222 980	225 563		
Sasolburg	22 033	22 674	21 706	20 317		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	70	60	–	–		
Chemicals	1 004	934	1 337	1 470		
Eurasia	1 004	934	1 337	1 470		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		

DATA AND ASSURANCE continued

PERFORMANCE DATA continued

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Mobile fuel use (thousand gigajoules)	592,20	547,00	558,00	534,00		21
Energy	513,20	517,00	531,00	444,00		
Secunda	154,90	161,00	170,00	136,00		
Sasolburg	10,10	–	–	–		
Mining	245,50	256,00	249,00	226,00		
Natref	21,30	16,00	14,00	17,00		
Mozambique	19,60	23,00	18,00	9,00		
Other strategic business units and functions	61,90	61,00	80,00	56,00		
Chemicals	79,00	30,00	27,00	90,00	Restated 2023	21
Eurasia	1,60	1,00	4,00	5,00	Restated 2023	21
North America	75,20	27,00	21,00	83,00		
Africa	2,20	2,00	2,00	2,00		
Stationary fuel use (thousand gigajoules)	89,00	124,70	66,70	4,50		
Energy	46,90	9,90	2,50	2,60		
Secunda	2,50	4,69	–	0,40	Restated 2023	22
Sasolburg	32,60	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	6,80	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	5,10	9,90	2,50	2,20	Restated 2023	22
Chemicals	42,10	114,80	64,20	1,90		
Eurasia	0,40	0,40	0,30	0,20		
North America	41,20	114,00	63,80	1,70		
Africa	0,50	0,40	0,10	–		
Fuel gas (thousand gigajoules)	62 283	65 072	66 057	78 954		
Energy	36 401	35 587	34 457	34 106		
Secunda	15 628	15 323	14 278	15 367		
Sasolburg	5 297	5 747	5 819	5 713		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	7 372	7 297	6 981	6 736		
Mozambique	7 168	6 383	6 650	5 564		
Other strategic business units and functions	936	837	729	726		
Chemicals	25 882	29 485	31 600	44 848		
Eurasia	5 424	5 793	8 682	10 069		
North America	20 458	23 692	22 918	34 779		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Other energy use (thousand gigajoules)	11 152	8 559	9 318	14 476		
Energy	9 796	8 082	9 001	10 781		
Secunda	9 558	7 839	8 651	10 258		
Sasolburg	238	243	350	523		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	1 356	477	317	3 695		
Eurasia	1 293	423	237	3 157		23, 26
North America	62	54	80	538		
Africa	–	–	–	–		

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Total energy use (thousand gigajoules)	387 961	384 669	380 475	407 744		
Energy	350 485	341 643	334 664	352 356		
Secunda	284 430	275 055	269 924	288 070		
Sasolburg	46 061	47 340	45 423	46 533		
Mining	2 361	2 635	2 910	2 726		
Natref	8 320	8 216	7 933	7 683		
Mozambique	8 055	7 257	7 500	6 397		
Other strategic business units and functions	1 257	1 140	974	947		
Chemicals	37 476	43 026	45 811	55 388		
Eurasia	11 758	13 619	17 626	17 874		
North America	25 712	29 404	28 183	37 512		
Africa	3	3	2	2		
Material use (kilotons)						
Coal (dry ash-free basis)	15 517	15 614	15 547	17 298		
Energy	15 517	15 614	15 547	17 298		
Secunda	15 517	15 614	15 547	17 298		
Sasolburg	–	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	–	–	–	–		
Eurasia	–	–	–	–		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Crude oil processed (kilotons)	3 909,00	3 767,32	4 085,00	3 886,00		
Energy	3 909,00	3 767,32	4 085,00	3 886,00		
Secunda	–	–	–	–		
Sasolburg	–	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	3 909,00	3 767,32	4 085,00	3 886,00		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	–	–	–	–		
Eurasia	–	–	–	–		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Crude oil processed (mm bbl)	28,90	27,80	30,16	28,70		
Energy	28,90	27,80	30,16	28,70		
Secunda	–	–	–	–		
Sasolburg	–	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	28,90	27,80	30,16	28,70		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	–	–	–	–		
Eurasia	–	–	–	–		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		

DATA AND ASSURANCE continued

PERFORMANCE DATA continued

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Nitrogen from air (kilotons)	548,00	537,00	547,00	544,60		
Energy	548,00	537,00	547,00	544,60		
Secunda						
Sasolburg	548,00	537,00	547,00	544,60		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	–	–	–	–		
Eurasia	–	–	–	–		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Oxygen from air (kilotons)	11 398,00	880,60	904,80	11 778,09		
Energy	11 288,00	771,60	738,10	11 631,00		
Secunda	10 587,00		–	10 843,00		
Sasolburg	701,00	771,60	738,10	788,00		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	111,00	109,00	166,60	147,09		
Eurasia	111,00	108,60	164,00	144,79		
North America			2,50	2,30		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Natural gas (kilotons)	2 776,00	2 927,70	2 945,70	3 221,00		
Energy	1 850,00	1 859,10	1 790,50	1 879,70		
Secunda	1 205,00	1 158,60	1 118,40	1 150,50		
Sasolburg	646,00	700,50	671,90	729,00		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	0,20	0,10		
Chemicals	926,00	1 068,60	1 155,20	1 341,30		
Eurasia	305,00	310,20	414,80	304,20		
North America	622,00	758,40	740,30	1 037,10		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Natural gas (bscf)	134,0	141,4	142,24	141,38		
Energy	89,3	89,8	86,46	90,76		
Secunda	58,2	55,9	54,00	55,55		
Sasolburg	31,2	33,8	32,44	35,20		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	44,7	51,6	55,78	50,62		
Eurasia	14,7	15,0	20,03	0,55		
North America	30,0	36,6	35,75	50,08		
Africa	–	–	–	–		

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Other (eg chemicals, feedstock)	2 710,00	2 937,00	3 745,00	2 661,00		
Energy	806,00	781,00	812,00	919,00		
Secunda	799,00	780,00	811,00	918,00		
Sasolburg	7,00	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00		
Chemicals	1 904	2 156,00	2 933,00	1 742,00		
Eurasia	1 139	1 320,00	2 041,00	970,00		
North America	765	836,00	892,00	772,00		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Total material use (kilotons)	36 858,00	26 662,57	27 774,00	39 388,00		11
Energy	33 919,80	23 330,02	23 519,60	36 158,00		11
Secunda	28 107,33	17 552,60	17 476,40	30 209,50		
Sasolburg	1 901,72	2 009,10	1 957,00	2 061,60		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	3 909,03	3 767,32	4 085,00	3 886,00		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	1,00	1,00	1,20	1,10		
Chemicals	2 941,00	3 333,60	4 254,80	3 230,39		
Eurasia	1 554,00	1 738,80	2 619,90	1 418,99		
North America	1 387,05	1 594,40	1 634,80	1 811,40		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Water (thousand cubic meters)						
River water (thousand cubic meters)	105 309	87 803	101 804	108 559		
Energy	105 309	87 803	101 804	105 195		
Secunda	82 159	66 240	79 751	82 427		
Sasolburg	21 600	20 306	19 962	20 834		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	1 550	1 257	2 091	1 934		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	–	–	–	3 364		
Eurasia	–	–	–	1		
North America	–	–	–	3 363		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Desalinated water (thousand cubic meters)	3 219	3 551	3 355,79	2 241	Restated 2022	18
Energy	582	645	–	–		
Secunda	–	–	–	–		
Sasolburg	–	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	582	645	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	2 637,00	2 906,00	4 232,00	3 355,79	Restated 2022	18
Eurasia	710,00	722,00	981,72	896,00	Restated 2022	18
North America	1 927,00	2 184,00	2 374,00	1 345,00		
Africa	–	–	–	–		

DATA AND ASSURANCE continued

PERFORMANCE DATA continued

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Potable water (thousand cubic meters)	8 952	11 312	13 396	13 357	Restated 2023	11
Energy	7 308	9 703	11 593	11 629	Restated 2023	11
Secunda	3 261	5 063	7 658	7 394		
Sasolburg	2 021	2 371	2 025	2 033		
Mining	1 552	1 637	1 444	1 588		
Natref	362	512	318	443		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	113	120	148	172	Restated 2023	24
Chemicals	1 644	1 609	1 803	1 731	Restated 2021	11
Eurasia	1 365	1 272	1 407	1 353		
North America	279	337	396	378		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Other water (eg borehole water) (thousand cubic meters)	11 078	11 448	13 130	13 899		
Energy	121	124	134	109		
Secunda	–	–	–	–		
Sasolburg	–	–	–	–		
Mining	–	–	–	–		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	121	123	134	109		
Other strategic business units and functions	1	1	–	–		
Chemicals	10 957	11 324	12 996	13 790		
Eurasia	4 023	4 342	5 940	6 756		
North America	6 934	6 982	7 056	7 034		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Total water use (thousand cubic meters)	128 557	114 122	131 686	138 048	Restated 2022	18
Energy	113 319	98 282	113 530	116 933	Restated 2022	
Secunda	85 420	71 303	87 408	89 826		
Sasolburg	23 620	22 677	21 987	22 867		
Mining	1 552	1 637	1 444	1 588		
Natref	2 493	2 414	2 409	2 377		
Mozambique	121	123	134	109		
Other strategic business units and functions	113	128	148	166		
Chemicals	15 238	15 840	18 156	21 115		
Eurasia	6 098	6 336	8 330	9 006	Restated 2022	18
North America	9 140	9 504	9 826	12 109		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Liquid effluent (thousand cubic meters)	29 668,00	32 819,00	33 804,00	31 566,00	Restated 2023	25
Energy	21 227,00	23 353,00	26 716,00	23 417,00	Restated 2023	
Secunda	3 681,00	3 542,00	5 112,00	4 907,00		
Sasolburg	15 749,00	17 984,00	19 697,00	16 689,00		
Mining	312,00	311,00	338,00	312,00		
Natref	1 445,00	1 484,00	1 529,00	1 467,00		
Mozambique	10,00	2,00	9,00	12,00		
Other strategic business units and functions	30,00	31,00	30,00	30,00		
Chemicals	8 440,00	9 466,00	7 088,00	8 149,00	Restated 2023	25
Eurasia	4 135,00	4 683,00	2 630,00	3 344,00	Restated 2023	25
North America	4 305,00	4 783,00	4 458,00	4 805,00		
Africa	–	–	–	–		

Natural Capital – Our environment	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Water recycled (thousand cubic meters)	99 987	99 839	104 589	103 776	Restated 2023	11
Energy	99 252	99 022	102 582	102 107		11
Secunda	88 821	88 623	92 031	92 192		
Sasolburg	8 062	8 377	7 724	7 089		
Mining	2 370	2 022	2 827	2 826	Restated 2023	11
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	–	–	–	–		
Chemicals	734	817	2 007	1 669	Restated 2023	19
Eurasia	734	817	2 007	1 669		19
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Water intensity per facility (using total Production)	12,22	10,28	12,76	11,78		
Secunda	10,00	9,66	9,28	8,48		
Sasolburg	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,02		
Mining	0,71	0,71	0,65	0,68		
Natref	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,04		
Eurasia	4,26	4,58	4,09	4,17		
North America	5,44	5,31	5,28	5,53		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Land and biodiversity (hectares)	21 151	21 159	21 231	20 812		
Surface area affected by operations	20 584	20 583	20 655	20 164		
Energy	7 338	7 338	7 338	7 338		
Secunda	1 091	1 091	1 091	1 091		
Sasolburg	11 318	11 317	11 389	10 995		
Mining	204	204	204	204		
Natref	558	558	558	533		
Mozambique	75	75	75	3		
Other strategic business units and functions	567	576	576	648		
Chemicals	122	122	122	125		
Eurasia	445	454	454	523		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		
Area dedicated to biodiversity and conservation (hectares)	5 327	5 595	5 595,00	6 147,00		
Energy	5 306	5 574	5 574,00	5 885,00		
Secunda	3 044	3 044	3 044,00	3 044,00		
Sasolburg	665	665	665,00	665,00		
Mining	1 307	15 75	1 575,00	1 816,00		
Natref	–	–	–	–		
Mozambique	–	–	–	–		
Other strategic business units and functions	290	290	290,00	360,00		
Chemicals	21	21	21,00	21,00		
Eurasia	21	21	21,00	21,00		
North America	–	–	–	–		
Africa	–	–	–	–		

DATA AND ASSURANCE continued

PERFORMANCE DATA continued

Natural Capital – Our environment

	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restatements	Footnote
Land used for mining (hectare)						
Underground mining area	31 747	31 191	30 376	29 073		
Legal compliance						
Fines, penalties and settlements (number)	–	–	–	–		
Fines, penalties and settlements (US\$ million)	–	–	–	–		

Natural Capital – Our environment Value added statement (unaudited)

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm	2022 Rm	2021 Rm	Restatements	Footnote
Turnover	275 111	289 696	272 746	201 910	Restated 2022	
Less: Purchased materials and services	251 965	219 620	167 104	134 873	Restated 2022	
Value added	23 146	70 076	105 642	67 037		
Finance income	4 984	4 876	4 148	1 670		
Wealth created/(lost)	28 130	74 952	109 790	68 707		
Employees	36 565	34 688	33 280	33 588		
Providers of equity	7 659	14 288	2 765	1 546		
Providers of loan capital (interest)	12 071	10 333	7 636	7 638		
Current taxation	10 156	12 925	16 231	9 509		
(Utilised)/reinvested in group	(38 321)	2 718	49 878	16 426		
Wealth distribution	28 130	74 952	109 790	68 707		
Number of employees for the year (Group)	28 141	29 073	28 630	28 949		
Turnover per employee (Rands million)	9,78	9,96	9,63	6,97		
Value added/(lost) per employee (Rands million)	0,82	2,41	3,69	2,32		
Wealth created/(lost) per employee (Rands million)	1,00	2,58	3,83	2,37		

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE)

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm	2022 Rm	2021 Rm	Restatements	Footnote
B-BBEE verification certificate	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3	Level 4		
Preferential procurement (score out of 27)	25,24	26,09	26,48	23,86		
Preferential procurement from all suppliers	79 727	63 100	55 800	43 200		

Footnotes

- Employee numbers refers to employees that are assigned to approved Sasol organisational structure Staff Establishment positions, including permanent and non-permanent structure (Project positions, non-permanent employee positions) as well as individuals that exist outside of formally approved Sasol organisational structures and are treated based on equity accounting principles eg mainly joint ventures.
- The Recordable Case Rate (RCR) is a measure for reporting work-related injuries. The RCR is the number of fatalities, lost workdays cases, restricted work injuries and medical treatment cases for every 200 000 exposure hours worked. Exposure hours are defined as the total number of hours the employees or service providers have spent in the work environment defined to be Sasol premises where the employee or service provider is potentially exposed to harm, while engaged in work activities.

- A fire, explosion or release (FER) incident is registered as Major when: the severity index is greater than or equal to 40 or an incident resulting in a fatality or multiple hospitalisations will be elevated to a Major FER. Level 2 Incidents: Significant – Severity index of greater than or equal to 26, but less than 40. Additional criteria, which will elevate an incident to significant: - A Lost Workday Case (LWDC) or a more serious injury or Direct financial loss greater than US\$25 000. Exceeds the CCP5 Tier 1 threshold quantity for a given hazardous chemical classification. Mining as well as buildings (eg LPG at Sasol Place) are excluded from the Process Safety KPIs (FERs).
- Illnesses are recorded as work-related as a precautionary measure. The various evaluation authorities may subsequently classify them as not work-related, in which instance they are removed from the records. In addition, service provider illnesses have been recorded. Reversible and irreversible occupational diseases are now separated and additional reporting categories have been included to enable a comprehensive disease overview required for continuous improvement and a proactive approach in occupational health management.
- Investment in employee learning excludes the compulsory 1% skills levy.
- Black employees refers to African, Coloured and Indian people – for the purposes of South African employment equity considerations.
- Production – external sales – The boundaries of this figure only include a product that is destined for sale to Sasol customers, and does not include a product utilised or sold between the Sasol Group of companies.
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have been calculated and reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol (www.ghgprotocol.org) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines. In our GHG measurements, we have included 100% of the emissions for the following joint ventures (JVs): Natref in South Africa and Gas Sourcing & Operations in Mozambique. Data for those JVs where we do not have a significant influence or operational control is not included. An external assurance provider has once again independently verified our direct and indirect emissions levels.
- From June to July the biogas during similar modes of operation was taken as an estimate since the flare was offline for PLC replacement and the biogas was vented. In the calculations the emission was however used to calculate the emissions and not the biogas (circular reference).
- Emission calculation correction.
- Calculation correction.
- The sum of greenhouse gas emissions from methane, nitrous oxides and carbon dioxide (Scope 1 only) are expressed as CO₂ equivalents emitted and reported as direct scope 1 CO₂e.
- During sustainable data reporting procedure / mapping review in 2023, it was identified that 16 flaring source locations were not included in the flaring tool. Of these tags, 15 were added to the tool, thus impacting the previously reported CO₂ emissions on SuPM. The remaining 1 tag will not be added to the tool since the drum is under a nitrogen push and pull system (Nitrogen blanketing).
- During the FY24 NFD assurance it was observed that SCS reports total production figures despite not directly producing coal. SCS receives coal from Sasol Mining operations and purchased coal from external sources. Total Production KPI for SCS have been corrected.
- Nanjing started to purchase green electricity in January 2023. Currently the consumption of green electricity has been included in the data for Electricity Purchased and not been separately reported in SuPM. For alignment of green reporting in SuPM, the previous data of Electricity Purchased from January to June 2023 has been corrected by deducting the contribution of green electricity.
- GHG intensity CO₂e/ton of product meant for external sale.
- This intensity provides insight into the total emissions per ton of product produced irrespective of the final destination of these products. This provides a more representative view of site intensity irrespective of the nature of the operation. The total production values utilised for this calculation is based on operational management control and is in line with Sasol's SD data reporting philosophy which excludes subsidiaries and joint ventures at which Sasol has no management control.
- This figure previously included water treated by the organisation which should be reported as recycled water.
- The scope for reporting of recycled water was updated to ensure aligned reporting across regions. This had a significant impact on values previously reported. Water recycled values reported for Chemicals Eurasia previously included cooling water supplied and recycled by a utility services provider. To ensure aligned reporting across regions, the scope of water recycled for reporting was refined. The scope excludes recycling by utility services providers (including cases where water supplied is routed in a looped system). The current definition now includes water that is used for the second or more time in an operation, process or activity. This includes water that is pumped around in a system in a closed loop (but excludes cycles of concentration applied in cooling towers before blowdown). Water recycling and reuse can include wastewater recycled back in the same process or higher use of recycled water in the process cycle; wastewater recycled and reused in a different process, but within the same facility; and wastewater reused at another of the organization's facilities (processing of used water and wastewater that occurs at utility service providers that provide water to Sasol will not be accounted for by the organization).
- For reporting purposes, a waste is hazardous as defined by national legislation at the point of generation. In situations with insufficient guidance from legislation, the hazardous waste is reported if it is (i) removed from the premises for disposal and/or treatment, or (ii) disposed of on-site (eg by landfill). These figures exclude coarse ash from waste materials left over from manufacturing or consumption, which may be reused or recycled. Non-hazardous waste is waste which requires disposal on a general waste landfill site.
- Nanjing reduced the number of mobile vehicles that consume diesel or petrol.
- Structural changes occurred between 2022 and 2023, where Corporate Affairs moved out of ROAS (Other strategic business units and functions) and into Secunda Operations, hence the stationary fuel use variance associated to generator usage during loadshedding.
- Previous reported values included steam purchased from non-renewable sources, which has been updated to align to the KPI definition.
- Unit of Measure adjusted
- The total discharged liquid waste water for Eurasia previously only included chemical waste water, which has been updated to include desalination and regeneration water, and well water.
- The increasing trend observed in FY24 was due to the commissioning of an SO3 plant in March 2023, which was fully usable from September 2023.

REPORTING CRITERIA AND KPI DEFINITIONS

The selection, preparation and presentation of the selected information in the 2024 Integrated Report in accordance with the below reporting criteria:



Product meant for external sale (kilotons (kt))	➤ All products produced by the Operating Model Entity (OME) and sold to customers outside of the Sasol Group. Product meant for external sale must be reported by the OME which produces the final saleable product. This is to match inputs with outputs specifically in terms of emissions and to avoid double counting.
Direct carbon dioxide (CO₂) Scope 1 (kilotons (kt))	➤ Direct CO ₂ emissions that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the OME, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc., emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.
Indirect carbon dioxide (CO₂) Scope 2 (kilotons (kt))	➤ Scope 2 indirect emissions are emissions associated with purchased electricity and steam consumed by the company, and excludes other forms of purchased energy. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organisational boundary of the company. Purchased steam is defined as steam that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organisational boundary of the company.
Indirect carbon dioxide (CO₂) Scope 3 (kilotons (kt))	➤ Sasol's indirect greenhouse gas emissions arising from value chain activities other than those already covered in scope 2. Other indirect carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions and our CDP submission are included www Page 81 of the Integrated Report on our website www.sasol.com . Sasol uses the guidance provided under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 3 Standard) and emission factors from external databases, such as the United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), for calculating our scope 3 emissions. Currently only four of the eleven categories that Sasol reports on has been subjected to external assurance with limited assurance given.
Total greenhouse gases (GHG) (kilotons carbon equivalent (kt CO₂e))	➤ The sum of greenhouse gas emissions from methane, nitrous oxides and carbon dioxide (Scope 1 and 2) expressed as CO ₂ equivalents emitted and reported as CO ₂ e.
Direct carbon dioxide (CO₂) Scope 1 (kilotons carbon equivalent (kt CO₂e))	➤ The sum of greenhouse gas emissions from methane, nitrous oxides and carbon dioxide (Scope 1) expressed as CO ₂ equivalence emitted and reported as CO ₂ e.
Ghg intensity (CO₂ equivalent/ton product meant for external sale)	➤ For the purposes of sustainability reporting, GHG intensity is defined as Total carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) divided by Product meant for external sale.
Ghg intensity per facility (using total production)	➤ For the purposes of sustainability reporting for regional views, GHG intensity is defined as Total carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) divided by Total Production.
Direct methane (CH₄) (kilotons (kt))	➤ Methane emitted to atmosphere as a result of the combustion of coal, other fuels to generate electricity, process steam and process heat, as well as the gasification process, mine venting, stock piling and associated chemical transformation processes.
Nitrous oxide (N₂O) (kilotons (kt))	➤ Nitrous oxide emitted to atmosphere as a result of the combustion of coal, gasification, fertilizer production, fuels used for the generation of electricity, process steam and process heat, as well as the associated chemical transformation processes.
Total energy use (thousand gj)	➤ Energy use is the sum of all energy consumed. Note: Energy sources include renewable and non-renewable Electricity Purchased, feedstock to electricity, feedstock to steam, diesel mobile, petrol mobile, diesel stationary, petrol stationary, fuel gas, renewable and non-renewable steam purchased and other energy.

REPORTING CRITERIA AND KPI DEFINITIONS continued

Total material use (kilotons (kt))	➤ The sum of all material used as raw material feedstock input for the manufacture of product. Raw materials include coal, crude oil, direct Nitrogen from air, Oxygen from air, gas and all other raw material feedstock inputs.
Recordable case rate (RCR)	➤ The Recordable Case Rate (RCR) is a measure for reporting work-related injuries. The RCR is the number of fatalities, lost workdays cases, restricted work injuries and medical treatment cases for every 200 000 exposure hours worked. Exposure hours are defined as the total number of hours the employees or service providers have spent in the work environment defined to be Sasol premises where the employee or service provider is potentially exposed to harm, while engaged in work activities. The RCR measures the Group RCR performance at an OME and Group level.
Exposure hours	➤ The total numbers of hours the employees or service providers have spent in the work environment defined to be Sasol premises where the employee or service provider is potentially exposed to harm, while engaged in work activities.
Recordable cases	➤ The sum of fatalities, lost workday cases (LWDCs), restricted workday cases (RWDCs) and medical treatment cases (MTCs).
Employee and service provider fatalities	➤ A work-related fatality is an instantaneous work-related event or exposure, leading to death.
Major and significant fires explosions and releases (FER)	➤ Level 1 Incidents: Major – Severity index greater than or equal to 40 or an incident resulting in a fatality or multiple hospitalisations will be elevated to a Major FER. Level 2 Incidents: Significant - Severity index of greater than or equal to 26, but less than 40. Additional criteria, which will elevate an incident to significant: - A LWDC or a more serious injury or Direct financial loss greater than US\$25 000. Exceeds the CCPS Tier 1 threshold quantity for a given hazardous chemical classification. Mining as well as buildings (eg LPG at Sasol Place) are excluded from the Process Safety KPIs (FERs).
Major and significant road product transport incidents	➤ Level 1 Incidents: Major - A road transport incident with a severity index greater than or equal to 40; or an incident resulting in a fatality or multiple serious hospitalisations. Level 2 Incidents: Significant - A LWDC or a more serious injury; Property, product and/or transportation loss of US\$50 000 to Sasol or equivalent; Hi-jacking and theft of product greater than the CCPS threshold quantity given in table 6.2 of the Process Safety FER procedure; Any community evacuation or sheltering; Full route closure lasting more than six hours; International and national media and news media releases where Sasol is specifically implicated; A severity index that is more than or equal to 26 , but less than 40.
Total water (thousand cubic meter)	➤ The sum of water used by the OME from all sources including the following: River water – The volume of water, used by the OME for own consumption withdrawn from a natural river in terms of a water use licence; Desalinated water – The volume of water, used by an OME for own consumption, which has undergone the process of removing salt and other minerals from the water purchased from external utility providers; Potable water – The volume of water, used by an OME for own consumption (or supplied to external stakeholders impacted by Sasol Operations), purchased from external utility providers; and Other water – Water use from places other than defined above.
Water recycled (thousand cubic meter)	➤ The processing of used water and wastewater through another cycle before discharge to final treatment for reuse and discharge to the environment (processing of used water and wastewater that occurs at utility service providers that provide water to Sasol will not be accounted for by the organisation).
Particulates: fly ash (kilotons (kt))	➤ Emissions of fly ash from coal processing.
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) (kilotons (kt))	➤ Oxides of Nitrogen measured in tons per annum to be reported as total NO _x , including NO and NO ₂ , but expressed as NO _x .
Sulphur oxides (SO_x) (kilotons (kt))	➤ Airborne emission of Sulphur and its compounds formed during combustion or production processes. SO _x is the generic name for the sum of Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) and Sulphur trioxide (SO ₃) emissions to air.

REPORTING CRITERIA AND KPI DEFINITIONS continued

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) (kilotons (kt))	Specific hazardous VOC air pollutants to be reported. Benzene, Toluene, Xylene, Ethyl benzene, 1, 3- butadiene and acetaldehyde from both significant low and high elevation point sources. In cases where it can be demonstrated and measured, significant fugitive emissions of these six compounds should be included.
Total waste (kilotons (kt))	Total Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Solid and Liquid waste.
Hazardous waste (kilotons (kt))	Hazardous waste is defined by national legislation at the point of generation. It consist of the following: Disposed hazardous solid and liquid waste, and recycled hazardous solid and liquid waste.
Non-hazardous waste (kilotons (kt))	Non-Hazardous waste is defined by national legislation at the point of generation. It consists of the following: Disposed non-hazardous solid and liquid waste, and recycled non-hazardous solid and liquid waste.
Irreversible occupational diseases (IRODS)	All initial, work-related irreversible occupational diseases (IROD) of employees and service providers, resulting in permanent health effects, as reported for the first time to authorities (not previously reported) including but not limited to: Asbestosis, Mesothelioma, Chronic obstructive airway disease (COAD), Occupational asthma (including allergic sensitisation), Pneumoconiosis, Noise induced hearing loss, Chronic work-related upper limb disorder (WRULD). The reported figure includes only IRODs that have not previously been reported (ie new cases). This excludes Eurasia regions (Germany, Italy and Slovakia) due to regional legal obligations. Eurasia reporting still includes Nanjing, China.
Surface area affected by operations (hectare)	Size of land owned, leased, or managed that is affected by Sasol's operational activities.
Area dedicated to biodiversity and conservation (hectare)	Size of land owned, leased or managed for conservation purposes.
Lost workday case rate (LWDCR)	The LWDCR measures the Group's LWDC performance at OME and Group level.
FER severity rate (FER-SR)	FER Severity Rate is the sum of FER-SI of all incidents for the month and normalized, using, exposure hours worked by Sasol employees only.
Underground mining area (hectare)	All areas mined out ("hole" in the ground).
High-severity injury – severity rate (HSI-SR)	The injury severity rate represents measures on the extent to which hospitalised lost workday case injuries are becoming more or less severe.
Recycled waste (kilotons (kt))	Materials or wastes which are recycled or re-used, recovered for energy or constituents, co-processed or composted.
Skills development spend (South African Rand (ZAR))	Total direct and indirect spend incurred as a result of our employee training and development (which includes mandatory SHE/Compliance), building and sustain our technical and operational talent pools through bursaries, graduate development, learnership as well as apprenticeship and internship programmes.
Workforce diversity (South African gender and race profile)	Snapshot of a headcount report indicating ethnic-gender diversity by Occupational Category, as guided by the SA Employment Equity Act (EEA). As per the EEA, the following occupational categories are adopted: top management, senior management, middle management, junior management, semi-skilled and unskilled employees.