

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Omnia Holdings Limited is a diversified chemicals group with specialised services and solutions for the agriculture, mining and chemicals industries. Using technical innovation combined with intellectual capital, Omnia adds value for customers at every stage of the supply and service chain. As a group, Omnia creates customer wealth by leveraging knowledge. Omnia differentiates itself from other commodity chemicals suppliers by applying the Group’s intellectual capital and technologies at all key points along its supply and service chains. This enables Omnia to create value throughout, by tailoring products and services to the specific and changing needs of its customers. The sustainability of the business model is strengthened by targeted backward integration through the installation of technologically advanced plants that manufacture core materials such as nitric acid and explosive emulsions. In addition to securing supply, this enables Omnia to improve operational efficiencies throughout the product development and production cycle. Since 1953, Omnia has had its roots in the fertilizer and agriculture industry and has built up an in-depth understanding, not only of its core markets in South Africa, but also in mining, manufacturing and agriculture in Africa. Based in Johannesburg, South Africa and with operations in 18 countries in Africa, including South Africa, and six countries outside of Africa, Omnia has more than six decades’ experience in the business. Additionally, Omnia continues to grow its global footprint, with business units in Australasia, Brazil, and regions such as Europe, South America and South East Asia.

W-CH0.1a

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

- Bulk organic chemicals
- Bulk inorganic chemicals
- Specialty organic 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	April 1 2020	March 31 2021

W0.3

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

- Australia
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Kenya
- Mali
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

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 operational control is exercised

W0.6

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

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
The African operations of BME Explosives are excluded.	BME provides an explosive service to the mines and are located on site at the mining operation that the division services. Typically, water is only used for domestic purposes which is provided and paid for by the mine itself, and thus water consumption is not recorded. The number of employees per mining site is small and as such the water impact is minimal and not material.

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	Important	Important	Direct: Omnia requires sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater in order to produce high quality chemical products. Water uses include blending with raw products, dilution of chemical products, cleaning and washing of containers and production of steam. A reduction in freshwater availability would lead to reduced production output and profitability. Sufficient good quality freshwater is therefore important to Omnia's direct operations. Indirect: Omnia Fertilizer is dependent on good seasonal rainfall for its customers. Without the rainfall, the purchase of fertilizer drops, which has a negative impact on the profitability of the business. Sufficient good quality freshwater is therefore important to Omnia's value chain. With predicted global water shortfall of 40% by 2030, future dependency on freshwater will continue to rise for both direct and indirect uses. With the increasing impacts of climate change this may be more impactful on the agricultural sector (indirect operations).
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Not very important	Direct: Certain of Omnia's operations are located in water scarce regions. Omnia uses process and recycled water as much as possible in order to reduce its reliance on potable water, hence recycled water is important to Omnia's direct operations. Indirect use: Our main customers, farmers, are more reliant on freshwater, usually rainfall, and typically don't employ large amounts of recycling and as they cannot use brackish water on their crops. Local communities surrounding Omnia's operations also don't make use of recycled, brackish or produced water for their activities and as such this is not deemed important. With predicted global water shortfall of 40% by 2030, pressure on shared freshwater resources is recognised as a global concern. There will be increasing pressure on both direct and indirect operations to use water more carefully.

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 – total volumes 100% Omnia records consumption of water withdrawn from all of its operations throughout the year (100% of facilities) on a monthly basis. This is done to track performance indicators and used to see whether environmental targets with respect to water reduction are met each month.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Omnia records consumption of water withdrawn from different sources including surface water, groundwater and municipal water for all (100%) of its operations on a monthly basis.
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]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Omnia measure withdrawal quality at its operations where it's relevant and where this is a legal or process requirement. Omnia measures this water aspect for all its sites (100%) where it's required on an ad hoc basis using sampling approaches and laboratories to determine qualities.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	The total volume of water discharged at Omnia's facilities has to be monitored and measured in line with legal permit requirements, where applicable. Omnia measures this water aspect for all its sites (100%) where discharge takes place, on a monthly basis.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	If any discharges do occur they are measured and monitored monthly according to the volume of discharged water by destination at 100% of our operations.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Water is discharged from various sources/processes selected Omnia's operations. As a result, varying degrees of treatment are required per source of the discharge. Omnia actively measures the quantity discharged per source at each operation, where applicable, and monitors the quality of the discharged water to ensure that the composition of the water is within the legally specified limits. Omnia measures this water aspect for all its sites (100%) where discharge takes place.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Omnia actively measures the quantity discharged per source at each operation, where applicable and monitors the quality of the discharged water to ensure that the composition of the water is within the legally specified limits. The water quality data is monitored on a monthly basis. Omnia measures this water aspect for all its sites (100%) where discharge takes place.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Omnia actively measures the quantity discharged per source at each operation, where applicable, and monitors the quality of the discharged water to ensure that the composition of the water is within the legally specified limits. The water quality data is monitored on a monthly basis. Omnia measures this water aspect for all its sites (100%) where discharge takes place.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Omnia is actively implementing water efficiency projects in order to reduce both water and energy consumption at a number of its facilities. The water consumption is measured and monitored monthly to ascertain whether reduction targets are met. Omnia measures this water aspect for all its sites (100%).
Water recycled/reused	100%	Omnia measures and monitors recycled or reused water at all of its sites (100%) monthly where recycling happens. Water reuse is particularly relevant at the large Sasolburg site, which has the biggest capacity for water reuse and has historically been reusing the highest volume of water
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Omnia's employees at all (100%) operations have access to municipally supplied water for WASH services. Ensuring that Omnia's employees have access to good quality drinking water, water for cooking, cleaning and solid waste management systems is important.

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	1978	Higher	The 7% increase was mainly due to increases in production volumes. The figure also includes 51 Megalitres of reused / recycled water. It is anticipated the water consumption will remain stable as the divisions are actively managing water efficiency (management) projects .
Total discharges	311	Much lower	The overall decrease (44%) in discharge was due implemented measures to improve recycling / reuse at our Sasolburg plant to reduce the amount we discharge.
Total consumption	1978	Higher	The increase was mainly due to increases in production volumes . It is anticipated the water consumption will remain stable as the divisions are actively managing water efficiency (management) projects.

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	WRI Aqueduct	The water stress position for Omnia has not changed significantly year on year. The WRI Aqueduct tool was selected to assist Omnia in identifying the river basins within which our fixed facilities operate. We only consider this for our Sasolburg operation which accounts for 86% of Omnia's total water use. The WRI Aqueduct indicators taken into consideration to determine if an area is water stressed includes regulatory and reputational risks, interannual variability, flood occurrence, drought severity, media coverage etc. Our Sasolburg facility is located in the Vaal River Basin in South Africa which is considered, on average, to have a medium water risk profile.

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	3	About the same	Withdrawals from fresh surface water are relevant at this is regarded as one of the key sources of water needed for all chemical operations. Production volumes remained stable at the Liquids fertilizer facilities and fresh water withdrawal remained stable.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of Omnia's' operations withdraw water from brackish surface water / Seawater sources currently and thus this category is not applicable.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	67	Lower	Withdrawals from groundwater are relevant as this is regarded as one of the key sources of water for some of our outlying chemical operations that don't have access to surface water. Although Production volumes across Omnia have increased, groundwater withdrawals has decreased by 7 Megalitres . The divisions are actively managing water efficiency (management) projects.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of Omnia's' operations withdraw water from non-renewable groundwater sources currently and thus this category is not applicable
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of Omnia's' operations currently withdraw water from Produced / Entrained water sources and thus this category is not applicable.
Third party sources	Relevant	1895	Higher	Withdrawals from third-party sources are relevant at this is regarded as one of the key sources of water (municipal water) for our main operating plant in Sasolburg. Third Party withdrawal has increased and this can be attributed to higher production volumes

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	284	Much lower	Discharge to surface water is relevant as our largest operation, Sasolburg, discharges to a tributary of the Taaiboschspruit. The overall decrease in the discharge can be attributed to measures implemented to improve recycling / reuse of water at our Sasolburg plant .
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Discharging water to brackish surface water sources or seawater is not carried out at Omnia's operations and thus this category is not applicable currently.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Discharging water to groundwater sources is not carried out at Omnia's operations and thus this category is not applicable currently.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	27	Lower	Discharge to third-party destinations is relevant as the majority of the Chemical Division sites discharge is to municipal sewers. Third party discharge volumes are slightly lower . The division is actively managing water efficiency (management) projects .

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Secondary treatment	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Various sites at our Chemical division has trade effluent permits as granted by the different municipalities in which the sites operates. The permit parameters includes pH, conductivity, TDS, among others. The sites samples the effluent before discharge and if a certain parameter does not meet the authorized criteria, the effluent is thus treated. For example pH correction is conducted by an addition of either an acid or alkaline, effluent circulated to reduce the chemical oxygen demand and Lime is also used as a coagulant to assist with the process of coagulation and flocculation.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	27	Lower	1-10	In Our Chemicals division it is common practice that effluent from the operations is usually stored in sumps before discharge into the municipal system. This allows all the solids to settle before disposal. The sumps are cleaned at a specified frequency and the sludge (solids) disposed appropriately.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	284	Much lower	31-40	The effluent quality is monitored daily.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

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

Bulk inorganic chemicals

Product name

Agriculture / Fertilizer

Water intensity value (m3)

0.58

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

The water intensity decreased from 0.63 in FY20 to 0.58 in FY21. This can be attributed to the resource efficiency drive that was initiated by the division.

Product type

Bulk organic chemicals

Product name

Chemicals / Protea

Water intensity value (m3)

0.49

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

The water intensity decreased from 0.56 in FY20 to 0.49 in FY21. This can be attributed to the resource efficiency drive that was initiated by the division.

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

76-100

Rationale for this coverage

It is important for Omnia to maintain a supply chain which has a commitment to sustainable development. In the previous reporting year Omnia began screening and monitoring the compliance of its suppliers in terms of sustainability, including water. The Group submitted a questionnaire to its top 90 suppliers (selected by Rand spent) to self-evaluate themselves against these issues. Our top suppliers by Rand value were chosen as a starting point as they represent our top tier of important suppliers.

Currently suppliers are not necessarily incentivized to report this information as Omnia has just started the supplier engagement process.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Suppliers were asked about measurement and reporting of water use as well as water risks and opportunities. The information that the suppliers provided was used to understand whether the suppliers have adequate measures to address sustainability risks, including those related to water and climate change. The information was consolidated and presented to the procurement teams to demonstrate to what extent suppliers are managing sustainability.

Comment

The next steps will be to engage with the suppliers more formally. In addition, Omnia has now developed a supplier code of conduct which sets out the minimum requirements for our suppliers to comply with, including those related to the environment and sustainability. Success will be measured by how well our suppliers comply with our new supplier code of conduct.

W1.4b

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

Type of engagement

No other supplier engagements

Details of engagement

<Not Applicable>

% of suppliers by number

<Not Applicable>

% of total procurement spend

<Not Applicable>

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

It is important for Omnia to maintain a supply chain which has a commitment to sustainable development. In the previous reporting year Omnia began screening and monitoring the compliance of its suppliers in terms of sustainability, including water. The Group submitted a questionnaire to its top 90 suppliers (selected by Rand spent) to self-evaluate themselves against these issues. Our top suppliers by Rand value were chosen as a starting point as they represent our top tier of important suppliers.

Currently suppliers are not necessarily incentivized to report this information as Omnia has just started the supplier engagement process.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

<Not Applicable>

Comment

<Not Applicable>

W1.4c

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

The Agriculture division, through its Omnia Nutriology® model, has a full plan to support the pillars of modern, sustainable agriculture. This entails the use of a large team of agronomic specialists supported by competent technological services. This division, amongst other responsibilities, advises their customers (farmers) on good farming practices to conserve water, energy and prevent soil erosion. This is done through one-on-one engagement and training throughout the year. This strategy is yielding benefits as it allows Omnia's customers to reduce their water use and costs, which is used as the measure of success.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Country/Area & River basin

Please select

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Regulatory	Increased difficulty in obtaining withdrawals/operations permit
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Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

Omnia's permitting and regulatory risks include conditions of the integrated water use license (IWUL) being unrealistic to comply with. This is in particular at the Fertilizer Operation in Sasolburg. The effluent discharge conditions for Chlorides and Nitrates exceed those of the incoming potable water, which would require significant capital for water treatment. As a result of this, the site is forced to operate its cooling towers at 3 cycles instead of the full 6 cycles. It is evident that water use efficiency requirements are not being considered by Government which are critical in this drought period. Discharge standards are stipulated to such a strict level that efficiencies (such as cooling tower cycles) are reduced resulting in unnecessary use of additional raw water. The implication of this is that the site is forced to purchase additional potable water at significant cost. In addition, groundwater quality license conditions are also not feasible.

Primary response

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Total financial impact

Description of response

Omnia engages regularly with the water regulators of South Africa to ensure that issues that might arise are addressed. Omnia Fertilizer engaged with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) in Sasolburg to discuss the conditions of the water use license. In addition, Omnia has asked DWS to facilitate a Regional groundwater assessment with the intention of understanding the needs of the catchment and setting more realistic and reasonable groundwater standards. It appears that DWS have agreed to relax the limits based on a risk-based approach. Omnia is waiting for the official correspondence in writing in this regard. In addition, more opportunities to re-use and recycle waste water are investigated on an on-going basis. The site is purchasing an additional 1467 ML of potable water per year at a cost of R45.5 million a year. A feasibility study is underway to assess the viability installing a Water Treatment Plant which will aim to reduce the municipal water consumption significantly.

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?

Omnia identifies potential water pollutants through established risk management standards and the use of their certified Environmental Management Systems, ISO14001. In determining the significant aspects and impacts at their respective sites, Omnia will identify the most significant water pollutants and the method needed to control these. The use of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) will be used to pinpoint the specific pollutants. The types of impacts can typically include soil, surface water and ground water contamination. The impacts of the respective pollutants on the environment would vary across the value chain. For example, the impacts from elevated nitrates and phosphates at an operational level in Sasolburg would typically be concentrated at that specific site and may result in an impact to soil or local surface or groundwater. The impacts of excessive nitrates in our value chain, which are an essential component of the fertilizer we produce, would typically result in run-off to surface water bodies both at the farm but also in the downstream ecosystems, which may lead to eutrophication, which resulting in a reduction of dissolved oxygen in water bodies caused by an increase of mineral and organic nutrients.

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
Nitrates	Direct operations Supply chain Distribution network Product use	Excess levels of nitrates in water can cause eutrophication (a reduction in dissolved oxygen in water bodies caused by an increase of mineral and organic nutrients) and create conditions that make it difficult for aquatic life survive. At excessive levels this may cause wide-spread contamination of water bodies. Excessive nitrates can also have harmful biological effects on people.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Providing best practices instructions on product use	At an operational level Omnia will conduct a risk assessment using the impacts of the potential pollutant to assist in determining the correct controls to implement. Measures to prevent spillage and contamination involve isolation at source and include bunding, and concrete hard surfaces to prevent soil and ground water contamination. Separation of effluent and stormwater is also a vital control. Best practice guidance and training is provided to staff including the use of controls such as drip trays and immediately addressing any minor spills. Ground, surface water and effluent testing is done monthly to ensure compliance with effluent standards. Success is measured and evaluated through the monthly monitoring and reporting of environmental incidents and ensuring compliance to all effluent quality standards. A reduction in incidents and zero legal non-compliance is regarded as a measure of success.
Ammonia	Direct operations Supply chain Distribution network Product use	Very high levels of ammonia in water can lead to toxic build-up in aquatic organisms, with could result in their deaths.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Providing best practices instructions on product use	At an operational level Omnia will conduct a risk assessment using the impacts of the potential pollutant to assist in determining the correct controls to implement. Measures to prevent spillage and contamination involve isolation at source and include bunding, and concrete hard surfaces to prevent soil and ground water contamination. Separation of effluent and stormwater is also a vital control. Best practice guidance and training is provided to staff including the use of controls such as drip trays and immediately addressing any minor spills. Ground, surface water and effluent testing is done monthly to ensure compliance with effluent standards. Success is measured and evaluated through the monthly monitoring and reporting of environmental incidents and ensuring compliance to all effluent quality standards. A reduction in incidents and zero legal non-compliance is regarded as a measure of success.
Phosphates	Direct operations Supply chain Distribution network Product use	Excessive levels of phosphates in water can speed up eutrophication, and it could cause algae to grow faster than the ecosystem can accommodate. This could cause harm to aquatic life. At excessive levels this may cause wide-spread contamination of water bodies.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Providing best practices instructions on product use	At an operational level Omnia will conduct a risk assessment using the impacts of the potential pollutant to assist in determining the correct controls to implement. Measures to prevent spillage and contamination involve isolation at source and include bunding, and concrete hard surfaces to prevent soil and ground water contamination. Separation of effluent and stormwater is also a vital control. Best practice guidance and training is provided to staff including the use of controls such as drip trays and immediately addressing any minor spills. Ground, surface water and effluent testing is done monthly to ensure compliance with effluent standards. Success is measured and evaluated through the monthly monitoring and reporting of environmental incidents and ensuring compliance to all effluent quality standards. A reduction in incidents and zero legal non-compliance is regarded as a measure of success.
Hydrocarbons	Direct operations Supply chain Distribution network Product use	Hydrocarbons originate from fuel such as diesel. Spillages from filling up vehicles can result in soil and groundwater contamination. Hydrocarbons can have a significant impact on the environment as only a small amount of fuel can pollute a large water body. Hydrocarbon contamination in soils may be toxic to plants and soil microorganisms. At excessive levels this may cause wide-spread contamination of water bodies.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages	At an operational level Omnia will conduct a risk assessment using the impacts of the potential pollutant to assist in determining the correct controls to implement. Measures to prevent spillage and contamination involve isolation at source and include bunding, and concrete hard surfaces to prevent soil and ground water contamination. Separation of effluent and stormwater is also a vital control. Best practice guidance and training is provided to staff including the use of controls such as drip trays and immediately addressing any minor spills. Ground, surface water and effluent testing is done monthly to ensure compliance with effluent standards. Success is measured and evaluated through the monthly monitoring and reporting of environmental incidents and ensuring compliance to all effluent quality standards. A reduction in incidents and zero legal non-compliance is regarded as a measure of success.

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

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Internal company methods
Other, please specify (King 4)

Comment

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

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

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Internal company methods
Other, please specify (King 4)

Comment

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

None

Risk assessment procedure

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of assessment

<Not Applicable>

How far into the future are risks considered?

<Not Applicable>

Type of tools and methods used

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods used

<Not Applicable>

Comment

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	Water availability is used in Omnia's water risk assessment process and is measured monthly to track performance. Water availability in the South African context is already a critical issue and is predicted to become even more important in the future. The issue of drought and the El Nino effect is regarded as a top risk in the Group's business as customers in the Agriculture division will not be purchasing fertilizer if they cannot plant their crops due to drought. The Agriculture division uses internal company knowledge and methods to develop models around soil potential yield and water availability to develop scenarios and act as a tool to mitigate the risk of future changes in water availability for customers. In addition, certain sites are required to report water availability to the authorities as part of license requirements. This data, together with internal company knowledge and methods is used to feed into the risk assessments conducted on site regularly.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water quality is used in Omnia's water risk assessment process and is measured monthly to track performance. River basin management plans are important as they impact directly on water availability and water quality of Omnia's operations. Current river basin management plans are factored into risk assessments to ensure proper understanding of any potential limitations or opportunities that may arise in relation to these plans. For example, the Group is involved in the establishment of the Vaal River Catchment Management Agency (CMA) and is closely monitoring what the impacts of this will be on operations in Sasolburg. Internal company knowledge and the engagement with regulators are used to feed this into the risk assessment process. In addition, certain sites are required to report water quality levels to the authorities as part of license requirements. This data, together with internal company knowledge and methods is used to feed into the risk assessments conducted on site regularly.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Omnia recognises that there may be increased stakeholder conflicts during times of water scarcity as companies and communities compete for water, especially since it is predicted that water scarcity will continue to increase in the water stressed parts of South Africa. This issue is assessed by identifying important stakeholders at those operations where this issue is important. For example, the Group is closely involved in the establishment of the Vaal River Catchment Management Agency (CMA) which will help identify and manage stakeholder conflicts over water in the Vaal catchment. In addition, water optimisation projects have been specifically implemented at the most water intensive operations to ensure that Omnia does not compete with surrounding communities for this resource. This internal company knowledge and methods then feeds into the risk assessment process. There could also be potential stakeholder conflict in Omnia's value chain, for example, with farming customers that will likely come into greater conflict with others for the use of scarce water. Omnia is mitigating this risk by actively engaging with customers through the agronomists in the Agriculture division to ensure that water use efficiency is part of their normal operations, thereby reducing raw water demands. Their feedback forms part of Omnia's internal company knowledge and is vital information for the on-going risk assessment processes.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	The Group's key purchased commodities include ammonia, urea, diesel, electricity and sodium hydroxide. Omnia have started to assess water risks within the supply chain by the dissemination of questionnaires to the top 90 suppliers (by Rand spent). A process will now be initiated to use the feedback from the supplier engagement programme as internal company knowledge to feed into the risk management processes.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	Omnia is required to report water information to the authorities as part of license requirements. Not complying with these regulatory requirements could result in fines or suspension of operations. Also, changes to water legislation at a local level can pose significant risks to Omnia's business. Therefore, Omnia actively engages with regulatory authorities through the Chemical and Allied Industries Association (CAIA) its local chemical association, to ensure that proper consultation has taken place before any changes are made to local or national regulations. The results of this engagement form internal company knowledge that feeds into the risk management process and can help create informed scenarios. Omnia also uses external support (e.g. legal compliance audits) to ensure that the Group stays up to date with regulatory information and tariffs. This information is fed to Senior Management through the regular Risk Management Committee meetings. Furthermore, Omnia has implemented water efficiency projects at prioritised sites to manage the risk of rising water costs.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	Omnia recognises that water stewardship should incorporate all local elements that may be impacted by water, including the status quo of ecosystems and habitats and seeks to proactively manage the ecosystems and habitats within which it operates on a continuous basis. Omnia employs environmental specialists at those sites where this issue is important (e.g. Fertilizer Sasolburg) and their internal company knowledge feeds into the regular risk assessments. In its supply chain, Omnia recognises that the incorrect use of Fertilizer and other chemicals can impact on ecosystems and habitats through both run-off into water sources as well as over-consumption of water. Omnia uses its internal company knowledge of this issue to feed into its risk management process and importantly has developed solutions to mitigate this. For example, the Agriculture division, through its proven Nutriology® offering, provides agronomic advice to customers on the conservation and efficient use of water on the farm. In some cases, Omnia's operational footprint is on already disturbed or industrial sites and thus this is not regarded as a material issue and scenario analysis of potential changes to ecosystems or habitats is not incorporated into Omnia's water risk assessment process.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	Access to safe water, adequate sanitation and proper hygiene is a basic human right. Without fully functioning WASH service Omnia's employees' health and safety will be negatively affected. This basic right is factored into all new and existing projects and operations using internal company knowledge.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Not considered	

W3.3c

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	For the Agriculture division, customers (farmers) are vital since they are provided with agronomic advice on the conservation and efficient use of water on the farm. One-on-one engagement and training is provided throughout the year in order to achieve this. Ensuring the provision of correct advice is important and as such the feedback from these stakeholders is included as part of the risk assessment processes.
Employees	Relevant, always included	Employees that have a responsibility or activity that involves water management (e.g. agronomists, SHEQ managers, production managers etc.) are included in the risk management processes which occur throughout the year. Other employees are kept aware of the topic through engagement and communication such as the Integrated Report and awareness themes. This engagement is usually done via newsletters, emails, posters and environmental talks as well as linking the theme to relevant SDGs. For example the BME operations ran water-specific awareness campaigns across their operations during the drought period in South Africa.
Investors	Relevant, always included	Water risks and responses are reported in the Group's integrated annual sustainability report that is made available to shareholders in order to enable investors to assess their investment. In addition, responding to the Water Disclosure Project provides investors with additional information. An inadequate response to water issues can be negatively perceived by investors. Engagement takes place with investors during yearly roadshows and on an ad-hoc basis as and on an ad-hoc basis.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	The concerns and perspectives of local communities are central to Omnia's water risk assessments. Competition for water between users is of increasing importance, as are the potential impacts of water quality and quantity on users. Regular engagement with local communities takes place through public forums. One example is the Leeu-Taaibosch Forum set up in Sasolburg to address water concerns of all stakeholders. This engagement typically occurs via quarterly meetings with all the stakeholders and specific community issues are integrated into the risk assessment process, where relevant.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	NGOs play a vital role in communicating the expectations of stakeholders and could potentially be responsible for impacting the public reputation of the Group. Consequently, attempts are made as best as possible to engage with NGOs such that the views of external stakeholders are considered. An example of these engagements would be the Vaal Environmental Justice Alliance, who promotes awareness, sustainable development and support to communities. The Group has engaged with this NGO through direct communication and meetings.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	In the Vaal River Catchment, we engage with other users, e.g. Sasol, Satripol, Natref etc. on a regular basis through attendance of the Leeu-Taaibosch Forum meetings. Any significant issues raised by this forum will feed into our risk processes, where relevant.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	Omnia engages continuously with the Department of Water and Sanitation to ensure that it is compliant and up to date with all regulatory requirements. This engagement is usually on-site meetings at least every quarter with individuals in the Department. Omnia factors any updates on regulations or tariff changes into its water risk assessment process.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	The Vaal River Catchment Management Agency (CMA) is in the process of being established. Omnia has engaged regularly (e.g. quarterly) with the stakeholders setting up this CMA through face-to-face meetings, and this information is feeding into risk assessment processes. Once the CMA is formalised interaction with this agency will take place regularly.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, always included	CAIA represents the chemical industry on environmental matters, including water. Omnia actively engages with them on a monthly basis through industry meetings to discuss matters such as pending water regulation and tariffs, which feed into our risk process. Omnia also participates regularly in government public sessions and workshops pertaining to statutory matters.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	Omnia have started to assess water risks within the supply chain by the dissemination of questionnaires to the top 90 suppliers (by Rand spent). A process will now be initiated to use the feedback from the supplier engagement programme to feed into the risk management processes.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	Omnia is reliant on water utilities for most of the company's water needs. As such, any changes in supply and tariff structure can impact the business through increased costs. Omnia engages with its major water utilities (such as Rand Water and the Metsimaholo Municipality, Ekurhuleni Municipality, eThekweni Municipality etc.) on a regular basis through face-to-face meetings. Any significant issues raised will be incorporated into the risk assessment process.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Not relevant, explanation provided	No other stakeholders are relevant.

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.

Omnia's approach to risk management is present throughout the business –plants and divisions maintain regular risk registers, which are monitored and reviewed monthly. Because Omnia is an integrated business, the interdependence of risks in the different divisions is considered to understand the impact a change in a risk for one division could have on the Group as a whole. In addition, as a company, the top safety, health and environment risks are monitored. This divisional information feeds into the process for developing the Group risk register, which ranks the top 50 risks and their corresponding mitigation measures. Risks and opportunities are prioritised using Omnia's risk matrix, a 5 x 5 matrix that prioritises risks based on likelihood and impact. This process is aligned with international best practice standards and tools, such as the COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework and the King Code of Corporate Governance for South Africa. The WRI Aqueduct tool is used to identify the water stressed river basins in which we operate.

Physical, regulatory and reputational risks are identified and assessed on an annual basis and are considered up to 10 years into the future. The relevant water risks form part of the annual risk management plan and the business then plans accordingly. The risk-response decision making process for strategic, operational and project-related risks, including those from water, follows four well-defined processes: 1. Identifying risks; 2 analysing risks and controls to manage identified risks; 3 determining management actions required; and 4. reporting and monitoring.

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?

Omnia defines substantive change within its business to be a change which results in stoppages of direct operations, a significant increase in cost in direct operations or a loss in sales that impacts revenue. From a water perspective this could be due to interrupted water supply that stops production or a significant drought that results in a major reduction in sales of fertilizer, for example. Any significant water impacts that occur in the supply chain (to which the same definition applies) would also result in a substantive change to the business. In terms of financial quantification, an increase in costs or loss in revenue equivalent to 0.5% of forecasted revenue per annum would be regarded as substantive.

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	1	1-25	The Sasolburg complex is Omnia's largest built manufacturing facility at 168 acres and is also located in a water-stressed catchment.

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	Vaal
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

51-60

Comment

The Sasolburg Fertilizer operation is the largest operation and contributes over 60% of production volumes.

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	Vaal
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory	Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
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Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

The conditions of Sasolburg's water use license are extremely stringent. The effluent discharge conditions for Chlorides and Nitrates exceed those of the incoming potable water, which would require significant capital for water treatment. As a result of this, the site is forced to operate its cooling towers at 3 cycles instead of the full 6 cycles. The implication of this is that the site is forced to purchase additional potable water at significant cost (approximately R45.5 million / year). In addition, groundwater quality license conditions are also not feasible.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

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

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The site is purchasing an additional 1467 ML of potable water per year for operational purposes at a significant cost of R45.5 million a year. If the site was to operate the cooling towers at 6 cycles the site would be able to decrease the amount of potable water consumed by at least 50-55%.

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response

Omnia is dealing with this problem by engaging directly with the water regulators (DWS) regarding the license conditions. Omnia has proposed a risk-based approach to addressing groundwater quality. The Department is satisfied with this approach and has verbally agreed to relax the license conditions. Omnia is waiting for written feedback in this regard. The site has also investigated the possibility of constructing a traditional water treatment plant but a feasibility study is underway.

Cost of response**Explanation of cost of response**

The estimated cost of the constructed water treatment plant is R40 million based on the type of possible technology to be adopted and would be a once-off cost.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Other, please specify (Berg-Breede River Basin)
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Drought
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Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales

Company-specific description

Omnia's Blackheath facility in Cape Town supplies water treatment chemicals to the City of Cape Town. As a result of the significant drought that took place in the Western Cape during 2015 to 2018, the City of Cape Town's water supplies and associated water treatment processes were heavily impacted. This in turn meant that the City of Cape Town reduced the purchasing of water treatment chemicals from Omnia's facility by 70%.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

8100000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact is calculated based on the reduction in revenue of supplies prior to the drought versus what Omnia is currently supplying

Primary response to risk

Engage with customers

Description of response

Description of response Omnia engaged directly with the City of Cape Town to understand the extent and magnitude of how the drought will continue to effect their business. Omnia also engaged with other customers in order to sell their products elsewhere.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of the response relates to the internal costs of staff time which cannot be quantified.

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	Other, please specify (South African Water Management Areas)
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Stage of value chain

Use phase

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Severe weather events
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Primary potential impact

Reduced revenues from lower sales/output

Company-specific description

Three significant climate trends have recently been observed 1. the average temperature is increasing; 2 the average number of days with a high dew point appears to be increasing; and 3. the character of precipitation is changing. These changing weather patterns will impact crop production in four primary ways. Firstly, the long-term changes in average temperatures and precipitation patterns may affect the types of crops cultivated in specific areas. Secondly, these changes can lead to an increase in pests and invasive species. Acute losses can also be expected from more frequent and intense weather extremes, such as floods and droughts. Lastly, the impacts of runoff, soil erosion and reduced infiltration from the increased intensity of storm events can negatively affect crop production. These impacts are likely to place additional cost pressures on farmers who in turn may not purchase Fertilizer, leading to a reduction in sales.

Timeframe

Unknown

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Not quantified

Primary response to risk

Direct operations	Increase investment in new technology
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Description of response

The Agriculture division, through its Omnia Nutriology® model, has a full plan to support the pillars of modern, sustainable agriculture. This entails the use of a large team of agronomic specialists supported by competent technological services. This division, among other things: - Invests in programmes that enhance nutrient and water use efficiency. - Advises on good farming practices to conserve water and prevent soil erosion. - Develops and deploys new agronomic techniques and fertilizer products that help increase crop yields. This strategy has already been implemented and is yielding benefits through assisting farmers to reduce their water use and costs and creating revenue and employment opportunities for staff at Omnia.

Cost of response

Explanation of cost of response

The Nutriology® programme is an integral part of the operational philosophy of the Agriculture division. The division is the largest of the three Omnia divisions and the operational costs are significant. These, however, cannot be disclosed publicly. Approximately R10 million was spent on R&D trials related to water and nutrient use efficiency. This number was calculated based on actual spend on water projects and is a recurring cost.

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

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Sales of new products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

The business of treatment of water resources is one of the Group's strategies. Omnia recognise that pressure on natural water resources is increasing. This requires industry to ensure that if or when they do release water to the environment it is of a quality that meets legal requirements. Omnia is addressing this opportunity through a Protea Chemicals division in Mobeni. Protea Mobeni is a major manufacturer and supplier of specialty chemicals to the water treatment industries. Protea Mobeni produces and trades in an innovative range of synthetic organic and inorganic coagulants and flocculants focussing on liquid solid separation in the potable water, industrial water, pulp and paper and mining industries.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Omnia does not publish the financial position of its individual operations.

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Sales of new products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Traditional chemical products are unable to sustain the productivity required in the long term by an increasing world population. Available arable land is declining and is impacted by traditional chemicals, which are reaching their maximum performance levels due to growing resistance built up by plants, insects and plant diseases. Water becomes scarcer and changing global weather patterns disrupt agricultural production. Omnia's Agriculture division is at the forefront of efforts to improve food security and crop yields with its unique Nutriology® offering. The Omnia provides the following support to farmers (customers): Agronomical expertise, precision agriculture – soil samples are profiled; this information is converted into maps to identify productive and non-productive areas in any field. Precision agriculture helps the farmer to identify these patches areas and then to manage them accordingly. Continuous monitoring of any fertigation system and with configured intelligence ensure that the operation of the system in general and all its components are within the desired range for optimum water-use efficiency and productivity.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Agriculture's increased operating profit to R995 million (2020: R615 million), the benefits of the Nutriology® offering are being realised.

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)

Fertilizer – Sasolburg

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Vaal
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Latitude

-26.812121

Longitude

27.824045

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

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1610

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

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

1610

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

284

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

284

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

Discharges to groundwater

Discharges to third party destinations

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1610

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The total water consumption increased, this can be attributed to the increase in production volumes.

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 assurance standard used was AA1000AS 2008.
Alignment with the AA1000AP (2018) AccountAbility Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness and Impact.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

The assurance standard used was AA1000AS 2008.
Alignment with the AA1000AP (2018) AccountAbility Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness and Impact

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 assurance standard used was AA1000AS 2008.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

The assurance standard used was AA1000AS 2008.

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

The assurance standard used was AA1000AS 2008.

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

The assurance standard used was AA1000AS 2008.

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

The assurance standard used was AA1000AS 2008.

Water recycled/reused

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

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

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

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	Omnia recognises that its business has an impact on the natural environment, and in particular on water resources, and that it is the company's responsibility to avoid, mitigate, manage and limit these impacts. Water is an integral component of the Group's environmental strategy and as such is embedded in the company-wide group safety, health, environmental and quality policy. The policy is publicly available and has been signed by the Managing Directors of the relevant business units and the CEO. Omnia's direct operations have environmental performance standards, of which water forms a part. The performance standards set for water include all stages of operation, and include setting of targets and management of legal compliance, as a minimum. Omnia also recognises that access to safe water, adequate sanitation and proper hygiene is a basic human right. Without fully functioning WASH services, Omnia's employees' health and safety will be negatively affected.

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Social, Ethics and Risk (SER) committee of the board has the highest level of direct responsibility for water issues within the company. This Committee reports directly to Omnia's Board of Directors, and is chaired by an independent Non-Executive Director and includes the CEO, who has ultimate accountability and responsibility for water issues.

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	<p>The Social, Ethics and Risk Committee, a committee of the Board, has the highest level of direct responsibility for water at Omnia. Omnia’s Board is ultimately responsible for the key governance processes and sustainable growth, performance and affairs of the Group. The Board delegates to the Social, Ethics and Risk committee its responsibility for monitoring and managing the Group’s sustainability performance, including that of water.</p> <p>The committee is provided with a quarterly report on SHEQ management, including information on water and the annual sustainability report. Material operational water issues or incidents are reported to the Board on a risk basis. The Group Executive: Sustainability will brief the Social, Ethics and Risk Committee of the Board, depending on the issue at hand.</p> <p>The governance mechanisms in place at Omnia ensure that the most senior leaders within the business are regularly and accurately informed of the most important water related risks and opportunities. The responsibility for water management is delegated down into the organisation. The Group Executive: Sustainability and General Manager for SHERQ have operational responsibility for water who in turn is supported by the divisional SHERQ managers. This assists in driving proactive water management throughout the business.</p>

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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The responsibility below Board lies with the Group Executive: Sustainability who reports directly to the CEO. From a risk perspective the Group Risk Management Committee, a sub-committee of the Board, holds regular risk management meetings (three times per year) to assess the company’s risk register. Risks like water are discussed during these meetings. This committee then reports to the Social, Ethics and Risk (SER) committee of the Board. In addition, the Group Executive: Sustainability (Chief Sustainability Officer) develops a 6-monthly Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) Performance Report which is presented to the Group Risk Management Committee and which provides a detailed summary of SHE performance, including water. These addresses, amongst other things, performance in terms of consumption trends, performance against targets, environmental incidents, risks, legal issues, training etc.

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	Currently Omnia doesn’t provide incentives related to environmental performance, including climate change and water. However, Omnia has initiated a process whereby Omnia staff, including senior management, will be incentivised on various business parameters, including environmental performance, as part of their balance scorecard.

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?

Omnia's strategy is set at a Group level. As a result, all individual water initiatives are channelled through Group Management to ensure that there is consistency. Everything that Omnia sends to CAIA first goes through the Group CEO so that he has oversight. The Group Executive: Sustainability coordinates and manages the sustainability strategy, including aspects related to water, and therefore everything is also channelled through the risk management committee, comprising of the Managing Directors of the three divisions. If inconsistency is discovered the Group Executive: Sustainability will raise this directly with the CEO.

W6.6

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

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

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	11-15	Traditional chemical products are unable to sustain the productivity required in the long term by an increasing world population. The Agriculture division, through its Omnia Nutriology® model, has a full plan to support the pillars of modern, sustainable agriculture. This entails the use of a large team of agronomic specialists supported by competent technological services. This division, among other things: - Invests in programmes that enhance nutrient and water use efficiency. - Advises on good farming practices to conserve water and prevent soil erosion. - Develops and deploys new agronomic techniques and fertilizer products that help increase crop yields. This strategy has already been implemented and is yielding benefits through assisting farmers to reduce their water use and costs and creating revenue and employment opportunities for staff at Omnia. A 10-15-year time horizon was chosen as this aligns with our long-term strategy.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	The Agriculture division, through its Omnia Nutriology® model, has a full plan to support the pillars of modern, sustainable agriculture. This entails the use of a large team of agronomic specialists supported by competent technological services. This division, among other things: - Invests in programmes that enhance nutrient and water use efficiency. - Advises on good farming practices to conserve water and prevent soil erosion. - Develops and deploys new agronomic techniques and fertilizer products that help increase crop yields. This strategy has already been implemented and is yielding benefits through assisting farmers to reduce their water use and costs and creating revenue and employment opportunities for staff at Omnia. A 10-15-year time horizon was chosen as this aligns with our long-term strategy.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Compliance with environmental, and specifically water related legislation, is an essential component of Omnia's business. Management of water effluent, in particular, is a specific risk for Omnia. Effluent management is appropriately budgeted and planned for within the business. For example, Omnia is assessing options for water treatment, including the possibility of creating an artificial wetland. This will require necessary financial planning in order to ensure its appropriately budgeted for. A 10-15-year time horizon was chosen as this aligns with our long-term strategy.

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)

10

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

100

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

5

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

10

Please explain

Only capital and operating expenditure for the Fertilizer (Agriculture) division were included in these estimates. The estimated CAPEX took into consideration the possibility of installing a water treatment plant at the Sasolburg Facility.

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	No, but we anticipate doing so within the next two years	Omnia will be conducting a climate-related scenario analysis within the next two years as part of its business continuity plans.

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

Please explain

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	The Group's sustainability strategy encompasses alignment with the overall Group strategy and includes the relevant SDGs. An implementation plan has been formulated for the coming year. While the relevant SDGs have been articulated into targets. The Group has been set targets in 2019 for implementation from 2020 onwards.

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 consumption

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Description of target

Reduce absolute water use from natural resources by 15% against the FY2020 baseline by 2030.

Quantitative metric

% reduction in total water consumption

Baseline year

2020

Start year

2021

Target year

2030

% of target achieved

0

Please explain

The total water consumption for the group increased by 7%. The increase was mainly due to increases in production volumes. Water stewardship is also the primary motivation for this target.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water use efficiency

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Description of target

Increase the water efficiency of our products by 15% against an FY2020 baseline by 2030
Water stewardship is also the primary motivation for this target.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Water consumption per ton of product produced.)

Baseline year

2020

Start year

2021

Target year

2030

% of target achieved

8

Please explain

Water efficiency for the group improved from 0.57 (FY20) to 0.52 (FY21).

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Water recycling/reuse

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Description of target

Increase water recycling by 20% against an FY2020 baseline by 2030
Water stewardship is also the primary motivation for this target.

Quantitative metric

% increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

Baseline year

2020

Start year

2021

Target year

2030

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

A 240% decrease in water recycled across the Group.

Target reference number

Target 4

Category of target

Water discharge

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Description of target

Reduce discharge by 15% against the FY2020 baseline by 2030.
Water stewardship is also the primary motivation for this target.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Percentage reduction in water discharged.)

Baseline year

2020

Start year

2021

Target year

2030

% of target achieved

44

Please explain

Decrease in water discharged, the decrease can be attributed to the cooling tower cycles were increased to optimize water efficiency at the Sasolburg plant.

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	Group Executive : Sustainability.	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

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
I am submitting my response	Investors	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms