

Definition of terms

GHG	Greenhouse gases. There are seven categories of greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydro fluorocarbons, per fluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride. Non-energy related GHG emissions are not included. In this report, the term GHG is used for all types of gas.
CO₂	Abbreviation for carbon dioxide.
Scope1	GHGs emitted directly from Company premises as a result of the burning of fuels (city gas, kerosene, diesel oil, gasoline, LPG, LNG)
Scope2	GHGs emitted indirectly in the use of electric power or heat supplied to the Company from outside
Scope3	GHGs emitted indirectly at some point on the Company's value chain (production, transportation, business trips, commuting, etc.)
SO_x	Sulfur oxides-emitted by the burning of fossil fuels containing sulfur
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides-formed through the combination of nitrogen and oxygen in the atmosphere during the combustion of substances
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand. Used as a benchmark for indicating extent of water pollution by organic matter in rivers.
COD	Chemical oxygen demand-indicates the amount of water pollution due to the presence of organic compounds in seas or lakes
VOCs	Volatile organic compounds-organic chemical compounds that are volatile in the atmosphere at standard ambient temperatures and pressures
EHS	Abbreviation for "Environment, Health & Safety"