Tiger Brands - Water Security 2019

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Tiger Brands Limited is a Top 40 JSE Limited company that operates mainly in South Africa and selected emerging markets. Its main activities are manufacturing, processing and distribution of branded food as well as home, personal and baby care products. Tiger Brands is one of the largest manufacturers and marketers of FMCG products in Southern Africa, and has been for several decades. Tiger brands has 100% shareholding in the biscuit company Deli foods, 49% shareholding in UAC Foods. In South Africa, Tiger Brands owns and operates +40 manufacturing sites. Within Central Africa – Cameroon, we have 74.7% interest in Chococam manufacturing / marketing confectionery, beverages and spreads brands. Tiger Brands has a 37.4% share in the branded grains business National Food Holdings Limited which is placed in the Southern Africa region of Zimbabwe. Furthermore, we hold a meaningful minority share in Empresas Carozzi, a leading branded foods business in South America – Chile, Peru.

The company has grown over many decades through the acquisition and clustering of businesses. Our success comes from the perpetual renovation and innovation of our brands, while our approach to expansion, acquisitions and joint ventures has given traction to a distribution network that now spans more than 22 African countries.

Our people work tirelessly towards a single goal - to drive sustainable growth in Africa. We continuously strive to create a great place for our diverse people to thrive, grow and innovate. Our purpose is “To nourish and nurture more lives every day”. In journeying towards this, we have put in place a four-pronged strategy that acts as a guide and allows us to hold ourselves accountable.

Drive Growth - Clear strategies to win in each category, channel and customer.

Be Efficient – Efficiency in all we do, cost effective & an advantaged integrated supply chain.

Great People – A great place to work with a winning culture. Agile & customer-obsessed.

Sustainable Future – Sustainable planet, communities and company.

Our wide range of brands are underpinned by comprehensive research and meaningful insights into each of the markets in which Tiger Brands operates. Tiger Brands is a world–class operation and will continue to hold and grow its position through constant investment in every asset of the business, be it in people, brands, technology, efficiency, quality or sustainability.

At Tiger Brands, we are passionate about long-term sustainability. We want to leave a lasting legacy for all our stakeholders by ensuring that what we do today will not compromise the future of the planet or of the communities we service. We revel in the idea of people being better off because Tiger Brands exists and therefore, at every touch-point, we aim to be an organization that does business with a conscience. Our key focus areas which guide our sustainability efforts are encapsulated within our Environment, Social, Transformation agendas. In all these we align with national and global priorities to ensure that our mission to nourish and nurture more lives everyday goes beyond delivering quality products to also leaving a legacy that we can be proud of.

W-FB0.1a

(W-FB0.1a) Which activities in the food, beverage, and tobacco sector does your organization engage in?

Agriculture
Processing/Manufacturing
Distribution

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	January 1 2018	December 31 2018

W0.3

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

Cameroon
South Africa

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
Deli Foods Nigeria	This operation did not disclose their water consumption using the Tiger Brads reporting system for the period in relation to this CDP response. However, they were held accountable for ensuring that their water consumption and effluent treatment standards were in line with Tiger Brands standards.
Distribution Centres & Head Offices	Tiger Brands does not consolidate the water consumed by its Distribution Centres and Head Offices due to low water usage and data limitations. We are currently focusing on our manufacturing facilities which constitute the highest water inputs and outputs.
Storm Water	Water which ends up as storm water has not been measured at the operations
Rain Water	Any collected or utilized rain water at the sites or distribution / depot centers is not metered
Borehole Water	Borehole water used in some of the operations is not metered. Where the water source is metered, it has been included in the disclosed data

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Direct Use: Water quantity and quality is vital to the organisation as it is required to process products and is a key ingredient for specific products. A number of Tiger Brands products are for human consumption therefore water quality is of high importance. The biggest impact we had was lack of water which caused the Lutzville operation to close. Indirect Use: Tiger Brands have increased activity regarding agricultural water efficiency with suppliers, specifically for water intensive crops, e.g. tomatoes, beans, fruits and sugarcane. Water availability is an important factor that can limit agricultural production. Tiger Brands acknowledges that the water availability is likely to become increasingly stressed due to demand from the economy and climate change; therefore water has an impact in sourcing some of Tiger Brands crucial farmed raw materials. Without the water in some of the regions, Tiger Brands was impacted as we could not source the required input materials. Water quality used in the organisation is of paramount importance as Tiger Brands is a food, personal care and beverages producer. The standards of water used in processes is regulated by the SANS 241 portable water standard and thus making it of the highest quality for human consumption. Food quality is a priority to the business and the utmost care is taken to ensure that products and personal care range of products receive the best quality water. Furthermore, water quality requirements are enforced by industry standards and regulations.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	Direct Use: Tiger Brands are in the process of investigating the possibility of using recycled and grey water in some facilities. Therefore systems retain as much water on site as possible. Moving towards a closed-loop (or as closed as possible) system is important for Tiger Brands to ensure sustainable water consumption. Indirect Use: A number of Tiger Brands suppliers utilize recycled water and brackish ground water, in their operations. The sustainability of Tiger Brands suppliers is important to the organisation therefore the sustainable input of water is key. In some of the operations, water re-use is practiced in secondary/downstream processes. This reduces the cost involved with using and discharging municipal water. Recovered water is used for facility gardening / lawn irrigation, crate/module washers and truck washing among other things. Recycled water is used in non food producing process areas for cleaning of the floors and ablution systems in certain parts of the value chain.

W-FB1.1a

(W-FB1.1a) Which water-intensive agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodities	% of revenue dependent on these agricultural commodities	Produced and/or sourced	Please explain
Other, please specify (Honey)	Less than 10%	Sourced	The Bee havesting process is impacted when there is no water. As a result, the supply of Honey is constrained thus resulting in increased prices due to reduced supply {coupled by a high a demand} to the industry.
Maize	21-40	Sourced	The Grains portfolio is highly reliant on Maize for the products delivered by the portfolio. In irrigation areas, farmers' water allocations have been cut back, which has had a direct impact on the incomes of those farmers and the producers reliant on them. The low moisture levels, bought wheat seed needs to be experdited for early planting to increase yields. Import and Export price impact affects the conversion costs associated with the Grains commodities. This also affected the seeds which is required for the Bakeries. Maize is one of the main ingredients in our Grains (Milling, Bakeries, Pasta) Division business operations. There is a knock-on effect on the dependence on maize within the Supply Chain
Other, please specify (Grapes)	10-20	Sourced	The majority of our products use grapes - Beverages and Groceries Division - Given the extraordinary drought conditions in the Western Cape, the farmers were extremely impacted. We've seen a decline in the volume of wine grapes harvested, in part due to a lack of irrigation water. The province instituted water restrictions for irrigation - these restrictions have a serious impact on the crop yields. During post-harvest irrigation, water is required to move fertilisers into the soil in preparation for the next crop - as a result, this process is also affected.
Other, please specify (Vegtables and Ground Nuts)	21-40	Sourced	The drought has had a significant impact on agriculture, livelihoods and communities. This is due to reduced farming outputs and additional income losses as export volumes decline. Many hectares of productive fruit trees and vineyards have been removed ahead of the normal replanting schedule due to the lack of available water as well as to prevent disease and pests from spreading. Stock farmers have also suffered heavy losses. Finally, the impact of increased water tariffs is adding to the need to ensure optimal water efficiency on farms. The average water use of some irrigated crops are pome fruit 8 280 m3/ ha, table grapes 7 910 m3/ ha, stone fruit 6 550 m3/ ha and wine grapes 5 980 m3/ ha. Another increasing problem is the excessive use of fertilisers and harmful pesticides on crops, vineyards and orchards which ultimately contaminate freshwater resources downstream. The drought and reduced water supply have highlighted the need for future-proofing agriculture through greater resource efficiency and improved resilience to climate change.
Sugar	21-40	Sourced	Sugar is sourced for use in both the Grains, Consumer and International Divisions at several manufacturing operations. The sugar is further utilized in some of the business units which supply dealer owned brands to the customers like SPAR, WOOLWORTHS, SHOPRITE. etc.
Other, please specify (Wheat)	10-20	Sourced	The Milling , Pasta, Breakfast and Baking categories within the Grains Division use wheat as a core ingredient for a large portfolio of the products made in the Division

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	76-99	Access to water is critical to ensure business continuity. The use of this resource carries financial implications for Tiger Brands; as such we recognize the importance of measuring water withdrawals across our manufacturing facilities. This data is tracked monthly using the Sustainability Reporting Tool. 92% of sites measure withdrawals volumes - we have some rented plus leased facilities where utilities is included and water withdrawals are not measured. The frequency of measurement varies between sites, some sites measures and tracks water withdrawals daily while others do it on a monthly basis. The volumes are measured using water meters on the incoming lines, while some facilities have digital SCADA systems in place for live measuring and monitoring at process specific level.
Water withdrawals – volumes from water stressed areas	76-99	The sites affected by the water stressed areas include - WC (L&AF, Baby Foods, Jam & Puree Operations), Limpopo (Musina) and Lutzville facility which was not under operation for more than half of the reporting period. The use of water carries financial implications for Tiger Brands; as such we recognise the importance of measuring water withdrawals across our manufacturing facilities. This data is tracked monthly using the Sustainability Reporting Tool. From a sourcing perspective, the supplier engagements and risk exposure is evaluated as this impacts the supply of critical input materials. Since South Africa receives less than half the global average rain fall on an annual basis, most of the regions within South Africa are classified as water stressed regions.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	76-99	The bulk of the water used by Tiger Brands manufacturing facilities is sourced from the municipality. The monitoring of water availability and reliability by river basin and water management area source has been extended to all 36 sites this year. The majority of the operations measure water withdrawal volumes by source at a high level view i.e. volumes from municipal lines, volumes from borehole etc. The details of the source of withdrawal volumes i.e. catchment area or dam are not known by the facilities. However when the waterfootprint reporting is done at Group level, this information is consolidated using the Aquaduct data platform

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sectors]	<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	51-75	All food manufacturing and Consumer (Personal care, Pharmaceutical & Baby Body / Personal Care) products require incoming water to be at a specific water quality prior to use in the processing environment. As such, over and above the SANS 241 requirements, some of the following metrics are measured - pH value, Ecoli, Turbidity, Color, Odour, microbiological compliance areas, chemical (acute and chronic) compliance, etc. The manufacturing operations measure water quality aligning with food safety standards. The sites that don't measure water withdrawal quality are those where there is no food contact with water such as some of our smaller logistics depots.
Water discharges – total volumes	76-99	After undergoing effluent treatment on site; access water from all Tiger Brands facilities is discharged to municipal lines. The site is charged per kilo litre of water released, for this reason discharge volumes are recorded and monitored using Tiger Brands Sustainability Reporting Tool. At some facilities, we measure the volume of water discharged - importantly our major water users measure this i.e. fruit canning / processing business unit this requirement is regulated by local by laws.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	76-99	The majority of manufacturing facilities have a single effluent output. In the case where effluent meters are available the volume of discharge is measured. Sites which do not have effluent meters apportion the incoming municipal supply.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	1-25	A range of physical, chemical and biological effluent treatment methods are used across the Tiger Brands sites. However, the structure of the current Sustainability Reporting Tool does not make provision for quantifying the volume of water discharged by treatment method. There is some capability to measure the volumes by treatment method - this is made up of sites which have onsite water treatment plants
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	76-99	All facilities monitor the COD of effluent. The majority of facilities also measure and monitor the effluents PH level and conductivity. Some facilities also measure and monitor suspended solids, n and p levels in effluent. The main discharge quality such as COD, pH etc. to ensure compliance with local by-laws is monitored with some support from external labs for some manufacturing facilities. There are a few sites which don't measure regularly do test discharge quality periodically to align with relevant standards as well as by-laws
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not monitored	Not measured
Water consumption – total volume	100%	The water consumed at a Site, Business and Division level is measured monthly using the Tiger Brands Sustainability Reporting Tool. This is essential as environmental KPI's set for each level is monitored using this data. Manufacturing sites which record the volumes withdrawn and discharged track the amount of water consumed within the products produced. Particularly the water consumed where water is an ingredient in the product. Some processes require water use e.g. CIP , in order to ensure food safety conditions is achieved. The water consumption also impacts the conversion costs, as such it is critical to have visibility on the usage plus associated costs for the water.
Water recycled/reused	26-50	Water reused for cleaning non-process or food manufacturing equipment plus water channeled to the Utilities and services areas. The majority of the manufacturing operations are food manufacturers - the utilization of reuse water is in non food contact areas. Being a food manufacturer the quality of water used is important for the safety of our product therefore the opportunities to reuse/recycle water are limited to non food contact areas.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	1-25	Fully functioning wash facilities are provided at certain Tiger Brands sites. However, the structure of the current Sustainability Reporting Tool includes this amount in the total withdrawal value. We provide WASH facilities to employees, those that do not are largely made up of office and rental spaces.

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	4119851	Much lower	Focus on water use efficiency and savings in the year across business, driven by drought in the Western Cape. Specific focus on high water using facilities, eliminating leaks, reducing pressure, changes in operational and cleaning processes and fixtures and fittings.
Total discharges	1687289	Much lower	From the manufacturing facilities, the water intensive sites (based on process, product type and water consumption trends) Tiger Brands participated on the Industrial Water Efficiency program run by CSIR through NCPC department - in collaboration with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and the Danish Ministry for Environment and Food. The sites participated in the IWE program and adopted the Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) in order to drive effective and efficient water use. The program also assesses the effectiveness of the Effluent treatment plants and how these can be improved in order to reduce our water discharges but also to ensure that we are compliant with the municipal by-laws.
Total consumption	2432.56	Much lower	The consumption reported is limited to operations which record and report discharge volumes and withdrawals. The distribution and depot centers are not included in these figures as their water consumption levels is minimal.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Provide the proportion of your total withdrawals sourced from water stressed areas.

	% withdrawn from stressed areas	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	90	About the same	WRI Aqueduct	Estimation based on WRI Aqueduct (medium high - extreme risk). % based on volume, water level projections based on business as is and optimistic views. It is also reported in Waterwise plus the WBCSD global water reports that South Africa is in a region which has rainfall levels on an annual basis that is half the global average the - as such, the majority of the river basins where our operations are located can be classified as a water stress zone.

W-FB1.2e

(W-FB1.2e) For each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a, do you know the proportion that is produced/sourced from water stressed areas?

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in water stressed basins is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from water stressed basins is known	Please explain
Maize	Yes	Yes	The impact is reported by the supplier. From our Agriculturist team who work closely with the Farmers, the rainfall patterns, precipitation, seedings and yields are discussed with the supplier. The major focus within the procurement of commodities is overall cost and quality - issues such as whether our supply is sourced from a water stressed area will be raised if it has an impact on price/quality. The strategic sourcing outputs require us to have in place mitigating plans for maize sourcing and climate / seasonality changes will impact the maize availability
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Honey)	No, we do not have this data and have no plans to obtain it	No, not currently but we intend to collect this data within the next two years	Ingredients commodity team track the water scarcity impact to Bee Harvesting as it is required for Cooling, Humidity control, food sourcing, digestion, larvae development, etc.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Grapes)	Yes	Yes	Western Cape is the main production area and also the source of the commodity
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Vegetables & Ground Nut)	Yes	Yes	This includes areas from Limpopo, Western Cape (production areas) some of the Free State farms (for sourcing)
Sugar	Yes	Yes	Out Procurement department sources sugar from our partner or preferred agricultural farms and recently through ESD at the SMME joint ventures. As such, we have a full view and understanding of the water situation at the various sugar agriculture locations.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Wheat)	Yes	Yes	The impact of climate change on agriculture is many folds including diminishing of agricultural output and shortening of growth period for wheat - crops which exhibit positive responses to enhanced CO2 and water are characterised as C3 crops including wheat, rice, oats, barley which are all input materials critical to us. Wetter conditions are beneficial for wheat yield whereas drier are harmful and cause to decrease the productivity.

W-FB1.2f

(W-FB1.2f) What proportion of the produced agricultural commodities reported in W-FB1.1a originate from water stressed areas?

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity produced in water stressed areas	Please explain
Other produced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Grapes)	80	Origin includes the following - BREEDEKLOOF; CAPE TOWN; KLEIN KAROO; SUTHERLAND-KAROO and WORCESTER
Other produced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Vegetables & Ground Nut)	20	Limpopo; Cape Town; Lutzville
Other produced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Sugar)		During the reporting period our Consumer and Grains Divisions were impacted by significant drought conditions, resulting in lower allowable withdrawal allocations by the water boards. Some areas have since come out of drought conditions. These conditions affected the supply of sugar requirements within these Divisions from multiple suppliers.

W-FB1.2g

(W-FB1.2g) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities reported in W-FB1.1a originate from water stressed areas?

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity sourced in water stressed areas	Please explain
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Grapes & Oranges for Juice Concentrate)	75	Grapes - there is an opportunity to also import these depending on the variant and availability Oranges - bulk is sourced in RSA
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Vegetables & Ground Nut)	80	Fresh vegetables is sourced 100% Ground nut - there was 30% import in the reporting period

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 but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The harvested rainwater is used for Truck washing in some of the Bakery operations. The volumes are not known however there is a reliance of this water in order to wash the external surfaces of the trucks
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	No applicable nor used in any operation
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Borehole water is used as various facilities - while not all withdrawals are measured there was little change between the FY18 and FY17 periods.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Not used in any operation
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Not applicable
Third party sources	Relevant	4119851	Much lower	There has been extensive water savings and efficient use work in this fiscal year. The water use efficiency and savings in the year across business, driven by drought in some of the areas where we are located plus the municipalities demanding a water use reduction from industry. The IWE and RECP programs implemented from NCPC have yielded significant water savings in some of the operations. . Specific focus on high water using facilities, eliminating leaks, reducing pressure, changes in operational and cleaning processes and fixtures and fittings, plus continuous focus on the leak detection, fix and save water initiatives, we are seeing less water losses.

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 but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Discharged as dirty water from car washed - i.e. the trucks in the Bakery environment
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	No Comment.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	No Comment
Third-party destinations	Relevant	1687289	Much lower	Municipal water - Tiger Brands uses municipal water both domestically and internationally. The volume of supply is measured and reported using municipal meters. In some of our operations we have effluent treatment plants which ensures compliance to municipal bylaws for the water discharges

W1.2j

(W1.2j) What proportion of your total water use do you recycle or reuse?

	% recycled and reused	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Row 1	1-10	About the same	We have incorporated water recycling into heavy water uses, where possible e.g. washing of trucks, wash bay cleaning, facility gardening This is not fully measured unfortunately. Due to the nature of our operations, we have limited opportunities to recycle water bak into food production. Where we do recycle the water, it is used in the boiler systems or the ablution facilities.

W-FB1.3

(W-FB1.3) Do you collect/calculate water intensity for each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a?

Agricultural commodities	Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated	Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated	Please explain
Maize	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	Yes	We dont have the full transperancy however the Agricultural internal resources monitor water use in farms where our maize is grown. This is important information as it influences the crop growth and yields
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Honey)	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	Not a primary focus area for the sourced materials in the business
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Grapes & Oranges - Juice Concentrate)	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	LCA inclusion for Beverages, Baby Foods and Jam production

W-FB1.3b

(W-FB1.3b) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities identified in W-FB1.3 that you source.

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

26-50%

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for this coverage

We continue to engage with our suppliers that operate in areas of water stress. Tiger Brands has operations, and suppliers, across Southern Africa. The organisation has highlighted water exposure, in terms of catchments under threat, as defined by the WWF South Africa. Tiger Brands ensures that vulnerable suppliers respond to sustainability questionnaires. Tiger Brands also conducts water footprints based on Green, Blue and Grey water to determine the nature of the risks the organisation faces. In terms of number of suppliers and procurement spend this is a small value when compared to other procured items (commodities such as maize, wheat, coal, etc.). Contract growers are business critical in order for food manufacturing and personal care product processing plants.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Alignment to the Tiger Brands Environmental Strategic Framework and also benchmarking for best practices. Stakeholder pressure from investors, shareholders, customers and nonprofits to push sustainability into the supply chain has significantly increased within Tiger Brands. The recently launched Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 Guidelines also requires an increased focus on sustainability throughout the supply chain. Focusing on sustainability within our supply chain is a great way to communicate the Tiger Brands corporate values and culture to our suppliers and customers. Establishing and communicating expectations through a supplier code of conduct is a critical step in involving suppliers in our sustainability efforts. By collecting and presenting data around irrigation water use, soil health, alien vegetation infestation etc. we are able to improve overall water efficiency together with the supplier.

Comment

The target suppliers are selected and we set compliance standards - collecting data from suppliers through a simple benchmarking questionnaire or self-assessment provides us with an understanding of our starting point. These baseline assessments formed the starting point for future programs to improve supply chain sustainability and help assess where the greatest need for improvement existed. Shared capability building which is delivered through industry patnerships e.g. CSIR NCPC Programs

W1.4b

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

Type of engagement

Onboarding & compliance

Details of engagement

Inclusion of water stewardship and risk management in supplier selection mechanism
Requirement to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of total procurement spend

26-50

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Risk exposure, Resource Audits and Supplier constraints -

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Perform a logistics assessment to determine where sustainability improvements can be made Integrate supply chain sustainability criteria into the procurement process Expand your sustainability goals beyond your direct operations across your supply chain Encouraging joint innovation

Comment

The next level would include - Developing and/or deploying robust tracking tools, including software solutions, to monitor supplier performance and improvement over time; Creation of a shift towards supply chain sustainability by leveraging our buying power and influence. Integration into the supplier and customer environmental measures is critical in

W1.4c

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

We are open to engagement and sharing of water related information as per our customers requirements, and so while we do not actively seek/share information with our customers - we are open to collaboration and sharing of information with our customers.

- We identify the role we have to play in stimulating the demand for responsibly produced product through ownership of the post consumer responsibility and product delivered using minimal water is critical

- We have an important role to play in promoting the right behavior when it comes to resource use, which water is one of our most precious.

The strategy includes growing customer awareness of water and other sustainability issues, though good communication and marketing of what it is doing and product differences. Alongside this, we have seen a remarkable increase in interest from our customers in relation to water particularly due to the water scarcity issues currently being faced in South Africa. It is critical that we consider this in the development of new products and who we engage with and how we source raw materials.

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 total financial impact.

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Other, please specify (GHAASBasin1080)

Type of impact driver

Physical

Primary impact driver

Flooding

Primary impact

Closure of operations

Description of impact

Water-related impacts due to change in climatic conditions ranging from water scarcity to intense floods and storms are increasing in Kwa-Zulu Natal. This affected the water quality, strong winds causing facility damage thus resulting in the facility being flooded causing damage to Finished Goods, Packaging Material, Raw Material, etc. The Operation had to be closed down for a few weeks. The distribution and depot facilities were also impacted by the flooding. The 3rd party contractors were also affected by the floods.

Primary response

Amend the Business Continuity Plan

Total financial impact
10000000

Description of response
Tiger Brands has numerous response strategies, i.e. involvement in infrastructure maintenance, greater due diligence, setting site specific targets, engage with other stakeholders in the watershed, align to public policy positions with water stewardship goals. Strategies include: -Set targets -Implement clearly defined actions to be undertaken per site -Collaborate with service providers, government, NGO's, business and consumers -Develop innovative production solution -Support agriculture. re-use vehicle rinse water for garden left over; water saving showers; high pressure washer that uses less water for vehicle washing; water saving in ablution facilities

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Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (Limpopo, GHAASBasin3770, Breede)

Type of impact driver
Physical

Primary impact driver
Drought

Primary impact
Other, please specify (Constraints to Growth Closure of Operations Disruption of Sales Changing revenue mix and sources Decline in Water Quality Phys-Increased water scarcity Phys-Increased water stress Reg-Regulation of discharge quality/volumes leading to higher compliance costs Rep-Changes in consumer behaviour)

Description of impact
Higher Operating Costs; Increased input / conversion costs and reduced supply of Raw Materials (internal and external impact). Even with a 7.5% year-on-year reduction target in water usage for the next 3 years, increasing water prices have resulted in the organisation having to rethink strategic opportunities. The company's budget does account for annual water price increases, however it remains essential to investigate efficient water consumption. Western Cape water tariff increased upto 100% thus directly impacting conversion costs. The drought impact resulted in short-supply of commodities like Tomato, Fruits, Grapes, Vegetables, Oranges, Peaches, etc. Lutzville is one of the operations that was shut-down for 80% of the year {in this reporting period}. Initiatives include: - Redesigning the production line for efficient water usage - Investigating utilizing recycled and storm water - Installing water pulse meters.

Primary response
Other, please specify (Adopt water efficiency, water re-use, recycling and conservation practices, Developed Drought emergency plans)

Total financial impact
25000000

Description of response
Tiger Brands response strategy incorporates a number of aspects which are included in the organisations primary strategy of reducing water consumption while maintaining water quality. Tiger Brands has numerous response strategies, i.e. involvement in infrastructure maintenance, greater due diligence, setting site specific targets, engage with other stakeholders in the watershed, align to public policy positions with water stewardship goals. Strategies include: -Set targets -Implement clearly defined actions to be undertaken per site -Collaborate with service providers, government, NGO's, business and consumers -Develop innovative production solution -Support agriculture

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Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (Municipality Water Supply)

Type of impact driver
Physical

Primary impact driver
Other, please specify (Rationing of municipal water supply Seasonal supply Increased water scarcity Increased water stress Inadequate water infrastructure Declining water quality)

Primary impact

Other, please specify (Brand Damage Constraints to growth Disruption of sales Disruption of workforce management and planning Increased insurance premiums Increased operational costs Increase in production costs Reduction in revenue from lower sales and output Supply chain disruptions)

Description of impact

The South African Weather Service announced that this was the driest year on record with Western Cape and Free State being the most affected. Global water scarcity – not only because of weather systems such as El Nino –It is expected to increase substantially in the coming decades. This trend has affected the availability and quality of water – a critical input in our manufacturing processes.

Primary response

Other, please specify (Adopt water efficiency, water re-use, recycling and conservation practices Amend business continuity plans Comply with local regulatory requirements Develop drought emergency plans Engage customers Engage with regulators & policymakers Engage with suppliers Establish site specific targets and reduction targets Implement internal pricing on water Improve Monitoring Increase insurance coverage Increase investment in water treatment technology Infrastructure maintenance Supplier diversification Water management incentives 'Water related capital expenditure Procurement of drought resistant crop varieties)

Total financial impact

Description of response

South Africa is classified as a water-stressed region which elevates water management to both a risk and critical success factor for Tiger Brands. We have several initiatives underway to reduce our direct use of water, including the possible use of recycled and grey water at some facilities and water-saving schemes which have helped to reduce the volume of municipal water used each year.

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?

Yes, fines, enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines

13

Total value of fines

503126.88

% of total facilities/operations associated

31

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Lower

Comment

Infringements associated with: COD - Transgression was due to a primary supply pipe burst and forced a partial emergency stop. This resulted in a short overflow of untreated effluent. The buffer tank was repaired, and it was not possible to hold the interim flow. The plant was shut completely for the repairs that was completed promptly. COD & Vegetable Oils, Settleable Solid and PH exceeding permit limits Discharge Effluent with a Phosphate reading of 444.0 higher than the permissible 50 Discharge of COD, Fats and Oils, Suspended Solids, Chloride, Conductivity, Sodium and Anionic surface-active agents

W3. Procedures

W-FB3.1

(W-FB3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its food, beverage, and tobacco sector activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

The various types of water pollutants can be classified in to following major categories: (1) Organic pollutants, (2) Pathogens, (3) Nutrients and agriculture runoff, (4) Suspended solids and sediments (organic and inorganic) and (5) Inorganic pollutants (salts and metals).

There are many causes for water pollution but two general categories exist: direct and indirect contaminant sources. Direct sources include effluent outfalls from factories, waste treatment plants etc.. that emit fluids of varying quality directly into urban water supplies. In South Africa, these practices are regulated, although this doesn't mean that pollutants can't be found in these waters. Indirect sources include contaminants that enter the water supply from soils/groundwater systems and from the atmosphere via rain water. Soils and ground waters contain the residue of human agricultural practices (fertilizers, pesticides, etc..) and improperly disposed of industrial wastes. Atmospheric contaminants are also derived from human practices (such as gaseous emissions from factories and even bakeries).

1. Organic pollutants i)Oxygen Demanding wastes: ii)Synthetic organic pollutants iii) oil - Depletion of the DO will be a serious problem adversely affecting aquatic life, if the DO falls below 4.0 mg/L. Most of these compounds are toxic and biorefractory organics. It also make water unfit for different uses. This pollutant is also responsible for endangering water birds and coastal plants due to coating of oils and adversely affecting the normal activities which cause reduction of light transmission and photosynthesis.

2. Pathogens - Number of diseases transmitted by pathogens available in wastewater

3. Suspended solids and sediments - Presence of suspended solids can block the sunlight penetration in the water, which is required for the photosynthesis by bottom vegetation

4. Inorganic pollutants - These pollutants include mineral acids, inorganic salts, trace elements, metals, metals compounds, complexes of metals with organic compounds, cyanides, sulphates, etc. They have adverse effect on aquatic flora and fauna and may constitute a public health problem.

As Tiger Brands, we acknowledge that these effects of water pollution are varied. e.g. unbalanced river and lake ecosystems that can no longer support full biological diversity, include poisonous drinking water,

W-FB3.1a

(W-FB3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your food, beverage, and tobacco sector activities.

Potential water pollutant

Other, please specify (Pesticides and other Agrochemical products Manure and slurries Animal by-products Food additives Chemical formed during processing, storage and distribution)

Pesticides and other Agrochemical products Manure and slurries Animal by-products Food additives Chemical formed during processing, storage and distribution

Activity/value chain stage

Agriculture – supply chain
Manufacturing – direct operations
Manufacturing – supply chain

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Pollutants in the operations - effluent standards such as COD, TSS, etc. levels to avoid any impact on water eco-systems or human health. Agriculture (Supply Chain) - with excess water run off, there is a potential that this goes into surrounding water systems impacting the ecosystem. We look at this with the farms that our crop is grown at.

Management procedures

Soil conservation practices
Crop management practices
Sustainable irrigation and drainage management
Fertilizer management
Waste water management
Follow regulation standards

Please explain

Water treatment facilities used to treat the effluent water prior to discharge; using sifting to remove any suspended solids and sediments; Chemical dosing for treatment of withdrawn water.

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
Partial

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Databases

Tools and methods used
WBCSD Global Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct
Ceres AquaGauge
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Environmental Impact Assessment
Life Cycle Assessment
IPCC Climate Change Projections
Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard

Comment
Tiger Brands updated risk profiles and disaster recovery plans to take into account water issues. To understand where manufacturing sites are in water-scarce locations, publically available tools are used to identify risks. Water scarcity ratings are validated with local knowledge and publically available data provided by regional and site teams. Tiger Brands continue to develop a comprehensive understanding of water risks in manufacturing, supply, distribution and third party sites.

Supply chain

Coverage
Partial

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Databases

Tools and methods used
WBCSD Global Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct
Ceres AquaGauge
Environmental Impact Assessment
Life Cycle Assessment
IPCC Climate Change Projections
Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard
Regional government databases

Comment
The organisation responds to the commercial and reputational risks that water and wider climate change issues pose to the business. An example is the engagement with the agricultural sector; discussions arise around irrigation being the conventional method to increase productivity by expanding arable area. However South Africa's irrigable land is already cultivated (+- 1.2% of the country), irrigation is rapidly expanding into unsuitable areas negatively impacting the environment.

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
No 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 and quality is key to the success of the business. Tiger Brands assess water risks at a facility level as water is used in the manufacturing process and water is often a key ingredient products. Water quality is critical to maintain the Groups brand as low quality water impacts the quality of consumer products and may be disregarded and cannot be sold. River Basin Management Levels - Tiger Brands has initiated the process of determining the river basin source for each of it's manufacturing facilities. The information will be used in future risk assessments. Future Changes in water availability at local level - Future water availability is critical to Tiger Brands operations. The Group acknowledges that this is a company-wide risk, however Tiger Brands have focussed its risk assessments on facilities which are the most vulnerable to future water security and declining quality. We use internal company knowledge, and knowledge gained through interaction with farmers and suppliers in addition to tools such as South Africa's National Water Information System (NWIS) and Aqueduct risk filter to assess current risks. We also review publicly available research e.g. the South African Blue Drop report, to review risks associated with water quality and drinking water from a health perspective. We are beginning to engage as a business around the use of context based targets.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water availability and quality is key to the success of the business. Tiger Brands assess water risks at a facility level as water is used in the manufacturing process and water is often a key ingredient products. Irrigation water quality is a consideration in our sourcing of fresh produce, from a human health perspective. Continuous evaluation and monitoring are completed by buying and technology teams . Water quality is critical to maintain the Groups brand as low quality water impacts the quality of consumer products and may be disregarded and cannot be sold. Water quality is assessed at facility level, as a food business having good quality water is important to producing good quality product. Water quality is assessed and monitored at site level to mitigate the risk of poor quality water.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, sometimes included	Tiger Brands engage with stakeholders in watersheds where the organisation has a presence. Water risks are assessed for the specific facilities in watersheds where stakeholder conflicts are prominent. agriculture uses 60% of water resources in South Africa, it is critical that we identify any current or possible risks in relation to stakeholder conflict, particularly in the face of increasing water scarcity. Not managing these risks appropriately may impact our reputation and social licence to operate. We rely on our Risk and Governance and Corporate communications and PR teams as well as buyers and technical teams to identify and evaluation stakeholder risks,and engage directly with farmers on such issues in our Farming for the Future audits to identify possible catchment / community conflict.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	Tiger Brands business operations rely on a sustainable input of raw materials. The abundance of raw materials is largely dependent on water. Tiger Brands engage with the agricultural sector on improved water irrigation techniques. Of particular concern is that irrigation of agriculture land is already by far the biggest water user in South Africa. The discussions thus far have been with the department of agriculture, the WWF organization, the department of water affairs and forestry, etc.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	Tiger Brands consider increasing water tariffs as a risk to the organisation. Water usage is critical to the organisation and even with reduction targets the rising cost of water will impact the business. Tiger Brands engage with policy makers in order to keep up to date with regulation changes, tariff increases and try to mitigate risks. Future potential regulatory - Future regulatory changes relating to water can have a significant impact on the business as there is potential for decreased access to quality water, both from an availability and cost perspective. Water Risk Filter as a useful tool to evaluate commodity specific risks. For some commodities, we rely on input from industry associations / assurance providers.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, not included	Tiger Brands acknowledge that there are water risks in relation to ecosystems and local habitants, however this has not yet been included in the organisations water risks assessment as Tiger Brands risk priority assessments have resulted in the organisation focussing on water supply, cost and quality risks. Scenario Analysis - Tiger Brands highlighted key questions regarding water risks: -Which facilities are located in water-stressed regions? -What percent of a watershed's available water do facilities use? -What percent of the available water is used for human purposes and what are the allocations among sectors? -Where is there a high potential for reputational risk? -How will exposure to water risks change due to population growth, climate change, and economic development?
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, not included	Access to fully-functioning WASH services for all employees is mandatory at Tiger Brands food manufacturing facilities. However, this has not yet been included in the organisations water risks assessment.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Relevant, sometimes included	Tiger Brands highlighted key questions regarding water risks: -Which facilities are located in water-stressed regions? -What percent of a watershed's available water do facilities use? -What percent of the available water is used for human purposes and what are the allocations among sectors? -Where is there a high potential for reputational risk? -How will exposure to water risks change due to population growth, climate change, and economic development? Scenario Analysis - Future water availability is critical to Tiger Brands operations. The Group acknowledges that this is a company-wide risk, however Tiger Brands have focussed its scenario analysis on facilities which are the most vulnerable to future water unavailability. The Group analyses the impact of tariff increases on the organisations bottom line. The analysis is also conducted per facility in order to prioritize water reduction efforts. Tiger Brands engage with the government, DTI, municipalities and water boards; this is to influence legislation, build partnerships in the industry and to also learn from organisations doing sustainable best practices that Tiger Brands can apply to internal processes.

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	Tiger Brands acknowledge that consumer products have the potential to reduce water consumption in the home. There is an extraordinary increase in interest from our customers in relation to water particularly due to the water scarcity issues currently being faced in South Africa. It is critical that we consider this in the development of new products, suppliers and stores to minimise reputation and brand risk and also ensure that we communicate our progress and commitment to water management. Through research and product innovation Tiger Brands aims to assist customers in reducing their water consumption. Tiger Brands further acknowledges the importance of the quality of water used in products for human consumption. Water quality cannot be jeopardised as this can have an impact on products meeting certain quality standards, e.g. South African Water Quality Guidelines
Employees	Relevant, always included	There has been increased awareness among employees; and Tiger Brands have implemented 'simple solutions' (small, easy-to-implement changes) which can be carried out by employees. Access to clean water for our employees is fundamental to the operation of the business, therefore the risk of employees not having access to water is always factored into our risk assessments. We work with our employees in creating awareness around water issues at work and in the home through training, communications and competitions on an ongoing basis.
Investors	Relevant, always included	As well as being crucial to the organisations business operations, water risks impact Tiger Brands reputation. Therefore investors are considered when assessing risks. Investors are able to request and gain access to any information relating to Tiger Brands water use, strategy and policies which can assist in their decision making. Tiger Brands is committed to improving disclosure about the financial and material risks posed by water issues and our own usage reduction strategies on behalf of investors, and also responding to concerns raised by them. We report related data through the CDP, annual sustainability reporting and a variety of other bench-marking indices on an ongoing basis.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	Water risks are assessed for communities which are located in vulnerable areas. Tiger Brands continue to emphasise water availability and quality through partnerships with farmers. Shared learnings with the agricultural industry raises the need for conservation awareness, e.g. soil erosion changes the flow of rivers and storage capacity of dams; resulting in the need for water treatment systems. Poorly applied fertilisers run off into rivers, polluting water sources and causing algal blooms. There is an interest from communities we operate in, particularly during the drought and water restrictions and as such are increasingly looking at our business in the context of local water users and our 'right to operate'. We also monitor community risks among our supply base and view our water stewardship
NGOs	Relevant, sometimes included	Tiger Brands engages with NGO's on water related issues. However NGO's have not been included in water risk assessments.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, sometimes included	Tiger Brands assesses water risks for stakeholders in areas vulnerable to water unavailability and/or contamination. It is important to understand the nature of dependency of other water users in a catchment particularly within our supply chain
Regulators	Relevant, always included	Tiger Brands engages with regulators on water related issues. However regulators have not been included in water risk assessments.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, sometimes included	River basin management authorities have not been included in risk assessments at this stage.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, sometimes included	Statutory special interest groups have not been included in risk assessments at this stage.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	A sustainable input of raw materials is key to Tiger Brands business operations. The organisation includes suppliers in water risk assessments due to the significant impact that a lack of raw materials can have on business operations
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	Sufficient water supply of appropriate quality is a key ingredient in the health and well-being of humans and ecosystems, and for social and economic development. Water quality is becoming a concern of increasing significance for Tiger Brands, as risks of degradation translate directly into social economic impacts plus the "ways of doing business within the food manufacturing sectors" Water quality is inextricably linked with water quantity as both are key determinants of supply - For example, polluted water that cannot be used for drinking, bathing, industry or agriculture may effectively reduce the amount of water available for use in a given area - In working with the local municipalities, we believe that Policy-makers must make a concerted effort to better integrate the issues of water quantity and water quality in their responses. In turn, they need the support of the Organisations and research community who can help to better quantify the problems, as well as the development of remedial solutions. Without an appropriate level of intervention, the major social, economic and environment-related risks, uncertainties and impacts related to water quality are expected to increase.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Relevant, always included	Tiger Brands are involved in public forums held and facilitated by WWF, NBI, CSIR - Industrial Water Efficiency & Capacity Building, SWP, for integrated regional water management plans. Regulatory - Regulatory risks manifest themselves when policymakers and/or water managers change laws or regulations or management practices in ways that alter companies' access to water supplies/ services, increase the costs of operation, or otherwise make corporate water use and management more challenging. Stricter regulatory requirements often result from water scarcity and/or ensuing conflict among various needs (e.g. ecological, urban, agricultural, industrial) or because of public perception of a company's water uses and discharges as wasteful, disproportionately harmful, or inequitable. As such, it is critical to engage these regulators frequently.

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.

The consistent availability of clean water underpins shared action on health, food security, energy security, poverty reduction, economic growth, conflict reduction, climate change adaptation and biodiversity loss. But increased exploitation of water resources across the world has led to significant degradation of ecosystems and the goods and services they provide. Importantly for business, their needs for water and the ways in which they use, dispose and operate their facilities, will be increasingly under the spotlight and open to the scruting of society, communities, governments, media and increasingly, investors. Water risk assessment process aims to be as thorough as possible and includes all of our direct operation and suppliers where we have good visibility. We rely on a number of methods to assess water risks at a medium-long time horizon. For direct and local suppliers we assess risks as a basin level using available datasets WRI Aqueduct and long term climate projections.

The concept of risk can be used to describe these impacts and highlight potential responses to be undertaken. The economic risk derives from the consequences associated with extreme phenomena (e.g. flood episodes, tropical storms or drought episodes) or lack of reliable supply networks, scenarios which apply to many regions.

The other factors considered include (1) Population Growth - Inland areas like Eastrand - Urbanization and rising incomes, will lead to higher consumption patterns. Shifts and increase in demand for different food crops and specifically meat will result in higher per capita water requirements. To feed the larger and richer population a near doubling of water for irrigation has been projected for some areas; (2) Climate Change and Water Stress - A major driver for increasing pressure on water resources is climate change, which will possibly aggravate the effects of other water stressors and alter the reliability of current water management systems and infrastructure. (3) Industry and Water - looking at where new improved approaches to water management are required, it is important to note that agriculture accounts for by far the most human water consumption. Tiger Brands products are mostly from the farming industry.

The risk assessment is reviewed with the relevant risk owner on a quarterly basis to assess any exposure/mitigation changes taking into account various scenarios. Risks are assessed in terms of their impact on our core function i.e. ability to trade as a retailer given our operational context, and brand reputation. At an organisational level the main focus of risk assessments is on *water supply* this includes looking at rain falls, dam levels, infrastructure etc. If a potential supply risk is identified at organizational level a mitigation strategy is put inplace to reduce the water demand in the area of risk, this may be through brilliant basics or through investments.

Tools used include the following - LCA accounting methods; water footprinting; WBCSD Global Water Tool

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?

Tiger Brands utilises the following methods to define substantive changes in operations, revenue or expenditure from water risk: (1) Tiger Brands highlights the facilities where the production process requires water, the water may not be consumed in large volumes but the water is critical for the manufacture of key products. (2) Tiger Brands prioritizes facilities according to the highest water consumers. Water usage is the water used relative to production. This is ranked according to water usage and the cost of water. (3) Tiger Brands analyses the facilities contribution to the group, i.e. a percentile value of the water utilized by the respective unit in relation to the total amount of water the whole of Tiger Brands used. (4) Tiger Bands identifies the facilities exposed to high water risk based on the WBCSD Global Water Tool Index.

Water is vital for the production of almost everything. Uncertainties are exacerbated by the paucity or complete lack of reliable data on both supply and demand. In any region, no one can predict when and to what extent droughts or floods will occur. To determine the facilities to prioritize with regards to water risks, Tiger Brands cross references the highest consuming facilities with the facilities where water is critical to the manufacture of key products. Utilizing method described above, the following facilities are focused on in Tiger Brands water disclosure response:

Culinary Boksburg

L&AF Ashton West / Ashton East

S,T&B Roodekop {Beverages}

S,T&B Candy & Liquorice

S,T&B Mallows & Jellies

HPCB Ndabeni

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	9	1-25	Limpopo; GHAASBASIN3770; Breede-Gouritz (WMA); GHAASBasin1080; Orange; GHAASBasin806; Olifants(WMA); GHAASBasin782 and Galana Based on the site basin allocation provided by the wbcsd - Global Water Tool, 53.03% of the Tiger Brands water withdrawal, in the period of reporting, was extracted from the Limpopo Basin. Facilities which fall within this river basin run production processes where the water consumed is critical for the manufacture of key products. According to the WRI Aqueduct report, all 15 sites which withdrew water from the Limpopo basin are rated medium to high risk. The Boksburg Culinary, S,T&B Roddekop and Enterprise Factory Germiston have been identified as the three facilities exposed to the highest water risk due to the high volumes of water required for production processes.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
3

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

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
Less than 1%

Comment
The three sites exposed to the highest water risk within the Limpopo river basin fall in the Tiger Brands Consumer division, as such water efficiency projects have been targeted at these sites.

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Breede-Gouritz

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

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
1-25

Comment
The single site which extracts water from the Breede River Basin accounts for a significant portion of the Tiger Brands global production volume.

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GAASBASIN3770)

GAASBASIN3770

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

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
Less than 1%

Comment
The two sites exposed to the highest water risk within the Limpopo river basin fall in the Tiger Brands Consumer division, as such water efficiency projects have been targeted at these sites.

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Orange

GHAASBASIN1080

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
4

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

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
1-25

Comment
GHAASBASIN1080 - The three sites exposed to the highest water risk within the Limpopo river basin fall in the Tiger Brands Consumer division, as such water efficiency projects have been targeted at these sites. ORANGE - The site which has been identified as exposed to high water risk within the Orange River Basin also accounts for a significant portion of the Tiger Brands global production volume.

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Olifants

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

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
Less than 1%

Comment

The affected operations in this region - which is a key BU since it is a unit that provides key input materials to the meat processing plants - Behavioural decision theory can be applied. This would require that the decisions are worked out and implemented through government, private sector and civil society organizations.

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBASIN782)

GHAASBASIN782

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

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
Less than 1%

Comment
Ongoing monitoring of the basin is key in order to understand future trends and also to explore adaptable business behaviors

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/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (Breede Gouritz; Limpopo; Orange; Other: GHAASBasin1080 and GHAASBasin3770)

Breede Gouritz; Limpopo; Orange; Other: GHAASBasin1080 and GHAASBasin3770

Type of risk
Physical

Primary risk driver
Drought

CLIMATE CHANGE DECLINING WATER QUALITY DROUGHT INCREASED WATER SCARCITY INCREASED WATER STRESS POLLUTION INCIDENT SEVER WEATHER EVENTS FLOODING INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE

Primary potential impact
Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

Company-specific description
Increased regulations around the volume and quality of discharged water will lead to increased compliance costs. This has the potential to stop operations at sites with high discharge quantities. As a food converter effluent issues arise due to the COD levels in effluent.

Timeframe
1 - 3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood
Very likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
25000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
Tiger Brands monitor legal requirements and aim for compliance. The capital expenditure to comply with water standards is often high, as standards become more stringent these costs are likely to increase. For example, one site has a capex approval to treat wastewater to river standards.

Primary response to risk
Adopt water efficiency, water re-use, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response
Monitoring and reporting on Cost increase management through regulated tariff-setting process Engagement with public policy makers; with other stakeholders in the river basin; with suppliers; Infrastructure maintenance

Cost of response
15000000

Explanation of cost of response
no comment

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (Breede-Gouritz (WMA) Limpopo Orange GHAASBasin1080 GHAASBasin3770)

Breede-Gouritz (WMA) Limpopo Orange GHAASBasin1080 GHAASBasin3770

Type of risk
Regulatory

Primary risk driver
Higher water prices

Higher water prices Increased difficulty in supplier obtaining withdrawals / operations permit Lack of transparency of water rights Limited or no river basin / catchment management Mandatory water efficiency , conservation, recycling or process standards Poor enforcement of water regulation Regulation of discharge quality / volumes Regulatory uncertainty Statutory water withdrawal limits / changes to water allocation Tighter regulatory standards

Primary potential impact
Increased compliance costs

Company-specific description
Higher cost of variable overheads leads to increased cost per product

Timeframe
1 - 3 years

Magnitude of potential impact
High

Likelihood
Very likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
2500000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
Tariff changes Penalties Greater due diligence River basin restoration

Primary response to risk
Engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response
Strengthen links with local community Comply with local legal requirements or company own internal standards, whichever is more stringent

Cost of response
500000

Explanation of cost of response
Stake-holder engagement Industry participation on policy framework developments

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/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Limpopo Orange

Stage of value chain
Supply chain

Type of risk
Physical

Primary risk driver
Drought

Physical-Declining water quality Physical-Inadequate infrastructure Physical-Increased water scarcity Physical- Pollution of water source Physical-Rationing of municipal water supply Physical-Seasonal supply variability/Inter annual variability Physical-Climate change Physical-Ecosystem vulnerability Physical- Pollution of water source Physical-Projected water scarcity

Primary potential impact
Other, please specify

1. Water usage is critical at a number of Tiger Brands sites. Often the processes requires high volumes of water and at a number of sites water is a key input in the manufacture of products. Declining water quality is a health risk for consumers, and a rise in consumer complaints will bring significant brand damage 2. Water supply is critical to a number of Tiger Brands operations. The Musina manufacturing site requires a constant supply of quality water to produce tomato paste and canned tomato products. Loss of production of tomato paste, that is used in the production of tomato sauce and loss of production of other tomato products. This can lead to a disruption in the supply of these products to the market and a financial loss to the company 3. Tiger Brands requires raw materials which are processed into consumer products. Raw materials often require significant volumes of natural and/or municipal water for production. Increased volumes of water required for irrigation

Company-specific description
The response strategy differs across Tiger Brands facilities. An example in case is the Roodekop Beverages facility which has invested in the treatment (nano & micro filtration) of municipal supply water to ensure quality standards for production are met.

Timeframe
1 - 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Medium-high

Likelihood
Very 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 calculated

Primary response to risk
Work with supplier to engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response
Engagement with community Engagement with public policy makers Engagement with suppliers Infrastructure maintenance Greater due diligence Promote best practice and awareness Strengthen links with local community Use of risk transfer instruments Water management incentives

Cost of response
1500000

Explanation of cost of response
Stakeholder engagements

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
Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity
Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
Water efficiency in Tiger Brands operations enables the business to withstand water scarcity and quality challenges, while reducing costs. Reducing costs is a key opportunity for the organisation particularly with the anticipated tariff increases. Tiger Brands online metering system allows for improved data regarding cost recoveries, i.e. Tiger Brands can recover overcharging from landlords, identify leaks that have not been picked up physically and investigate the billing from municipalities.

Estimated timeframe for realization
1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
4400000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
Tiger Brands regularly investigates opportunities that reduce water consumption and promotes effective and efficient water use. This is accomplished through reducing the organisations water footprint, rolling out water-saving product innovations, increasing activity on agricultural water efficiency, specifically for the most water-intensives crops (tomatoes, beans, fruits, sugarcane, etc.).

Type of opportunity
Markets

Primary water-related opportunity
Increased shareholder value

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
Tiger Brands communicate the organisations sustainability commitments (which includes water) to customers, employees and suppliers via marketing and communication channels. This helps to grow awareness amongst stakeholders and portray a positive image for the company. Consumer research tracks the success of communication efforts. Tiger Brands also works with its suppliers to reduce water use and improve wastewater management.

Estimated timeframe for realization
1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
2500000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
In South Africa, and internationally, there is growing customer awareness of water and other sustainability issues. Tiger Brands believe that efficiency in operations will help in creating a resilient and sustainable business which is a positive image to portray to internal and external stakeholders. Tiger Brands relies on good communication and marketing of its sustainability initiatives to attract and retain ethical and environmentally conscience consumers.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, total water accounting data and comparisons with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name (optional)
Albany Bellville

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin3770)

Latitude
-33.924754

Longitude
18.661036

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)
25.78

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
6.32

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
19.46

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Our Maitland Facility has moved to the Bellville plant. This has lead to the increase.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Albany Germiston

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-26.217557

Longitude
28.144175

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)
102.75

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
50.29

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
52.46

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
More water saving projects and initiatives undertaken through the National Cleaner Production Centre by conducting Industrial Water Efficiency Projects.

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name (optional)
Albany Maitland

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin1080)

Latitude
-33.92641

Longitude
18.49088

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)
5.36

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
3.49

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1.86

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
The facility is now closed and moved to the Bellville plant.

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name (optional)
Albany Margate

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin782)

Latitude
-30.851719

Longitude
30.37974

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)
6.52

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2.87

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
3.64

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Increased production volumes for the site in the reporting period.

Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name (optional)
Albany Mobeni

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin3770)

Latitude
-29.925861

Longitude
30.975039

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)
37.84

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
20983

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
16.85

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Effective and efficient use of water at the facility.

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name (optional)
Albany Pietermaritzburg

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin1080)

Latitude
-29.5971

Longitude
30.41127

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)
65089

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
47.31

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
17.77

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Effective and efficient use of water at the facility.

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name (optional)
Albany Pretoria

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude

-25.723467

Longitude
28.312979

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)
45.99

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
11.53

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
34.46

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Driven by production and baseload facility requirements.

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name (optional)
Albany Randfontein

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-26.165157

Longitude
27.710828

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)
23.35

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
9.25

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
14.02

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Increased volumes resulting slightly high increase in numbers.

Facility reference number
Facility 9

Facility name (optional)
Albany Sasolburg

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Orange

Latitude
-26.82529

Longitude
27.83247

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)
13.83

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
7.2

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
6.62

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Reduced production volumes for the site in the reporting period.

Facility reference number
Facility 10

Facility name (optional)
Albany Secunda

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Orange

Latitude
-26.495982

Longitude
29.215838

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)
21.54

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
12.32

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
9.21

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Increased volumes resulting slightly high increase in numbers.

Facility reference number
Facility 11

Facility name (optional)
Culinary Boksburg

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-26.165157

Longitude
27.710828

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)
1106.54

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
34.44

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
760.1

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
More water saving projects and initiatives undertaken through the National Cleaner Production Centre by conducting Industrial Water Efficiency Projects.

Facility reference number
Facility 12

Facility name (optional)
Culinary Jam Paarl

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin806)

Latitude
-33.76528

Longitude
18.96556

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)
147.4

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
55.71

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
91.68

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Driven by production and baseload facility requirements.

Facility reference number
Facility 13

Facility name (optional)
Culinary Lutzville

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Olifants

Latitude
-31.55486

Longitude
18.34676

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)

18.61

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
18.61

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
No production took place in this reporting period due to drought in the Western Cape.

Facility reference number
Facility 13

Facility name (optional)
Culinary Marble Hall

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-24.984

Longitude
29.28734

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)
34779

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
34.77

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Flat production and processing conditions at the facility.

Facility reference number
Facility 15

Facility name (optional)
Culinary Musina

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-22.36

Longitude
30.03

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)
110.44

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
110.44

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Effective and efficient use of water and reuse of the recycled water.

Facility reference number
Facility 16

Facility name (optional)
Culinary Peanut Butter

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-26.165157

Longitude
27.710828

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)
926

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0.92

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Relatively no change in drivers for water use.

Facility reference number
Facility 17

Facility name (optional)
Davita Crown Mines

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-26.219954

Longitude
27.999726

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)
40.53

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
40.53

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Dry product production - however the increase in water use is for the hygienic re-engineering work undertaken.

Facility reference number
Facility 18

Facility name (optional)
Enterprise Factory Germiston

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude

-26.216116

Longitude
28.177045

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)
101072

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
89.32

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
11.74

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Disruption in operations.

Facility reference number
Facility 19

Facility name (optional)
Enterprise Factory Olifantsfontein

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-25.96751

Longitude
28.23643

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)
103.01

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
89.04

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
13.97

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Disruption in operations.

Facility reference number
Facility 20

Facility name (optional)
Enterprise Factory Polokwane

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-23.783853

Longitude
29.509716

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)
286.93

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
284412

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
2.52

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Disruption in operations.

Facility reference number
Facility 21

Facility name (optional)
Home Personal-Care & Baby Isando

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-26.13915

Longitude
28.20068

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)
51817

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
59.74

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Reduced production.

Facility reference number
Facility 22

Facility name (optional)
King Foods Potchefstroom

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Orange

Latitude
-26.71453

Longitude
27.097048

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)
73.33

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
73.33

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Process for Sorghum uses extensive amounts of water for the germination stage. More water saving projects and initiatives undertaken through the National Cleaner Production Centre by conducting Industrial Water Efficiency Projects.

Facility reference number
Facility 23

Facility name (optional)
L&AF Ashton West & Ashton East

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Breede-Gouritz

Latitude
-33.834813

Longitude
20.052716

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)
533.39

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
326.03

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
207.36

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water treatment and water recovery yielding water savings.

Facility reference number
Facility 24

Facility name (optional)
Milling Henneman

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Orange

Latitude
-27.992697

Longitude
27.016595

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)

18.18

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
18.18

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Product mix variation.

Facility reference number
Facility 25

Facility name (optional)
Milling Randfontein

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-26.165157

Longitude
27.710828

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)
40.96

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
40.96

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Production has been the biggest driver in the increase of water use.

Facility reference number
Facility 26

Facility name (optional)
S,T&B Roodekop Beverages Plant

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-26.302204

Longitude
28.192286

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)
252.61

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
16.52

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
236.08

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Increased production volumes; New capacity production line commissioned; Increased regime in CIP conducted to improve quality of Beverages for selected SKUs.

Facility reference number
Facility 27

Facility name (optional)
JBF Ndabeni

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin3770)

Latitude
-33.93

Longitude
18.5

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)
113.73

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

107.96

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
5.76

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Reduced production volumes for the site in the reporting period.

Facility reference number
Facility 28

Facility name (optional)
Jungle Maitland

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin3770)

Latitude
-33.926385

Longitude
18.487971

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)
6.7

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
6.7

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Reduced production volumes for the site in the reporting period.

Facility reference number
Facility 29

Facility name (optional)
Milling Bellvile

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin1080)

Latitude
-33.892511

Longitude
18.630438

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)
3.04

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2.85

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0.18

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
More water saving projects and initiatives undertaken.

Facility reference number
Facility 30

Facility name (optional)
Milling Pietermaritzburg

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Limpopo

Latitude
-29.596794

Longitude
30.406077

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)
19.23

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
19.23

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Increase in production.

Facility reference number
Facility 31

Facility name (optional)
Pasta Isando

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Orange

Latitude
-26.14389

Longitude
28.20716

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)
32

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
16

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
16

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Dry product production.

Facility reference number
Facility 32

Facility name (optional)
S,T&B Candy & Liquorice

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin1080)

Latitude
-29.935503

Longitude
30.976399

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)
330.75

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
18.59

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
312.15

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
More water saving projects and initiatives undertaken.

Facility reference number
Facility 33

Facility name (optional)
S,T&B Chocolate

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin1080)

Latitude
-29.940135

Longitude
30.959193

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)
72.57

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
9.47

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
63.1

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
More water saving projects and initiatives undertaken.

Facility reference number
Facility 34

Facility name (optional)
S,T&B Mallows & Jellies

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin3770)

Latitude
-29.935503

Longitude
30.976399

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)
125.51

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
11.68

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
113.83

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Increase in production.

Facility reference number
Facility 35

Facility name (optional)
Tastic Rice Mobeni

Country/Region
South Africa

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin1080)

Latitude
-29.930915

Longitude
30.964084

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)
11.3

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
11.3

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Dry product production.

Facility reference number
Facility 36

Facility name (optional)
Chococam Douala

Country/Region
Cameroon

River basin
Other, please specify (GHAASBasin806)

Latitude
4.038893

Longitude
9.731628

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)
136.31

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
81.78

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
54.52

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Production relatively the same.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide withdrawal data by water source.

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name
Albany Bellville

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable
1

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources
24.78

Comment
Borehole water used for facility cleaning, gardening and truck cleaning for Bakeries

---

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name
Albany Germiston

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable
12

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources
90.76

Comment
Borehole water used for facility cleaning, gardening and truck cleaning for Bakeries

---

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name
Albany Maitland

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable
3

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources
2.36

Comment
Borehole water used for facility cleaning, gardening and truck cleaning for Bakeries

---

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name
Albany Margate

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable
0.8

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources
5.72

Comment
Borehole water used for facility cleaning, gardening and truck cleaning for Bakeries

---

Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name
Albany Mobeni

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable
6

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources
31.84

Comment
Borehole water used for facility cleaning, gardening and truck cleaning for Bakeries

---

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name
Albany Pietermaritzburg

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable
7

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources
58.01

Comment
Borehole water used for facility cleaning, gardening and truck cleaning for Bakeries

---

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name
Albany Pretoria

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable
5

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources
40.99

Comment
Borehole water used for facility cleaning, gardening and truck cleaning for Bakeries

---

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name
Albany Randfontein

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable
9

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources
14.35

Comment
Borehole water used for facility cleaning, gardening and truck cleaning for Bakeries

---

Facility reference number
Facility 9

Facility name
Albany Sasolburg

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable
2

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources
11.84

Comment
Borehole water used for facility cleaning, gardening and truck cleaning for Bakeries

---

Facility reference number
Facility 10

Facility name
Albany Secunda

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable
4

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources
1754

Comment
Borehole water used for facility cleaning, gardening and truck cleaning for Bakeries

W5.1b

(W5.1b) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide discharge data by destination.

Facility reference number
Facility 11

Facility name
Culinary Boksburg

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
1106544

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 12

Facility name
Culinary Jam Paarl

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
147404

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 13

Facility name
Culinary Lutzville

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

18610

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 14

Facility name
Culinary Marble Hall

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
34779

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 15

Facility name
Culinary Musina

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
110443

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 16

Facility name
Culinary Peanut Butter

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
926

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 17

Facility name
Davita Crown Mines

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
40530

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 18

Facility name
Enterprise Germiston

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
101072

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 19

Facility name
Enterprise Olifacnstfontein

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
103018

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 20

Facility name
Enterprise Polokwane

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
286935

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 21

Facility name
HPCB Isando

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
51817

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 22

Facility name
King Foods Potchefstroom

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
73337

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 23

Facility name
L&AF East and West in Ashton

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
533397

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 24

Facility name
Milling Henneman

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
18188

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 26

Facility name
S,T&B Roodekop Beverages

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
252613

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 27

Facility name
Chococam Douala

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
136314

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 28

Facility name
JBF Ndabeni

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
113734

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 29

Facility name
Jungle Maitland

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
6707

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 30

Facility name
Milling Bellvile

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
3046

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 31

Facility name
Milling Pietermaritzburg

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
19238

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 32

Facility name
Milling Randfontein

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
40967

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 33

Facility name
Pasta Isando

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
32005

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 34

Facility name

S,T&B Candy & Liquorice

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
330751

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 35

Facility name
S,T&B Chocolate

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
72577

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 36

Facility name
S,T&B Mallows & Jellies

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
125516

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

Facility reference number
Facility 37

Facility name
Tastic Rice Mobeni

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations
11302

Comment
Municipal Water Supply

W5.1c

(W5.1c) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide the proportion of your total water use that is recycled or reused, and give the comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name
Albany Bellville

% recycled or reused
1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Recovered water is used for the facility maintenance, truck washing and channeled to the water treatment plants for cleaning to be used in some of the production facility conversion areas

---

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name
Albany Germiston

% recycled or reused
1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Recovered water is used for the facility maintenance, truck washing and channeled to the water treatment plants for cleaning to be used in some of the production facility conversion areas

---

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name
Albany Maitland

% recycled or reused
Less than 1%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Recovered water is used for the facility maintenance, truck washing and channeled to the water treatment plants for cleaning to be used in some of the production facility conversion areas

---

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name
Albany Margate

% recycled or reused
Less than 1%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain

Recovered water is used for the facility maintenance, truck washing and channeled to the water treatment plants for cleaning to be used in some of the production facility conversion areas

Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name
Albany Mobeni

% recycled or reused
Less than 1%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Recovered water is used for the facility maintenance, truck washing and channeled to the water treatment plants for cleaning to be used in some of the production facility conversion areas

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name
Albany Pietermaritzburg

% recycled or reused
1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Recovered water is used for the facility maintenance, truck washing and channeled to the water treatment plants for cleaning to be used in some of the production facility conversion areas

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name
Albany Pretoria

% recycled or reused
1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Recovered water is used for the facility maintenance, truck washing and channeled to the water treatment plants for cleaning to be used in some of the production facility conversion areas

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name
Albany Randfontein

% recycled or reused
1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Recovered water is used for the facility maintenance, truck washing and channeled to the water treatment plants for cleaning to be used in some of the production facility conversion areas

Facility reference number
Facility 9

Facility name
Albany Sasolburg

% recycled or reused
Less than 1%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Recovered water is used for the facility maintenance, truck washing and channeled to the water treatment plants for cleaning to be used in some of the production facility conversion areas

---

Facility reference number
Facility 10

Facility name
Albany Secunda

% recycled or reused
Less than 1%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Recovered water is used for the facility maintenance, truck washing and channeled to the water treatment plants for cleaning to be used in some of the production facility conversion areas

---

Facility reference number
Facility 11

Facility name
Culinary Boksburg

% recycled or reused
11-25%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water treatment facility fully operational

Facility reference number
Facility 12

Facility name
Culinary Jam Paarl

% recycled or reused
None

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Not measured

Facility reference number
Facility 13

Facility name
Culinary Lutzville

% recycled or reused
None

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Drought in the area - facility not operational

Facility reference number
Facility 14

Facility name
Marble Hall

% recycled or reused
None

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Recovered water channeled to agro-processing however this is not recorded

---

Facility reference number
Facility 15

Facility name
Musina

% recycled or reused
11-25%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water treatment facility

Facility reference number
Facility 16

Facility name
Peanut Butter

% recycled or reused
Not monitored

Comparison with previous reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not monitored

Facility reference number
Facility 17

Facility name
Davita

% recycled or reused
None

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Not applicable

Facility reference number
Facility 18

Facility name
Enterprise Germiston

% recycled or reused
None

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
None

Facility reference number
Facility 19

Facility name
Enterprise Olifanstfontein

% recycled or reused
Less than 1%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Abattoir facility with recovery and water treatment capability

---

Facility reference number
Facility 20

Facility name
Enterprise Polokwane

% recycled or reused
1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Improved water recovery and reuse practices with clear savings plan developed by the site

---

Facility reference number
Facility 21

Facility name
HPCB Isando

% recycled or reused
None

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Not implemented

Facility reference number
Facility 22

Facility name
King Foods Potch.

% recycled or reused
Less than 1%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Please select

Please explain
Used in Germination process an for site cleaning

Facility reference number
Facility 23

Facility name
L&AF East and West in Ashton

% recycled or reused
26-50%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Pond harvesting water treatment solution...treated water used by farmers for irrigation, or channeled to municipal water treatment plant

---

Facility reference number
Facility 24

Facility name
Milling Henneman

% recycled or reused
None

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Not accessible to huge volumes of water - dry production facility

---

Facility reference number
Facility 26

Facility name
Beverages _ Roodekop

% recycled or reused
11-25%

Comparison with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water treatment plant available on site

W5.1d

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
51-75

What standard and methodology was used?
For selected LCA conduted, we used ISO 14040 and 14044 (the life cycle standards) plus the Water Footprinting concept of the Water Footprinting Network (WFN) describes the direct and indirect volume of freshwater used to produce a specified product Aquasta

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
No applicable for verification

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified
1-25

What standard and methodology was used?
Site monitoring of quality checks and parameters at site level.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
1-25

What standard and methodology was used?
Aquasta

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
No Comment

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
No Comment

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified
26-50

What standard and methodology was used?
For selected LCA conduted, we used ISO 14040 and 14044 (the life cycle standards) plus the Water Footprinting concept of the Water Footprinting Network (WFN) describes the direct and indirect volume of freshwater used to produce a specified product
Aquasta

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
Not conducted

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
51-75

What standard and methodology was used?
Aquastat Water Footprinting concept of the Water Footprinting Network (WFN) describes the direct and indirect volume of freshwater used to produce a specified product - utilized for conducted LCA

Water recycled/reused

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Not Conducted

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 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 Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	Access to sufficient volumes of high quality water is vital to the operation of Tiger Brands manufacturing facilities as it is required for the processing of raw materials and is a key ingredient in products. The Tiger Brands water policy was formulated with the intention of advancing water resource management and furthering efficient and ecologically sustainable water use across all its manufacturing units. Therefore the content of the policy makes reference to water resources in relation to: • Business continuity • Risk analysis • Financial impact • Reputational standing • Corporate social responsibility The priority in our business is ensuring food safety, and we understand the critical role that water plays in ensuring this. We also recognize that water is a scarce resource which we share with the communities we operate in, therefore water optimization and conservation is a key focus area of our business. Water reduction targets have been developed.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Director on board	The highest level of climate change responsibility ultimately lies with the Board. Water security, use and cost form part of the indicators monitored by the Sustainability Committee. Tiger Brand's Risk and Sustainability Committee and Social and Ethics Committee have been established by the Board.

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 major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy	Scheduled meetings - Risk committee, Social Ethics Transformation Committee, Governance, External and Internal Audits The role of the Sustainability Committee is to ensure that the Group's sustainable development strategy positions the Group as a leader in retail where it has operational presence. It further ensures that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner, while meeting societal needs. Progress towards meeting water targets and goals, are monitored at an operational level by the executive committee and championed by the Executive Director being an external and independent person

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)

Other, please specify (Chief Executive Officer Chief Supply Chain Officer Chief Corporate Affairs Officer Risk & Sustainability Committee Social, Ethics and Transformational Committee Legal and Regulatory Compliance Committee)

Chief Executive Officer Chief Supply Chain Officer Chief Corporate Affairs Officer Risk & Sustainability Committee Social, Ethics and Transformational Committee Legal and Regulatory Compliance Committee

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The highest level of climate change responsibility ultimately lies with the Board. Water security, use and cost form part of the indicators monitored by the Sustainability Committee. Tiger Brand's Risk and Sustainability Committee and Social and Ethics Committee have been established by the Board. Progress towards meeting water targets and goals, are monitored at an operational level. The management and coordination of sustainability across all our operations sits with the Risk and Sustainability Director., who reports into the Chief Supply Chain Officer

W-FB6.4/W-CH6.4/W-EU6.4/W-OG6.4/W-MM6.4

(W-FB6.4/W-CH6.4/W-EU6.4/W-OG6.4/W-MM6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

Yes

W-FB6.4a/W-CH6.4a/W-EU6.4a/W-OG6.4a/W-MM6.4a

(W-FB6.4a/W-CH6.4a/W-EU6.4a/W-OG6.4a/W-MM6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	Indicator for incentivized performance	Please explain
Monetary reward	Director on board Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumptive volumes Reduction of product water intensity Efficiency project or target – direct operations Effluent quality improvements Water-related community project	The KPI and organisational targets are inclusive of the remunerations / incentives issued to indicated personnel
Recognition (non-monetary)	Board chair Board/Executive board Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Other C-suite Officer (Chief Corporate Affairs Officer)	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumptive volumes Reduction of product water intensity Efficiency project or target – direct operations Effluent quality improvements Supply chain engagement Water-related community project	Driven through stakeholder engagements and partnerships - Investor relations and shareholdres actually manadate these performance indicators
Other non-monetary reward	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO)	Efficiency project or target – direct operations Efficiency project or target – downstream in the value chain Supply chain engagement Water-related community project	CAPEX approvals associated with water projects, community projects, etc. Performance around key water measures/water related projects are incorporated into KPIs which determine increases/bonuses

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

Yes, trade associations

Yes, funding research organizations

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?

Participation and Board Memberships in industry forums / engagements / NGOs.

Partnerships through CSI initiatives

Program enrollments via CSIR

Sessions with government and ministerial authorities

We are a signatory to the We Mean Business Water commitment and are working with the CEO Water Mandate, National Business Initiative and the Alliance for Water Stewardship to drive water stewardship awareness and work in South Africa. We are also a member of various public policy and trace association groups including, inter-alia: Business Unity South Africa, Consumer Goods Council of South Africa. We engage at a public policy level with various government departments (e.g. Department of Water and Sanitation) through our stakeholder engagement directorate. These are integral to the Sustainability Committee's role to "ensure that the Group's sustainable development strategy positions the Group as a leader in food manufacturing where it has operational presence. It further ensures that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner, while meeting societal needs. There is also engagement with local municipalities regarding water supply and discharge requirements.

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	5-10	The Environmental strategic framework incorporates the business engagement with water policy. The primary aim for the business is to cover the following: business viability by preventing or reacting to operational crises resulting from inadequate availability, supply, or quality of water or water dependent inputs in a specific location; retaining our local legal and social license to operate in order to gain competitive advantage is using water as a natural resource in a responsible manner without impacting our communities and ecosystems where we operate; addressing water risks in order to provide assurance to investors, financiers and other stakeholders that Tiger Brands facilities mitigate these risks and capitalize on opportunities; As part of the corporate social responsibility and also in upholding our corporate values plus commitments, our long terms business objectives relate to sustainable development by contributing to the well-being of catchments, ecosystems and communities where we operate. The long term strategy and objectives rely on business growth with an there is an understanding that this growth will not happen if we are significantly constrained by water-related issues.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	The 2022 and 2030 Strategy refers to creating a world class integrated supply chain which is agile and dynamic. The foundation of this intent, includes Environmental Sustainability. In order to fuel the growth, addressing water related risks will be crucial as this affects the whole value chain. Water is identified as a key risk to WHL long term business objectives, therefore has been considered seriously in the strategy for achieving long term business objectives. Investment in programmes like Farming for the Future have been developed on the back of this strategic approach. The metrics reported include - water withdrawals, quality of effluent discharges, reuse initiatives and KL reused, water intensity, green returns associated with water, etc.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	We follow a holistic approach in financial planning associated with water related issues - this goes beyond production but also the risk to the organisation when there is no water e..g fire defense. Tariff and charging systems play a key role in this context, but other demand management and regulatory instruments – such as rationing, quotas and tradable water rights – also play a part. With the impact realized in water scarcity, resulting in some of the operations not running and impacting the performance of the organisation, increased risk exposure to potential fire and not being able to react to the fires, financial planning has incorporated all these in the ongoing budgets and CAPEX spend. Water CAPEX requirements are included in financial planning

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)

12

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

20

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

8

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

22

Please explain

Water related CAPEX spend included some the following: Effluent treatment, Water recovery, OPEX costs for water (water systems represent approximately 58% of total costs) and Water Plants has been approved. The wastewater systems is expected to be 22% plus the Labor costs and depreciation combined make up over half of water utility operating expenses

W7.3

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We try to identify and quantify the disciplines across the business (extending to other areas outside of the organization) in order to understand any new categories of risk over extended period of time e.g. with our internal agriculturists who work with the farmers supplying the company. We undertake the climate scenario analysis as it allows for us to plan for operations that are flexible for a range of futures, it also gives us a better understanding of the strategic implications of climate related risks and opportunities. Furthermore, the information is used for stakeholder engagement around how the company will adapt to water risks and climate change impact - Plans can then be developed to ensure that the business is ready for the transition . We are in the process of finalizing plans to be part of context based water targets in the coming year (we are sponsoring some work by the NBI and CEO Water Mandate).

W7.3a

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

Yes

W7.3b

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

	Climate-related scenario(s)	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Company response to possible water-related outcomes
Row 1	RCP 2.6 Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)	-Management of water resources in the country -Implementation of water policies that include climate change considerations -Where conflicts are likely to arise in terms of the needs for urban supply of water, water for agriculture (which will impact our suppliers and farmers), industrial activities associated with water scarcity, etc. -Gaining a better understanding of how ground water recharge has been impacted by climate change -Drought and impact to suppliers plus sourcing strategies for the organisation -Occurrence of fires due to high temperatures and dry spells. This is a risk for the org. as we will be required to excess supply of water for the fire defense -Food security	-MOU ith DAFFon farming projects and initiatives -Initiation of climate change strategies and scenarios to promote awareness of conservation of the sectors in natural environments -Adaptation and mitigation strategies for the agric. sector working with the farmers - this includes diversification in crop production (the varieties), rainwater harvesting for irrigation

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

Yes

Please explain

In Tiger Brands, we acknowledge that water is an undervalued natural resource and that we need to understand its true value. Decreasing water quantity and quality poses significant risks to the business. As we see stress [on natural resources] increase globally in certain regions, we can expect water costs to increase. By having an internal price on water, we can use the information we need to make more geographically targeted, financially wise decisions about the true risks and costs of the water usage. If we rely on the current price view from the municipalities, we miss that these prices do not necessarily reflect wider environmental and social risks and costs that water usage might incur. The key areas which a considered as drivers include - country level water tariffs, increased GDP / population impact on water scarcity, water treatment costs, water quality and water availability i.e. the quantity

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 Activity level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	As we operate in some of the most water stressed parts of the world, goal and target setting is incorporated across all businesses and geographies, although these are a lot more advanced in South Africa. target and goal setting is based on best practice and not science-based. We use available tools and research (e.g. life cycle assessments, water stewardship, scientific research) to develop targets and goals. We are engaging in the use of context based targets starting in mid-2019, and therefore are planning to be able to take a more nuanced, scenario-based approach in the future. We also focus on delivering strategic business value (making ourselves and our suppliers more efficient and resilient) and also meeting the development priorities of the countries in which we operate, e.g. education and food security in South Africa. We also consider our role in delivering against SDG 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals when developing these targets. Water management KPI's have been incorporated into the balanced scorecards (linked to financial incentives) of our real estate, stores, DC's and sustainability teams regarding operational water reduction targets in all Group companies. The influence of KPI's has led to greater visibility and focus on water as a key material issue, with the outcome being progress towards our water reduction commitments. At site level specific water reduction targets are set, either being absolute reduction targets or metric reduction targets.

W8.1a

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

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Product water intensity

Level
Site/facility

Primary motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Cost Savings Reduced environmental impact Risk mitigation Water stewardship Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies

Description of target
The target looks at the total water intake divided by the tonnage of product produced. Water is not always consumed in the production process but it is often used for cooling, heating or washing. When water is consumed, such as when it is incorporated into beverages, it cannot easily be substituted or reduced. For that reason, the indicator calculates only the intensity of total water intake of the overhead and production process.

Quantitative metric
% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year
2015

Start year
2016

Target year
2020

% achieved
13

Please explain
Most water, after re-circulation, is released back into the environment either directly to surface water (often at reduced quality) or through evaporation. Increasing the rate or re-circulation and avoiding evaporation will reduce the amount required to be withdrawn from municipal, groundwater or surface waters. In most of the operations, we measure how much water is being recycled and re-used in order to understand the efficient and effective use of the water.

Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Water consumption

Level
Business activity

Company Wide Business Activity Site / Facilities Activities

Primary motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Description of target
Aspects reported on include the following: Water Withdrawal (Fresh – Ground) Water discharges (Quantity and Quality) Water discharge (non-fresh) / effluent testing capability & monitoring Understanding of BU water stress or greater unpredictability in weather patterns that affect the Value Chain Taking action to reduce and better manage water use as water enters and leaves BU operations Managing water challenges - Water foot-printing in product life-cycle assessment; Ground water management strategy and impact monitoring review

Quantitative metric
% reduction per business unit

Baseline year
2015

Start year
2016

Target year
2022

% achieved
31

Please explain
Water reduction in absolute terms has reduced by 31%

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal
Engaging with local community

Level
Company-wide

Company Wide Business Country Level

Motivation
Brand value protection

Description of goal
Tiger Brands sources abundant water resources and preserves water used by manufacturing operations in water stressed areas. Tiger Brands aims to report, measure and manage water sources; specifically where boreholes or direct river basin feeds into operations. Tiger Brands engage with local communities and measure the COD content of wastewater to ensure discharged water is of an acceptable quality. The COD content in water effluent for all sites is analysed on a regular basis. It is imperative to have ongoing goal to engage with customers, colleagues and wider communities on water issues through our marketing and communication channels and provide advice on how to reduce environmental impacts associated with product use and reduce household water consumption. This is supported by a strong education component in schools, around water conservation and food waste reduction.

Baseline year
2015

Start year
2016

End year
2022

Progress
The impact of the drought on the agricultural industry has been so severe and far-reaching that industry associations like Agbiz and GrainSA have called on Government to declare a national disaster. As our company relies heavily on agricultural commodities, the drought undoubtedly is a cause for concern. A decline in farming output could have an astronomical impact on food availability and food prices, making it more difficult for South Africans to access food. In addition to food parcels and water to offer immediate relief to drought stricken communities, Tiger Brands has committed to support DAFF with the erection of boreholes to assist with agricultural activities as well as providing people with access to water. We engaged customers continuously throughout the year via marketing and communication campaigns, this was supported by a strong media campaigns

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Goal
Engaging with customers to help them minimize product impacts

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Shared value

Description of goal
Tiger Brands engage with consumers in product workshops for relevant products. Tiger Brands goal is to reduce water consumption throughout a products life cycle. The company is in the process of assessing the water LCA of key products and aims to formulate awareness programmes for customers to reduce water usage. The success of the project will be assessed by re-analysis of a products water LCA. Depending on the success of initiatives Tiger Brands aims to conduct LCA’s on additional products.

Baseline year
2015

Start year
2016

End year
2022

Progress
The company is conducting LCA's which assess the water consumption of products throughout the value chain. The goal is achieved upon re-analysis of the LCA which investigates whether-or-not initiatives reduced consumers water consumption. Upon success of the projects, Tiger Brands aims to conduct additional LCA’s hence the goal in on-going.

Goal
Engagement with public policy makers to advance sustainable water management and policies

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Risk mitigation

Description of goal
Tiger Brands are involved in public forums held and facilitated by WWF, SWP and NBI for integrated regional water management plans. These include: - watershed restoration - storm-water management - water conservation - water quality controls, etc. The aim of the engagement is to ensure a sustainable supply of quality water. Tiger Brands measures the quality of water inputs at sites where water quality is critical to production, low quality input water is flagged for attention.

Baseline year
2015

Start year
2016

End year
2022

Progress
Progress in measured by measuring the quality of input water at critical sites. Currently, input water quality is up to standard therefore the goal is considered to be on track. This goal is on-going and is only not achieved when a sites flags low quality water inputs.

Goal
Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Cost savings

Description of goal
The company's agricultural division leads within the business to work closely with the farmers on issues such as responsible farming. The L&AF and Culinary products have a significant impact on agricultural practices, therefore the agricultural teams efforts focus on these sites. Due to Tiger Brands reliance on raw materials, the Group considers sustainable agriculture as a priority. Tiger Brands aims to work with farmers to ensure they are sustainable and to assist in climate change adaptation. As agriculture uses a high percentage of water resources in SA, it is our goal to assist farmers working with our agriculturist to incrementally reduce their water footprint on an individual basis and it will require progress over the course of the next few years using the Water Footprint Index.

Baseline year
2015

Start year
2016

End year
2022

Progress
Tiger Bands have developed a program to recruit and include emerging farmers into our agricultural supply chain over a period of time and they are being supported operationally in the farming practices by our internal resources e.g. the agriculturist.

W9. Linkages and trade-offs

W9.1

(W9.1) Has your organization identified any linkages or tradeoffs between water and other environmental issues in its direct operations and/or other parts of its value chain?
Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Describe the linkages or tradeoffs and the related management policy or action.

Linkage or tradeoff
Tradeoff

Type of linkage/tradeoff
Please select

Carbon Management

Description of linkage/tradeoff
“Green” supply chain management begins with recognizing the environmental dimensions (such as carbon emissions, demand on energy and other natural resources). Succeeding at it will ultimately require Tiger Brands supply chain executives and managers to balance numerous options and master a new challenge: optimizing supply chain products, processes, information and cash flows. It is critical to convert a cost issue into a growth opportunity.

Policy or action
Based the character of the Tiger Brands effluent and nature of the substrate (sugars) we are investigating the use of high rate anaerobic treatment process for effluent. The strength and high COD load of the effluent make the anaerobic digestion a cost effective solution in terms of CAPEX and OPEX. Gas produced in the digester can either be used to generate steam in a boiler or electricity in a gas engine. Tiger Brands have also conducted steam optimisation studies to understand the trade-off between energy and water on our boiler systems

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Linkage or tradeoff
Linkage

Type of linkage/tradeoff
Environmental restoration

Description of linkage/tradeoff
Water resource is a crucial factor in social and economic development and ecological protection in all areas. There is evidence of : water quality deterioration; groundwater level drop; environmental degradation causing some negative effects on local agricultural development. With these - using deterioration water quality declines agricultural production as an example - after watering, the degraded ecology becomes obviously reversible.

Policy or action
The National Cleaner Production (NCP) headed by the CSIR have conducted Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) assessments. This was done to gain an understanding of the link between water, waste and energy on site and identify key projects which can aid in the reduction of these resources. The recommendations from the assessments are being implemented where they were deemed fit for purpose

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Linkage or tradeoff
Linkage

Type of linkage/tradeoff
Decreased GHG emissions

Description of linkage/tradeoff
One of the most significant consumers of energy and hence source of greenhouse gas emissions within some of our operations is as a result of refrigeration in our value added meat business and cold storage distribution centres. Historically, we used water cooled refrigeration systems, which were intensive in water use. This was problematic, as South Africa is a water scarce country and hence water use was competing with other water user needs.

Policy or action
These business units have now switched to natural gas (CO2) refrigeration systems, which do not require use of water and also requires very little energy and, unlike conventional synthetic refrigeration gases, natural gas has virtually no impact on the earth’s ozone layer, as compared to synthetic refrigerant gasses. It is our ongoing policy to use the most environmentally friendly technology within our stores, including use of natural gas refrigerants.

Linkage or tradeoff
Tradeoff

Type of linkage/tradeoff

Other, please specify (Food manufacturing to curb food insecurity)

Description of linkage/tradeoff

Food insecurity remains a significant problem. Poverty still plagues huge areas of South Africa and climate change is having a negative impact on farmers and conflict is leaving many people without safe access to food. However, the efforts of the organizations in food manufacturing like Tiger Brands are making progress in reducing food insecurity. A large quantity of food we produce has input material from the agricultural environment which grown locally. The trade-off here is between the need to grow these raw materials and conserve water resources given the RSA water availability risks

Policy or action

The internal consumer and grains agricultural teams work closely with the farmers to drive adaptation and water conservation in their farming practices. Some of the work that has been undertaken includes: - Drip irrigation systems introduced to deliver water directly to a plant's roots, reducing the evaporation that happens with spray watering systems - Water capturing done by building ponds to store rainfall for use throughout the year - The agriculturists and farmers carefully monitor the weather forecast, as well as soil and plant moisture, and adapt the irrigation schedule to the current conditions to avoid under- or over watering the crops - Use of our organic waste as compost, or decomposed organic matter for fertilizing. This has been found to improve soil structure, increasing its water-holding capacity.

W10. Verification

W10.1

(W10.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1d)?

Yes

W10.1a

(W10.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W10. Verification	The following business units were included in the assessment: o Consumer Brands o Grains o Exports and International Scope 1 □ Stationary combustion (coal, natural gas, LPG, diesel, paraffin, polyfuel and HFO) □ Mobile combustion (petrol, diesel and LPG) Scope 2 □ Purchased electricity □ Purchased steam Scope 3 □ Water □ Waste to landfill □ Air travel	Other, please specify (IPMVP)	Verification done on 30 July 2018 Providing clean, adequate water supplies and safe, efficient sewage treatment while controlling rising costs is a tremendous challenge. This challenge can in large part be met by retrofitting and upgrading aging, water-consuming equipment and plumbing systems in buildings. In some of the operations the M&V process was done as a combined process for Energy and Water - e.g. steam systems

W11. 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.

We have attached additional documents which illustrate some of the work undertaken with Corporate Affairs which present the industry partnerships, some socio-economic initiatives undertaken, environmental rehabilitation projects, etc.
AqueductWaterRiskData_for submission 31072019.xlsx
AqueductWaterRiskData.xlsx
TigerBrands Oros IWE QuickScan Feedback_08_11.pdf
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY FOCUS AREAS.pdf
Enviro SD Summary.pdf

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Supply Chain Officer Risk & Sustainability Director	Other, please specify (C-Suite Officer)

W11.2

(W11.2) 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

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms