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GLOSSARY, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 2017

Sasol is an international integrated chemicals and energy company. Through our talented people, we use selected technologies to safely and sustainably source, produce and market chemical and energy products competitively to create superior value for our customers, shareholders and other stakeholders.

Glossary

Technical terms

A

acetic acid: An organic compound commonly known as vinegar acid. Under normal conditions it is a clear colourless liquid, has a distinctive sour taste and pungent smell. Acetic acid is used as an acidifying and neutralising agent in industrial applications, which include use as an additive or flavouring in canned pickles, fish, meat, candy and glazes.

acetone: The simplest saturated ketone, acetone is a colourless, volatile liquid with a pleasant, ethereal odour. It is used as a solvent and for producing methyl methacrylate, among other chemicals.

acrylate: A salt or ester of acrylic acid.

acrylic acid: A colourless unsaturated carboxylic acid that polymerises readily. It is a precursor to making acrylic polymers and resins, including synthetic glass in the form of polymethyl methacrylate.

alcohols: A broad class of liquid hydrocarbon compounds used to make solvents, detergents, plasticisers, fuels and pharmaceuticals, among other products.

alkylamines (amines): Complex organic compounds derived from ammonia and used for making certain commercial explosives, herbicides and water-treatment chemicals.

alumina: A chemical compound also known as aluminium oxide. It is an odourless white crystalline powder. Alumina is used in the production of, among others, high performance abrasives, catalyst carriers in automotive industries, the chemical industries and refineries, synthetic sapphires, synthetic lasers, light-emitting diode (LED) lighting and medical prosthetics.

alpha olefins: Straight-chain (linear) or branched hydrocarbons with a double bond in the number one carbon-carbon position (the alpha position). The chains can have as few as four carbons (C4/1-butene) or more than 30 (C30 +).

ammonia: A colourless, pungent gaseous compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. Ammonia is used as a disinfectant, refrigerant or for the production of fertilisers, explosives and nitrogen-containing acids such as nitric acids.

ammonium nitrate: A colourless, crystalline compound derived from nitric acid and ammonia and used mostly for fertilisers and commercial explosives.

autothermal reformer: A type of catalytic partial-oxidation reactor in which the endothermic heat needed for the reforming reactions is provided by combustion reactions of oxygen in the feed.

B

barrel (b): A standard international petroleum industry volumetric measure equal to 42 US gallons, 35 imperial gallons or 159,1 litres.

beneficiation: The process of adding value to lower-value raw materials by processing it to manufacture valuable products.

benzene: A thin, colourless, strong-smelling and highly flammable liquid (the simplest member of the aromatic series of hydrocarbons) that can be derived from one of several petrochemical processes and used downstream for making cumene, ethylbenzene, styrene, phenol and other chemicals.

biodiesel: A form of diesel derived in part from renewable biotic sources such as soybeans.

black products: In the context of Sasol's South African operations, secondary products from coal gasification, tars and pitches, that often contain coal.

butane: An organic compound which is a colourless gas with no odour or a faint petroleum odour at high concentration when pure. It is obtained from raw natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas or the processing of petroleum streams. Both isomers of butane are used as components of aerosol propellants and as fuel sources.

butene: A colourless gas also known as butylene obtained from the processing of petroleum streams. It is used for the production of a wide variety of chemicals including petrol/gasoline, high-octane petrol/gasoline components, rubber processing and as co-monomer in the production of polyethylene.

butanols: A group of four aliphatic alcohols derived by reacting propylene with synthesis gas. They are used as a solvent for lacquers, lacquer thinners, printing inks, disinfectants, fungicides and plasticisers, and to produce higher-value derivatives such as butyl acrylate.

C

carbon dioxide: A colourless gas and a natural constituent of the atmosphere together with oxygen, nitrogen and noble gases. It is considered a greenhouse gas contributing to global climate change.

carbon monoxide: A poisonous gas usually produced through incomplete combustion. It is generated in the Sasol process to produce, with hydrogen, raw synthesis gas for downstream conversion into petrochemicals.

catalyst: Usually a metal or metal-containing material used to accelerate a reaction between two or more chemical elements or compounds.

central processing facility: A petrochemical processing plant with support infrastructure used at or near natural gas fields to conduct several processing steps on natural gas from multiple wells before the gas is fed into a transmission pipeline.

cetane number: Refers to the results of a standardised test conducted to measure the combustion properties of a diesel fuel. This is the equivalent of the octane testing conducted for petrol. Cetane is a colourless, liquid, straight-chain paraffin.

chlor-alkali chemicals: Chemicals derived from chlorine and caustic soda, which include hydrochloric acid, calcium chloride, sodium phosphate and sodium hypochlorite.

chlorine: A toxic, pale green gas derived commercially from sea salt (sodium chloride). It can be used to make caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, vinyl chloride monomer and other chlor-alkali chemicals.

coal-to-liquids: A petrochemical term referring to a process technology, plant or venture that entails the conversion of coal into liquid fuel and chemicals.

cobalt: A silver-gray ferromagnetic metal found in various ores. It is used for metal alloys, magnets, as a drying agent for paints, varnishes and inks and as a catalyst for petroleum and chemical industries.

co-monomer: A chemical, such as 1-butene, 1-hexene or 1-octene, blended with a monomer, for example, ethylene, to improve or modify certain properties such as impact strength, flexibility or clarity of a polymer.

compression-ignition: The form of ignition used in a diesel-fuelled version of an internal combustion engine. The diesel is ignited spontaneously as it is injected into the cylinder because of the heat emanating from the compression of the air charge.

condensate: A hydrocarbon liquid produced when a hydrocarbon gas is condensed to a liquid.

continuous-miner: A large, remote controlled vehicle used in an underground coal mine to cut and remove coal from a coalface with the aid of a spiked, rotating cutting drum.

cracker: Petrochemical jargon referring to a chemical reaction vessel used for decomposing (cracking) petrochemical compounds such as naphtha, liquefied petroleum gas or waxes.

cracking: The process whereby complex organic molecules such as kerogens or long-chain hydrocarbons are broken down into simpler molecules such as light hydrocarbons, by the breaking of carbon-carbon bonds in the precursors.

cresols (cresyls): A common name for the hydroxytoluenes (or methyl phenols) derived from either coal or crude oil feedstock (coal tar acids or naphtha, respectively). They are used in a wide range of applications, including resins, wire coatings, disinfectants and healthcare products.

D

diesel: A heavy liquid transport fuel derived from crude oil refining. It can be produced synthetically through gas-to-liquids conversion processes.

dieselisation: A description of the trend towards fuelling vehicles with diesel, primarily due to greater fuel efficiencies, tax incentives and modern, effective diesel engines.

distillate: The hydrocarbon liquid collected from vaporising one hydrocarbon and condensing it into two or more fractions. The petroleum industry usually refers to light, middle and heavy distillates. Distillation is also known as rectifying or fractionation.

E

ethane: A colourless, odourless and flammable alkane-series gas with chemical properties similar to those of methane. It is found in natural gas and derived from certain petrochemical processes. It can be cracked to produce ethylene.

ethanol: A chemical compound also known as ethyl alcohol, grain alcohol or drinking alcohol. It is a volatile, flammable, clear and colourless liquid. Ethanol is used in alcoholic beverages in suitable dilutions. Industrial uses of ethanol include the use as a solvent in laboratory and industry, the manufacture of denatured alcohol, pharmaceuticals (eg. rubbing compounds, lotions, tonics, colognes), in perfumery, in organic synthesis and as an octane booster in gasoline.

ethylene: A chemical compound also known as the simplest olefin. It is normally encountered as a colourless, flammable gas with a faint 'sweet and musky' odour when pure. Ethylene is used for the production of a range of chemical compounds such as ethylene oxide, ethylene dichloride and polymers including polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride.

F

Fischer-Tropsch process: A chemical process developed in Germany in the 1920s and subsequently evolved by Sasol. It is used to produce synthesis gas, which is reacted under temperature in the presence of a catalyst to produce a diverse spectrum of hydrocarbons for downstream processing into liquid fuels and chemicals.

Fracking: A process, whereby water, sand and other minor additives are pumped under high pressure through a well bore into shale formation to create fractures in the shale. The newly created fractures are propped open by the sand, which allows the natural gas to flow into the well bore so it can be collected at the surface.

fraction: In petrochemicals, a specific range of hydrocarbons in a mixture, based on their chemical and physical properties such as boiling points and molecular weights.

front-end engineering and design: The primary engineering and design work undertaken by consulting or process engineers to enable engineering, procurement and construction contractors to prepare the detailed commercial bids and proposals for competitive bidding and final contractor nomination and appointment.

fuel oil: Hydrocarbon oils, derived from the residues resulting from the distillation of petroleum, which are suitable for heating and related fuel applications.

G

gas-to-liquids: A petrochemical term referring to a process technology, plant or venture that entails the conversion of natural gas or methane into a liquid fuel (usually diesel) and related hydrocarbons such as kerosene and naphtha.

gasification: The process of converting coal in a gasifier into gases and co-products under high temperature and pressure in the presence of steam and oxygen. The purified gases and co-products are converted into desired end products.

gasoline: One of the four main fractions produced through crude oil refining, gasoline is a mixture of hydrocarbons containing five to eight carbon atoms. It is used to produce petrol.

gigajoule: An international unit used for measuring the heating value of any fuel gas. One joule is equivalent to the energy produced from one watt flowing for one second. For natural gas, one gigajoule is equal to 960 cubic feet under standard temperature and pressure conditions.

greenhouse gases: Gases, usually formed as a result of human activities, that contribute to the earth's intensified greenhouse effect or global warming. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane and fluorocarbons.

H

hard waxes: Harder, stronger waxes with a higher melting-point.

hexene (1-hexene): One of several alpha olefins emanating from the Sasol Synthol™ process. It is used mostly as a co-monomer for producing certain plastics.

hydrocarbon(s): A general term for organic compounds that contain only, or primarily, carbon and hydrogen molecules. Crude oil, coal and natural gas are complex hydrocarbons.

hydrogen: The simplest, lightest and most abundant element – and the first element in the periodic table. This colourless, odourless gas can combine chemically with almost every other element and forms more compounds than any other element.

hydrogen sulphide: A highly odorous gas that smells like rotten eggs.

I

illuminating paraffin: A liquid paraffin derived from a refinery that is used for domestic lighting and heating applications as an alternative to electrical power.

intermediate chemical or product (intermediates): A chemical compound resulting from one chemical process and used as a subsequent feedstock for the downstream manufacturing of another one or more chemicals.

K

kerosene (paraffin oil): A light, combustible, oily mixture of hydrocarbons usually obtained by distilling petroleum and used as jet fuel, lamp fuel and for domestic heating.

ketones: Hydrocarbon compounds, such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone and methyl iso-butyl ketone, used mostly as solvents or chemical feedstock.

krypton: A member of group 18 (noble gases) elements. It is a colourless, odourless, tasteless noble gas found in trace amounts in the earth's atmosphere. Krypton is used in fluorescent lamps and laser technologies.

L

leaded petrol: Petrol containing a lead compound such as lead tetraethyl as an octane-boosting component. Leaded compounds, worldwide, have been phased out as a petrol additive since 1992.

linear: Chemically, pertaining to organic compounds with a straight-chain molecular structure.

linear alkylbenzene: An organic compound used as an intermediate for producing surfactants for the detergent industry.

liquefied petroleum gas: Gaseous petroleum gases, such as propane, butane and pentane, pressurised in liquefied form and used for heating applications.

liquid paraffins: A colourless, odourless and liquid form of petroleum jelly or paraffins with various applications, including use as a mild laxative and for oilfield drilling fluids.

M

methane: An alkane-series gas that occurs naturally in petroleum wells, natural gas fields, marshes and coal. It is an important chemical building block or primary feedstock.

methanol: A toxic, colourless alcohol produced from various sources. It is an important intermediate chemical and a versatile solvent.

methyl ethyl ketone (MEK): A chemical compound also known as butanone and MEK. This colourless liquid ketone has a sharp, sweet odour reminiscent of butterscotch and acetone. MEK is mostly used in paints and other coatings.

methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK): A chemical compound also known as MIBK. It is a colourless liquid with a pleasant odour. It is used as a solvent in paints, resins, nitrocellulose, dyes, varnishes and lacquers.

monomer: A chemical, such as ethylene or propylene, capable of being converted into a long-chain polymer (plastic) or a synthetic resin.

N

naphtha: A petroleum-based chemical compound also known as petroleum ether. It is a colourless liquid. Naphtha is primarily used a feedstock for gasoline production. It is also used in the production of petrochemical products such as olefins and aromatic compounds and other downstream chemical products.

natural gas: A mixture of hydrocarbon gases in the earth's crust containing methane, as well as ethane, propane, butane, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and sulphur compounds.

n-Butanol: A chemical compound also known as butyl alcohol. It is typically encountered as a colourless liquid. n-Butanol is primarily used as a solvent for paints.

nitric acid: A chemical compound more commonly known as aqua fortis or spirit of nitre. It is a strong acidic, colourless/yellowish liquid. Nitric acid is used for the manufacture of inorganic and organic nitrates, nitro compounds for fertilisers, as dye intermediates in the manufacture of explosives and for many different organic chemicals.

nitrous oxides: Consisting mainly of nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide and nitrous oxide, they are produced by natural processes and by burning fossil fuels. They can contribute to the formation of acid rain.

noble gas: A group of chemical elements with similar properties. Under standard conditions, they are all odourless, colourless, monatomic gases with very low chemical reactivity.

O

octene (1-octene): A chemical compound also known as octylene. It is a clear colourless liquid. Octene is used as a co-monomer in the production of high density polyethylene and linear low density polyethylene.

offtake: The point in a gas distribution system where gas is taken by supply pipe to a customer.

olefins: Are organic chemical compounds with varying carbon chain lengths characterised by at least one double bond between two carbon atoms.

P

paraffin (alkane): A straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon chain containing only carbon and hydrogen atoms (alkane hydrocarbons) with its physical form varying from gases to waxy solids as the length of the chain increases. Paraffins are used to make a broad range of end products.

paraffin waxes: A white, translucent, solid mixture of hydrocarbons of high molecular weight derived from certain oil-, coal- or natural gas-based processes. They have many end uses, including polishes and other coatings, candles, lipsticks, hot-melt adhesives and mould-release agents.

pentene: A chemical compound also known as pentylene. It is normally encountered as a colourless liquid. Pentene is used in organic synthesis, as a blending agent for high octane motor fuel, pesticide formulations and as co-monomer in polypropylene production.

petrol: Petrol can also be described as petroleum or gasoline. Petrol is a petroleum-derived liquid aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture with an increased octane rating due to the addition of octane enhancers to the mixture. It is primarily used as fuel in internal combustion engines.

phenol (carbolic acid): A white, crystalline solid chemical derived from coal tar and used to make, among other, disinfectants, phenolic and epoxy resins, bisphenol A and alkyl phenols.

phenolics: A group of hydrocarbon products derived from the downstream conversion of either coal or crude oil.

polyethylene/polythene: A polymer consisting of a long-chain of ethylene molecules and is also known as polythene. It is typically encountered in a translucent solid crystalline form. It is used in a broad range of applications such as wire and cable coatings, pipe and moulded fittings, and packaging – especially for the food industry.

polymer: A large molecule (macromolecule) composed of repeating structural units (monomers) connected by covalent chemical bonds.

polymerise: The process of reacting monomer units to form larger molecules where the monomer units are covalently bonded.

polypropylene: A polymer consisting of a long-chain of repeating propylene molecules. It is typically encountered as a translucent solid. Polypropylene is commonly used for packaging, molded parts for vehicles and appliances.

polyvinyl chloride: A polymer consisting of a long-chain of repeating vinyl chloride molecules and is commonly known as PVC. It is typically encountered as a white solid. It is commonly used for piping and other applications such as the production of gutters, building materials, toys and garden hoses.

propanol: A colourless and volatile alcohol existing in two isomers (iso-propanol and normal-propanol) used mainly as a solvent and to prepare propyl acetate and other esters.

propylene: A chemical compound which is also known as propene. It is commonly encountered as a colourless gas. Propylene is used for the production of polypropylene and as a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of several chemical compounds such as acetone, isopropylbenzene, isopropanol, isopropyl halides, propylene oxide, acrylonitrile.

R

REACH: The European Community Regulation for the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) came into effect on 1 June 2007 with the aim to improve the protection of human health and the environment through better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical products.

reactor: A reactor is an industrial unit to provide the physical conditions required for specific chemical reactions to take place.

recordable case rate (RCR): A measure for reporting work-related injuries. The RCR is the number of fatalities, lost workday cases, restricted work injuries and medical treatment cases for every 200 000 employee hours worked.

refining (petrochemical): The general process of converting crude oil, or other fossil fuel product streams, into a wide range of value-added products such as petrol, diesel, lubricants and waxes.

reforming: A generic term referring to petrochemical processes that radically change the feed molecules. For example, reforming of naphtha is used to create high-octane petrol components from the low-value naphtha. The term also refers to converting methane or natural gas into synthesis gas.

Responsible Care®: An international chemical industry initiative developed in 1985 to maintain responsible control of the industry's effects on human safety and health, and the social and biophysical environments.

S

Sasol Advanced Synthol™ (SAS™) reactor: The proprietary Sasol reactor at the heart of the SAS™ process, the high-temperature version of Sasol's Fischer-Tropsch process used at Secunda to produce components for making synthetic fuels and various downstream chemicals, including polymers, co-monomers and solvents.

Sasol Slurry Phase Distillate™ (Sasol SPD™) process: A proprietary version of Sasol's low-temperature Fischer-Tropsch process used to convert synthesis gas into waxes and related petrochemical streams for the end production and marketing of waxes and/or diesel. The Sasol Slurry Phase Fischer-Tropsch reactor is our proprietary reactor at the heart of the Sasol SPD™ process.

shale gas: A form of clean natural gas that is produced from shale. Shale is a fine-grained sedimentary rock formed from the compaction of silt, mineral particles and organic material that we commonly call mud. Shale gas differs from conventional gas reservoirs in that shales normally have insufficient permeability to allow significant volumes of gas to flow to a well bore.

shutdown (noun): The temporary and highly structured procedure of closing or decommissioning a chemical plant or associated production unit either to undertake routine or exceptional inspections, tests, repairs and/or component replacements.

slurry: A liquid substance containing solid particles.

solvent: A liquid or gaseous substance capable of dissolving another substance to form a solution at the molecular or ionic level.

spark-ignition engine: The petrol-fuelled version of an internal combustion engine in which electrical sparks from spark plugs are used to ignite the fuel in the combustion chambers.

sulphur: A yellow, non-metallic element found in many sulphide and sulphate minerals, as well as fossil fuels. It is used in making rubber, pharmaceuticals and sulphuric acid, as well as other chemicals.

sulphur dioxide: A colourless liquid or pungent gas, formed by sulphur burning in air.

surfactant (surface active agent): A soluble chemical compound such as a detergent or soap that is added to a liquid to increase its spreading or wetting properties by reducing its surface tension.

synfuels: A family of fuels that have comparable or better properties than that of crude oil derived fuels but which are derived via one of several potential synthesis routes using alternative feedstock such as coal or petroleum coke. Two examples of synfuel type technologies are indirect and direct liquefaction of coal.

synthesis: The formation of more complex chemical compounds or molecules from simpler compounds or molecules, as in the Fischer-Tropsch process.

synthesis gas (syngas): A mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen used to produce certain petrochemicals in downstream processes.

synthetic diesel: A synthetic fraction of diesel fuel derived from either coal or natural gas (not from crude oil).

T

tail gas: The gaseous exhaust from a petrochemical processing unit that is treated as residue.

turnkey project: An engineering project executed entirely by a single contactor or consortium that assumes all responsibility for the project's design, engineering, procurement, construction and commissioning.

U

unleaded petrol: Petrol that contains no or vastly reduced amounts of an octane-boosting lead compound such as lead tetraethyl.

V

vinyl chloride monomer: A gaseous monomer that is polymerised to produce polyvinyl chloride.

volatile organic compounds: A generic term for hydrocarbon compounds, such as industrial alcohols, ketones and other solvents, that evaporate rapidly and easily at ambient temperature when exposed to the air and which are, or can be, harmful to human health.

W

wax: A liquid or solid long-chain paraffinic compound used for hot-melt adhesives, mould-release agents, printing inks, cosmetics, food coating, board coatings, polishes and candles, among other applications.

white products: Refined, value-added petroleum products, such as petrol and aviation fuel, that tend to be light in colour and mass.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AAA	acrylic acid and acrylates
ADR	American Depositary Receipt
ADS	American Depositary Share
AEL	Atmospheric Emissions Licence
AfA	Aid for Aids
AGM	annual general meeting
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
ATR	Auto Thermal Reformer
B2B	business-to-business
BAPP	Behavioural Accident Prevention Process®
BAT	Best Available Technology
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BBS	Behavioural Based Safety
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BO	Beneficial Operation
boe	barrel of oil equivalent
BPEP	Business Performance Enhancement Project
CAIA	Chemical and Allied Industries Association
CCPS	Centre for Chemical and Process Safety
CCTV	closed circuit television
CDP	Formerly known as the Carbon Disclosure Project
CEPIC	European Chemical Industries Council
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CHIETA	Chemical Industries Education and Training Authority
CMH	Companhia Moçambique de Hidrocarbonetos
CNL	Chevron Nigeria Limited
COB	close of business
COP	Conference of Parties

CPF	Central Processing Facility
Cp&H LG	Chemicals Policy and Health Leadership Group
CSI	corporate social investment
CSR	corporate social responsibility
CTL	coal-to-liquids
CTRG	Central Termica de Ressano Garcia
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DJSI	Dow Jones Sustainability Index
dti	Department of Trade and Industry
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
ED	Enterprise Development
E&PI	Exploration and Production International
EE	employment equity; economic empowerment
EGTL	Escravos gas-to-liquids
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EII	Energy Intensity Index
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ENH	Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos de Moçambique
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	earnings per share
EPUS	Ethylene Purification Unit 5
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ESD	Enterprise and Supplier Development
ESOP	employee share ownership plan
EVP	Executive Vice President
FAQ	frequently asked question
FDP	Field Development Plan
FEED	front-end engineering and design
FERs	Fires, Explosions and Releases
FER-SI	Fires, Explosions and Releases Severity Index
FER-SR	Fires, Explosions and Releases Severity Ratio
FID	Final Investment Decision

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS continued

FOREX	foreign exchange
FT	Fischer-Tropsch
FTWEP	Fischer-Tropsch Wax Expansion Project
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GDP	gross domestic product
GEC	Group Executive Committee
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHS	Globally Harmonised System
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung – German private limited company
GPS	Global Product Strategy
GRI	Formerly known as the Global Reporting Initiative
GTL	gas-to-liquids
GTP	gas-to-power
HDPE	high density polyethylene
HDSA	Historically disadvantaged South Africans
HEPS	headline earnings per share
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resources
HRD	Human Resources Development
HTML	hypertext mark-up language
IAS	Investment Analysts' Society of Southern Africa; International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
ICAS	Independent Counselling and Advisory Services
ICCA	International Council of Chemicals Associations
IChemE	Institute of Chemical Engineers
IeC	Integrated energy Centre (South Africa)
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILO	International Labour Organization

IMAS	integrated multi-asset site
INEFP	National Institute for Employment and Vocational Training
IP	intellectual property
IR	Investor Relations; Integrated Report
IROD	Irreversible Occupational Diseases
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation – not the International Standardisation Organisation
IVRS	Integrated Vaal River System
JIT	just-in-time
JSE	The Johannesburg Stock Exchange
KUE	Key Undesirable Event
LAB	linear alkyl benzene
LAN	local area network
LCA	life-cycle assessment
LCCP	Lake Charles Chemicals Project
LDPE	low-density polyethylene
LEAD	Leadership Development Programme
LEAP	Learning, Experiencing, Accelerating, Potential Programme
LED	light-emitting diode
LLDPE	linear low-density polyethylene
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LWD	Lost Work Day
LWDCR	Lost Work Day Case Rate
MEK	methyl ethyl ketone
MES	Minimum emissions standards
MIBK	methyl iso-butyl ketone
MLM	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
MNGP	Mozambique Natural Gas Project
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS	material safety data sheet
MTBE	methyl tertiary butyl ether
Nasdaq	National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS continued

Natref	National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa
NBI	National Business Initiative
Nedlac	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
Nersa	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NOx	nitrogen oxides
NRF	National Research Foundation
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
OBU	Operating Business Units
ODIR	Occupational Disease Incident Rate
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act (South Africa)
OMEs	Operating Model Entity/ies
OPEC	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
pdf	portable document format
P&L	Profit and Loss
P&O	Planning and Optimisation
PIN	Personal identification number
PSA	Production Sharing Agreement
PSM	Project Safety Management
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
RAD	reactive airway dysfunction
RCR	Recordable Case Rate
RFA	Rehabilitation and Functional Assessment
R&D	research and development
REACH	Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (EU)
ROD	Reversible Occupational Diseases
ROE	return on equity
ROI	return on investment

ROM	run-of-mine; read-only memory
RON	research octane number
RP	Response Plan
SAD™	Sasol Slurry Phase Distillate
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SA PPI	South Africa Producer Price Index
SED	Socio-Economic development
Sasol FBDB™	Sasol Fixed Bed Dry Bottom Gasification
SAS™	Sasol Advanced Synthol™ Reactor
SBI	Sasol Business Incubator
SBU	Strategic Business Unit
SCC	Sasol convenience centre – a Sasol-branded retail fuel filling station accompanied by a convenience store (not applicable to Exel-branded facilities)
SCC	Selective Catalytic Cracker
SCO	Secunda Chemicals Operations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission (United States)
SENS	Stock Exchange News Service (South Africa)
SGEPP	Sasolburg Gas Engine Plant
SGF	Sasol Global Foundation
SHARP	Sasol HIV/Aids Response Programme
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SI	Social Investment
SLP	Social and Labour Plan
SMMEs	small, medium and micro enterprises
SOX	Sarbanes-Oxley Act
SOx	sulphur oxide
SpA	Società per Azioni – Italian public limited company (plc)
SPT	Sasol Petroleum Temane (Mozambique)
SRU	Sulphur Recovery Unit
SSO	Secunda Synfuels Operations
STEM	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
SuPm	Sustainability Performance Management

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS continued

SVP	Senior Vice President
TAME	tertiary amyl methyl ether
TB	Tuberculosis
TloP	Transport Indicator of Performance
TRANS-SI	Transport Severity Index
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
uPVC	unplasticised polyvinyl chloride
URL	uniform resource locator
VAT	value-added tax
VCM	vinyl chloride monomer
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing (HIV)
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VP	Vice President
VUT	Vaal University of Technology
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
Wi-Fi	wireless networking
WRULD	work-related upper limb disorder
WWW	World Wide Web
YTD	year-to-date

Currencies

rand, R or ZAR	the currency of the Republic of South Africa
US dollars, dollars, US\$ or \$	the currency of the United States (US)
euro, EURO, €	the common currency of the member states of the European Monetary Union
GBP	British Pound Sterling, the currency of the United Kingdom (UK)
CAD	Canadian dollar – the currency of Canada

Units of measure

b or bbl	barrel
bpd or bbl/d	barrels per day
bscf	billion standard cubic feet
cf	cubic feet
GJ	gigajoule – one-million gigajoules (MJ) = one-billion joules
gm	gram (1 000 gm = 1kg; 1gm = 0,035 ounces)
kg	kilogram (1 kg = 1 000 grams or 2,2046 pounds)
km	kilometre
km	kilometre (1 km = 1 000 metres or 0,62 miles)
km²	square kilometre
km²	square kilometre (1 km = 0,386 square miles)
kt	kilotons
ktpa	thousand tons per annum
l/l	litre (1 l = 1,76 pints, UK)
m	metre
m	metre (1 m = 1,094 yards)
MI	megalitres (1 MI = 1 million litres)
mm	millimetre
mm	millimetre (1 mm = 0,039 inch)

UNITS OF MEASURE continued

mm³	million cubic metres
m²	square metre
m³	cubic metre
mg/m³	milligrams per cubic meter
mg	milligram (1 000 mg = 1 gm; 1 mg = 0,01 grain)
mg/cm³	milligrams per cubic metre
MGJ/a	thousand gigajoule per annum
m bbl	thousand barrels
mm bbl	million barrels
mm tons	million tons
Mt	thousand tons; megaton (1 million metric tons; 1 Mt = 984 000 tons UK)
mtpa	thousand tons per annum
PJ	petajoule
ppm	parts per million
Rm	rand millions
R/ton	rand per ton
t	ton metric (1 t = 1 000 kg or 2 204,6 pounds)
tcf	trillion cubic feet (1 tcf = a million million [1012] barrels of oil equivalent)
tpa	tons per annum
US\$/ton	US dollar per ton

A **billion** is defined as one thousand million.