

## GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS, TERMS AND ACRONYMS

**AAplc:** Anglo American plc, registered in the UK.

**ABET:** adult basic education and training.

**ACP:** Anglo Platinum Converting Process, a pyrometallurgical process.

**Adverse groundwater impacts on humans:** evidence of adverse impacts on human health or activities as a result of discharge to groundwater.

**Adverse surface water impacts on humans:** evidence of adverse impacts on human health or activities as a result of discharge to surface water.

**ARM:** African Rainbow Minerals Limited.

**ART:** antiretroviral therapy, used for the treatment of HIV/Aids to mitigate the effects of the disease.

**Asbestosis:** a lung disease caused by inhaling asbestos particles.

**Basel Convention:** the 'Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal' was drafted and adopted in 1989 and came into effect in 1992. The convention works to reduce the movement of hazardous wastes to ensure that wastes are disposed of as closely as possible to where they were produced and to minimise the generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and level of hazard.

**BDO:** business development officer.

**BEE:** black economic empowerment.

**BRPM:** Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine.

**CEO:** chief executive officer.

**CO<sub>2</sub>:** carbon dioxide.

**COSATU:** Confederation of South African Trade Unions.

**Discretionary spend:** spending for the long-term profitability of a company.

**DME:** Department of Minerals and Energy of the South African Government.

**DWAF:** Department of Water Affairs and Forestry of the South African Government.

**Effluent to surface water:** total volume of excess water discharged to surface water (eg rivers, dams, pans) during the reporting period.

**EMS:** environmental management system.

**Energy from electricity:** electricity purchased from the national utility, Eskom.

**Energy from processes and fossil fuels consumed:** total energy excluding electricity purchased.

**Fatalities:** deaths resulting from an accident.

**FIFR:** fatal-injury frequency rate; the number of fatal injuries per 200 000 hours worked.

**Fuels:** diesel, petrol and paraffin consumed for processes and utilities.

**Fundamental human rights conventions of the ILO:** international labour standards covered in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 86th session, Geneva 1998):

Convention No 29: Forced Labour, 1930

Convention No 87: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948

Convention No 98: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, 1949

Convention No 100: Equal Remuneration, 1951

Convention No 105: Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957

Convention No 111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958

Convention No 138: Minimum Age, 1973

Convention No 182: Worst Forms of Child Labour, 2000

**GJ:** gigajoules (10<sup>9</sup> joules).

**Grease:** total quantity of all types of grease used in all types of equipment during the reporting period.

**Greenhouse gas emissions, CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent:** quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> from electricity purchased and internally generated. Conversion factors used are as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Gases include CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub>, and other CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

**Grey water:** poor quality water obtained from an external source, eg municipal sewage effluent. Does not include non-potable water. Does not include internally recycled effluent.

**GRI:** the Global Reporting Initiative was established in 1997, with the mission of designing globally applicable guidelines for preparing enterprise-level sustainable development reports.

**Groundwater quality deterioration:** monitoring results indicate deterioration of groundwater quality because of the operation's activities.

**Groundwater quality monitoring:** monitoring programme to monitor water quality. Required sites are those identified for monitoring by legal permit requirements or by the site EMS.

**Groundwater used:** water abstracted/collected by the operation itself from groundwater sources, eg from boreholes and mine dewatering, which is used by the operation.

**Hazardous waste to incineration:** this could include: heavy metal contaminated sludge; contaminated containers (reagent containers, oil/grease containers, anti-freeze drums); medical waste, vehicle batteries, and oil-contaminated material (gaskets, filters, soaking agents, rags). Incineration refers to incineration in a facility designed and operated in a manner compliant with legislation or internationally accepted practice (this does not include burning of waste in a pit or open area).

**Hazardous waste to landfill:** this could include: heavy metal contaminated sludge; contaminated containers (reagent containers, oil/grease containers, anti-freeze drums); contaminated soil; and oil-contaminated material (gaskets, filters, soaking agents, rags).

**HDSA:** historically disadvantaged South African. Refers to 'any person, category of persons or community, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination before the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No 200 of 1993), came into operation'. The Anglo Platinum definition of HDSA includes employees who are classified as African, Asian, coloured or women, regardless of citizenship status.

**HMO:** health maintenance organisation.

**ICMM:** International Council on Mining and Metals.

**IDPs:** integrated development plans, as specified in the Mining Scorecard in respect of mine community and rural development, and legislated by government in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act.

**IFRS:** International Financial Reporting Standards.

**IIED:** International Institute for Environment and Development.

**ILO (International Labour Organisation):** the specialised UN agency that seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognised human and labour rights. It was founded in 1919.

**IPA:** International Platinum Association, which provides a communication forum for producers and fabricators and facilitates market development.

**ISO:** International Organisation for Standardisation.

**ISO 14001:** an EMS standard published by the ISO.

**IUCN protected area categories:** the World Conservation Union (IUCN) defines a protected area as 'an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of the natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means'. IUCN categorises protected areas by management objective and has identified six distinct categories of protected areas.

**JM:** Johnson Matthey plc, a leading fabricator of PGM products and leading researcher and developer of PGM applications and uses, based in London.

**JSE:** JSE Limited, the Johannesburg-based securities exchange.

**JV:** joint venture.

**King Report:** the King Committee on Corporate Governance in South Africa was formed in 1992 (under the auspices of the Institute of Directors in southern Africa and chaired by Mervyn King) to promote the highest standards of corporate governance in South Africa. Corporate governance in South Africa was institutionalised by the publication of the King Report on Corporate Governance in 1994, and more recently by the release of an updated version ('King II') in 2002. The King Report features a Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct, which the JSE stipulates all listed companies must follow. GRI is referenced in this code.

**Land disturbed for mineral extraction activities:** area of land under Group charge where the original characteristics have been disturbed by mineral extraction and ancillary operations. This includes open pits and quarries, access roads, stockpiles, tailings/slimes dams and co-disposal facilities, offices, dumps, villages, land awaiting rehabilitation, screening banks, and concentrator, smelter, and refinery complexes. Disturbance can be by both physical and chemical means.

**Land under Group charge:** includes land falling under the direct management of the Group (including all land owned, leased or covered by surface rights), but excludes land that does not fall under the direct management of the Group. This also excludes prospecting rights.

**Lebowa:** Lebowa Platinum Mines Limited, 100% owned by Anglo Platinum.

**Level 1 incidents:** insignificant or minor impact on the physical or biological environment with no significant or long-term impairment of ecosystem function or ground/surface water resource; and/or an inconvenience/disturbance/disruption/

annoyance of short duration and with no long-term effect on the community; and/or a release of material which has the potential to cause illness, injury or property damage to the public, or one which causes short-term discomfort; and/or isolated public complaints; and/or minor infringements of legal requirements.

**Level 2 incidents:** moderate impact on the physical or biological environment with limited impairment of ecosystem function or ground/surface water resource; and/or an inconvenience/disturbance/disruption/annoyance of moderate duration or with medium-term effect on the community; and/or a release of material which causes severe but reversible illness or moderate property damage to the public; and/or attention from local media or widespread complaints; and/or formal intervention by authorities or where prosecution and conviction have led to fines totalling less than US\$100 000 per event.

**Level 3 incidents:** significant impact on the physical or biological environment with extensive or long-term impairment of ecosystem function or ground/surface water resource; and/or an inconvenience/disturbance/disruption/annoyance of long duration or with long-term effect on the community; and/or a release of material which causes chronic illness, permanent disabling injury, fatality or extensive property damage to the public; and/or public or national/international media outcry; and/or instances where prosecution has led to conviction and fines totalling more than US\$100 000 per event.

**Lost-time injuries (LTIs):** any occupational injury which renders the person unable to perform his/her regular duties for one full shift or more following the day on which the injury was incurred, whether a scheduled work day or not.

**LTIFR:** lost-time injury frequency rate; the number of lost-time injuries per 200 000 hours worked.

**Lubricating oil and hydraulic oil used:** total quantity of all types of lubricating oil and hydraulic oil added to all types of equipment.

**MQA:** Mining Qualifications Authority. The MQA is a South African government body charged with developing standards and qualifications for the country's mining sector; maintaining the quality of standards, qualifications and learning provision; developing and implementing a sector skills plan; disbursing grants from the Skills Development Levy; and establishing, registering, administering and promoting learnerships and apprenticeship administration.

**NGO:** non-governmental organisation.

**NIHL:** noise-induced hearing loss.

**Non-hazardous waste to incineration:** incineration refers to incineration in a facility designed and operated in a manner compliant with legislation or internationally accepted practice (this does not include burning of waste in a pit or open area).

**Non-hazardous waste to landfill:** domestic-type waste to on-mine and off-mine landfill sites.

**Non-potable water from an external source:** water obtained from an external source that is untreated or only partially treated and is not of a standard suitable for drinking. This does not include waste water/second-class water; which is effluent from sewage works. It also does not include untreated surface water and groundwater extracted by the operation itself.

**OHSAS 18001:** Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series (specifications for occupational health and safety management systems).

**Oz:** Troy ounce.

**Ozone-depleting compounds:** quantity of ozone-depleting compounds (ODCs) released/vented to atmosphere during the reporting period, expressed as CFC-11 equivalent. ODCs include the following compounds: chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) (CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114, CFC-115); hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs); halons (halon 1211, halon 1301, halon 2402); carbon tetrachloride; trichloroethane; methyl bromide; and hydrobromofluorocarbons.

**Particulates:** mass of particulates released to atmosphere from point sources during the reporting period.

**PCBs:** Polychlorinated biphenyls are mixtures of chlorinated compounds.

**PGI:** the Platinum Guild International, based in London and the key promoter of platinum jewellery worldwide.

**PGMs:** platinum group metals; six elemental metals of the platinum group nearly always found in association with each other. Some texts refer to PGE (platinum group element). These metals are platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium.

**PJ:** Petajoules ( $10^{15}$  joules).

**PMR:** Precious Metals Refinery.

**Pneumoconiosis:** a lung disease caused by inhaling dust;

**POPs:** Persistent organic pollutants are chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms, and are toxic to humans and wildlife. POPs circulate globally and can cause damage wherever they travel.

**Potable water from an external source:** water obtained from an external source (eg local authority) that has been treated to a standard suitable for drinking.

**PPRust:** Potgietersrust Platinums Limited, 100% owned by Anglo Platinum.

**Precious metal:** all PGMs and gold.

**Ramsar wetland:** an area designated as a wetland of international importance because of its importance for preserving biological diversity or because it is a representative, rare and unique wetland type.

**R&D:** research and development

**RBMR:** Rustenburg Base Metals Refiners.

**RBR:** Royal Bafokeng Resources.

**RDP:** Reconstruction and Development Plan.

**RPM:** Rustenburg Platinum Mines.

**SANS:** South African National Standards

**SEAT:** AAPIC Socio Economic Assessment Toolkit.

**SED:** socio-economic development.

**SEDA:** Small Enterprise Development Agency

**SHE:** Safety, Health and Environment.

**SMME:** small, medium and micro enterprise

**SO<sub>2</sub> from processes:** mass of sulphur dioxide released to atmosphere from point sources and fugitive emissions during the reporting period.

**Stockholm Convention:** the Stockholm Convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs). In implementing the convention, governments will take measures to eliminate or reduce the release of POPs into the environment.

**Surface water quality deterioration:** monitoring results indicate a deterioration of surface water quality off-site, because of the operation's activities, during the reporting period.

**Surface water quality monitored:** a surface water quality monitoring programme to monitor water quality at all the required surface water quality monitoring sites. Required sites are those identified for monitoring by legal permit requirements or by the site EMS.

**Surface water used:** water abstracted/collected by the operation itself from surface water sources, eg from rivers, dams and pans, and which is used by the operation, but excludes water recycled internally from storm-water and tailings return-water dams.

**Tailings:** that portion of the ore from which most of the valuable material has been removed by concentrating and that is therefore low in value and rejected.

**TB:** tuberculosis.

**Tonne:** metric ton, equal to 1 000 kg, unless otherwise defined.

**Total energy used:** energy from electricity purchased plus energy from fossil fuels consumed.

**UNEP-WCMC:** United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

**VCT:** voluntary counselling and testing.

**Water used for primary activities:** total new or make-up water entering the operation and used for the operation's primary activities. This definition includes mine de-watering water used for primary activities, but excludes internally recycled water and mine de-watering water discharged to surface and not used for any primary activities (it may be discharged or evaporated, but these are not primary activities). Primary activities are those activities in which the operation engages to produce its product(s) and include dust suppression within the operational area.

**WBCSD:** World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

**WHO:** World Health Organisation.