
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains explanations of certain terms used in this prospectus in connection with our Group and our business. The terminologies and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of those terms.

“Acetic Anhydride”	the simplest isolatable acid anhydride. Acetic Anhydride is mainly used for acetylation leading to commercially significant materials. Its largest application is for the conversion of cellulose to cellulose acetate, which has various applications in textile industry and for the production of cigarette filters. Similarly, it is used in the production of aspirin, acetylsalicylic acid, which is prepared by the acetylation of salicylic acid. It is also used as a wood preservative via autoclave impregnation to make a longer lasting timber. In starch industry, acetic anhydride is a common acetylation compound, used for the production of modified starches
“Acetic Acid”	an organic acid. It is an important chemical reagent and is a major raw material for manufacturing of (i) VAM; (ii) Acetic Anhydride; (iii) purified terephthalic acid, which is commonly used in the production of the polyester fiber and packaging material including plastic bottles; (iv) acetate ester, which is used as solvents in a wide variety of paints, inks and other coatings; and (v) Ethyl Acetate and Butyl Acetate are used as solvents in oil-based lacquers and enamels
“adiponitrile”	the organic compound with the formula $(\text{CH}_2)_4(\text{CN})_2$, which is an important precursor to the polymer nylon 66
“aromatics”	an important compound in industry. Key aromatic hydrocarbons of commercial interest are benzene, toluene, ortho-xylene and para-xylene. About 35 million tonnes are produced worldwide every year and are used to produce a range of important chemicals and polymers, including styrene, phenol, aniline, polyester and nylon.
“aromatic hydrocarbon”	a hydrocarbon characterized by general alternating double and single bonds between carbons
“Benzene”	a colorless, flammable liquid aromatic hydrocarbon, derived from petroleum and used in or to manufacture a wide variety of chemical products

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“Butadiene”	the chemical compound with the formula C_4H_6 . It is an important industrial chemical used as a monomer in the production of synthetic rubber
“Butylene”	the chemical compound with the formula C_4H_8
“CAGR”	Compound annual growth rate
“caprolactam”	an organic compound with the formula $(CH_2)_5C(O)NH$, a colourless solid, which is a lactam or a cyclic amide of caproic acid, with approximately two billion kilograms are produced annually. Caprolactam is the precursor to Nylon 6, a widely used synthetic polymer
“Cryogenic Ethylene”	Ethylene being liquefied and stored under a ultra-low temperature (Cryogenic State) at -104 degree Celsius in the form of a cryogenic liquid chemical
“Diethanolamine”	often abbreviated as DEA, is an organic compound with the formula $HN(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$. This colorless liquid is used as a surfactant and a corrosion inhibitor
“Dimethylformamide”	the organic compound with the formula $(CH_3)_2NC(O)H$. Commonly abbreviated DMF. Dimethylformamide is used in the production of acrylic fibers and plastics. It is also used in the manufacture of adhesives, synthetic leathers, fibers, films, and surface coatings
“dwt”	the deadweight of a ship expressed in metric tonnes. This measurement is the total weight of cargo, fuel, fresh water, stores and crew which the ship can carry
“DCS”	distributed control system, a control system usually of a manufacturing system, process or any kind of dynamic system, in which the controller elements are not central in location (like the brain) but are distributed throughout the system with each component sub-system controlled by one or more controllers. The entire system of controllers is connected by networks for communication and monitoring
“Ethylene”	a gaseous chemical and is one of the major building blocks for manufacturing of numerous downstream chemical and plastics of products. Ethylene is widely used in the applications of packaging, plastics, textiles, paints and surfactants

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“Ethylene Oxide”	the organic compound with the formula C_2H_4O . This colorless flammable gas is mainly applied for producing many chemicals and intermediates.
“GDP”	gross domestic product
“HSE”	health, safety and the environment
“ km^2 ”	square kilometre(s)
“km”	kilometre(s)
“MT”	metric tonne(s)
“m”	metre(s)
“ m^3 ”	cubic metres
“Methanol”	a basic chemical for the production of a wide range of industrial and consumable products such as acetic acid, plastics, resins, plywood, solvent and gasoline additives
“molten sulphur”	a yellow liquid containing S_8 rings (as in the solid form)
“naphtha”	any of several highly volatile, flammable liquid mixtures of hydrocarbons distilled from petroleum, coal tar and natural gas
“olefin”	any of a class of unsaturated open-chain hydrocarbons such as ethylene
“ortho-xylene”	an aromatic hydrocarbon largely used in the production of phthalic anhydride, and is generally extracted by distillation from a mixed xylene stream in a plant primarily designed for <i>p</i> -xylene production.
“para-xylene”	an aromatic hydrocarbon largely used on a large scale for the manufacture of terephthalic acid for polyester
“Phenol”	the chemical compound with the formula C_6H_5OH , is produced on a large scale as a precursor to many materials and useful compounds. It is a mildly acidic compound that requires careful handling

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“Polyurethanes”	widely used in high resiliency flexible foam seating, rigid foam insulation panels, microcellular foam seals and gaskets, high performance adhesives and sealants, carpet underlay, and hard plastic parts for electronic instruments.
“Propylene”	the chemical compound with the formula C_3H_6 . Propylene is the raw material for a wide variety of products including polypropylene, a versatile polymer used in packaging and other applications
“Propylene Oxide”	an organic compound with formula C_3H_6O , colorless, flammable liquid
“Toluene”	the chemical compound case CH_3 . Toluene is a common solvent, able to dissolve paints, paint thinners, silicone sealants, many chemical reactants, rubber, printing ink, adhesives (glues), lacquers, leather tanners, and disinfectants
“sq. m.”	square metre(s)
“sulphuric acid”	a colourless oily liquid
“VAM”	Vinyl Acetate Monomer, a key ingredient for the production of emulsion as base resins for water-based paints, adhesives, paper coating and textile finishes
“vinyl acetate”	an organic compound with formula $CH_3COOCH: CH_2$, a colorless, water-insoluble, flammable liquid