



# 2022

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

## Abbreviations & acronyms

<b>ALARP</b>	As Low as Reasonably Practicable	<b>GCPA</b>	Gamba Complex of Protected Areas	<b>PM</b>	Particulate matter
<b>AWN</b>	Assala Women's Network	<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas	<b>POB</b>	Personnel on Board
<b>BAP</b>	Biodiversity Action Plan	<b>GFR</b>	Gas Flaring Reduction	<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>BMP</b>	Biodiversity Management Plan	<b>GOR</b>	Gas to Oil Ratio	<b>PPM</b>	Parts Per Million
<b>Boe</b>	Barrel of oil equivalent	<b>GPA</b>	Goals, Performance and Appraisal	<b>PSE</b>	Process Safety Event
<b>BSW</b>	Basic Sediments & Water	<b>GRI</b>	Global Reporting Initiative	<b>PWRI</b>	Produced Water Re-injection
<b>CAPEX</b>	Capital expenditure	<b>GWP</b>	Global warming potential	<b>SCE</b>	Safety Critical Elements
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer	<b>HR</b>	Human Resources	<b>TCFD</b>	Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures
<b>CFO</b>	Chief Finance Officer	<b>HSSE</b>	Health, Safety, Security & Environment	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>CIPD</b>	Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development	<b>IEA</b>	International Energy Agency	<b>TDS</b>	Total Dissolved Solids
<b>CIRP</b>	Country Incident Review Panel	<b>IAASB</b>	International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board	<b>TRIR</b>	Total Recordable Injury Rate
<b>CLO</b>	Community Liaison Officer	<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>CNAMGS</b>	Caisse Nationale Assurance Maladie et de Garantie Sociale	<b>IFRS</b>	International Financial Reporting Standards	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>CNSS</b>	Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale	<b>IMO</b>	International Marine Organisation	<b>UN SDG</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Goal
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	Carbon dioxide equivalent	<b>IMS</b>	Integrated Management System	<b>VRF</b>	Variable Refrigerant Flow
<b>COO</b>	Chief Operations Officer	<b>IOGP</b>	International Association of Oil & Gas Producers	<b>WBCSD</b>	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties	<b>ISAE</b>	International Standard on Assurance Engagements	<b>WRI</b>	World Resources Council
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus disease 2019	<b>ISF</b>	Induced Static Flotation		
<b>CSST</b>	Comité de Sécurité de Santé au Travail	<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature		
<b>DCS</b>	Distributed Control System	<b>IVMS</b>	In-Vehicle Monitoring System		
<b>DGEL</b>	Direction Générale des Etudes et Laboratoires	<b>KPI</b>	Key Performance Indicator		
<b>DGEPN</b>	Direction Générale de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature	<b>kWh</b>	Kilowatt hour		
<b>ED&amp;I</b>	Equality, Diversity and Inclusion	<b>LFI</b>	Learning from Incident		
<b>EITI</b>	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative	<b>LTIR</b>	Lost Time Injury Rate		
<b>ESAP</b>	Environmental Social Action Plan	<b>LOPC</b>	Loss of Primary Containment		
<b>ESG</b>	Environment, Social & Governance	<b>MMscfd</b>	Million standard cubic feet/day		
<b>ESIA</b>	Environmental Social Impact Assessment	<b>MVCR</b>	Motor Vehicle Crash Rate		
<b>ESP</b>	Electrical Submersible Pump	<b>NPV</b>	Net Present Value		
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	<b>NRMM</b>	Non-Road Mobile Machinery		
<b>FAR</b>	Fatal Accident Rate	<b>OHADA</b>	Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires		
<b>FDCL</b>	Fonds de Développement des Communautés Locales	<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics		
<b>FEED</b>	Front End Engineering Design	<b>OPEX</b>	Operational expenditure		
		<b>PLC</b>	Programmable Logic Controller		

## Referenced chemical compounds

<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>	Methane
<b>CO</b>	Carbon monoxide
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide
<b>HFC</b>	Hydrofluorocarbon
<b>NF<sub>3</sub></b>	Nitrogen trifluoride
<b>N<sub>2</sub>O</b>	Nitrous oxide
<b>NMVOIC</b>	Non-methane volatile organic compounds
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Oxides of nitrogen
<b>PFC</b>	Perfluorocarbons
<b>PM</b>	Particulate matter
<b>SF<sub>6</sub></b>	Sulphur hexafluoride
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	Sulphur dioxide

## Terms & definitions

Key terms and definitions used in each section of this ESG report.

### Social

**Crash<sup>1</sup>:** A work-related motor vehicle incident e.g., collision or other event, which resulted in vehicle damage, or vehicle rollover, or personal injury, or fatality.

**Fatal Accident Rate (FAR)<sup>2</sup>:** The number of company/contractor fatalities per million hours worked.

**Gabonese business<sup>3</sup>:** A company registered in Gabon according to the classification of companies under the Gabonese Hydrocarbon Code.

**Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR)<sup>2</sup>:** The number of lost time injuries (fatalities and lost workday cases) per million hours worked.

**Motor Vehicle Crash Rate (MVCR)<sup>1</sup>:** The total number of vehicle crashes, divided by the distance travelled, expressed in million kilometres.

**Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)<sup>2</sup>:** The number of recordable injuries (fatalities, lost workday cases, restricted workday cases, medical treatment cases) per million hours worked.

### Environment

**Carbon intensity<sup>13</sup>:** The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> released per unit of another variable such as barrel of oil equivalent (boe).

**Carbon neutral (net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions)<sup>13</sup>:** Net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are achieved when CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by humans are balanced globally by CO<sub>2</sub> removed by humans over a specified period. Net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are also referred to as carbon neutrality.

**Ecosystem service<sup>4</sup>:** The benefits that ecosystems contribute to human well-being.

**Flaring<sup>4</sup>:** Total mass (or volume) of hydrocarbons directed to operational flare systems, where hydrocarbons are consumed through combustion.

**Fresh water<sup>4</sup>:** The definition varies according to local statutes and regulations. Where no regulation exists, freshwater is defined for reporting purposes as non-brackish water and may include drinking water, potable water and water used in agriculture. The total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of this type of water is up to 2,000mg/L.

**Fresh water withdrawal intensity<sup>4</sup>:** The difference between freshwater withdrawal and defined unit of production, such as barrels of oil.

**Loss of Primary Containment (LOPC)<sup>9</sup>:** An unplanned or uncontrolled release of any material including non-toxic and non-flammable materials (e.g. steam, hot water, nitrogen, compressed CO<sub>2</sub>, or compressed air).

**Primary containment<sup>4</sup>:** A vessel, pipe or barrel designed to keep a material within it.

**Process Safety Event (PSE)<sup>8</sup>:** An unplanned or uncontrolled release of any material including non-toxic and non-flammable materials (e.g. steam, hot water, nitrogen, compressed CO<sub>2</sub>, or compressed air) from a process, or an undesired event or condition that, under slightly different circumstances, could have results in a release of a material.

- **Tier 1 and 2 PSE<sup>9</sup>:** Process safety KPIs covering major and less severe losses of containment (LOPC) incidents and indicate the failure of multiple barriers.
- **Tier 3 PSE<sup>9</sup>:** Process safety KPIs recording an operational situation typically considered a “near miss”, which has challenged the safety system by progressing through one or more barrier weaknesses to result in an event or condition with (i) consequences that do not

meet the criteria for Tier 1 or Tier 2 (see above) (ii) no actual consequences, but the recognition that, in other circumstances, further barriers could have been breached and a Tier 1 or Tier 2 PSE could have happened.

- **Tier 4 PSE<sup>9</sup>:** Process safety KPIs covering the implementation (operating discipline) and effectiveness (performance) of the Management System Elements that support the performance of key barriers.

**Process wastewater<sup>4</sup>:** Water associated with operations that comes into contact with hydrocarbons or other chemicals.

**Produced water<sup>4</sup>:** Water that has been brought to the surface during the production of hydrocarbons including formation water, flow-back water and condensation water.

**Routine flaring<sup>4</sup>:** Gas flared during normal oil production operations in the absence of sufficient facilities or amenable geology to reinject the produced gas, utilise it on site, or dispatch it to a market (see also “Flaring”).

**Secondary containment<sup>4</sup>:** An impermeable, nonleaking physical barrier specifically designed and maintained to keep spilled materials from reaching soil or water.

**Spill to the environment<sup>4</sup>:** Any unintended release of liquids or solids associated with current operations, from primary or secondary containment, into the environment.

**Water neutral<sup>5</sup>:** The reduction of an individual’s or company’s water footprint as much as reasonably possible and offsetting the impact of the residual impact; ensuring that water withdrawn does not exceed the current available levels of fresh water.

**Water stress<sup>6,7</sup>:** Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources; the ability or lack thereof, to meet the human and ecological demand for water.

## Specific terms & definitions

### Non-conformity (ISO 14001)<sup>10</sup>

**Major Non-Conformity:** The absence of, or the failure to implement and maintain, one or more management system elements, or a situation which would, on the basis of the available objective evidence, raise significant doubt of the management to achieve: the policy, objectives or public commitments of the organisation, compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements, conformance to applicable customer requirements, conformance with the audit criteria deliverables.

**Minor Non-Conformity:** A finding indicative of a weakness in the implemented and maintained system, which has not significantly impacted on the capability of the management system or put at risk the system deliverables but needs to be addressed to assure the future capability of the system.

### Non-conformity (IFC)<sup>10</sup>

**Major Non-Conformity:** A non-conformity that affects the capability of the management system to achieve the intended results.

**Minor Non-Conformity:** A non-conformity that records the non-fulfilment of a requirement. An external party identifies a specific environmental, health and safety activity or procedure not in conformance with applicable legislation, procedure or standard; it can be a single observed lapse or isolated incident.

**Improvement opportunity (also opportunity for improvement):** An opportunity that relates to areas and/or processes of the organisation which may meet the minimum requirement of the standard, but which could be improved.

**Continuous improvement:** An item that covers ongoing efforts to improve products, services or processes.

### Environmental Social Impact Assessment<sup>10</sup>

**Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA):** Assessment study of the direct and indirect impacts of a project on the ecological balance, the quality of life and the environment of the communities resident in the area where the project is located and in the adjacent areas.

### Site closure<sup>10</sup>

**Decommissioning:** Facility closure, including wells, followed by removal of process equipment, buildings and structures.

**Remediation:** Management of potentially contaminated soil, surface water and groundwater to prevent, minimise or mitigate our impact on people and the environment.

**Reclamation:** Restoring the land to meet company, government, and/or local needs.

### Materiality<sup>7</sup>

**Material topics:** Topics that represent an organisation's most significant impacts on the economy, the environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights.

### Short-, Medium- and Long-term<sup>10</sup>

By short-, medium- and long-term, Assala understands the following:

**Short-medium term:** 2020-2030

**Long-term:** 2030-2050

### Basis of reporting

**Operational control<sup>11</sup>:** Under the control approach, a company accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has operational control. It does not account for GHG emissions from operations in which it owns an interest but has no operational control.

**Location-based<sup>12</sup>:** A location-based method for calculating scope 2 emissions reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using mostly grid-average emission factor data).

### Sources

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