KPI DEFINITIONS

KPI	Definition
Production: Total External Sales (Kilotons (Kt)	All products produced by the OME and sold to customers outside of the Sasol Group. Product meant for external sale must be reported by the OME which produces it. This is to match inputs with outputs specifically in terms of emissions and to avoid double counting. Refer to the figure 4 on page 37 in the detailed definition document which depict the flow of data for the OMEs.
Total Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions (Kiloton (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.
Total Scope 2: Electricity indirect GHG emissions (Kiloton (kt))	Scope 2 Indirect emissions are emissions associated with purchased electricity consumed by the company. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.
Total Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions (Kiloton (kt))	Scope 3 is a reporting category that allows for the treatment of all other indirect emissions separate to Scope 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the OME, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the OME.
Total Greenhouse Gases (GHG) (Kilotons carbon equivalent (kt CO_2e))	The sum of greenhouse gas emissions from methane, nitrous oxides and carbon dioxide (Scope 1, 2 and 3) expressed as CO_2 equivalence emitted and reported as CO_2e
GHG intensity (rate)	For the purposes of group sustainability reporting, GHG intensity is defined as Total carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) divided by Production meant for external sale.
Total methane (CH_4) (tons (t))	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.
Total direct Nitrous oxide (N_2O) (tons (t))	Nitrous oxide emitted to atmosphere as a result of the combustion of coal, fertilizer production, fuels used for the generation of electricity, process steam and process heat, as well as the gasification process and associated chemical transformation processes.
Total Energy use (thousand GJ)	Energy use is the sum of all energy consumed. **Note:** Energy sources include Electricity Purchased, Feedstock to electricity, feedstock to steam, Diesel mobile, Petrol mobile, Diesel stationary, Petrol stationary, Fuel gas and other energy.
Total material Use (Kiloton (kt))	The sum of all material used. Raw materials include coal, crude oil, direct nitrogen from air, oxygen from air, gas and all other raw material feedstock inputs.
Recordable Case Rate	The RCR measure the Group RCR performance at 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 Injuries	The sum of Fatalities, LWDCS, RWC and MTCs.
Fatalities	A work related fatality is an instantaneous work-related event or exposure, leading to death. A Level 1 incident includes multiple LWDCs.
Major & Significant FERs	**Level 1 Incidents:** Major – Severity index greater than or equal to 40. An incident resulting in a fatality or multiple serious 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 will elevate an incident to significant: – A Lost Workday Case (LWDC) or a more serious injury. – Direct financial loss greater than $25 000. – Exceeds the CCPS Tier 1 threshold quantity for a given hazardous chemical classification.

KPI	Definition
Product Transportation incident per road (Major and Significant)	**Level 1 Incidents:** Major – A 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 Lost Workday Case (LWDC) or a more serious injury; – Property, product and/or Transportation loss of $50 000 to Sasol or equivalent; – Hi-jacking & 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 Use	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 rivers in terms of a water use license. **Desalinated water:** The volume of water, used for own consumption, which has undergone the process of removing salt and other minerals from the water, **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. **Other water:** Water use from places other than defined above.
Water Recycled	The processing of used water and wastewater through another cycle before discharge to final treatment and discharge to the environment.
Particulates: Fly Ash	Emissions of fly ash from coal processing.
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	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)	Airborne emission of Sulphur and its compounds formed during combustion or production processes. Sulphur Oxide (SO_x) is the generic name for the sum of Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and Sulphur trioxide (SO_3) emissions to air.
Total Waste	The sum of waste managed from all sources (Hazardous Waste and Non- Hazardous Waste).
Hazardous Waste	Hazardous waste is waste which has a potential (due to its inherent characteristics) to adversely impact on human health and the environment. In the case of disposal, hazardous wastes must be disposed at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.
Non-Hazardous Waste	Non Hazardous (including general and inert waste), is waste that due to its inherent properties does not pose a risk to the environment or human health. In the case of disposal, non-hazardous wastes must be disposed at a licensed non-hazardous waste disposal facility.