

مؤسسة نفط
الشارقة الوطنية
SNOC

2023

**GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG)
PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**SHARJAH
NATIONAL
OIL
CORPORATION**

“We have pledged one of the biggest steps in the history of our organization – to be Net Zero on Scopes 1&2 by 2032. For any company, this is a huge goal. It is a tremendously ambitious target – we are a fossil fuel company in a country that is the third largest member of OPEC, and based in the world’s epicenter of fossil fuel production. We believe the energy industry lies at the core of making Net Zero in the UAE and worldwide possible by 2050, and proactively playing our role is non-negotiable. We are determined to make the next decades count as we strive to support the three ‘Ps’ – People, Planet, Profit – while supporting energy security, a cornerstone of modern-day civilization. We believe that transparency and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) performance reporting is the first highly necessary step in the net-zero journey. We are committed to share our GHG performance transparently as we drive our journey towards our goal.”

Hatem Al Mosa
CEO
Sharjah National Oil Corporation

November, 2022



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WHO ARE WE?

Sharjah National Oil Corporation (SNOC) has a rich history that dates back to its establishment in 2010. As a state-owned company, SNOC has played a significant role in the development and management of oil and gas resources in the Emirate of Sharjah. Over the years, SNOC has evolved into a key player in the energy sector in the UAE, contributing to the growth and sustainability of the economy of Sharjah. The corporation has demonstrated a commitment to the efficient extraction of the emirates' hydrocarbon resources, exploring new opportunities, and adopting innovative technologies to enhance operational efficiency and minimize environmental impact. SNOC has established strategic partnerships and collaborations with international stakeholders, utilizing their expertise to achieve the common goal of providing energy in an efficient, safe, and socially responsible manner. With a clear vision for the future, SNOC continues to adapt to evolving market dynamics, making substantial investments in sustainable energy solutions and embracing a diversified portfolio.

INTRODUCTION

SNOC is delighted to present this comprehensive report focusing on the Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions of SNOC. This report aims to provide a transparent and detailed assessment of SNOC's GHG emissions inventory, highlighting the company's commitment to transparency, sustainability, and its target of achieving Net-Zero GHG emissions by 2032. Consequently, SNOC intends to make this report readily available to the general public.

In today's global landscape, addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions have become imperative across various industries. SNOC, as a responsible energy provider, recognizes the importance of assessing and mitigating its GHG emissions to contribute to global sustainability goals. By proactively disclosing its GHG emissions, SNOC sets a high standard of transparency and accountability within the energy sector, showcasing its dedication to sustainable practices.

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of SNOC's GHG emissions, focusing on both direct and indirect emissions associated with the company's operations.

Aligned with the UAE's national commitment to a sustainable future, SNOC's pursuit of Net-Zero GHG emissions is fully in line with the UAE's broader goal of achieving Net-Zero emissions by 2050.

This assessment has been performed in accordance with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report, as well as other standards and guidelines applicable to the subject matter.

SNOC has selected 2021 as the base year for reporting emissions.

EMISSION SCOPES COVERED

SNOC currently focuses on reporting Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions associated with its operations. Scope 3 emissions encompass the indirect emissions that occur along the product and service value chain, outside of SNOC's direct control and ownership. Additionally, due to the challenges in reporting Scope 3 emissions in terms of data collection and certainties, and the risk of double-counting with other parties, SNOC decided to exclude Scope 3 from the reporting for the time being.

EXCLUSIONS

This report aims to address all significant sources of GHG emissions from assets operated by SNOC. No major sources of emissions have been excluded from the report. However, as noted earlier, scope 3 emissions are not included in SNOC's current GHG reporting.

DESCRIPTION OF SNOC OPERATIONS

SNOC owns and operates four different gas fields: Sajaa, Kahaif, Moveyeid and Mahani. In order to boost the production from the wells, multiple compression units are used. The production from the fields is received at the Sajaa gas processing plant, located at the Sajaa Industrial Area in Sharjah. The following operations are carried out at the Sajaa plant:

- Separation
- Gas compression
- Condensate stabilization
- Solid desiccant dehydration
- NGL fractionation
- LPG blending & loading
- Amine sweetening
- Glycol dehydration
- Gas storage injection compression
- Water disposal (evaporation pond)
- Flares

Additionally, SNOC owns and operates an LPG export terminal as well as a condensate export terminal, both located in Hamriyah Free Zone. Figures 1 & 2 show an overview of the SNOC-operated assets.

FIGURE 1:

Overview of assets owned and operated by SNOC (field and Sajaa plant)

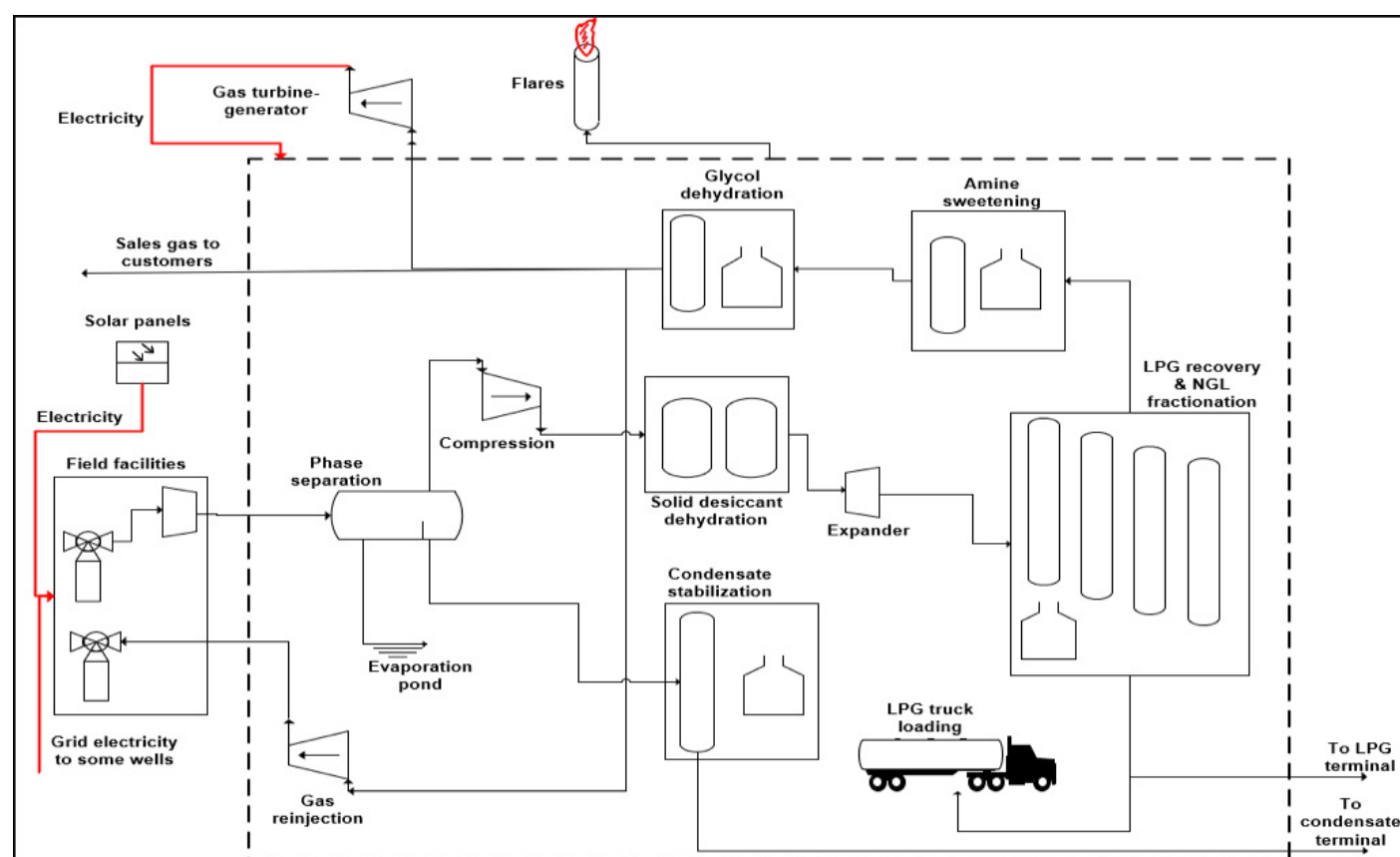
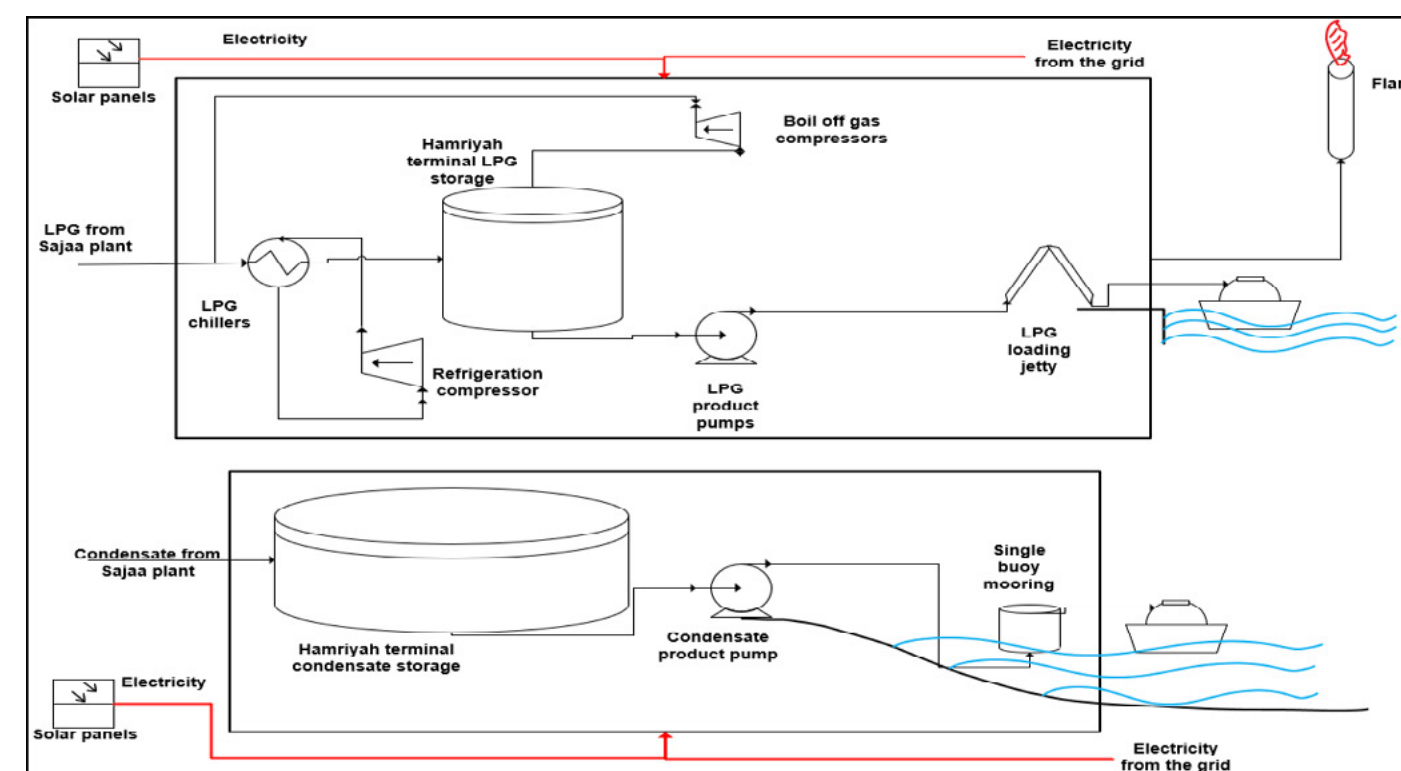


FIGURE 2:

Overview of assets owned and operated by SNOC
(LPG and Condensate Terminals)



SNOC has consistently led the way in reducing emissions by strategically phasing out high-emission fuels, such as diesel, in favor of cleaner alternatives. The company has successfully transitioned to using a cleaner fuel option - sales gas - across its operations, significantly reducing potential GHG emissions. However, in certain critical situations, such as emergency operations or test runs, SNOC still utilizes diesel fuel for specific equipment, including fire water systems and backup generators. By limiting diesel use to these essential scenarios, SNOC effectively balances operational readiness with its commitment to emissions reduction and environmental responsibility.

In addition to its hydrocarbon production, SNOC has expanded into gas storage. The company has repurposed one of its depleted gas fields, Moveyeid, into a gas storage facility, where gas is injected during periods of low power generation demand and withdrawn during peak demand seasons. Within the gas storage operations, SNOC utilizes gas turbine-driven compressors, gas engine-driven compressors, and a relief system. This asset operates as a separate business unit, with its own emission intensity reported separately. The facility sources gas from multiple points within Moveyeid, including SNOC wells and purchased gas from other suppliers.

Emission intensity is reported per unit of MBOE (thousand barrel of oil equivalent) of well production for all assets, excluding the gas storage facility, and is referred to as upstream emission intensity. For the gas storage facility, emission intensity is reported per unit of MBOE of injected gas, referred to as downstream emission intensity. The gas storage facility does not have any associated Scope 2 emissions.

GHG EMITTERS

GHG emissions can be attributed to combustion reactions or venting of process gasses. The GHG emissions due to combustion from SNOC-owned assets can be categorized as follows:

1) Stationary combustion including:

- a. Fired heaters
- b. Gas engines
 - Reciprocating compressors
- c. Gas turbines
 - Centrifugal compressors
- d. Flares
- e. Diesel engines
 - Fire water pumps

2) Mobile combustion including:

- a. Gasoline vehicles
- b. Diesel vehicles

Additionally, GHG emissions from non-combustion sources, such as vents and leaks, are accounted for.

As of 2023, SNOC is not engaged in any carbon-credit trading schemes. However, the company recognizes the potential need to enter the carbon-credit market in the future to support the achievement of its Net-Zero target.

SNOC ASSETS EMISSION REDUCTION HISTORY

SNOC-operated assets have been actively working toward GHG emissions reduction since the 1980s, achieving key milestones in 1986, 1994, 1998, 2003, and 2019. Further details are available in the 2021 GHG Report.

ORGANIZATION BOUNDARY

The emissions reported in this report are based on the basis of operational control. This includes emissions from:

- Field facilities (e.g., wellheads and their associated drilling, hydraulic workover and well interventions activities, field compression, utilities...etc.)
- Sajaa gas processing facilities
- LPG Terminal
- Condensate Terminal
- Offices including their electricity consumption and vehicle use

GHG PERFORMANCE

Total Scopes 1&2 for SNOC Business

In 2023, the combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from SNOC's upstream and downstream business units totaled 313.1 ktCO₂e, with Scope 1 emissions accounting for the majority at 311.9 ktCO₂e. This represents a reduction of approximately 0.3% compared to the 2022 emissions, which were estimated at 314.0 ktCO₂e.

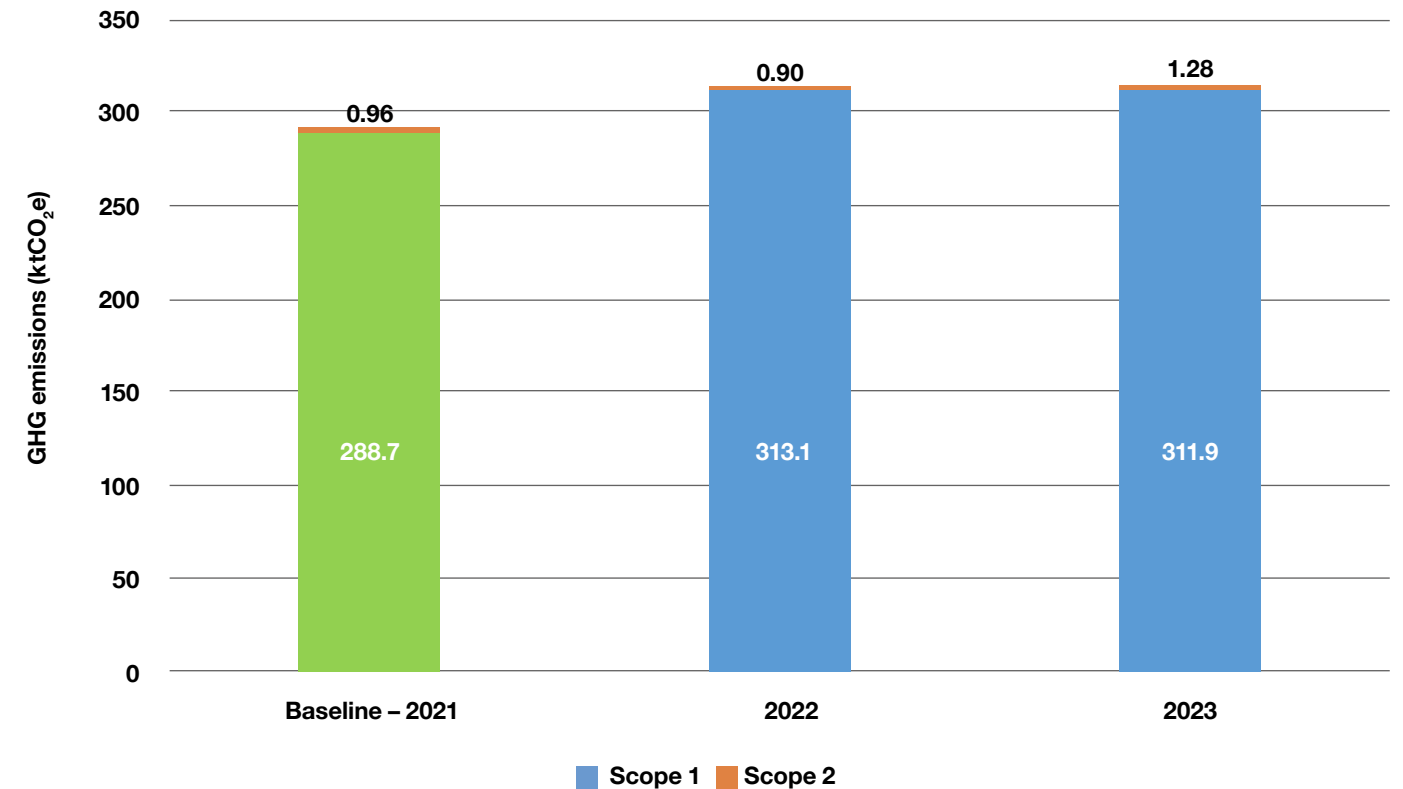


FIGURE 3:
Scope 1&2 GHG emissions (Total Upstream & Downstream)

Figure 4 provides a pie chart showcasing the proportionate contribution of various emitter categories to scope 1 emissions as a percentage.

Emission source contribution to Scop 1

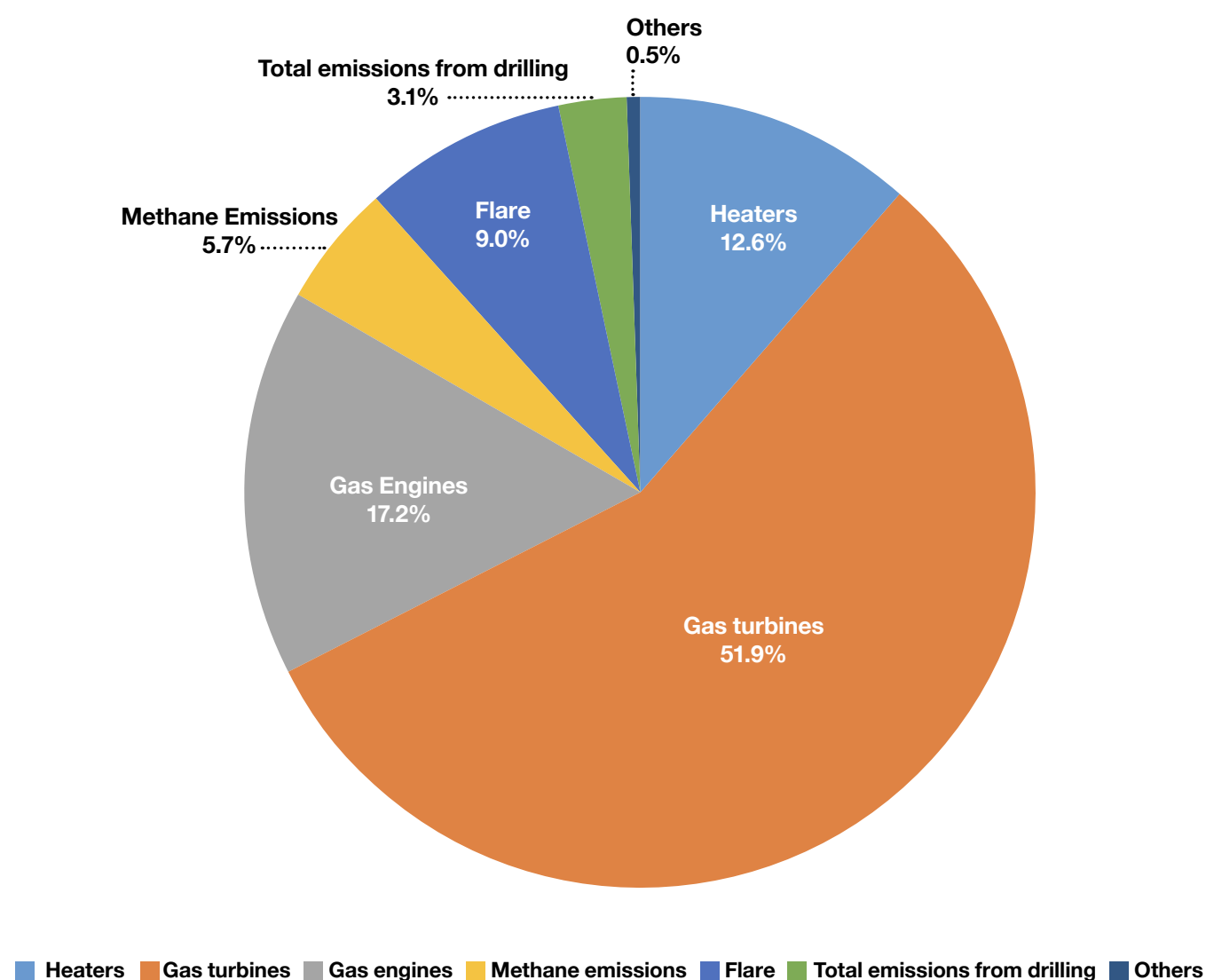


FIGURE 4:
Contribution of the different types of GHG emitters to scope 1 emissions

TURBINES & ENGINE EMISSIONS

The scope 1 emissions from gas turbines are 161.7 ktCO₂e, while gas engines emit 53.8 ktCO₂e. The total emissions from gas turbines and gas engines are shown in Figure 5.

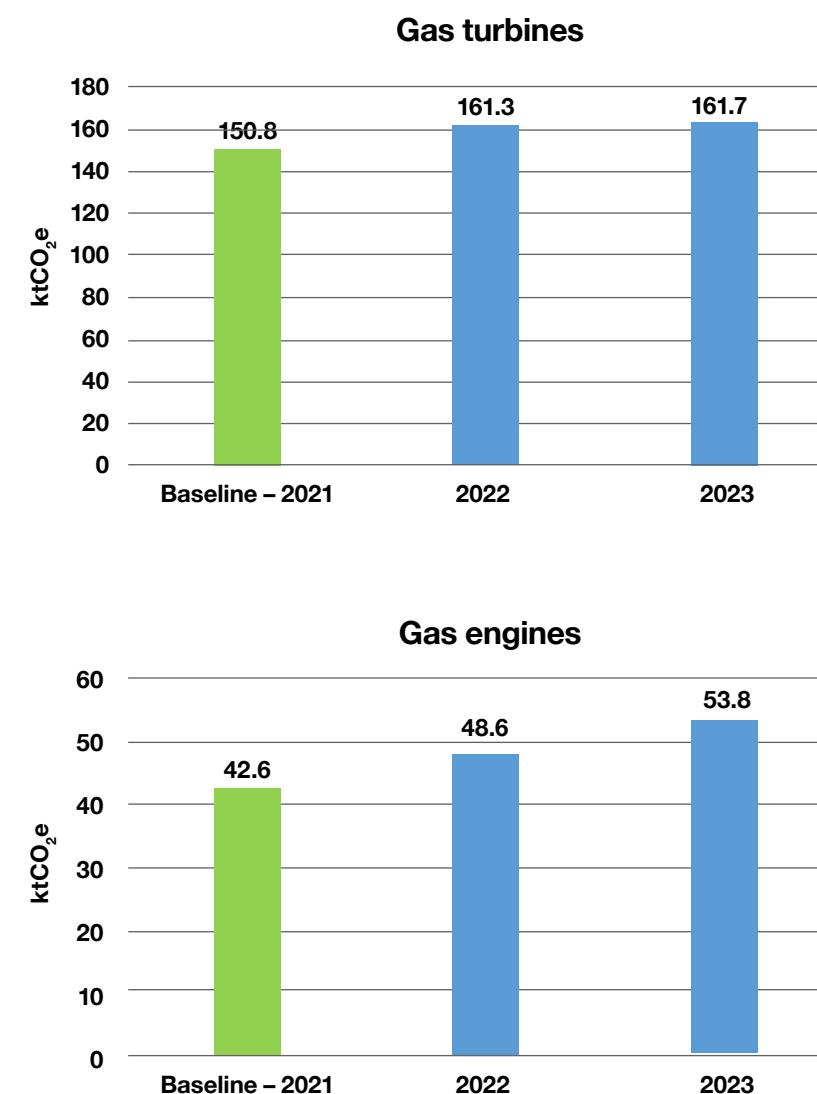


FIGURE 5:
GHG emissions from gas turbines and gas engines (Operating under Upstream & Downstream)

DRILLING ACTIVITIES EMISSIONS

Additionally, approximately 9.6 ktCO₂e were emitted by equipment used for drilling activities in 2023, an increase from the 2022 estimate of 7.6 ktCO₂e, driven by a higher volume of drilling operations.

GAS STORAGE EMISSIONS

The 2023 combined scopes 1 & 2 emissions, excluding gas storage facilities, are estimated to be 276.2 ktCO₂e.

In 2023, the emissions from the gas storage facilities are estimated to be 37.0 ktCO₂e.

FLARING EMISSIONS

In 2023, approximately 28.0 ktCO₂e were emitted from flaring activities. These emissions are attributed to non-routine flaring, as SNOC has adhered to a zero-routine-flaring policy at its facilities since the 1990s.

Additionally, 22.5% of the total emissions were due to direct CO₂ venting, resulting from CO₂ removal in the Amine Sweetening Unit.

METHANE EMISSIONS

In 2023, methane emissions were estimated at 17.8 ktCO₂e, reflecting an approximately 18% reduction compared to 2022. The reported methane emissions include contributions from the following sources, in compliance with IPCC reporting requirements:

- 1) Cold vents
- 2) Leaks from compressor seals
- 3) Online analyzer vents
- 4) Glycol dehydrator vents
- 5) Fugitive leaks

SNOC has commissioned a new meter to accurately measure vented emissions from the gas storage unit. In 2022, venting figures were estimated based on the number of compressor shutdowns and unit inventory. Notably, 2023 saw a significant reduction in system instability and shutdowns, contributing to improved operational efficiency.

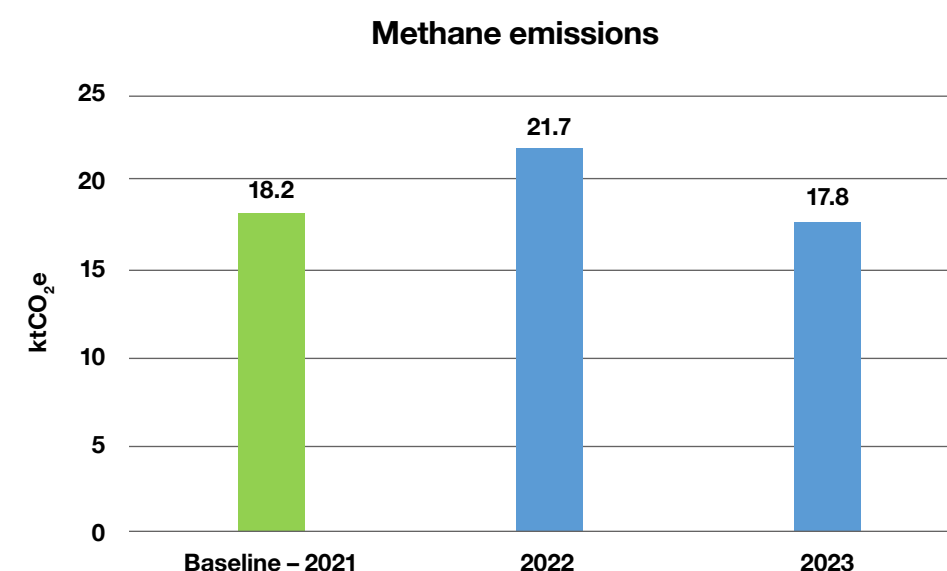


FIGURE 6:
Methane emissions in terms of kilotons of CO₂ equivalent

EMISSIONS INTENSITY

The upstream emissions intensity for 2023 was 88.0 tCO₂e/MBOE, reflecting a 17.6% increase compared to 2022. This rise is primarily attributed to a decline in production, which significantly impacted the overall emissions intensity.

Conversely, the downstream emissions intensity for 2023 was 12.5 tCO₂e/MBOE, marking a 7.2% decrease compared to 2022. This improvement was driven by more efficient operations and higher gas storage rates.

SOLAR ENERGY CONTRIBUTION TO GHG SCOPE 2

In 2023, the solar farms at the LPG and condensate terminals generated a total of 367.5 MWh of electricity. This renewable energy production offset approximately 0.15 ktCO₂e of emissions that would have been generated by importing electricity from the grid.

DISCUSSION OF UNCERTAINTIES

The GHG protocol defines three types of uncertainties: scientific, parameter, and model.

The uncertainties in GHG emissions estimation presented in this report primarily arise from two factors: metering errors and limited data availability for certain emitters, collectively contributing to “parameter uncertainty.” This refers to the cumulative uncertainty across all components of the metering and calculation methodologies. SNOC recognizes the critical importance of enhancing the accuracy of emissions estimation and measurement. The company remains committed to implementing necessary improvements to minimize uncertainties in the reported figures.

The figure for fugitive leaks is derived from a desktop study with limited available data, falling under the category of “model uncertainty.” This type relates to uncertainty in the model of estimation. Fugitive emissions are expected to be the largest contributor to the overall uncertainty in total emissions estimates, as the calculation relies on approximate estimates of the number of leaking components and generic “leaker emission factors” sourced from the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) technical guidance. To address this, SNOC plans to conduct a comprehensive leak survey to directly measure methane emissions. The findings will be used to refine the methodology and improve the accuracy of emissions reports for 2021, 2022, and 2023.

In addition, the total liquid fuel consumption for drilling and projects in 2023 was not categorized between stationary engines and mobile engines (vehicles). For estimation purposes, a 50-50 split was assumed. While this assumption is not expected to significantly affect the overall emissions figure, SNOC recognizes this as an area for improvement and is committed to implementing necessary actions to enhance data accuracy in future reporting.

SNOC is actively working on installing additional metering systems across various fuel gas end users. These meters will provide more precise data to better assess the efficiency of these end users and their contributions to overall emissions.

Additionally, it has been noted that certain methane emissions, specifically those resulting from turbine crank testing, were not accounted for in this report. SNOC is currently analyzing this aspect to ensure its inclusion in next year’s reporting.

The grid factor used in this report is based on the DEWA grid factor, as the SEWA electricity grid factor was unavailable at the time of preparation of this report. Since the SEWA grid factor is known to be higher than DEWA’s, SNOC plans to obtain and incorporate the actual SEWA grid factor in future reports for greater accuracy.

NOx AND SOx

NOx and SOx emissions primarily result from fuel combustion, with SOx emissions occurring only if the fuel contains sulfur. The primary fuel used in SNOC's operations is fuel gas, sourced from clean gas that meets sales gas quality specifications, containing approximately 0.0 – 16.0 ppm of H₂S. Liquid fuels contribute minimally, as they are used only for vehicles and emergency equipment.

In 2023, estimated NOx emissions totaled 2,660 Mt, while SOx emissions were estimated at 206.3 Mt.

SNOC'S NET-ZERO EMISSIONS HIGHLIGHTS

Signing the Oil & Gas Decarbonization Charter

On December 3, 2023, during COP28, SNOC, alongside more than 50 companies, signed the Oil & Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC or 'The Charter'), a pledge to take concrete actions to accelerate the decarbonization of the industry.

SNOC's GHG targets are fully aligned with the goals of the Charter, with SNOC's commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2032 — well ahead of the OGDC's 2050 target for net-zero operations. SNOC has maintained zero routine flaring since the 1990s and aims for near-zero methane emissions by or before 2030. Furthermore, SNOC is committed to transparent progress reporting, adhering to internationally recognized frameworks.

SNOC builds Largest Solar Plant in Sharjah

On October 4, 2023, SNOC and Emerge, the joint venture between EDF Group and Masdar, signed an agreement to build the largest solar power station in Sharjah. It is expected to be operational before the end of Q2 2025 and will have a capacity of 60 megawatts.

This important step is regarded as a major landmark for SNOC towards achieving its own decarbonization and Net-Zero target for 2032, as well as contributing to the 'UAE Net Zero by 2050' strategic initiative.

According to the agreement, SNOC and Emerge will implement the solar energy project at the former's Sajaa Gas Complex site to provide the electrical energy necessary for its operations, while exporting surplus solar energy during the day to Sharjah Electricity, Water and Gas Authority (SEWA), which in turn, will provide the electricity necessary for the SNOC's operations during the night.

SNOC Establishes Sustainability & Energy Transition Function Within SNOC

SNOC has officially established a Sustainability & Energy Transition function within the organization. This new function is a critical part of SNOC's ongoing commitment to reducing its environmental footprint, enhancing sustainability, and positioning the company as a leader in the energy transition.

As the global energy landscape evolves, the need for organizations like SNOC to adapt to new market dynamics and regulatory requirements has never been more pressing. The formation of the Sustainability & Energy Transition function reflects SNOC's recognition of these changes and its proactive approach to aligning its operations with global trends in sustainability, decarbonization, and energy diversification.

Key Objectives of the New Function:

- 1) Decarbonization and GHG Reduction
- 2) Integration of Renewable Energy
- 3) Exploration of Carbon Capture, Utilization & Storage (CCUS)
- 4) Sustainability and ESG Leadership
- 5) Innovation & Technological Advancements
- 6) Strategic Partnerships

SNOC Signs MOU with Sumitomo for Carbon Capture & Storage

The objective of the CCS project is to capture CO₂ emissions from sources in Sharjah and the surrounding areas, then transport and store the captured CO₂ in an onshore, mature gas field owned and operated by SNOC. The project aims to offer CCS as a service to CO₂ emitters, with the ultimate goal of establishing a large-scale CCS hub centered in Sharjah.

EMISSIONS SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS

Table 1 summarizes the requirements of GRI reporting for GHG emissions.

GRI Disclosure	2023 Actual figure	Page number(s)
305-1 Direct GHG emissions (scope 1) (ktCO₂e)	311.9	7
305-2 Energy indirect GHG emissions (scope 2) (ktCO₂e)	1.28	7
305-3 Other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)	Not reported	-
305-4 Upstream & Downstream GHG emission intensity (tCO₂/MBOE)	88.0 a & 12.5b	9
305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions (ktCO₂e)	0.15 c	9
305-6 Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	0.0 d	-
305-7 NO_x/SO_x, and other significant area emissions (Mt)	2,660/206.3	10

Table 1: Summary of GHG data with respect to GRI requirements

- a. Intensity excluding emissions from the gas storage facility, and reported per unit of MBOE produced from the wells
- b. Intensity from emissions caused by the gas storage facility only, and reported per unit of MBOE re-injected
- c. Emissions offset by the solar power produced
- d. No ODS are used in SNOC assets



INDEPENDENT LIMITED GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) VERIFICATION STATEMENT

to the Management of SHARJAH NATIONAL OIL CORPORATION (SNOC)

DNV Business Assurance Group AS - Dubai Branch ('DNV') has been commissioned by the management of SHARJAH NATIONAL OIL CORPORATION ('the Company' or 'SNOC') to carry out independent verification of Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory (the 'GHG Inventory') for its SNOC Head Offices, Sajaa Gas Processing Plant, LPG Terminal and Condensate Terminal in Hamriyah for the year 2023 (the period from 01st January 2023 to 31st December 2023).

Our Conclusion: Based on our verification procedures and agreed-upon scope of work, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the GHG emissions in the table below are not materially correct or a fair representation of the Scope 1, and 2 GHG emissions of SNOC's GHG Inventory calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and covering operations for the year 2023.

GHG Emission Sources	Verified values for the Year 2023 (tCO2e)
Scope 1	311,869
Scope 2	1,279
Total (Scope 1, and 2 Emissions)	313,148

Reporting Criteria and Verification Standards:

SNOC has prepared its GHG performance data in reference with the requirements of

- Greenhouse Gas Protocol, October 2006,
- ISO 14064-1:2018

DNV has carried out this customized engagement in accordance with the verification principles and requirements as per ISO 14064-3:2019 and relevant sections of DNV VeriSustain™, version 6.0. This verification provides a limited level of assurance of SNOC's GHG performance data based on the principles of Relevance, Completeness, Consistency, Transparency, and Accuracy applying a ±5% materiality threshold for errors and omissions.

Scope of Work and Boundary:

The scope of work agreed upon with the Company includes verification of its GHG corporate footprint as below:

- Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1 emissions) covering fossil fuels (natural gas, diesel, and gasoline) used for SNOC's owned stationary and mobile equipment, flaring and cold vents, refrigerant leaks from refrigeration loop at processing facility and HVAC system and fugitive leaks from flanges valves etc.
- Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2 emissions) arising from the consumption of purchased electricity.

Verification was carried out at SNOC's facility (Sajaa and Hamriyah), in United Arab Emirates as part of the process of reviewing the Company's internal protocols, processes, and controls related to the collection and collation of its GHG emissions assertions.

As per the adopted consolidation approach of "Operational Control". The boundary for corporate GHG footprint covers SHARJAH NATIONAL OIL

Our competence, and Independence

DNV applies its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, which are based on the principles enclosed within ISO/IEC 17029:2019- Conformity Assessment - General principles and requirements for validation and verification bodies, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. DNV has complied with the Code of Conduct during the verification engagement and maintains independence where required by relevant ethical requirements as detailed in DNV VeriSustain™, version 6.0.

This engagement work was carried out by an independent team of sustainability and GHG assurance professionals. DNV was not involved in the preparation of any statements or data except for this Assurance Statement. DNV maintains complete impartiality toward SNOC's internal stakeholders interviewed during the assurance process. DNV did not provide any services to SNOC or its subsidiaries in the scope of assurance from 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023 that could compromise the independence or impartiality of our work.



CORPORATION offices based in Emirate of Sharjah in addition to the field, gas processing plant and terminals.

Basis of our conclusion:

DNV planned and performed verification work to obtain the evidence that was considered necessary to provide a limited level of assurance while adopting a risk-based approach toward the selection of samples for assessing the robustness of the underlying data management system, information flow, controls, quality assurance and check procedures. DNV carried out the following activities:

- ✓ Desk review of the Scope 1, and Scope 2 emissions from 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023 (Year 2023).
- ✓ Obtained an understanding of the standard operating procedures for GHG management including formats, assumptions, as well as associated emission factors, and calculation methodologies, as well as the Company's GHG data management processes used to generate, aggregate, and report the GHG data, as well as assessment of the completeness, accuracy, and reliability of the data.
- ✓ Carried out on-site verifications with data owners and management teams across SNOC's Sajaa and Hamriyah facility for reviewing the procedures for measuring validating and verifying the identified activities and emission sources and related evidence maintained by the management teams.
- ✓ Interaction with key managers and data owners to review data consolidation systems related to the GHG inventory including reviews of emission factors and assumptions used for calculation methodology.
- ✓ Evaluated the GHG emissions data using the reliability principle together with SNOC's calculation methodology (which is based on GHG Protocol 2006), on data analysis, aggregation, measurement, and reporting.
- ✓ Verification of calibration status of equipment used to monitor and generate activity data on a sample basis.

Responsibility of the Company:

SNOC is responsible for the collection, analysis, aggregation, and presentation of data and information related to its GHG assertions using its "Basis of Reporting" of GHG emissions by adopting the 'Operational Control' model as a performance data consolidation approach defined in frameworks and standards mentioned above in reporting criteria.

DNV's Responsibility:

Our responsibility for performing this work is to the management of SNOC only and in accordance with the scope of work agreed with SNOC. The verification engagement assumes that the data and information provided to us are complete, sufficient, and true. DNV disclaims any liability or co-responsibility for any decision a person or entity would make based on this verification statement. The verification was carried out in September - October 2024 including the onsite assessment by a team of qualified GHG assessors.

For DNV Business Assurance AS - Dubai Branch			
Banerjee, Sauvik	<small>Digitally signed by Banerjee, Sauvik Date: 2024.11.19 13:28:31 +04'00'</small>	Bankar, Vikas	<small>Digitally signed by Bankar, Vikas Date: 2024.11.20 11:41:16 +04'00'</small>
Sauvik Banerjee		Vikas Bankar	
Lead Verifier		Technical Reviewer	
Team Members		Lele, Sandeep	<small>Digitally signed by Lele, Sandeep Date: 2024.11.20 14:10:47 +04'00'</small>
Malik AlabdulQader - Verifier		Sandeep Lele	
		Approver	

November 19, 2024

Inherent Limitations

DNV's assurance engagements assume that the data and information provided by SNOC to us as part of our review have been provided in good faith, is true, complete, sufficient, and authentic, and is free from material misstatements. The engagement excludes the sustainability management, performance, and reporting practices of the Company's suppliers, contractors, and any third parties mentioned in the Report. We did not review financial disclosures and data as they are not within the Scope of our assurance engagement. No external stakeholders were interviewed as part of this verification engagement.

During the verification process, DNV did not come across any significant limitations to the Scope of the agreed engagement.

Some data inaccuracies identified during the verification process were found to be attributable to transcription, interpretation, and aggregation errors and the errors have been corrected.

GLOSSARY

CO ₂ e	CO ₂ Equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative: an international independent standards organization
GWP	Global Warming Potential
ktCO ₂ e	Thousands Metric Tons of CO ₂ Equivalent
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MBOE	Thousand barrel of oil equivalent
NGL	Natural Gas Liquids
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
tCO ₂ e	Metric Tons of CO ₂ Equivalent. Metric ton is defined as 1000 kilograms.