

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Group and our business. The meaning of these terms may not necessarily correspond to standard industry meaning or the usage of these terms.

“AI”	artificial intelligence
“AIM”	asset integrity management
“API”	American Petroleum Institute
“AUT”	automatic ultrasonic testing, a non-destructive testing technique that uses high-frequency sound waves to detect internal flaws, measure material thickness and evaluate the integrity of welds and structural components without damaging the tested object. It is widely used in the inspection of oil country tubular goods, pipelines and pressure vessels
“BOP”	blowout preventer, a specialized valve or mechanical device installed on the wellhead to seal, control and monitor oil and gas wells during drilling, completion and workover operations
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“CCUS”	carbon capture, utilization and storage
“CMA”	China Metrology Accreditation (中國計量認證)
“CNAS”	the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (中國合格評定國家認可委員會)
“DR”	digital radiography, a non-destructive testing technique that uses X-ray or gamma-ray technology to capture digital images of the internal structure of an object, allowing for the detection of defects such as cracks, corrosion and welding irregularities. It is commonly used for inspection of pipelines, welded joints and mechanical components in the oil and gas industry
“ECDA”	external corrosion direct assessment, a non-destructive testing methodology used to evaluate the external corrosion condition of buried or submerged pipelines. It involves a systematic process of pre-assessment, indirect inspection, direct examination and post-assessment to identify corrosion hotspots and support integrity management decisions without excavation of the entire pipeline route
“ECT”	eddy current testing, a non-destructive testing technique that uses electromagnetic induction to detect surface and near-surface defects in conductive materials, such as cracks, corrosion and material thinning. It is commonly applied in the inspection of tubing, heat exchanger tubes and other metallic components
“EPC”	engineering, procurement and construction

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“FPSO”	floating production storage and offloading, a floating vessel used in the offshore oil and gas industry for the processing, storage and offloading of hydrocarbons. It is typically deployed in deepwater field developments and serves as a centralized hub for receiving, processing and transferring oil and gas from subsea wells to shuttle tankers or pipelines
“ICDA”	internal corrosion direct assessment, a non-destructive testing methodology used to evaluate the internal corrosion condition of pipelines, particularly those that transport natural gas, oil or multiphase fluids. It involves a multi-step process — pre-assessment, indirect inspection, direct examination and post-assessment — to identify corrosion-prone locations and manage pipeline integrity without relying on inline inspection tools
“Laboratory Accreditation Certificate”(實驗室認可證書)	a certificate issued by CNAS, which attests to an industrial recognition of a laboratory’s competency to perform testing under the standard of ISO/IEC 17025:2017
“LNG”	liquefied natural gas
“NDT”	non-destructive testing, a broad category of testing techniques used to evaluate the properties, integrity and condition of materials, components and structures without causing damage or altering their future usefulness. NDT methods are essential in the oil and gas industry for ensuring the safety, reliability and compliance of equipment such as pipelines, pressure vessels, casing and tubing
“OCTG”	oil country tubular goods
“PA”	phased array (ultrasonic testing), an advanced non-destructive testing technique that uses an array of ultrasonic transducers to generate and receive focused sound beams, enabling electronic scanning and precise imaging of internal defects. It offers superior detection capabilities compared to conventional ultrasonic testing and is widely used for weld inspection and thickness profiling of complex geometries
“PUAT”	portable ultrasonic automatic testing, a non-destructive testing technique that uses portable, automated ultrasonic equipment to inspect equipment and materials, particularly in field or on-site conditions, enabling efficient and repeatable detection of internal flaws without the need for large fixed systems
“PUT”	portable ultrasonic testing, a non-destructive testing technique that uses handheld or portable ultrasonic instruments to measure material thickness, detect internal defects and assess the integrity of equipment and structural components in on-site or field environments
“PV”	photovoltaic

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“QHSE”	quality, health, safety and environment
“R&D”	research and development
“TIC”	testing, inspection and certification
“TIC Council”	an international association representing the independent testing, inspection and certification industry
“TOFD”	time-of-flight diffraction, an advanced non-destructive testing technique that uses the diffraction of ultrasonic waves at the tips of internal defects to detect and size cracks and other flaws with high accuracy. It is particularly effective for weld inspection and is commonly used in the oil and gas industry for the integrity assessment of pipelines, pressure vessels and structural components