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## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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*This glossary of technical terms contains explanation of certain terms used in this document as they relate to the Company and as they are used in this document in connection with the Group and its business. These terms and their given meanings may not correspond to standard industry meaning or usage.*

To facilitate a better understanding of our business, the following glossary provides a description of some of the technical terms and abbreviations commonly found in our industry. The terms and their assigned meanings may not correspond to standard industry or common meanings, as the case may be, or usage of these terms:

- “acetic acid” : a colourless, corrosive organic acid, with chemical formula  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ , used extensively as an intermediate product in the production of other chemicals. Also known as ethanoic acid or vinegar
- “compound fertiliser” : a type of fertiliser composed of at least two of the three primary ingredients of nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P) and potassium (K) mixed intentionally or chemically obtained
- “DME” : dimethyl ether, an organic compound with the formula  $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_3$ . DME is a colourless gas that it is a useful precursor to other organic compounds and an aerosol propellant
- “formaldehyde” : a colourless, poisonous gas, with chemical formula  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}$ , made by the oxidation of methanol
- “furfural” : a colorless, sweet-smelling, mobile liquid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{OCHO}$ , made from corncobs and used in the synthesis of furan, as a solvent for nitrocellulose, and as a fungicide and weed killer
- “high concentration compound fertiliser” : compound fertiliser with more than 40% of nitrogen, potassium and phosphorous content
- “Kwh” : a basic unit of electric energy equal to an average of one kilowatt of power applied over one hour
- “methanol” : a chemical compound with chemical formula  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ . It is the simplest form of alcohol, and is a light, volatile, colourless, flammable, poisonous liquid with a distinctive odour
- “MTBE” : methyl tert-butyl ether, a chemical compound with chemical formula  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$ . MTBE is a fuel derived from methanol and an octane booster and oxygenate used for gasoline blending. It is a gasoline additive used to reduce pollution
- “natural gas” : a colourless, highly flammable gaseous hydrocarbon consisting primarily of methane and ethane. It is a type of petroleum that commonly occurs in association with crude oil. Natural gas is often found dissolved in oil at the high pressures existing in a reservoir, and may also be present as a gas cap above the oil

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- “nitrogen” : nitrogen (N) is one of the primary plant nutrients essential for plant growth. It is taken up from the soil in the form of nitrates or ammonium. As the essential constituent of proteins, nitrogen is involved in the major processes of plant development and yield formation
- “nitrogen fertiliser” : a fertiliser containing only nitrogen as the main nutrient, common examples include ammonia, urea, ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate
- “phosphorus” : phosphorus (P) is one of the primary plant nutrients essential for plant growth. It occurs in natural geological deposits, known as phosphorus rocks. It performs a key role in the transfer of energy and is essential for photosynthesis and other chemico-physiological. It is indispensable for cell differentiation, as well as for the development of the tissues that form a plant’s growing points. Most natural and agricultural soils are phosphorus deficient. When there are problems with phosphorous fixation, this also limits its availability
- “potassium” : potassium (K) is one of the primary plant nutrients essential for plant growth. It is excavated mainly in salt as muriate of potash. It activates more than 60 enzymes, the chemical substances that govern life and play a vital part in carbohydrate and protein synthesis. It improves a plant’s water regime and increases tolerance to drought, frost and salinity. Plants that are well supplied with potassium are less affected by disease
- “pure nutrient” : an multiple of the physical quantity with an average rate of pure nutrient
- “synthesis” : an energy-using process by which organic compounds break down and convert the degradation products into new cell growth
- “synthetic ammonia” : synthetic ammonia is ammonia synthesized under high temperature and pressure with a catalyst. It is usually used as a form of chemical fertiliser, refrigerant and raw material for the chemical industry
- “urea” : a high concentration nitrogen fertiliser with chemical formula  $H_2N-CO-NH_2$ , formed by reacting ammonia with carbon dioxide at high pressure; an organic compound of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen