

Appendix 7: Follow-up Emails

Evans, Fiona

From: Bobby Peek <bobby@groundwork.org.za>
Sent: Thursday, November 12, 2015 9:16 PM
To: Enviro3, SRK ZA
Cc: Hale, Tamaryn; David Hallows; Thomas Mnguni; Samson Mokoena
Subject: Re: 460365: Sasol Draft Air Quality Offset Implementation Plan & Sasol & Natref Joint Draft AQOIP

Dear T. Hale

Thank you for your invite to said meetings and information that we look forward to getting.

I would like to place it on record that gW is interested in engaging with Sasol on the offset programme, but would recommend that these meetings are held over till next year late January or February.

As Sasol is aware, the period coincides with the UNFCCC / COP 21 process and year end for many organisations and a meeting at this time will be not be fruitful.

We look forward to your response.

Please forward gW a Sotho, Zulu and Afrikaans version of the invite and information. We work in areas where English is not peoples first language.

Kind regards

Bobby

On 12 Nov 2015, at 14:01, SRK Stakeholder Engagement <SRKZAenviro3@srk.co.za> wrote:

Dear Sir / Madam

INVITATION TO REGISTER, PARTICIPATE AND COMMENT

Sasol Draft Air Quality Offset Implementation Plan for Secunda and Sasol & Natref Joint Draft Air Quality Offset Implementation Plan for Sasolburg

Please find herewith attached a letter for your attention regarding the public participation process for the Sasol Draft Air Quality Offset Implementation Plan for Secunda and Sasol & Natref Joint Draft Air Quality Offset Implementation Plan for Sasolburg.

Should you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Kind Regards

Tamaryn Hale
Environmental Scientist BSc Hons Environmental Science

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<MAXDB_405919498_25104.jpg><460365_Secunda_Offset Public Meeting Invitation_November 2015_fnl.pdf><460365_Sasolburg & Natref_Offset Public Meeting Invitation_November 2015_fnl.pdf>

Evans, Fiona

From: Bobby Peek <bobby@groundwork.org.za>
Sent: Friday, January 29, 2016 10:49 AM
To: Enviro3, SRK ZA
Cc: Megan Lewis; David Hallows
Subject: Sasol offset implementation plan Comment by groundWork, Friends of the Earth, South Africa
Attachments: Sasol offset plan gW 2016.pdf

Dear Tamryn

Please find attached.

Kind regards,

Bobby Peek
Director
groundWork, Friends of the Earth, South Africa
Office: +27 (0) 33 342 5662
Cell: +27 (0) 82 464 1383
Skype: bobbysvenpeek

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Appendix 8: Agenda

AGENDA

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON DRAFT OFF-SET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

MEETING: 3 December 2015

OBJECTIVES

- To provide context on the offset requirement as a condition of the decision on Sasol's postponements
 - To provide background to the concept of offsetting
 - To discuss the contents of the draft offset implementation plan which Sasol has developed
 - To raise any comments for consideration in the Comment and Response Report
-

AGENDA

Facilitator: Elna de Beer (SRK Consulting)

1. **Welcome**
2. **Introduction to Sasol's Sasolburg facility and Natref**
3. **Overview of air quality management**
4. **Feedback on air quality**
5. **Introduction to the offset concept**
6. **Sasol and Natref's Joint draft offset implementation plan**
7. **Stakeholder engagement process**
8. **Way forward**
9. **General**

AGENDA

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON DRAFT OFF-SET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

MEETING: 21 JANUARY 2016

OBJECTIVES

- To provide context on the offset requirement as a condition of the decision on Sasol's postponements
 - To provide background to the concept of offsetting
 - To discuss the contents of the draft offset implementation plan which Sasol has developed
 - To raise any comments for consideration in the Comment and Response Report
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8. **Way forward**
9. **General**

Appendix 9: Leaflet



sasol
reaching new frontiers



DRAFT AIR QUALITY OFFSET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



Section 24 of the South African Constitution

“Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:

- prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - promote conservation; and
 - secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.”
-

A product of South Africa’s success

Throughout our 65-year history, Sasol has played an important role in South Africa and the broader region’s industrialisation, growth and socio-economic development. South Africa is a place that Sasol proudly calls home.

We are clear that our contribution to the region will be sustained for years to come. We will continue to maintain and improve our existing assets and explore new opportunities for growth on the African continent. This regional focus is in line with and supportive of the South African government’s New Growth Path and Vision 2030 as part of the National Development Plan.

In Sasolburg we have three chemical facilities, three power generation facilities and a research and technology innovation and management division. Sasolburg is also home to Natref refinery, Sasol’s joint venture with Total SA.

Sasol and Natref jointly have 4 172 permanent employees in Sasolburg. During Natref’s cyclical two-month maintenance shutdown an estimated 4 000 service providers are contracted to render services. During the last financial year Sasol paid R34,7 billion in direct and indirect taxes.

Over the years, Sasol’s unique technologies have made us the world’s largest producer of synthetic fuels and chemicals from coal and natural gas. In South Africa we beneficiate coal and natural gas to produce liquid fuels, high-value chemicals and lower-carbon electricity all of which serve to promote growth, development and energy security.

The Free State province, and Sasolburg specifically, is home to Sasol’s origins and remains core to our long-term aspirations.

Our approach to air quality management

Respecting and complying with environmental regulations, including air quality standards, is a priority for us. This means we always think about and make sure that we limit environmental impacts of our activities.

We are committed to sustainably limiting the environmental impacts of our operations, including our impact on air quality in the interest of all stakeholders, including our communities.

AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ROADMAPS AT SASOL AND NATREF'S FACILITIES

For the past 20 years we have measured the state of air quality near our plants through a network of accredited monitoring stations within our communities. We do this in order to understand the activities that influence air quality so that we can make informed and prioritised decisions on our air quality improvement plans.

Did you know?

Sasol has spent approximately R2 billion per year over the past ten years on projects delivering environmental improvements, most of which have been on air quality improvement.

Did you know?

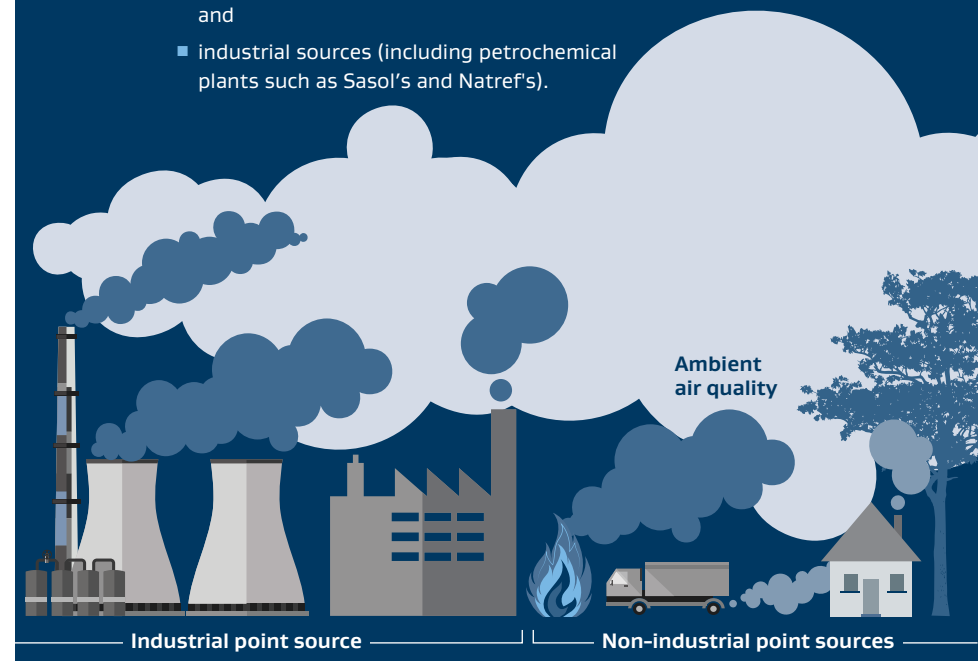
What is ambient air quality?

Air quality refers to the condition of the air that we breathe in our surrounding environment. The quality of air is measured against the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Good air quality is important not only for humans but also for other organisms and our environment in general.

Contributions to total ambient air quality include pollutant emissions from a wide range of sources including:

- natural sources (for example veld fires and dust);
- domestic sources (home fires for warmth, cooking and heating water); and
- industrial sources (including petrochemical plants such as Sasol's and Natref's).



OUR APPROACH TO AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT continued

Over and above our approach to sustainable air quality improvements, Sasol and Natref are committed to comply with the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEMAQA) and its applicable regulations and priority area plans governing air emissions.

We therefore prioritise investments at our facilities to sustainably reduce our own emissions. Sasol's and Natref's postponement applications outlined our future activities on our roadmaps for air quality improvements. While these also contained a commitment toward the principle of offsets to address the ambient air quality improvement objectives of the NEMAQA, it is emphasised that this offset plan is only one component of our air quality improvement plans.

The SRK website www.srk.co.za/en/za-sasol-postponements and <http://www.srk.co.za/en/natref-postponement> contain details of the broader roadmaps.

The Minister of Environmental Affairs furthermore declared the region in which Sasol's and Natref's facilities operate in Sasolburg, as the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA), due to the significant high levels of some pollutants measured there.

Sasol and Natref remain committed to meeting their contributions toward the VTAPA Air Quality Management Plan. We are implementing projects and provide feedback to local authorities and other stakeholders regarding these commitments.

Among the pollutants that impact on ambient air quality are particulate matter (PM) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

To achieve improvements in ambient air quality, the Department of Environmental Affairs has developed two main sets of standards as part of the NEMAQA:

- 1 National Ambient Air Quality Standards which define permissible levels of total ambient pollution for the protection of both human health and the environment. These ambient standards are set for pollutants such as sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and particulate matter (PM).
- 2 Emission standards set for industrial sources known as the "Minimum Emission Standards" which place limits on the concentrations of pollutants emitted by industrial activities.

Did you know?

What is particulate matter?

It is all the solid and liquid particles suspended in the air. This complex mixture includes particles such as dust, pollen, smoke from industries and other sources, soot and liquid droplets. These particles vary in size, composition and origin and can be harmful to human health. Once inhaled, these particles can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects. Particulate matter is created by burning combustible materials, anything from grass, coal, wood to waste; when dust is carried by wind; when plants release pollen; vehicle emissions and industrial activity. The size of particles is directly linked to their potential for causing health problems. The smaller the particles the more harmful they potentially are to one's health.

PARTICULATE MATTER IS CATEGORISED ACCORDING TO
SIZE OF PARTICLES

Inhalable coarse particles



larger than 2.5 and smaller than 10 micrometres in diameter.

Fine particles



2.5 and smaller micrometres in diameter.

What is sulfur dioxide?

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is a gaseous substance formed when burning sulfur containing fuels, that is invisible but has a sharp smell. SO₂ reacts easily with other substances in the atmosphere to form sulfuric acid (ie. acid rain) and sulfate particles. When inhaled, it can cause irritation of the nose, throat and airways to cause coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath or a tight feeling around the chest.

Did you know?

What is the greenhouse effect?

It is the problem caused by increased quantities of gases such as carbon dioxide in the air. These gases trap the heat from the sun in the earth's lower atmosphere causing a gradual rise in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere.

What are greenhouse gases?

Any gas that contributes to the greenhouse gas effect, including carbon dioxide, methane and fluorocarbons.



Greenhouse gas emissions result in climate change, which is a global phenomenon, and do not directly influence human health, like the air pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and particulate matter. Greenhouse gases will be governed under new laws implemented by the Department of Environmental Affairs in future.

Sasol's and Natref's actions include monitoring and reporting of emissions, onsite investments and offsets, which are collectively designed to reduce air pollutants as well as carbon dioxide emissions.

Why we are proposing to implement offsets?

During 2004, the South African government promulgated the NEMAQA which introduced a new approach to air quality management. While most of our processes will be able to comply with the new standards applicable from April 2015 and again in April 2020, some standards could not be achieved within applicable timeframes. For this reason, Sasol and Natref applied for and were granted postponements of the date to meet these new standards. One of the conditions set for the postponement is for Sasol and Natref to submit an offset implementation plan to reduce emissions of particulate matter (PM) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in the environment. A draft plan was submitted to authorities as required by 30 June 2015.

The plan will be approved by the relevant authorities, subject to an appropriate public participation process. Sasol and Natref have a Draft Offset Implementation Plan* which details proposed offset activities to improve ambient air quality through community-based projects in Zamdela. Sasol and Natref value engagement with our stakeholders to ensure that the offset plan considers stakeholder's comments, concerns and suggestions appropriately.

Sasol and Natref applied for and were granted postponements of the date to meet some of the Minimum Emissions Standards. One of the conditions set for the postponement is for Sasol and Natref to submit an offset implementation plan to reduce emissions of particulate matter (PM) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in the environment.

* More detailed information on the Draft Offset Implementation Plan and Sasol's and Natref's postponement applications for the Minimum Emissions Standards can be obtained from www.srk.co.za/en/za-sasol-postponements and <http://www.srk.co.za/en/natref-postponement>. Hard copies of the complete document are also available for your review at Zamdela Public Library, Zamdela Main Road, Zamdela (tel: 016 974 2163).

Sasol's pilot study on offsets in Kwadela

Prompted by our own ambient air quality monitoring programme, before the requirement for an offset implementation plan had been set, Sasol recognised that high levels of particulate matter in the ambient air and environment are prevalent, particularly in winter months. The levels we have measured consistently exceed the prescribed ambient standards, meaning human health is potentially at risk. Non-industrial sources are known to contribute significantly to the high levels.

Sasol then started investigating the possibility that community-based offsets might improve particulate matter levels. From 2013 to 2015 Sasol invested R12 million in a pilot study in Kwadela, Mpumalanga, to investigate mechanisms for sustainable improvement of indoor and ambient air quality through a home-insulation solution in Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) homes.

The results reflect a reduction in household coal consumption, expenditure on energy as well as ambient particulate matter. Investigations continue to assess how the benefits can optimally be sustained over time.



Team members applying insulation material to RDP homes in Kwadela.

Did you know?

What are air quality offsets?

The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) defines air quality offsets as:

Interventions specifically implemented to counterbalance the negative impact of atmospheric emissions in order to deliver a net ambient air quality benefit within the closest area to a Section 21 facility (like Sasol's and Natref's) where ambient air quality standards are being or have the potential to be exceeded and opportunities for offsetting exist.

This means investments to improve ambient air quality are recognised as not only being important at industrial facilities, but also targeting other sources whose emissions contribute to ambient air quality. In the Vaal Triangle, these non-industrial sources include veld fires, domestic fuel burning, vehicle emissions and waste burning, among others. Interventions targeting these sources could therefore be recognised as offsets, if implemented in line with the DEA's draft air quality offset guideline.

These interventions, being implemented in communities, may have other significant socio-economic benefits, such as skills development, job creation and enterprise development opportunities. In this sense, offsets have the potential to deliver environmental improvements in conjunction with socio-economic benefits, which is well aligned with the principles of sustainable development.

Did you know?

In the Vaal Triangle, non-industrial sources contributing to ambient air quality include veld fires, domestic fuel burning, vehicle emissions and waste burning, among others.

What is the content of Sasol's and Natref's proposed offset plan?

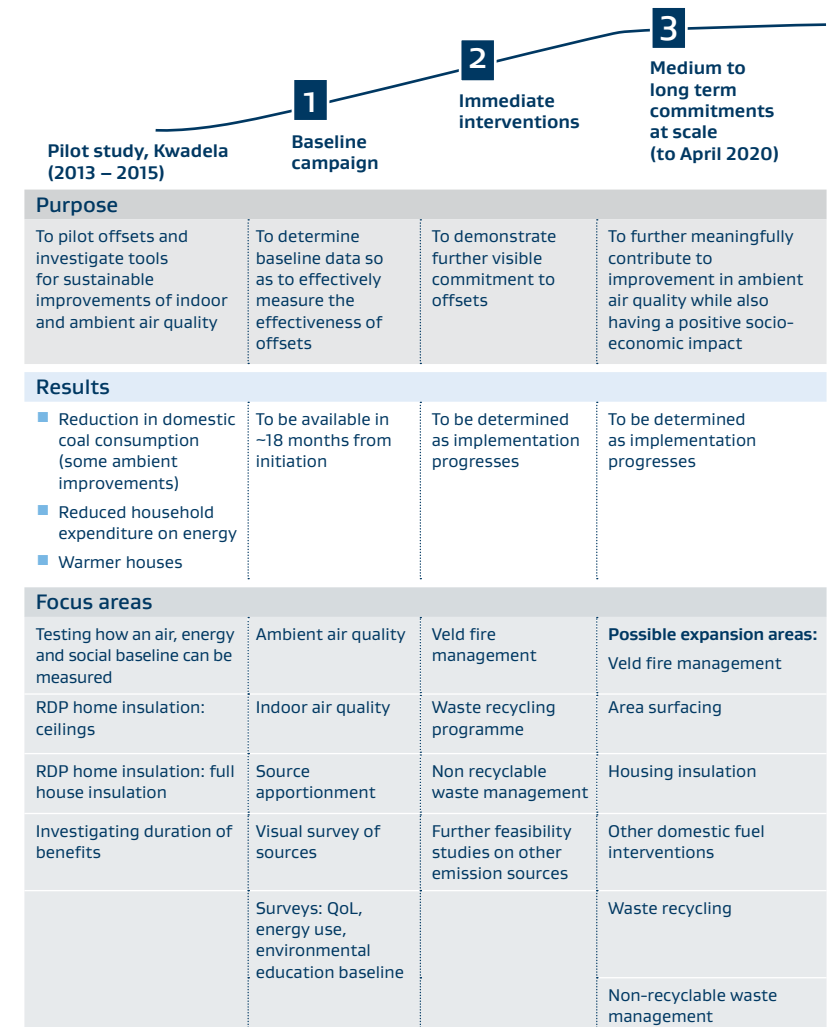
The offset plan focuses on Zamdela, the community closest to our facilities representing an opportunity for offsets, and also where many of our employees live.

The starting point for development of the Draft Offset Implementation Plan was the priorities identified in the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area air quality management plan, which outlines known air quality challenges. This informed the focus areas for development of the plan.



Location of Zamdela communities in relation to Sasol's and Natref's facilities.

THE PLAN COMPRISES FOUR ELEMENTS, AS SHOWN BELOW



4 Stakeholder engagement, continuous learning and on-site investments.

WHAT IS THE CONTENT OF SASOL'S AND NATREF'S PROPOSED OFFSET PLAN? continued

Prior to this plan, and as explained on page 8, Sasol conducted a comprehensive pilot study in Kwadela which has significantly helped in informing our approach to this Draft Offset Implementation Plan. Our offset plan involves:

- 1** A baseline campaign to set the starting point against which improvements in air quality and quality of life resulting from the offset activities can be measured. It will also confirm the priority challenges to be focused on in the medium to longer-term programme
- 2** While the baseline campaign is ongoing, four immediate interventions are proposed to be implemented, including:
 - **Reduced smoke Particulate Matter (PM) emissions from veld fires:** Veld fires are a significant source of PM emissions in the Free State during the winter months. Sasol and Natref plan to enhance capacity in the Metsimaholo Local Municipality to prevent veld fires. The project considers the cutting of grass to reduce grass burning, and enabling a quicker response time to extinguish fires where they do occur;
 - **Vehicle emissions testing:** Emissions arise from combustion of fuel in vehicles, including heavy vehicles like trucks. Poorly maintained vehicles not only emit more emissions but cost more to run due to inefficient fuel use. Vehicle emission testing is a proven way to determine whether vehicles are properly maintained. This project will implement a truck testing facility for vehicles entering Sasol's and Natref's operational sites to ensure optimum performance and therefore lower emissions. Learnings from this project will be shared with the Municipality to assist them in implementing vehicle emission testing within their jurisdiction;
 - **Waste recycling:** Waste burning in Zamdela results in harmful and visible emissions. This project focuses on avoidance of burning of recyclable waste by expanding the Eco schools programme to include the removal of waste, and community awareness and education. Tyre recycling will also be included; and
 - **Non-recyclable waste management:** This project looks at improving the collection and removal of non-recyclable waste to avoid waste burning.
- 3** A commitment to a scaled up medium to longer-term programme, informed by the baseline campaign, ongoing pilot studies in the Secunda region and the extent to which it is observed that the immediate interventions can be ramped up to deliver further benefits.

Details on the scope and content of this plan are included in the full version available on the SRK website www.srk.co.za/en/za-sasol-postponements and <http://www.srk.co.za/en/natref-postponement> and at the Zamdela Public Library, Zamdela Main Road, Zamdela (tel: 016 974 2163).



What process will be followed and what can you expect?

The starting point for development of the draft offset plan was the priorities identified in the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area air quality management plan, which outlines known air quality challenges. This informed the focus areas for development of the plan. Following initial consultations to confirm acceptability of the plan to national and local authorities, a draft implementation plan was submitted as required, by 30 June 2015. The current process is the public participation phase, where all stakeholders are invited to comment on the draft plan, through the options explained on page 14.

The public participation process will provide interested and affected parties an opportunity to comment on content of the Draft Offset Implementation Plan. SRK Consulting, an independent environmental consulting firm, has been appointed to conduct the public participation process.

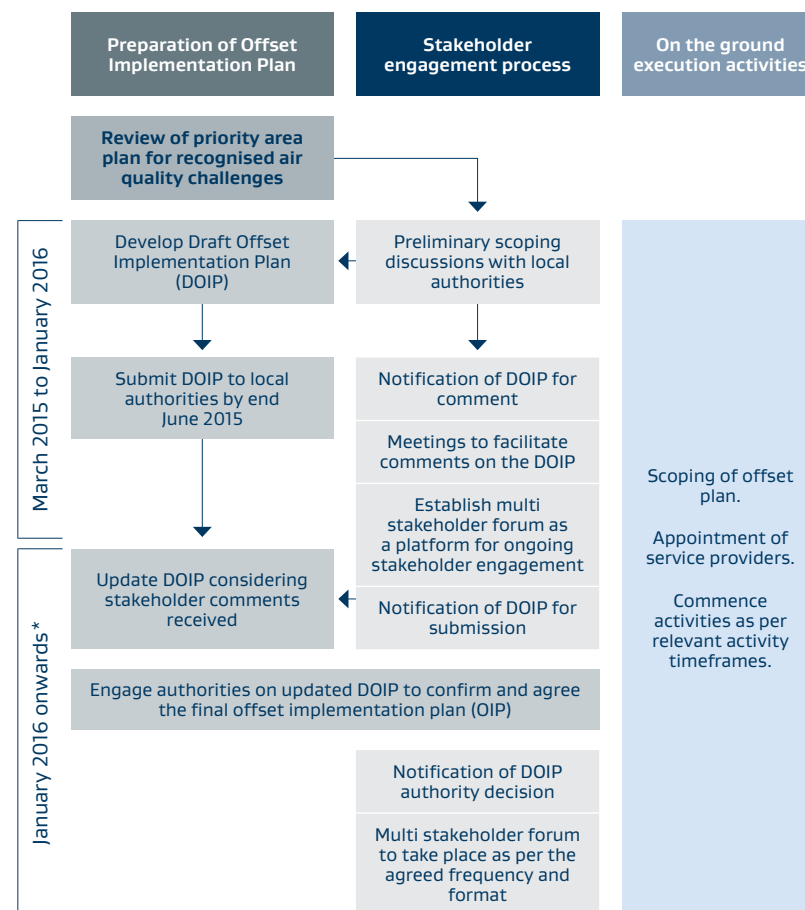
After the commenting period on the draft plan has closed, Sasol and Natref will consider all comments received and appropriately update the draft plan. A Stakeholder Engagement Report and a Comment and Response Report will be prepared to note all comments received and how they have been considered. These Reports will be included as part of the draft plan to be submitted for approval by the relevant authorities.

After this public participation process, the offset plan will be finalised and submitted to authorities for approval. Once approved, the offset plan will be incorporated in the Sasol and Natref atmospheric emissions licences.

WHAT PROCESS WILL BE FOLLOWED AND WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT? **continued**

During the implementation of this plan, the community may be impacted in the following ways:

- 1** Air quality monitoring activities in Zamdela will increase substantially. This will include both short and medium term activities aimed at informing the baseline for the area;
- 2** Members of the community will be appointed and trained to conduct household surveys – a representative sample of households will be approached to request an interview for detailed data gathering as part of the “quality of life” and energy components of our baseline;
- 3** The roll-out of immediate interventions will follow, involving veld fire management, waste recycling initiatives, non-recyclable waste management and vehicles emission testing for heavy vehicles at Sasol’s and Natref’s sites;
- 4** Ongoing stakeholder engagement on progress with these above items, through community invitations to attend newly established multi stakeholder forums. This will give us an opportunity to share progress, obstacles and learnings with you, and for you to share your views on our successes and areas for improvement; and
- 5** As the programme unfolds and the multi stakeholder forum advances, the detail regarding the medium to longer-term commitment will be developed and shared.



* Timeframe informed by best current estimate. While every endeavour will be made by Sasol and Natref to adhere to these schedules, unforeseen events may result in delays. Delays will be communicated to authorities as well as to stakeholders in the multi stakeholder forum.

Your feedback

Your comments and suggestions on any aspect of the Draft Offset Implementation Plan will be considered and will assist the authorities to make a decision. You are welcome to comment on the Draft Offset Implementation Plan by:

- Completing the enclosed registration and comment form and submitting it to the stakeholder engagement office (details below) or hand in to SRK representative at the public meetings;
- Providing verbal comment at the public meetings;
- Writing a letter or additional written submission by email; and/or
- Calling the stakeholder engagement office

Contact

Ms Tamaryn Hale at the SRK Stakeholder Engagement Office:

Tel: +27 (0) 31 279 1200

Fax: +27 (0) 31 279 1204

email: THale@srk.co.za



natref



sasol

reaching new frontiers



KONSEP-ALTERNATIEWE IMPLEMENTERINGSPLAN VIR LUGGEHALTE



Artikel 24 van die Grondwet van Suid-Afrika

“Elkeen het die reg op ’n omgewing wat nie skadelik vir hul gesondheid of welsyn is nie; en op die beskerming van die omgewing, ter wille van huidige en toekomstige geslagte, deur redelike wetgewende en ander maatreëls wat:

- besoedeling en ekologiese agteruitgang voorkom;
 - bewaring bevorder; en
 - die ekologies volhoubare ontwikkeling en aanwending van natuurlike hulpbronne verseker terwyl dit regverdige ekonomiese en maatskaplike ontwikkeling bevorder.”
-

’n Produk van Suid-Afrika se sukses

Sasol het gedurende sy 65-jarige bestaan ’n belangrike rol in Suid-Afrika en die breër streek se industrialisering, groei en sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling gespeel. Suid-Afrika is ’n plek waaop Sasol trots is om sy tuiste te noem.

Ons is seker dat ons bydrae tot die streek in die jare wat kom gehandhaaf sal word. Ons sal voortgaan om ons bestaande bates in stand te hou en te verbeter asook om nuwe geleenthede vir groei op die Afrika-kontinent te verken. Dié plaaslike fokus is belyn met en ondersteun die Suid-Afrikaanse regering se Nuwe Groeiplan en Visie 2030 as deel van die Nasionale Ontwikkelingsplan.

In Sasolburg het ons drie chemiese fasiliteite, drie kragopwekkingsfasiliteite asook ’n navorsing en tegnologie innovering en bestuur divisie. Sasolburg is ook die tuiste van die Natref raffinadery, Sasol se gesamentlike onderneming met Total SA.

Sasol en Natref het gesamentlik 4 172 permanente werknemers op Sasolburg. Gedurende Natref se sikliese twee-maandlange onderhoudsafsluiting word daar ongeveer 4 000 diensverskaffers gekontrakteer om dienste te lewer. Gedurende die afgelope finansiële jaar het Sasol R34,7 miljard aan direkte en indirekte belasting betaal.

Oor die jare het Sasol se unieke tegnologie ons die wêreld se grootste produsent van sintetiese brandstof en chemikalieë uit steenkool en aardgas gemaak. In Suid-Afrika veredel ons steenkool en aardgas om vloeibare brandstof, hoë-waarde chemikalieë en laer-koolstof elektrisiteit te produseer, wat alles bydra om groei en ontwikkeling, sowel as energiesekeriteit te bevorder.

Die Vrystaat is Sasol se plek van oorsprong en bly die kern van ons langtermyn-aspirasies.

Ons benadering tot die bestuur van luggehalte

Respek vir en nakoming van omgewingsregulasies, insluitend luggehaltestandaarde, is vir ons 'n prioriteit. Dit beteken dat ons altyd ag slaan op die omgewingsimpak van ons aktiwiteite en seker maak dat ons dit beperk.

Ons is daartoe verbind om die omgewingsimpak van ons bedrywigheede volhoubaar te beperk, insluitend ons impak op luggehalte in belang van alle belanghebbendes en ons gemeenskappe.

PLANNE VIR DIE VERBETERING VAN LUGGEHALTE BY SASOL EN NATREF FASILITEITE

Die toestand van luggehalte naby ons aanlegte is vir die afgelope 20 jaar gemeet deur middel van 'n netwerk van geakkrediteerde monitoringstasies in die gemeenskappe rondom ons fasiliteite. Ons doen dit om die aktiwiteite wat luggehalte beïnvloed te verstaan, ten einde ingeligte en gepriortetiseerde besluite oor luggehalte verbeteringsplanne te kan neem.

Het u geweet?

Sasol het oor die afgelope tien jaar ongeveer R2 miljard per jaar bestee aan projekte om die omgewing te verbeter, waarvan die meeste op die verbetering van luggehalte gemik was.

Het u geweet?

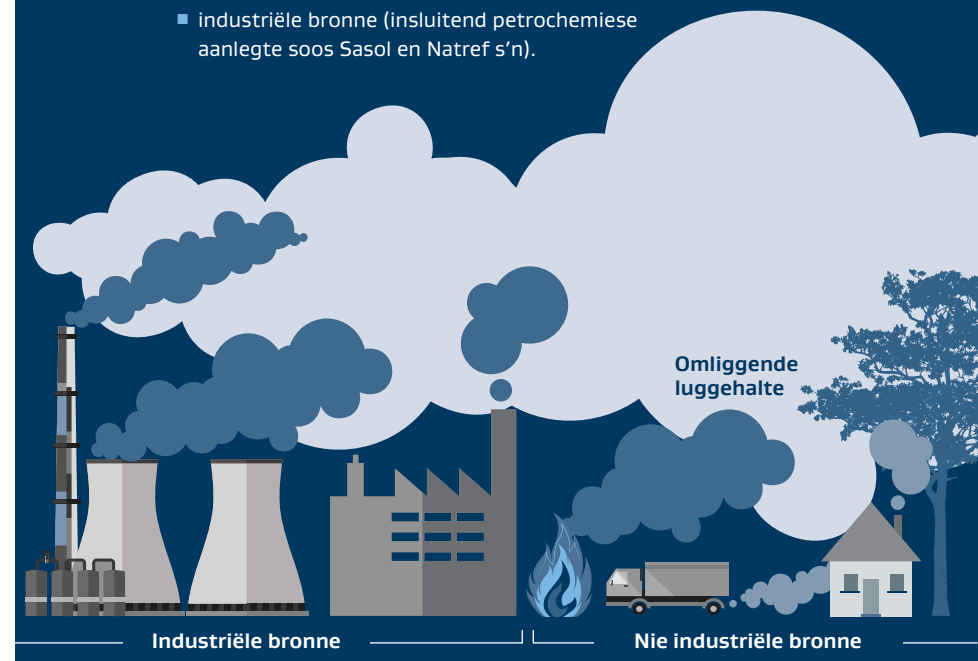
Wat is omliggende luggehalte?

Luggehalte verwys na die toestand van die lug wat ons in ons omliggende omgewing inasem. Die gehalte van lug word teen die Nasionale Standaard vir Omliggende Luggehalte gemeet.

Goeie luggehalte is nie net belangrik vir die mens nie, maar ook vir ander organismes en ons omgewing in die algemeen.

Bydraes tot die totale omliggende luggehalte sluit die vrystelling van besoedeling uit 'n wye verskeidenheid bronne in, insluitend:

- natuurlike bronne (byvoorbeeld veldbrande en stof);
- huishoudelike bronne (vure in die huis vir hitte, kook en waterverwarming); en
- industriële bronne (insluitend petrochemiese aanlegte soos Sasol en Natref s'n).



ONS BENADERING TOT DIE BESTUUR VAN LUGGEHALTE vervolg

Bo en behalwe ons benadering tot volhoubare luggehalteverbetering, is Sasol en Natref verbind tot die nakoming van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur: Luggehalte (NEMAQA) en die tersaaklike regulasies en geprioreitiseerde gebiedsplanne wat lugvrystellings reguleer. Ons prioriteiseer dus belegging in ons fasiliteite om ons eie vrystellings op 'n volhoubare wyse te verminder. Sasol en Natref se aansoeke om uitstel het ons toekomstige aktiwiteite op ons plan vir luggehalteverbetering uiteengesit. Terwyl dit ook 'n verbintenis tot die beginsel van alternatiewe meganismes behels om NEMAQA se doelwitte ten opsigte van die verbetering van omliggende luggehalte aan te spreek, word daar beklemtoon dat hierdie alternatiewe plan slegs een komponent van ons verbeteringsplan ten opsigte van luggehalte is. Die skakel hieronder na ons aansoeke om uitstel op die SRK-webwerf bevat besonderhede oor die breër plan.

Die SRK webblad www.srk.co.za/en/za-sasol-postponements en <http://www.srk.co.za/en/natref-postponement> bevat besonderhede van die breër planne.

Die Minister van Omgewingsake het ook die gebied waarin Sasol en Natref se fasiliteite bedryf word in Sasolburg, as die Vaaldriehoek Lugruim Prioriteitsgebied (VTAPA) verklaar weens die beduidende hoë vlakke van sommige lugbesoedelingstowwe wat daar gemeet word.

Sasol en Natref bly verbind tot die nakoming van sy bydraes tot die VTAPA Luggehalteverbeteringsplan. Ons implementeer projekte en gee terugvoer aan ons plaaslike owerheid aangaande hierdie verpligtinge.

Van die lugbesoedelingstowwe wat 'n impak op omliggende luggehalte het, is partikulêre materie (PM) en swaeldioksied (SO_2).

Om 'n verbetering in die omliggende luggehalte teweeg te bring, het die Departement van Omgewingsake twee hoof stelde standaarde as deel van die NEMAQA ontwikkel:

1 Nasionale Standaard vir Omliggende Luggehalte wat toelaatbare vlakke van totale omliggende besoedeling vir die beskerming van sowel menslike gesondheid as die omgewing omskryf. Hierdie standaard vir omliggende lug word gestel vir besoedelingstowwe soos swaeldioksied (SO_2) en partikulêre materie (PM).

2 Lug emissie standaard vir industriële bronne wat as die "Minimum Emissie Standaard" bekend staan en limiete stel op die konsentrasies van lugbesoedelingstowwe wat deur industriële aktiwiteite vrygestel word.

Het u geweet?

Wat is partikulêre materie?

Dit is al die soliede en vloeibare deeltjies wat in die lug hang. Hierdie komplekse mengsel sluit deeltjies soos stof, stuifmeel, rook van nywerhede en ander bronne, roet en vloeibare druppels in. Hierdie deeltjies wissel in grootte, samestelling en oorsprong en kan skadelik vir die mens se gesondheid wees. Wanneer hierdie deeltjies ingeasem word, kan dit die hart en longe aantast wat ernstige gesondheidsgevolge kan inhou. Partikulêre materie ontstaan deur die verbranding van brandbare materiaal – enigiets van gras, steenkool, hout tot afval; wanneer stof deur die wind voortgedra word; wanneer plante stuifmeel vrystel; en deur emissies van voertuie en industriële aktiwiteit. Die grootte van die deeltjies is direk gekoppel aan die potensiaal om gesondheidsprobleme te veroorsaak, met ander woorde hoe kleiner die deeltjies, hoe meer skadelik is dit potensieel vir 'n mens se gesondheid.

PARTIKULÊRE MATERIE WORD GEKATEGORISEER VOLGENS DIE GROOTTE VAN DIE DEELTJIES

Inasembare growwe deeltjies

— groter as 2,5 en kleiner as 10 mikrometer in deursnee.

Fyn deeltjies

— 2,5 en kleiner mikrometer in deursnee.

Wat is swaeldioksied?

Swaeldioksied (SO_2) is 'n onsigbare gas met 'n skerp reuk. SO_2 reageer maklik met ander stowwe in die atmosfeer om swaelsuur (suurreën) en sulfaatdeeltjies te vorm. Wanneer dit ingeasem word, kan dit 'n irritasie van die neus, keel en lugweë veroorsaak wat tot hoes, amborstigheid, kortasem of 'n benoude gevoel lei.

Het u geweet?

Wat is die kweek-huiseffek?

Die kweekhuiseffek is 'n probleem wat veroorsaak word deur 'n toename in die hoeveelheid gasse soos koolstofdiksied in die lug. Hierdie gasse vang die hitte van die son in die aarde se laer atmosfeer vas, wat 'n geleidelike styging in die temperatuur van die aarde se atmosfeer veroorsaak.

Wat is kweek-huiseffek?

Kweekhuiseffek is enige gas wat tot die kweekhuiseffek bydra, insluitend koolstofdiksied, metaan en fluorkoolstof.



Hierdie emissies lei tot wêreldwye klimaatsverandering en het nie 'n regstreekse invloed op die mens se gesondheid, soos wat die geval met swaeldiksied en partikulêre materie is. Kweekhuiseffek sal gereuleer word deur nuwe wetgewing wat in die toekoms deur die Departement van Omgewingsake ingestel sal word.

Sasol en Natref se aksies sluit die monitering van en verslagdoening oor emissies en ter plaatse beleggings en alternatiewe meganismes in. Dit is gesamentlik ontwerp om die emissie van koolstofdiksied asook lugbesoedelingstowwe te verminder.

Waarom nou ons voorneme om alternatiewe meganismes te implementeer?

Die Suid-Afrikaanse regering het gedurende 2004 die NEMAQA gepromulgeer wat 'n nuwe benadering tot die bestuur van luggehalte bekendgestel het. Terwyl die meeste van ons prosesse sal kan voldoen aan die nuwe strenger standaard wat vanaf April 2015 en weer in April 2020 van toepassing sal wees, kon daar nie binne die tidsraamwerke van toepassing of glad nie aan sommige standaardte voldoen word nie. Om hierdie rede het Sasol en Natref aansoek gedoen om uitstel. Hierdie uitstel is toegestaan vir die voldoening aan die nuwe standaardte. Een van die voorwaardes wat gestel is vir die uitstel, is dat Sasol en Natref 'n alternatiewe meganisme implementeringsplan moet indien vir die vermindering van emissies van partikulêre materie (PM) en swaeldiksied (SO_2) in die omgewing. Soos vereis, is 'n konsepplan teen 30 Junie 2015 by die owerhede ingedien.

Die plan sal deur die betrokke owerhede goedgekeur word, onderworpe aan 'n gepaste openbare deelnameproses. Sasol en Natref het 'n konsep-alternatiewe meganisme implementeringsplan* wat die besonderhede oor beoogde alternatiewe aktiwiteite uiteensit om die omliggende luggehalte deur middel van gemeenskapsgebaseerde projekte in Zamdela te verbeter. Sasol en Natref stel interaksie met ons belanghebbendes hoog op prys om te verseker dat die alternatiewe meganisme implementeringsplan alle belanghebbendes se kommentaar, besorgdhede en voorstelle behoorlik in ag neem.

Sasol en Natref het aansoek gedoen om, en uitstel ontvang vir die datum om aan die Minimum Emissie Standaardte te voldoen. Een van die voorwaardes wat vir die uitstel gestel is, is dat Sasol en Natref 'n alternatiewe implementeringsplan moet indien vir die vermindering van emissies van partikulêre materie (PM) en swaeldiksied (SO_2) in die omgewing. Soos vereis, is 'n konsepplan teen 30 Junie 2015 by die owerhede ingedien.

* Meer volledige inligting oor die konsep-alternatiewe implementeringsplan en Sasol en Natref se aansoek om uitstel vir die Minimum Emissiestandaardte is beskikbaar by www.srk.co.za/en/za-sasol-postponements en <http://www.srk.co.za/en/natref-postponement>. Afskrifte van die volledige dokument is ook ter insae beskikbaar by die Zamdela Openbare Biblioteek, Zamdela Hoofweg, Zamdela (tel. 016 974 2163).

Sasol en Natref se loodsstudie oor alternatiewe meganismes in Kwadela

Tydens ons eie program om omliggende luggehalte te monitor, wat plaasgevind het alvorens die vereiste vir 'n alternatiewe implementeringsplan gestel is, het Sasol erken dat hoë vlakke partikulêre materie in die omliggende lug voorkom, veral gedurende die wintermaande. Die vlakke wat ons gemeet het, het konsekwent die voorgeskrewe standaarde vir omliggende lug oorskry, wat beteken dat menslike gesondheid potensieel in gevaar is. Nie-industriële bronne is bekend daarvoor dat hulle aansienlik tot die hoë vlakke bydra.

Sasol het begin ondersoek instel na die moontlikheid dat gemeenskapsgebaseerde alternatiewe meganismes die vlakke van partikulêre materie kan verbeter. Sasol het tussen 2013 en 2015 'n bedrag van R12 miljoen belê in 'n loodsstudie in Kwadela, Mpumalanga om meganismes te ondersoek vir die volhoubare verbetering van binnenshuise en omliggende luggehalte deur middel van 'n huis-isolasie-oplossing in Heropbou- en Ontwikkelingsprogram-huise (HOP-huise).

Die resultate dui op 'n afname in huishoudelike steenkoolverbruik, besteding aan energie en omliggende partikulêre materie. Ondersoeke gaan voort om te bepaal hoe die voordele met verloop van tyd optimaal gehandhaaf kan word.



Spanlede wend isoleringsmateriaal in HOP-huise in Kwadela aan.

Het u geweet?

Wat is alternatiewe luggehalte verbeteringsmeganismes?

Die Departement van Omgewingsake definieer alternatiewe luggehalte verbeteringsmeganismes as:

Ingrypings wat spesifiek ingestel is om as teenwig te dien om die negatiewe impak van atmosferiese vrystellings te verminder ten einde 'n netto omliggende luggehaltevoordeel te bereik in 'n gebied wat die naaste aan 'n Artikel 21-fasiliteit (soos Sasol en Natref s'n) geleë is, waar omliggende luggehaltestandaarde oorskry word of die potensiaal het om oorskry te word en waar geleenthede vir alternatiewe meganismes bestaan.

Dit beteken dat beleggings om die omliggende luggehalte te verbeter nie slegs by industriële fasiliteite as belangrik beskou word nie, maar ook in ander gebiede waar emissies tot swak omliggende luggehalte bydra. In die Vaal driehoek-prioriteitsgebied behels hierdie nie-industriële bronne onder meer veldbrande, verbranding van biomassa, verbranding van huishoudelike brandstof, voertuiguitlaatgasse en die verbranding van afval. Ingrypings wat hierdie bronne teken kan dus beskou word as alternatiewe meganismes, indien dit met die departement se konsepriglyne vir alternatiewe luggehalte verbeteringsmeganisme geïmplementeer word.

Hierdie ingrypings wat in gemeenskappe geïmplementeer word, kan ander beduidende sosio-ekonomiese voordele inhou, soos die ontwikkeling van vaardighede, werkskepping en geleenthede vir ondernemingsontwikkeling. In hierdie sin het alternatiewe aktiwiteite die potensiaal om omgewingsverbeterings teweeg te bring, asook sosio-ekonomiese voordele, wat goed by die beginsels van volhoubare ontwikkeling inpas.

Het u geweet?

In die Vaaldriehoek prioriteitsarea behels nie-industriële bronne wat bydra tot omliggende luggehalte onder meer veldbrande, verbranding van biomassa, verbranding van huishoudelike brandstof, voertuiguitlaatgasse en die verbranding van afval.

Wat behels Sasol en Natref se voorgestelde alternatiewe plan?

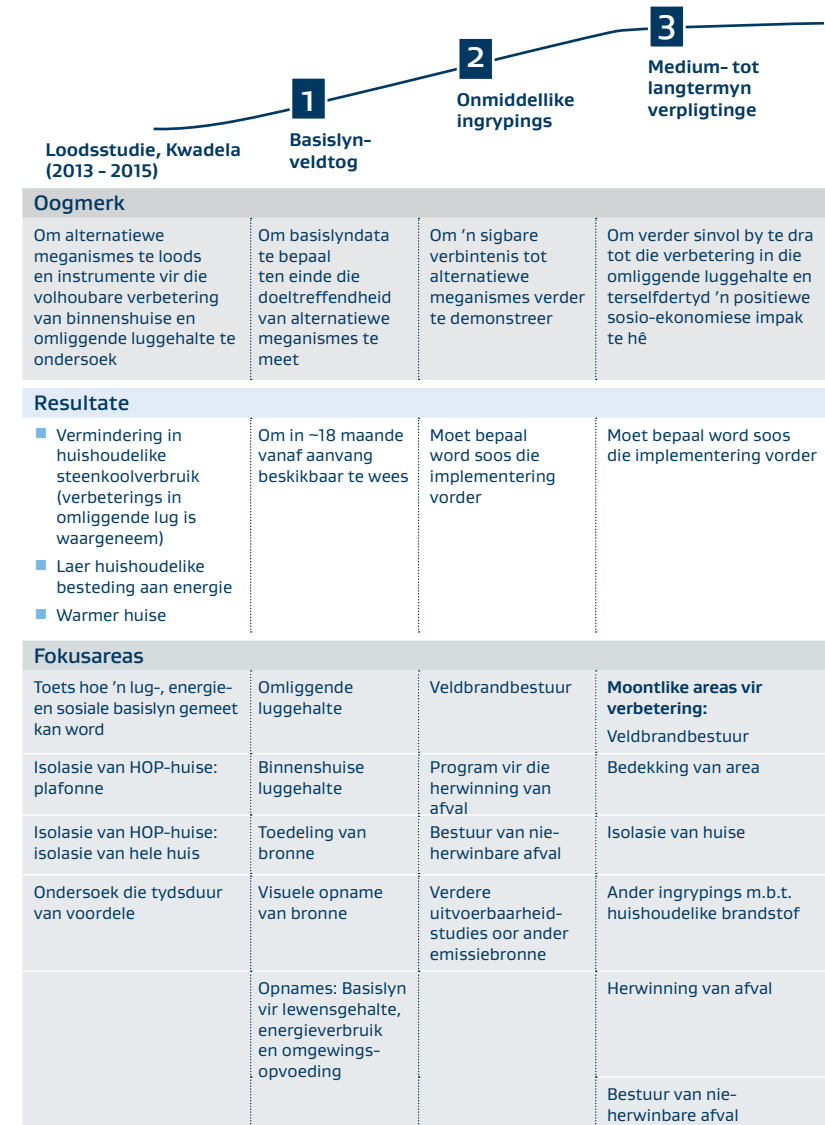
Die alternatiewe meganisme implementeringsplan fokus op Zamdela, die gemeenskap naaste aan ons fasiliteite, wat die geleentheid bied vir alternatiewe meganismes en ook die woongebied van talle van ons werknemers is.

Die beginpunt vir die ontwikkeling van die konsep-alternatiewe plan was die prioriteite soos geïdentifiseer in die luggehaltebestuursplan vir die Vaaldriehoek Lugruim Prioriteitsgebied, wat erkende luggehalte-uitdagings omskryf. Met dié inligting kon die fokusareas vir die ontwikkeling van die plan bepaal word.



Die ligging van Zamdela in verhouding tot die Sasol and Natref fasiliteite.

DIE PLAN BESTAAN UIT VIER ELEMENTE, SOOS AANGEDUI IN DIE DIAGRAM EN VERDERE VERDUIDELIKING HIERONDER



4

Skakeling met belanghebbendes, voortdurende kennisinwinning en ter plaatse beleggings

WAT BEHELS SASOL SE VOORGESTELDE ALTERNATIEWE MEGANISME PLAN? **vervolg**

Soos hierbo verduidelik, het Sasol reeds voor die plan 'n omvattende loodsstudie in Kwadela uitgevoer wat 'n aansienlik bydrae gelewer het om ons benadering tot hierdie konsep-alternatiewe implementeringsplan van inligting te voorsien.

Die program in Zamdela behels drie hoofaktiwiteite:

1 'n Basislynveldtog om te bepaal wat die beginpunt is waarteen verbeterings wat as gevolg van die alternatiewe meganisme aktiwiteite in luggehalte en lewensgehalte behaal is, gemeet kan word. Dit bevestig ook die belangrikste uitdagings waarop daar oor die medium- tot langer termyn in die program gefokus moet word.

2 Tydens die basislynveldtog, word die volgende vier onmiddellike ingrypings voorgestel vir implementering:

- **Verminderde rook Partikulêre Materie (PM) emissies van veldbrande:** Veldbrande is 'n beduidende bron van PM emissies in die Vrystaat gedurende die wintermaande. Sasol en Natref beplan om kapasiteit in the Metsimaholo Plaaslike Munisipaliteit te verbeter sodat veldbrande verhoed kan word. Die projek beoog om die voorkoming van veldbrande te fasiliteer deur die gras te sny en sodoende die brand van gras te voorkom, asook vinniger reaksie tye met die bestryding van brande sou dit ontstaan;
- **Voertuig emissietoetse:** Emissies kom voor as gevolg van die verbranding van brandstof in voertuie, insluitend swaarvoertuie soos trokke. Swak instandhouding van voertuie veroorsaak nie net dat sulke voertuie meer emissies uitlaat nie, maar ook duurder is om te laat ry as gevolg van oneffektiewe brandstofverbruik. Voertuig emissietoetse is 'n bewese manier om te bepaal of voertuie behoorlik instand gehou word. Die projek sal 'n toetsfasiliteit implementeer vir trokke wat Sasol en Natref se operasionele areas binnegaan, om sodoende te verseker dat die voertuie optimaal presteer en sodoende ook minder emissies vrystel. Lesse uit hierdie projek geleer sal met die munisipaliteit gedeel word om hulle te help met die implementering van voertuig emissietoetse in hulle jurisduksie;
- **Vullisherwinning:** Vullisverbranding in Zamdela veroorsaak skadelike en sigbare emissies. Hierdie projek fokus op die voorkoming van die brand van herwinbare vullis, deur middel van die uitbreiding van die Eko-skole program om die verwydering van vullis asook gemeenskapsbewustheid en onderrig in te sluit. Herwinning van buitebande sal ook ingesluit word; en
- **Nie-herwinbare vullis beheer:** Die projek poog om die versameling en verwydering van nie-herwinbare vullis te verbeter, en sodoende vullis verbranding te voorkom.

3 'n Verbintenis tot 'n uitgebreide program oor die medium- tot langer termyn, gerig deur die basislynveldtog, deurlopende loodsstudies in die Sekunda-omgewing en die mate waartoe dit waargeneem word dat die onmiddellike ingrypings opgeskerp kan word om verdere voordele te lewer.

Besonderhede oor die omvang en inhoud van hierdie plan is beskikbaar in die volledige weergawe op die SRK-webwerf www.srk.co.za/en/za-sasol-postponements en <http://www.srk.co.za/en/natref-postponement> en by die Zamdela Openbare Biblioteek, Zamdela Hoofweg, Zamdela (tel: 016 974 2163).



Watter proses sal gevolg word en wat kan u verwag?

Die vertrekpunt vir die ontwikkeling van die konsep-alternatiewe meganisme implementeringsplan was die prioriteite soos geïdentifiseer in die luggehaltebestuursplan vir die Vaaldriehoek Lugruim Prioriteitsgebied, wat bekende luggehalte-uitdagings omskryf. Dit het inligting verskaf om die fokusareas vir die ontwikkeling van die plan te bepaal. Ná aanvanklike samesprekings met nasionale en plaaslike owerhede om die aanvaarbaarheid van die plan te bevestig, is 'n konsep-implementeringsplan teen 30 Junie 2015 ingedien, soos vereis. Die huidige proses is die fase van openbare deelname, waar alle belanghebbendes uitgenooi word om kommentaar op die konsepplan te lewer deur middel van die opsies wat aan die einde van hierdie brosjure verduidelik word.

Die proses van openbare deelname sal aan belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye die geleentheid gee om kommentaar op die inhoud van die konsep-alternatiewe meganisme implementeringsplan te lewer. SRK Consulting, 'n onafhanklike omgewingsraadgewende firma, is aangestel om die openbare deelnameproses te bestuur.

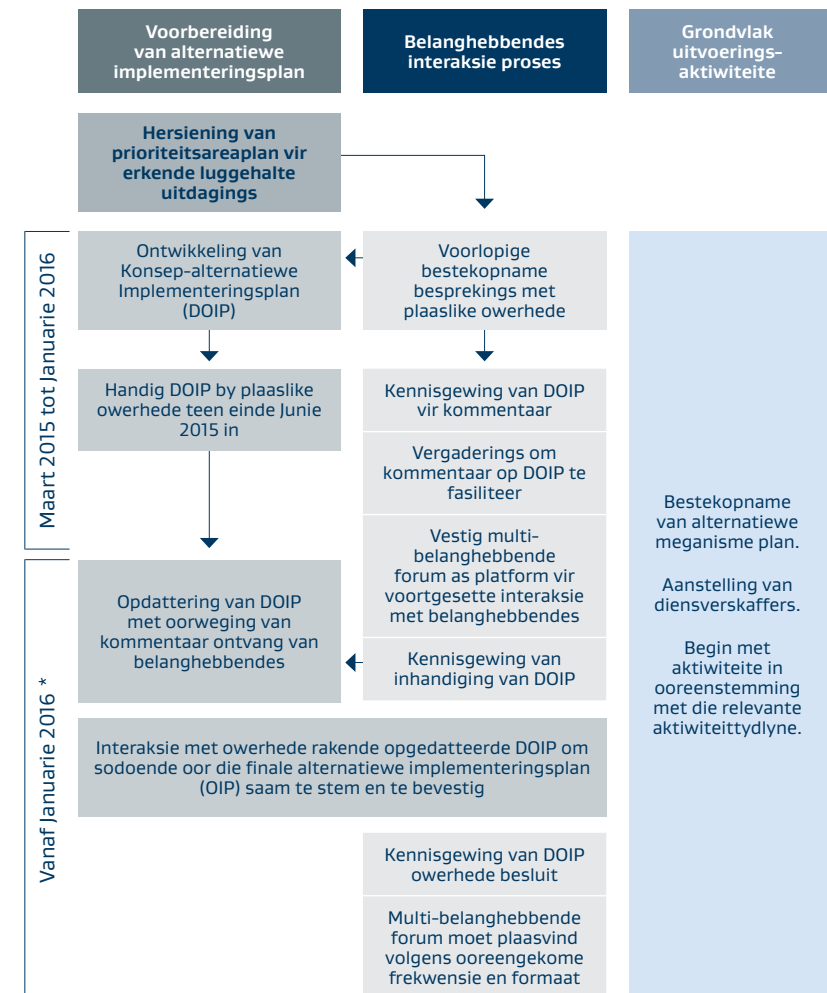
Ná verstryking van die tydperk om kommentaar op die konsepplan te lewer, sal Sasol en Natref oorweging skenk aan alle kommentaar wat ontvang is en die konsepplan dienoreenkomstig aanpas. 'n Belanghebbende Skakelingsverslag en Kommentaar- en Reaksieverslag wat alle kommentaar wat ontvang is aandui, asook die oorweging wat daaraan geskenk is, sal voorberei word. Hierdie verslag sal ingesluit word as deel van die konsepplan wat aan die relevante owerhede vir goedkeuring voorgelê sal word.

Die alternatiewe meganisme plan sal ná hierdie proses van openbare deelname gefinaliseer en vir goedkeuring aan die owerhede voorgelê word. Sodra dit goedgekeur is sal die alternatiewe meganisme implementeringsplan by die Sasol en Natref atmosferiese emissie lisensie geïnkorporeer word.

WATTER PROSES SAL GEVOLG WORD EN WAT KAN U VERWAG? **vervolg**

Die gemeenskappe van Zamdela kan tydens die implementering van hierdie plan op die volgende maniere geraak word:

- 1 Luggehalte moniteringsaktiwiteite in Zamdela sal aansienlik toeneem. Dit sal beide kort- en langtermyn aktiwiteite insluit, gemik daarop om inligting te voorsien waarvolgens die basislyn vir die area bepaal kan word;
- 2 Lede van die gemeenskap sal aangestel en opgelei word om huishoudelike opnames uit te voer – 'n verteenwoordigende monster van huishoudings sal genader word vir 'n onderhoud om gedetailleerde data as deel van die "lewenskwaliteit" en energiekomponente van ons basislyn in te samel;
- 3 Die uitrol van onmiddellike ingrypings sal volg, wat velbrandbestuur, vullis herwinningsinisiatiewe, nie-herwinbare vullis bestuur en voertuig emissietoetse vir swaarvoertuie by Sasol en Natref areas insluit;
- 4 Deurlopende skakeling met belanghebbendes oor vordering met bogenoemde aspekte deur middel van uitnodigings aan die gemeenskap om nuutgevestigde multi-belanghebbende forums by te woon. Dit sal ons die geleentheid gee om vordering, struikelblokke en lesse geleer met u te deel asook om aan u die geleentheid te bied om u mening oor ons suksesse en areas vir verbetering te deel.
- 5 Soos die program ontvou en skakeling met belanghebbendes vorder, sal besonderhede oor verbintenisse vir die medium- tot langer termyn ontwikkel en gedeel word.



* Die tydraam volgens die beste huidige beraming. Hoewel Sasol en Natref alles in hul vermoë sal doen om aan hierdie tydraam te voldoen, mag daar onvoorsiene gebeure wees wat tot vertraging sal lei. Vertraging sal aan die owerhede gekommunikeer word asook aan belanghebbendes gedurende die multi-belanghebbendes forums.

U terugvoer

U kommentaar en voorstelle oor enige aspek van die konsep-alternatiewe implementeringsplan sal oorweeg word en sal die owerhede in hul besluitneming ondersteun. U is welkom om op die implementeringsplan kommentaar te lewer deur:

- Die ingeslote registrasie- en kommentaarvorm te voltooi en dit by die Belanghebbende-skakelkantoor (besonderhede hier onder) of by die SRK-verteenvoerder tydens die openbare vergaderings in te dien;
- Mondelinge kommentaar by die openbare vergaderings te lewer;
- 'n Skrywe of bykomende skriftelike voorlegging per e-pos te stuur; en/of
- Met die Belanghebbende-skakelkantoor in verbinding te tree.

Kontakbesonderhede

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natref



sasol

reaching new frontiers



LEANO LA NAKWANA LA THAKGOLO YA TEKATEKANYO YA BOLENG BA MOYA



Karolo ya 24 ya Molaotheo wa Afrika Borwa

“Motho e mong le e mong o na le tokelo ya ho ba tikolohong e seng kotsi bophelong ba hae bo botle kapa bophelong ba hae ka kakaretso; le ho sireletsa tikoloho, molemong wa meloko ya jwale le ya kamoso, ka tshebediso ya melao e nepahetseng le mehato e:

- thibelang tshilafatso ya moya le ho senngwa ha tikoloho;
 - kgothaletsang tshireletso ya tikoloho; le e
 - sireletsang ntshetsopele e tswelang ya tikoloho le tshebediso ya mehlodi ya tlhaho mme ebile e phahamisa
 - ntshetsopele e nepahetseng ya moruo le ya setjhaba.”
-

Sasol, sehlahiswa sa katleho ya Afrika Borwa

Nalaneng ya rona ya dilemo tse 65, Sasol e bile le seabo sa bohlokwa Afrika Borwa le ntshetsopeleng ya indaseteri, kgolo, le ntshetsospele ya setjhaba le moruo lebatoweng ka bobatsi. Afrika Borwa ke sebaka seo Sasol e leng motlotlo ho se bitsa lehae.

Ho Hlakile hore nyehelo ya rona lebatoweng e tla dula e le teng ka dilemo tse ngata tse tlang. Re tla tswela pele ho boloka le ho hlabolla thepa eo re nang le yona hajwale le ho sibolla menyetla e metjha bakeng sa kgolo kontinenteng ya Afrika. Tsepamiso ena ya maikutlo lebatoweng e tsamaelana, ebile e tshehetsa leano la mmuso wa Afrika Borwa la New Growth Path and Vision 2030 jwaloka karolo ya Leano la Ntshetsopele ya Setjhaba (National Development Plan).

Mane Sasolburg re na le dibaka tse tharo tsa tlhahiso ya di khemikhale, dibaka tse pedi tsa ho fehla motlakase, le lekala la tsamaiso ya diphuputso le ntshetsopele ya thekenoloji. Hape Sasolburg ke lehae la fektri ya Natref, e leng porojeke ya kopanelo ya Sasol le Total SA.

Sasol le Natref mmoho di na le basebetsi ba nako tsohle ba 4,172 mane Sasolburg. Nakong ya ho kwalwa ya Natref (Shutdown) e nkang dikgwedi tse pedi bakeng sa ho lokiswa, bafani ba ditshebeletso ba ka bang 4,000 ba fuwa konteraka ya ho fana ka ditshebeletso, mme ba etse nyehelo ya bohlokwa moruong wa Afrika Borwa. Selemong se fetileng sa ditjhelete Sasol e lefile R34.7 biliyone ya lekgetho ka ho otlooha le ka tsela tse ding.

Ka dilemo tse ngata, dithekenoloji tse ikgethileng tsa Sasol di entse hore re be bahlahisi ba baholohadi ba mafura a (sinthetiki) le dikhemikale tse tswang mashaleng le digase tsa tlhaho lefatsheng ka bphara. Afrika Borwa, re sebedisa mashala le gase ya tlhaho ho hlahisa mafura a mokedikedi, dikhemikhale tsa boleng bo hodimo le motlakase wa khabono e tlase, tseo kaofela ha tsona di thusang ho phahamisa kgolo, ntshetsopele le tshireletso ya enoji.

Porovense ya Freistata, le Sasolburg ka ho qolleha, ke lehae la moo Sasol e tswaletsweng teng mme e tla dula e le motso wa ditjhebelopele tsa rona tsa nako e telele.

Tsela eo Sasol le Natref di sebetseanang le tsamaiso ya boleng ba moya

Tihompho le ho ikamahanya le melawana ya tikoloho, ho kenyeletswa maemo a boleng ba moya, ke seo re se beileng pele. Sena se bolela hore re dula re tsotella le ho etsa bonnete ba hore re fokotsa tsela eo diketso tsa rona di amang tikoloho ka yona.

Re itlame ka hohle-hohle ho fokotsa kameho ya tikoloho ka lebaka la ditshebetso tsa rona, ho kenyeletswa kameho ya rona ho boleng ba moya molemong wa bohle ba enang le seabo, ho kenyeletswa setjabeng sa rona.

MAANO A A NTLAFATSO YA BOLENG BA MOYA MEAHONG YA SASOL LE NATREF

Ho tloha dilemong tse 20 tse fetileng re dula re metha boemo ba boleng ba moya haufi le meaho ya rona ka tshebediso ya neteweke ya diteishene tse tjhaelletsweng monwana tsa tekolo ya boleng ba moya.ka hare ho metse ya rona. Re etsa sena hore re tle re utlwisise diketso tse amanang le boleng ba moya ele hore re tle re kgone ho etsa diqeto tse nang le kutlwisiso bakeng sa merero ya rona ya ho ntlafatsa boleng ba moya.

Ana o ne o tseba?

Sasol e sebedisitse tjhelete e kaalo ka R2 bilyone ka selemo dilemong tse leshome tse fetileng ho diporojeke tsa hlabollo ya tikoloho, mme boholo ba tsona e leng hlabollong ya boleng ba moya.

Ana o ne o tseba?

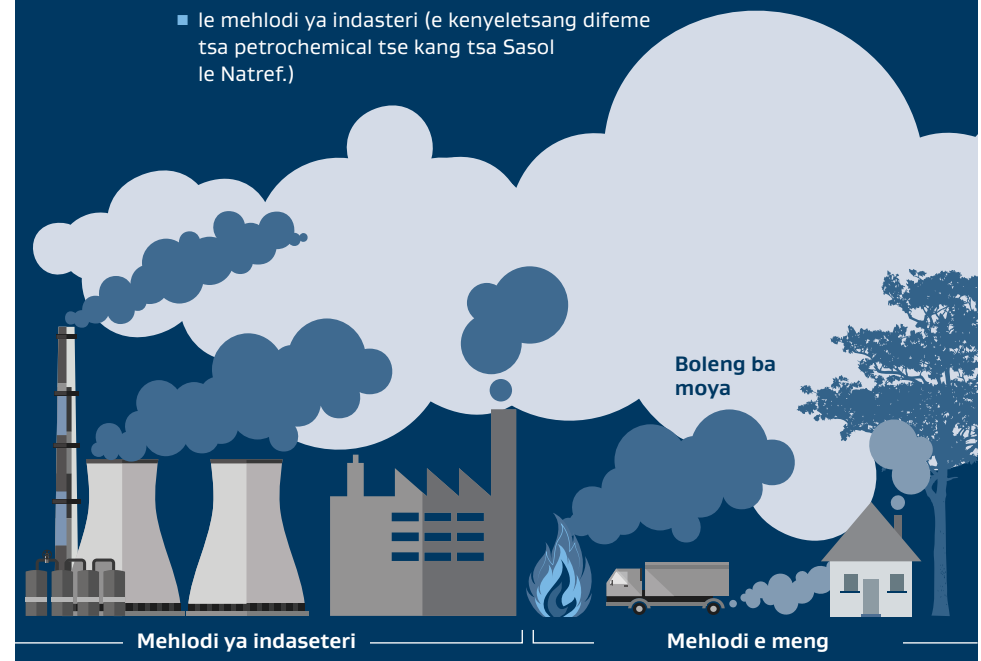
Boleng ba moya tikolohong ke eng?

Boleng ba moya bo bolela boemo ba moya oo re o phefomolang tikolohong eo re phelang ho yona. Boleng ba moya bo methwa ho ipapisitswe le Maemo a Naha a Boleng ba Moya o Tikolohong (National Ambient Air Quality Standards).

Moya o hlwekieng o bohlokwa e seng feela bakeng sa batho empa hape le bakeng sa diphedi tse ding tse tikolohong ya rona ka kakaretso.

Boleng ba moya bo angwa ke mehlodi e mengata ya tshilafatso e akaretsang:

- tshilafatso e tswang mehloding ya tlhaho (ho etsa mohlala, mello ya hlaha le lerole);
- mehlodi ya lapeng (mello ya lapeng ya ho iphuthumatsa, ho pheha le ho futhumatsa metsi);
- le mehlodi ya indasteri (e kenyeletsang difeme tsa petrochemical tse kang tsa Sasol le Natref.)



TSOLA EO SASOL E SEBETSANANG LE TSAMAIISO YA BOLENG BA MOYA E a tswella

Ka hodimo ho mokgwatshebetso wa rona wa dintlafatso tsa boleng ba moya, Sasol le Ntref di itlamme ho ikamahanya le Molao wa Naha wa Tsamaiso ya Tikoloho: Boleng ba Moya (National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEMAQA)) mmoho le melawana e tsamailanang le ona le merero ya dibaka tse hlailweng Taolong ya ho ntshwa ha meya.

Kahoo re beeletse pele matsete dibakeng tsa rona ho fokotsa ho ntsha digase ha rona. Kopo ya Sasol le Natref tsa ho tshetjhiswa ha nako ya ho kenya tshebetso melao e metjha mabapi le tshilafatso ya moya, di akaretsa maano ao re tla a kenyang tshebetso ho hlabolla maemo a moya. Le ha hona e le boitlamo bakeng sa dintlatheo tsa thakgolo ya boleng ba moya ho ya ka tekatekanyo ho rarolla taba ya merero ya NEMAQA, re totobatsa hore thakgolo ena ke enngwe ya maano ao re a kenyang tshebetso ho ntlatfatsa boleng ba moya. Etela website ya S.R.K ho lekola dintlha tse amanang le kopo ya Sasol le Natref ya ho tshetjhiswa ha nako. Web site ke: www.srk.co.za/en/za-sasol-postponement le ho <http://www.srk.co.za/en/natref-postponement>.

Letona la Ditaba tsa Tikoloho le hlwaile lebatowa leo Sasol le Natref di sebeletsang, jwaloka Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA), ka lebaka la maemo a hodimo a ikgethang a disilafatsi tse methwang moo.

Sasol le Natref di dula di itlamme ho ka fihlella dinyehelo tsa tsona ho VTAPA Air Quality Management Plan. Re kenya tshebetso diporajeke le ho fana ka tlaleho ho bolaodi ba rona ba lehae mabapi le boitlamo bona.

Hara disilafatsi tse amang boleng ba moya o tikolohong ho na le particulate matter (PM) le sulphur dioxide (SO₂).

Hore ho fihlellwe dintlafatso boleng ba moya o tikolohong, Lefapha la Ditaba tsa Tikoloho le theile dipehelo tse pedi tsa sehlooho tsa maemo ele karolo ya NEMAQA:

1 Maemo a Naha a Boleng ba Moya Tikolohong a hlalosang maemo a dumelletsweng a tshilafatso yohle ya tikoloho bakeng sa tshireletso ya bophelo bo botle ba batho le tikoloho. Maemo ana a tikoloho a beilwe bakeng sa disilafatsi tse kang sulphur dioxide (SO₂) le particulate matter (PM).

2 Maemo a ho ntsha meya a beilweng bakeng sa mehlodi ya indasteri a tsejwang ka la "Minimum Emission Standards" a beang meedi ho tshubuhlellano ya tsa disilafatsi tse ntshuwang ke diindasteri.

Ana o ne o tseba?

Particulate matter ke eng?

Ke dikarolwana tse thata le tse mokedikedi tse fofang moyeng. Motswako ona o rarahaneng o kenyeletsa lerole, pholene, mosi o tswang difemeng le mehloding e meng, marothodi a mosidi le a mokedikedi. Dikarolwana tsena di fapana ka bohlo, dikahare le mehlodi ya tsona mme di ka ba kotsi bophelong bo botle ba batho. Hang ha di ka phefomolohwa, dikarolwana tsena di ka ama pelo le matshwafo mme tsa baka temalo e mahlonoko ya bophelo. Particulate matter e bopeha ka: ho tjhesa disebediswa tse tukang kapele – eng kapa eng ho tloha ho jwang, mashala, patsi ho isa ho dithwele; Moya o tletseng lerole ha dijalo di ntsha pollen, le ho mesi e tswang dipalangweng le diketsahalang tsa difemeng. Boholo ba dikarolwana tsena bo nyalana hantle le bokgoni ba tsona ba ho baka mathata a bophelo bo botle, ke hore, ha dikarolwana di le nyane, di ba le kotsi e kgolo bophelong bo botle ba motho.

PARTICULATE MATTER E AROLWA HO YA KA BOHOLO BA DIKAROLWANA TSA LEROLE

Dithollo tse kgolwanyane tseo motho a ka dihemang

= dithollo tse fetang 2.5 micrometers, empa di sa fete 10 micrometers ka boholo.

Dithollo tse nyane

= dithollo tse nyane ho 2.5 micrometers ka boholo.

Sulphur dioxide ke eng?

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) ke elemente eo e reng ha e tjheswa e be e na le gase e sa bonahaleng empa e ena le monko o hlabang. SO₂ e tswakeha ha bobebe le dielemente tse ding tse moyeng ho bopa sulfuric acid (khr pula ya esiti) le dikarolwana tsa sulfate. Ha eka Phefomolwa, e ka baka ho hlohloa ka nkong, mmetsoeng, le dikarolong tsa moya ho baka ho kgohlela, ho hema ka thata, ho fellwa ke moya, kapa ho ikutlwa o patisane ka sefubeng.

Ana o ne o tseba?

Greenhouse effect ke eng?

Ke bothata bo bakwang ke bongata bo eketsehang ba digase tse kang carbon dioxide moyeng. Digase tsena di kwalla motjheso o tswang letsatsing karolong e tlase ya sepakapaka mme di bake ho phahama ho eketsehang ha motjheso sepakapakang.

Digase tsa greenhouse ke eng?

Gase efe kapa efe e nyehelang ho bothata ba gase ya greenhouse, tse kenyeletsang carbon dioxide, methane le fluorocarbons.



Tshilafatso ya dikgase tsa greenhouse ho baka phetoho ya tlaeemete, e leng bothata ba lefatshe ka bophara, mme ha di ame bophelo bo botle ba batho ka kotloloho, jwaloka sulfur dioxide le particulate matter. Melao e laolang Digase tsa Greenhouse ha e eso kenngwe tshehetsong mme e tla phatlalatswa ke Lefapha la Ditaba tsa Tikoloho nakong e tlang

Le ha ho le jwalo, Sasol le Natref di tswela pele ho bea leihlo le ho tlaleha ho ntshwa ha digase, ho behella thooko matsete le ho dithakgolo tsa boleng ba moya ka ho fokotsa ho ntshwa ha carbona dioxide esitana le ho disilafatsi tsa moya.

Hobaneng ha jwale re hlahisa taba ya ho kenya tshehetsong thakgolo ya boleng ba moya?

Ka 2004, mmuso wa Afrika Borwa o ile wa hasa NEMAQA e ileng ya tsebisa tshebetso e ntjha ya tsamaiso ya boleng ba moya. Le ha boholo ba mekgwatshebetso ya rona e tla kgona ho ikamahanya le maemo a matjha a sebetso ho tloha ka Mmesa 2015 le hape ka Mmesa 2020, maemo a mang ha a ka a kgona ho fihlelwa ka dinako tse neng di beiwe. Ka lebaka lena, Sasol le Natref di ile tsa etsa kopo mme tsa dumellwa ho tshetjhisana mola wa ho fihlela maemo ana a matjha. E nngwe ya dipehelo tsa tshetjhisetso eo ke hore Sasol le Natref di romele moralo wa ho kenya tshehetsong thakgolo ya boleng ba moya bakeng sa ho fokotsa ho ntshwa ha particulate matter (PM) le sulfur dioxide (SO₂) tikolohong. Moralo wa nakwana o ile wa romelwa ho bolaodi jwaloka ha ho ne ho kopilwe ka la 30 Phupjane 2015.

Moralo ona o tla ananelwa ke bolaodi bo lokelang, ho ipapisitswe le mekgwatsamaiso o nepahetseng wa seabo sa setjhaba. Sasol le Natref di na le Moralo wa Nakwana wa ho Kenya Tshehetsong Thakgolo ya boleng ba moya (Tekatekano)* o hlalolang ka botlalo diketsahalo tse hlahisitsweng tsa ho ntlafatsa boleng ba moya o tikolohong ka tshebediso ya diporojeke tsa setjhaba mane Zamdela. Sasol le Natref di tseba bohlokwa ba ho kopana le boradiabo ba rona ho netefatsa hore moralo wa thakgolo ya tekatekanyo o akaretsa ditshwaelo le di ngongora tsa ba enang le seabo le ditlahiso tsa bona ka tsela e nepahetseng.

Sasol le Natref di ile tsa etsa kopo mme tsa dumellwa ho tshetjhisana mola wa ho fihlela maemo ana a matjha. Enngwe ya dipehelo bakeng sa tshetjhisetso eo ke hore Sasol le Natref di romele moralo wa ho kenya tshehetsong thakgolo ya boleng ba moya (tekatekano) bakeng sa ho fokotsa ho ntshwa ha particulate matter (PM) le sulfur dioxide (SO₂) tikolohong.

* Tlhalisoleseding e nngwe e nang le dintlha tse ding tsa Moralo wa Nakwana wa ho Kenya Tshehetsong Thakgolo ya boleng ba moya (Tekatekano) le kopo ya tshetjhisano ya mola ya Sasol le Natref bakeng sa Maemo a ho Ntshwa ha digase e ka fumaneha ho www.srk.co.za/en/za-sasol-postponements le <http://www.srk.co.za/en/natref-postponement>. Khopi ya pampiri ya tokomane e felletseng le yona e fumaneha Zamdela Public Library, Zamdela Main Road, Zamdela (tel 016 974 2163) bakeng sa hore o e lekole.

Phuputso ya teko bakeng sa dithakgolo tsa boleng ba moya (tekatekano) mane Kwadela

Diphetho tsa lenaneo la rona la ho bea leihlo boleng ba moya o tikolohong, pele ho bewa kopo ya moralo wa ho kenya tshebetsong thakgolo ya ho ntlafatsa boleng ba moya, Sasol e eleletswe hore ho na le maemo a hodimo a particulate matter moyeng o tikolohong, haholoholo dikgweding tsa mariha. Maemo ao re a methileng nako le nako a tlodisa tekano ho boelang hore bophelo bo botle ba batho bo ka nna ba ba kotsing. Mehlopi e seng ya indasteri le yona e nyehela haholo ho maemo a phahameng.

Kahoo Sasol e ile ya qala ho fuputsa bokgoni ba hore dithakgolo tsa ntlafatso ya boleng ba moya tse theilweng metseng ho ka ntlafatsa maemo a particulate matter. Ka 2013 ho isa ho 2015 Sasol e ile ya tsetela R12 milione phuputso ya phaeloto mane Kwadela, Mpumalanga, ho fuputsa mekgwa bakeng sa ntlafatso e tswellang ya boleng ba moya o ka hara meaho le o ka ntle ka tharollo ya home-insulation matlong a Lenaneo la Kahobotjha le Ntshetsopele (RDP).

Diphetho di bontsha phokotseho tshebedisong ya mashala malapeng, tshebediso ya tjelele bakeng sa eneji le particulate matter e tikolohong. Diphuputso di tswela pele ho lekola kamoo melemo e ka bolokwang nako e telele ka teng.



Basebetsi ba kenya insulation material matlong a RDP Kwadela.

Ana o ne o tseba?

Dithakgolo tsa ntlafatso ya boleng ba moya ke eng - tekatekanyo?

Lefapha la Ditaba tsa Tikoloho le hlalosa dithakgolo tsa ntlafatso (tekatekanyo) ya boleng ba moya jwaloka:

Meralo e ka kenngwang tshebetsong haholoholo bakeng sa ho lekalekanya kameho e mpe ya ho ntshwa ha digase sebakapakang hore ho tle ho tliswe molemo wa boleng ba moya o tikolohong sebakeng se haufiufi le sebaka sa Karolo ya 21 (jwaloka Sasol le Natref) moo maemo a boleng ba moya o tikolohong a tlodisitsweng kapa ho ena le kgonahalo ya ho tlotha mme ho ena le menyetla ya ho thakgola tekatekanyo.

Sena se bolela hore matsete a ho ntlafatsa boleng ba moya o tikolohong a bonwa e se feela a bohlokwa dibakeng tsa diindasteri, empa hape le dibakeng tse ding moo ho ntshwa ha digase ho nehelang ho boleng bo tlase ba moya o tikolohong. Mane Vaal Triangle, mehlodi ena eo eseng ya indasteri e kenyeletsa mello ya hlaha, ho tjha ha dibeso tsa lapeng, mesi e tswang dipalangweng, le ho tjheswa ha matlakala. Ka tsela eo ho tobana le mehlodi ena ho ka bonahala e le thakgolo ya tekatekano, haeba ho kenngwa tshebetsong ka ho ikamahanya le ditataiso tsa Lefapha tsa thakgolo ya tekatekano ya boleng ba moya.

Meralo ena, e kenngwang tshebetsong metseng, bo ka ba le melemo e meng ya bohlokwa maphelong le moruong, e kang ntshetsopele ya bokgoni, ho thewa ha mesebetsi le menyetla ya ntshetsopele ya dikgwebo. Ka tsela ena, thakgolo ya tekatekano e na le bokgoni ba ho tlisa ntlafalo tikolohong ka kamano le melemo ya maphelo le moruo e amahantsweng le dintlhatheo tsa ntshetsopele e tswellang.

Ana o ne o tseba?

Mane Vaal Triangle, mehlodi ena eo eseng ya indasteri e kenyeletsa mello ya hlaha, ho tjha ha dibeso tsa lapeng, mesi e tswang dipalangweng, le ho tjheswa ha matlakala.

Dikahare tsa morero wa thakgolo ya tekatekano o hlahisitsweng wa Sasol le Natref ke dife?

Morero wa ho thakgola tekatekano o shebane le Zamdela, motse o haufi le meaho ya rona moo ho enang le menyetla ya dithakgolo tsa tekatekano, mme hape e leng moo bongata ba basebetsi ba rona bo ahileng teng. Mmapa o ka tlase mona o bontsha hore Zamdela e wela rediaseng ya 5 – 10 km ho tloha meahong ya Sasol le Natref.

Maanao a rona a ntlafatso ya boleng ba moya a ikamahanya le dintlha tsa bohlokwa tse hlwaiiweng moralong wa tsamaiso ya boleng ba moya ya Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area management Plan e hlalosang ka botlalo diphepetso tse tsejwang tsa boleng ba moya. Sena se ile sa etsa hore ho kgethwe dibaka tseo ho tla shebanwa le tsona bakeng sa ntshetsopole ya morero.



Motse wa Zamdela ha o bapiswa le difeme tsa Sasol le Natref.

MORERO ONA O NA LE DIKAROLWANA TSE 4, JWALOKA HA HO BONTSHITSWE SETSHWANTSHONG MME SE HLALOSITSWE HO FETA KA TLASE MONA



Sepheo

Ho etsa diteko tsa
pele tsa dithakgolo tsa
tekatekano le ho batlisisa
disebediswa tsa ntlafatso
e tswelang ya boleng ba
moya wa ka tlung le wa
tikolohong ka ntle

Ho fumana data
ya motheo e le ho
metha ka katleho
tshebetso e ntle
ya dithakgolo tsa
tekatekano

Ho bontsha
boitlamo bo
bonahalang ho
dithakgolo tsa
tekatekano

Ho kenya letsoho
ntlafatsong ya boleng ba
moya o tikolohong ha re
ntse re eba le kameho e
ntle ho tsa maphelo le
moruo

Diphetho

- Phokotso ya tshebediso ya mashala ka lapeng (dintlafatso tse itseng tsa tikoloho)
- Tshebediso e tlase ya tjelele bakeng sa enjini ka lapeng
- Dintlo tse mofuthu

Sepheto se fumaneha dikgweding tse ~ 18 ho tloha galong

Ho tla tsebahatswa
ha ho kenya
tshebetsong ho
ntse ho tswella

Ho tla tsebahatswa ha ho
kengwa tshebetsong o
ntse ho tswella

Dibaka tse shebilweng

Ho etsa teko yahore
motheo wa phedisano,
wa enoji le wa moya o ka
methwa na

Boleng ba moya o
tikolohong

Tsamaiso ya mello
ya naheng/e hlaha

Dibaka tse nang le kgonahalo ya ho atloleseha:

Taolo ya mello ya naheng

Ntshetsopele ya matlo a

Boleng ba moya o
ka tlung

Lenaneo la
ho tsamaisa
(resaekela)
matlakalai

Ntshetsopele ya dibaka

Ntlatso ya matlo a RDP: ho ntlatsoa ntlo e felletseng

Kabo ya mehlodi

Taolo ya matlakala
a sa resaekeleheng

Tshireletso ya tsa Matlo

Ho batlisisa bolelele ba nako va dikuno

Dipatlisiso ka
tse bonwang tsa
mehlopi

Diteko tsa ho ntsha
mesi mehloding e
meng

Dibeso tsa lapeng

Dipatlasiso: QoL,
tshebediso ya eneji,
motheo wa thuto
ya tikoloho

Ho resaekela matlakala

Taolo ya matlakala a sa resaekelweng

4

Ho nka karolo ha bankaseabo, ho ithuta ho tswellang le matsete a ditsheng.

Pele ho moralo, mme jwaloka ha ho hlalositse ka hodimo mona, Sasol e ile ya etsa dipatlisiso tsa phaeloto e kenelletseng mane Kwadela e ileng ya thusa ka ho qolleha ho eletsa mokgwatshebetso wa rona moralong on wa nakwana wa ho kenya tshebetso thakgolo ya tekatekano. Lenaneo la rona la offset le kenyeletsa:

1 Letsholo la motheo la ho bea ntlha ya qalo eo ho yona dintlafatso tsa boleng ba moya le boleng ba bophelo tse tlileng ka lebaka la diketsahalo tsa thakgolo ya tekatekano di ka methwang. Hape le netefatsa diphepetso tsa bohlokwa tseo ho lokelang ho shebana le tsona lenaneong la nako e mahareng ho isa ho e telele

2 Ha letsholo la motheo le sa tswela pele, meralo e potlakileng e e mene e sisingswa hore e kenngwe tshebetso, e leng:

- **Phokotso ya Particulate Matter e tswang mellong ya Hlaha:** Mello ya naheng ke mohlodi o ikgethileng ya ho ntshwa ha PM Freistata ka dikgwedi tsa mariha. Sasol le Natref di rerile ho eketsa bokgoni ba Masepala wa Metsimaholo ho thibela mello ya naheng. Hona ho tla keneyletsa ho kuta jwang bakeng sa ho fokotsa ho tjha ha hlaha, le ho kgontsha nako e potlakileng ya karabelo bakeng sa ho tima mello ha e qala;
- **Tekolo ya dipalangwang tse ntshang mosi:** Ho ntshwa ha meso ho hlaha ka lebaka la ho tuka ha peterole dipalangwang, ho kenyeletsa dipalangwang tse boima tse kang dilori. Dipalangwang tse sa hlokomelwang hantle ha di ntsho feela meso e mengata empa di ja tjhelete e ngata. Tekolo ya dipalangwang ke tsela e netefaditsweng ya ho bona hore ebe dipalangwang di hlokometswe hantle kapa tjhe. Porojeke ena e tla qala sebaka sa ho etsa diteko tsa dilori bakeng sa dipalangwang tse kenang ditsheng tsa Tshebetso tsa Natref le Sasolburg ho netefatsa tshebetso e tswileng matsoho mme kahoo ho be le ho ntshwa ho tlase ha meso. Sepheo sa porojeke ena se tla arolelwana le Masepala ho ba thusa ho kenya tshebetso diteko tsa ho ntsha meso ha dipalangwang dibakeng tse welang tlasa taolo ya bona;
- **Ho resaekela matlakala:** Ho tjheswa ha matlakala Zamdela ho baka ho ntshwa ha meso e kotsi le e bonahalang. Porojeke ena e tsepamisitse maikutlo ho qobeng ho tjheswa ha matlakala a ka resaekelwang ka ho atolosa lenaneo la dikolo tsa Eco ho kenyeletsa ho thothwa ha matlakala, le ho hlokomediswa le ho rutwa ha setjhaba. Ho resaekela ditaere le hona ho tla kenyeletswa; le
- **Taolo ya matlakala a sa resaekelwang:** Porojeke ena e shebana le ho ntlafatsa pakeitso le ho thothwa ha matlakala a sa resaekelwang ho qoba ho tjheswa ha matlakala.

3 Ho itlama bakeng sa lenaneo le phahamisitsweng la nako e bohareng ho isa ho e telele, le susumetswang ke letsholo la motheo, diphuputso tse tswellang tsa phaeloto lebatoweng la Sasolburg le tsela eo ka yona ho ehlulwang hore bokenadipakeng ba hanghang bo ka phahamiswa bakeng sa ho tliša dikuno tse ding.

Dintlha tse mabapi le bobatsi le dikahare tsa moralo ona di fumaneha ho kgatiso e felletseng e fumanwang websaeteng ya SRK le laeboraring ya setjhaba ya Zamdela. Tihahisoleseding e nngwe e nang le dintlha tse ding tsa Moralo wa Nakwana wa ho Kenya Tshebetso Thakgolo ya Tekatekano le kopo ya tjetjhisano ya mola ya Sasol le Natref bakeng sa Maemo a ho Ntshwa ha digase e ka fumanwa ho www.srk.co.za/en/za-sasol-postponements le <http://www.srk.co.za/en/natref-postponement>. Khopi ya pampiri ya tokomane e felletseng le yona e fumaneha Zamdela Public Library, Zamdela Main Road, Zamdela (tel 016 974 2163) bakeng sa hore o e lekole.

Ke mekgwatsamaiso efe e tla latelwa mme o ka lebella eng?

Moralo wa rona wa di Offset o ikamahntse le dintlha tsa bohlokwa tse neng di hlwaiwe ho moralo wa tsamaiso ya boleng ba moya wa Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area, o hlalosing mathata a tsejwang a boleng ba moya. Sena se thusitse ho kgetha dibaka tseo ho ka shebanwang le tsona bakeng sa ntshetsopelo ya morero oo. Kamora dikopano tsa pele tsa ho netefatsa kamohelo ya moralo ona ho bolaodi ba naha le ba mahaeng, moralo wa nakwana wa ho kenya tshebetso o ile wa batleha, pele ho la 30 Phupjane 2015. Tsamaiso ya jwale ke mokgahlelo wa seabo sa setjhaba, moo boradiabo bohle ba mengwang ho tshwaela hodima moralo wa nakwana, ka dikgetho tse hlalositsweng qetellong ya boroutjhara bona.

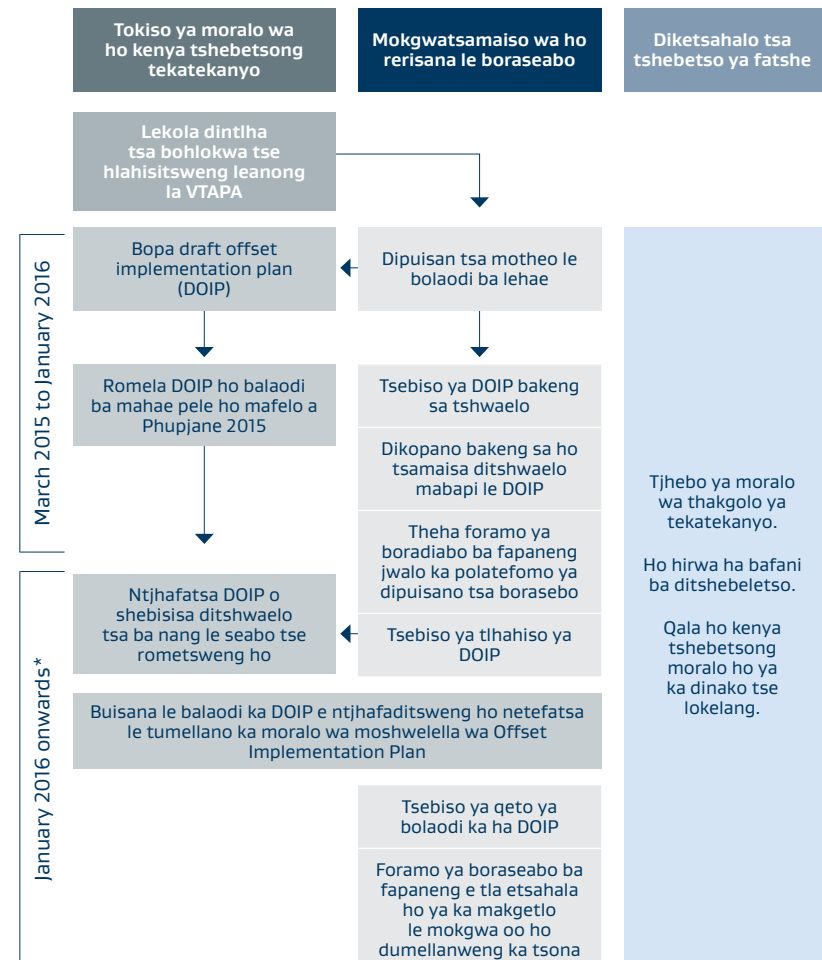
Mokgwatsamaiso wa seabo sa setjhaba o tla fa ba nang le kgahleho le ba amehang monyetla wa ho tshwaela ka dikahare tsa moralo ona wa nakwana wa ho kenya tshebetso thakgolo ya tekatekano. SRK Consulting, e leng feme e ikemetseng e eletsang ka tsa tikoloho, e kgethilwe ho tsamaisa seabo sa setjhaba.

Kamora hoba nako ya ho romela ditshwaelo moralong wa nakwana e se e kwaletse, Sasol le Natref di tla shebisisa ditshwaelo tsohle tse fumanwang mme di ntjhafatse moralo wa nakwana kamoo ho lokelang. Tlaleho ya Ho Rerisana le Boraseabo le Tlaleho ya Ditshwaelo le Dikarabelo di tla lokiswa ho ngola ditshwaelo tsohle tse amohetsweng le kamoo di ileng tsa shebisiswa ka teng. Ditlaleho tsena di tla kenyeletswa jwaloka karolo ya moralo wa nakwana o tlang ho romelwa bakeng sa kananelo ke balaodi ba lokelang.

KE MEKGWATSAMAISO EFE E TLA LATELWA MME O KA LEBELLA ENG? E a tswella

Kamora tsamaiso ena ya seabo sa setjhaba, moralo wa thakgolo ya tekatekanyo o tla phethelwa mme o romelwe ho balaodi bakeng sa kananelo. Hang ha e se e ananetswe, moralo wa thakgolo ya tekatekanyo o tla kenyeletswa dilaesenseng tsa Sasol le Natref. Nakong ya ho kenya tshebetsong ha moralo ona, setjhaba se ka ameha ka ditsela tse latelang:

- 1 Ho eketseha ha ho methwa ha boleng ba moya Zamdela. Hona hot la ba le kabelo diphuputsong tsa mantlha le tsa bohareng;
- 2 Ditho tsa setjhaba di tla kgethwa mme di kwetliswe ho tsamaisa diphuputso tsa malapeng – sampole ya malapa e tla kotjwa ho tla hlongwa dipotso bakeng sa pokello e felletseng ya data ele karolo ya “boleng ba bophelo” le dikahare tsa enoji tsa motheo wa rona;
- 3 Ho kenya tshebetsong meralo e potlakileng e kenyeletsang taolo ya mello ya dihlaha, diteko tsa ho resaekela matlakala, taolo ya matlakala a sa resaekeleheng le tekolo ya ho ntsha mesi ha dipalangwang bakeng sa dipalangwang tse boima ditsheng tsa Sasol le Natref;
- 4 Dipuisano le ba nang le seabo di tswela pele mmoho le dintlha tse ka hodimo mona, ka ho mema baahi ba metse hore ba be teng diforamong tsa boraseabo ba fapaneng tse sa tswa thehwa. Sena se tla re fa monyetla wa ho abelana tswelopele, ditshita le dithuto mmoho le lona, le hore le re bolelle mehopolo ya lona mabapi le dikatleho tsa rona le dibaka tse lokelang ho ntlafatswa;
- 5 Ha lenaneo le qalella mme diforamo tsa boraseabo ba fapaneng di tswela pele, dintlha mabapi le boitlamo ba nako e bohareng ho isa ho e telele di tla thehwa le ho abelanwa.



* Dinako tse beilweng di laolwa ke ditekanyetso tsa hajwale. Le ha ho tla lekwa ka hohle ke Sasol le Natref ho ikamahanya le ditlhophiso tse, diketsahalo tse sa lebellwang di ka nna tsa baka tiehiso. Ditiehiso di tla tsebiswa balaodi, le boraseabo dikopanong tsa foramo ya boraseabo.

Ditshwaelo tsa hao

Ditshwaelo le ditlhahiso tsa lona ntlheng efe kapa efe ya moralo wa nakwana wa ho kenya tshehetsong thakgolo ya tekatekanyo di tla shebisiswa mme di tla thusa balaodi ho etsa qeto. Le dumelletswe ho tshwaela mabapi le moralo wa nakwana wa thakgolo ya tekatekanyo ka:

- Ho tlatsa foromo e kentsweng ya boingodiso le ho tshwaela mme o e romele ho ofisi ya ditherisano le boraseabo (dintlha ke tsena ka tlase) kapa o e nehe moemedi wa SRK dikopanong tsa setjhaba;
- Ho fana ka tshwaelo ya molomo dikopanong tsa setjhaba;
- Ho ngola lengolo kapa tlhahiso e nngwe e ngotsweng ka imeile; le/kapa
- Ho letsetsa ofisi ya ditherisano le boraseabo.

Tsa dikgokahano

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