
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

The following sets out a list of glossary which contains certain terms and definition used in this prospectus in connection to our Group's business and operations . The terms and their meanings may not correspond to the standard industry meanings or usage of those terms.

“cement”	slurry blended with water, which can glue appropriate materials such as sand. It is a hydraulic cementitious material which can harden in water and air
“clinker”	a production produced by appropriate proportion of raw meal calcined until partially melting. It mainly composed of calcium silicate, namely, the Portland Cement clinker
“Common Portland Cement”	a general name for Portland Cement, Portland Ordinary Cement, Portland Slag Cement, Portland Fly Ash Cement, Portland Pozzolana Cement and Portland Composite Cement in the PRC. The production of Common Portland Cement is standardized by the National Standard of the PRC (GB175–2007) in Common Portland Cement implemented on 1 June 2008
“concrete”	an artificial stonelike material made by evenly blending mixing cement and various aggregates in an appropriate proportion, with chemical admixture added when necessary. It is made by mixing cement and various aggregates such as sand, pebbles, gravel, shale and water and allowing the mixture to harden. It is used in the construction industry for various structural purposes
“fly ash”	ash collected from dust collectors of coalfired power plants, which is usually used as aggregates
“gypsum”	a mineral mainly composed of calcium sulphate dehydrate which is a versatile material and construction material and can be used as a set-controlling agent
“hydraulic cement”	a generic term that includes Portland Cement and other blended cement for specific applications. All hydraulic cement sets and hardens by reacting chemically with water
“installed capacity”	the full-load continuous rating of a generator as designated by the manufacturer
“km”	kilometres
“limestone”	a mineral primarily composed of calcium carbonate, CaCO ₃ , used as a major raw material in the production of clinker and other building materials and various industries
“MW”	megawatt, the standard unit of measure for the amount of power produced from a plant. One megawatt is 1,000 kilowatts

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“MWh”	megawatt-hour, the standard unit of energy used in the electric power production. One megawatt-hour is the amount of energy that would be produced by a generator producing one million watts for one hour
“Mpa”	megapascal (one million pascals), a unit in the International System of Units for measuring compressive strength
“NSP Technology”	a large scale and automatic modern cement production method characterised by modern and advanced science and technology and conforms with the requirements of quality, high production, energy saving and being environmental friendly. It takes Suspension Pre-heat Technology and Precalculator Technology as its core and applies the latest results of modern science and technology and industrialised production throughout the general process of cement production
“Portland Cement”	a hydraulic cementitious material produced by blending Portland Cement clinker, 0 to 5% limestone granulated blast furnace slag and right amount of gypsum, which is called Portland Cement and is classified as PI or PII
“Portland Composite Cement”	a mixture comprising clinkers and gypsum used in Portland Cement and up to 50% of other constituents
“Portland Fly Ash Cement”	a mixture comprising clinkers and gypsum used in Portland Cement and up to 40% of fly ash
“Portland Ordinary Cement”	a mixture comprising clinkers and gypsum used in Portland Cement and up to 20% of slag, pozzolana and fly ash
“Portland Pozzolana Cement”	a mixture comprising clinkers and gypsum used in Portland Cement and up to 40% of pozzolana
“Portland Slag Cement”	a mixture comprising clinkers and gypsum used in Portland Cement and up to 70% of blast furnace slag
“rotary kiln”	a rotary calcinator which is a large, cylindrical steel tube used to heat the raw materials to produce clinker
“sq.ft.” and “sq.m.”	square feet and square metres, respectively
“ton(s)”	metric ton(s), equivalent to 1,000 kilograms
“30% Recycling Rate”	the utilisation of recycling/waste materials in the cement production process, where such amount is no less than 30% of the total raw materials used