This glossary contains certain definitions and other terms as they relate to the Group and as they are used in this prospectus. As such, these definitions may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

"airend"	the chamber where air is compressed
"CAD"	computer-aided design, a type of graphical application for complex modeling and design needs
"CE"	the CE marking, an obligatory product safety mark for the European market. Products bearing the "CE" mark can be sold in the member countries of the European Union and are not required to comply with the separate requirements of each member country within the European Union
"centrifugal force"	a constant force balancing another force which acts on an object under a circular motion and pushing it toward the centre of the circular path
"CNG"	natural gas that is compressed to high density through application of high pressure to facilitate the ease and efficiency of storage and transportation
"CNC Milling Machines"	computerised numerical controlled machines
"Distributed energy" or "DE"	a variety of small, modular power-generating technologies that can be combined with energy management and storage systems and used to improve the operation of the electricity delivery system. It encompasses a range of technologies consisting primarily energy generation and storage systems placed at or near the point of use or the end-users.
"DNV"	Det Norske Veritas, an independent international certification body
"gateway"	a point or a measuring station at which a gas distribution company receives gas from a pipeline company or transmission system
"integrated business solutions"	the customised solutions and comprehensive services provided by the Group, including without limitation, the design of complete system, the manufacture of related equipments, on-site installation, commissioning and testing, training for the customers' staff, technical support and services in relation to management and operation of such business mode

"ISO"	the international organisation for standardisation
"LCNG"	liquefied to compressed natural gas process, being a process which use LNG as a feedstock to deliver CNG to vehicles
"LNG"	liquefied natural gas, being natural gas which is converted into liquid form through application of pressure
"LPG"	liquefied petroleum gas, being petroleum gas composed primarily of propane and butane, which is converted into liquid form through application of high pressure. LPG is extracted from crude oil
"mother-daughter storage tank"	a storage tank composed of an inner and an outer tank. The inner tank which is made up of several daughter tanks is assembled in the larger outer tank (namely the mother tank)
"natural gas"	a fossil fuel with a combustible mixture of hydrocarbon compounds composed primarily of methane, but also containing small amounts of other gases including ethane, propane, butane and pentane, and usually found in deep underground reservoirs formed by porous rocks
"NGV"	natural gas vehicles
"non-positive displacement compressor"	a type of compressors which depend on motion to transfer energy from the compressor rotor to the air or gas and compression depends on the interaction between the mechanism and the air. It is also known as dynamic compressor
"piston force"	the power produced by the plunging or thrusting motion of a mechanical device. The device usually has a short solid piece of metal which moves up and down inside a cylinder to press the fuel into a small space and produce power
"PLC"	Programmable Logic Controller, which is a controller replacing relay logic
"positive displacement compressor"	a type of compressors which increase the pressure of air or gas by reducing its volume. It works by successively trapping a volume of air and reducing it, thereby increasing the pressure

"piped gas"	gas which is transported through pipes
"pressure vessels"	the containers that hold liquid, vapour or gas at a pressure other than atmospheric pressure at the same elevation. Pressure vessels include but are not limited to storage tanks, transportable containers and gas cylinders
"reciprocating compressor"	a positive displacement compressor which accomplishes compression by a piston within a cylinder as the compressing and displacing element. Compression occurs when the piston moves to the top of the cylinder
"rotor"	a revolving element of a compressor. It consists of the impeller and shaft, and could have shaft sleeves and a thrust balancing device
"screw compressor"	a positive displacement compressor that uses two contra-rotating rotors that turn in a synchronous mesh. As air enters the sealed chamber the rotors revolve, reducing the volume of trapped air and sending it compressed through the discharge port at the designated pressure level
"sliding vane compressor"	a positive displacement compressor with a rotor fitted with sliding vanes which ride on a film of oil. As the rotor rotates, centrifugal force forces the vanes from their slots forming compression cells. The pumping action of the vanes sliding in and out moves the air from the inlet side of the compressor to the outlet side
"stages of compression" or "compression stages"	a sequence of steps in the process of compressing air. Air is first compressed by the initial piston or rotor and then the second piston or rotor disc compresses more air