

Annex G

Eni SA Proposed Offshore
Drilling within Block ER236 -
Project Report Glossary

Term	Description
Atmospheric Emission License	License required according to the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act if more than 10 kg of operational waste is incinerated per day.
Area of Direct Influence	Area where biophysical and socio-economic receptors may be affected directly by the project activities.
Area of Indirect Influence	Area where biophysical and socio-economic receptors may be affected indirectly by the project activities.
Baseline data	Data gathered during the Social and Environmental Assessment used to describe the relevant existing conditions of the project area, such as physical, biological, socio-economic, and labor conditions, before the project commences.
Bathyal Zone	The bathyal zone or bathypelagic is the part of the pelagic zone that extends from a depth of 1,000 to 4,000 m (3,300 to 13,100 ft) below the ocean surface
Basic Assessment Report	A concise environmental assessment applied to small scale activities the impacts of which are generally known and understood.
Bathymetry	Bathymetry is the measurement of the depth of water in oceans, rivers, or lakes.
Barrel	A unit of volume measurement used for petroleum and its products (7.3 barrels = 1 ton: 6.29 barrels = 1 cubic metre).
Benthic	Ecological region at the lowest level of a body of water such as an ocean or a lake, including the sediment surface and some sub-surface layers.
Bilge Water	All deck drainage from ship work spaces
Biodiversity	The structural, functional and compositional attributes of an area, ranging from genes to landscapes.
Biota	Describes the interacting organisms living together in a habitat.
Blowout Preventer (BOP)	High pressure wellhead valves, designed to shut off the uncontrolled flow of hydrocarbons.
Canyon (submarine)	A steep-sided valley cut into the seabed of the continental slope, sometimes extending well onto the continental shelf, having nearly vertical walls, and occasionally having canyon wall heights of up to 5 km, from canyon floor to canyon rim.
Catch per Unit Effort	An indirect measure of the abundance of a target species in fisheries and conservation biology.
Climate Change	Climate change is a change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns when that change lasts for an extended period of time (i.e., decades to millions of years). Climate change may refer to a change in average weather conditions, or in the time variation of weather within the context of longer-term average conditions.
Coastal Waters Discharge Permit	A permit released by the Department of Environmental Affairs necessary for the discharge of effluent from a land-based source into coastal waters.
Consultation	Consultation involves two-way communication between the client and the stakeholders. The consultation process should be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive and culturally appropriate and that provides the affected

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	communities with opportunities to express their views on projects risks, impacts and mitigations measures, and allows the client to consider and respond to them. The consultation process will ensure free, prior and informed consultation.
Coral reef	Underwater ecosystem characterized by reef-building corals.
Critical Habitat	Areas with high biodiversity value, including (i) habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered (CR) and/or Endangered (EN) species; (ii) habitat of significant importance to endemic and / or restricted-range species; (iii) habitat supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species; (iv) highly threatened and / or unique ecosystems; and/or (v) areas associated with key evolutionary processes (see IFC PS6, Paragraph 16).
Critically Endangered	A taxon is Critically Endangered (CR) when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by IUCN criteria (www.iucnredlist.org).
Cultural Heritage	A unique and non-renewable resource that possesses cultural, scientific, spiritual or religious value and includes moveable or immoveable objects, sites structures, groups of structures, natural features, or landscapes that have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values, as well as unique natural environmental features that embody cultural values, such as sacred groves.
Cumulative Impacts	The combination of multiple impacts from existing projects, the proposed project, and/or anticipated future projects that may result in significant adverse and/or beneficial impacts that would not be expected in case of a stand-alone project.
Cumulative Impact Assessment	Identifies cumulative impacts in the project areas of influence and takes them into account in proposing mitigation measures.
Data Deficient	A data deficient (DD) species is one which has been categorised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as offering insufficient information for a proper assessment of conservation status to be made. This does not necessarily indicate that the species has not been extensively studied; but it does indicate that little or no information is available on the abundance and distribution of the species.
Direct Impact	Impacts that result from a direct interaction between the project and a resource/receptor (eg between occupation of the seabed and the habitats which are affected).
Dissolved-phase Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Hydrocarbons – organic compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen, that are composed of multiple aromatic rings (organic rings in which the electrons are delocalized).
Drill Bit	A tool designed to produce a generally cylindrical hole in the earth's crust by the rotary drilling method for the discovery and extraction of hydrocarbons.
Drill String	The string of hollow tubulars which connects the drill bit to surface.
Drill Cuttings	The small pieces of rock created as a drill bit moves through underground formations while drilling

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Drilling Fluids	Used to aid the drilling of boreholes into the ground, often used while drilling oil and natural gas wells.
Drilling Muds	Used to impart stability to boreholes through soft seabed sediments prior to running structural or conductor casing.
Drilling Rig	A drilling unit that is not permanently fixed to the seabed, e.g. a drillship, a semi-submersible or a jack-up unit.
Drilling Riser	It is a conduit that provides a temporary extension of a subsea oil well to a surface drilling facility.
Duration (impact)	<p>The time period over which a resource / receptor is affected.</p> <p>Temporary - impacts are predicted to be of short duration and intermittent/occasional.</p> <p>Short term - impacts that are predicted to last only for the duration of the drilling and well testing phase, i.e. 6 months or less.</p> <p>Medium term - impacts that are predicted to extend beyond the drilling phase but not longer than three years.</p> <p>Long term - impacts that will continue beyond three years but within 10 years.</p> <p>Permanent - impacts that cause a permanent change in the affected receptor or resource or ecological process, and which endures beyond 10 years.</p>
Dynamic Positioning	A computer-controlled system to automatically maintain a vessel's position and heading by using its own propellers and thrusters.
Ecosystem Services	The benefits that people obtain from ecosystems, including: provisioning services (such as food, fiber, fresh water, fuel wood, biochemical, genetic resources); regulating services (such as climate regulation, disease regulation, water regulation, water purification, degradation of pollutants, carbon sequestration and storage, nutrient cycling); and cultural services (spiritual and religious aspects, recreation and ecotourism, aesthetics, inspiration, educational values, sense of place, cultural heritage).
Environmental Assessment Practitioner	A person who works as part of a team of experts to conduct environmental impact assessments, to determine the effect that activities are likely to have on the environment and society.
Emergency Control Centre	A central command and control facility responsible for carrying out the principles of emergency preparedness and emergency management, or disaster management functions at a strategic level during an emergency, and ensuring the continuity of operation.
Emergency Response Plan	Plan to address contingencies associated with process upset and accidental circumstances. They include clearly assigned responsibilities for the assessment of the degree of risk to life and property with procedures on whom to communicate different types of emergencies with and how.
Endangered Species	Species that are under threat of extinction.
Endangered	A taxon is Endangered (EN) when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as defined by the IUCN criteria (www.iucnredlist.org) or provisionally

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	assessed by expert group.
Endemic	A species that has ≥ 95 % of its global range inside the country or region of analysis (IFC PS6 GN79).
Estuary	Partially enclosed coastal body of brackish water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea.
Exclusive Economic Zone	An area of coastal water and seabed within a certain distance of a country's coastline, to which the country claims exclusive rights for fishing, drilling, and other economic activities.
Exploration well	Drilling carried out to determine whether hydrocarbons are present in a particular area or structure.
Extent (impact)	The reach of the impact (ie physical distance an impact will extend to)
Environmental Health practitioner	A person dedicated to protecting public health by monitoring and recommending solutions to reduce pollution levels.
Environmental Impact Assessment	A study that aims at assessing the impacts that an activity is likely to have on the environment and their significance.
Enhanced Mineral Oil Based Fluid	A drilling fluid in which the continuous phase is a highly-purified petroleum distillate which should have a total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon concentration of less than 10 mg/kg, be relatively non toxic in marine environments and have the potential to biodegrade under aerobic conditions.
Environmental Management Plan	An important tools for ensuring that the management actions arising from Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes are clearly defined and implemented through all phases of the project life-cycle.
Frequency	Measure of the constancy or periodicity of the impact.
Greenhouse Gases	Several important gases in the earth's atmosphere: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, other trace gases and water vapor. The six greenhouse gases included under the Kyoto Protocol are: carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).
Grievance Mechanism	Mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances
Global Positioning System	A system of satellites, computers, and receivers that is able to determine the latitude and longitude of a receiver on Earth by calculating the time difference for signals from different satellites to reach the receiver.
Global Warming Potential	A relative measure of how much heat a greenhouse gas traps in the atmosphere. It compares the amount of heat trapped by a certain mass of the gas in question to the amount of heat trapped by a similar mass of carbon dioxide.
Gross Domestic Product	The broadest quantitative measure of a nation's total economic activity.
Gross Registered Tonnage	A ship's total internal volume expressed in "register tons", each of which is equal to 100 cubic feet (2.83 m ³). Gross register tonnage uses the total permanently enclosed capacity of the vessel as its basis for volume.
Habitat	The environmental or ecological area in which an animal, plant species or other organism lives.

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Halons and hard chlorofluorocarbons	Compounds whose production and use is restricted because (when released into the atmosphere) they contribute to the destruction of the ozone gas in upper atmosphere.
Hazardous Waste	Substances classified as hazardous wastes possess at least one of four characteristics- ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity - or appear on special lists.
Ichthyoplankton	Eggs and larvae of fish species.
Impact	Any change to a resource or receptor caused by the presence of a project component or by a project-related activity. Impacts can be negative or positive.
Indirect Impact	Impacts that follow on from the direct interactions between the project and its environment as a result of subsequent interactions within the environment (eg viability of a species population resulting from loss of part of a habitat as a result of the project occupying the seabed).
Invasive Alien Species	Non-native species of flora and fauna that are a significant threat to biodiversity due to their ability to spread rapidly and out-compete native species.
Important Bird Areas	An area identified using an internationally agreed set of criteria as being globally important for the conservation of bird populations.
Integrated Development Plan	A five-year plan which local government is required to compile to determine the development needs of the municipality.
Industrial Development Zone	A specific geographical area in a country where certain economic activities are promoted through a set of policy measures not generally applicable to the rest of the country.
Integrated Energy Plan	The overall energy plan for liquid fuels (petrol, diesel, paraffin), gas and electricity.
Intertropical Convergence Zone	The area encircling Earth near the Equator, where the northeast and southeast trade winds converge.
IUCN Red List	This list has been developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and details the global conservation status of a wide range of biological species. The Red List website is http://www.iucnredlist.org .
Lethal Concentration 50%	The concentration of a chemical that will kill 50 percent of the sample population under scrutiny.
Logging while Drilling	A technique of collecting data from the wellbore and drilling parameters.
Magnitude (impact)	Magnitude is typically a function of some combination (depending on the resource/receptor in question) of the following impact characteristics: Extent; Duration; Scale; and Frequency.
Major significance (impact)	Major significance is one where an accepted limit or standard may be exceeded, or large magnitude impacts occur to highly valued/sensitive resource/receptors.
Management Program	A combination of operational policies, procedures and practices that provide a program of mitigation and performance improvement measures and actions that address the social and environmental risks and impacts identified in the Assessment and resulting from

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	consultation with affected communities.
Marine Protected Areas	Marine protected areas (MPA) are protected areas of seas, oceans, estuaries or large lakes. These marine areas can come in many forms ranging from wildlife refuges to research facilities. MPAs restrict human activity for a conservation purpose, typically to protect natural or cultural resources.
Mesozooplankton	Planktonic species in the size range 0.2-20 mm.
Minor significance (impact)	A resource/receptor will experience a noticeable effect, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small and/or the resource/receptor is of low sensitivity/vulnerability/ importance. In either case, the magnitude should be well within applicable standards.
Mitigation hierarchy	A procedure to ensure that the adverse environmental impacts of a developmental project are minimized or completely avoided. Mitigation comes with a variety of levels, and this is commonly called as “mitigation hierarchy” in EIA literature.
Mitigation measure	Measures designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse negative impacts.
Moderate significance (impact)	Moderate significance has an impact magnitude that is within applicable standards. The emphasis for moderate impacts is therefore on demonstrating that the impact has been reduced to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). This does not necessarily mean that impacts of moderate significance have to be reduced to minor, but that moderate impacts are being managed effectively and efficiently.
Modified Habitat	An area that may contain a large proportion of plant and/or animal species of non-native origin, and / or where human activity has substantially modified the primary ecological functions and species composition.
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	A new municipal infrastructure funding arrangement. It combines all the existing capital grants for municipal infrastructure into a single consolidated grant.
Marine Sanitation Device	A piece of machinery or a mechanical system that is dedicated to treat, process, and/or store raw, untreated sewage that can accumulate onboard water vessels.
Natural Habitat	An area composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary functions and species composition.
Near Threatened	A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.
Negligible significance (impact)	A resource/receptor (including people) will essentially not be affected in any way by a particular activity or the predicted effect is deemed to be ‘imperceptible’ or is indistinguishable from natural background variations.
Non Aqueous Drilling Fluid	A non-aqueous drilling fluid or well circulating fluid. Common NAF systems are diesel, mineral oil, or synthetic fluid based invert emulsions, or other non water based fluids.
Nursery area	Habitats where juveniles of a species occur, having a greater level of productivity per unit area than other juvenile habitats.

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Nutrient	A substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.
Odontocetes	Varied group of animals including the dolphins, porpoises, beaked whales and sperm whales.
Oil Spill Contingency Plan	An oil spill contingency plan is a detailed oil spill response and removal plan that addresses controlling, containing, and recovering an oil discharge
Passive Acoustic Monitoring	Hydro-detectors used for monitoring marine mammals.
Pelagic	Water column of the open ocean, and can be further divided into regions by depth.
Performance Standard	The benchmark against which actual performance is measured.
Phytoplankton	Autotrophic components of the plankton community and a key part of oceans, seas and freshwater basin ecosystems.
Plankton	Organisms that live in large bodies of water and are unable to swim against a current.
Platform Supply Vessel	A ship specially designed to supply offshore oil and gas platforms. The primary function for most of these vessels is logistic support and transportation of goods, tools, equipment and personnel to and from offshore oil platforms and other offshore structures.
Plug and Abandon	To cease work on a well to plug off the well with cement plugs
Public consultation	An inclusive and culturally appropriate process, which involves sharing information and knowledge, seeking to understand the concerns of others and building relationships based on collaboration.
Recruitment Area	In marine biology recruitment occurs when a juvenile organism joins a population, whether by birth or immigration, usually at a stage whereby the organisms are settled and able to be detected by an observer.
Residual Impact Assessment	A repeat of the impact assessment steps considering the assumed implementation of the additional declared mitigation measures.
Restricted Range	Restricted range species include those with ranges in the following criteria: endemic to a site or found globally at fewer than 10 sites; animal species having a distribution range less than 50,000 km ² ; or bird species with a global breeding range less than 50,000 km ² ; marine species with extent of occurrence of 100,000km ²
Reverse Osmosis	A process by which a solvent passes through a porous membrane in the direction opposite to that for natural osmosis when subjected to a hydrostatic pressure greater than the osmotic pressure.
Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV)	ROVs are unoccupied, highly maneuverable underwater robots operated by someone at the water surface.
Rig Floor	The working area on a rig.
Riser	A pipe between a seabed BOP and a floating drilling rig.
Riserless Drilling	Drilling before a riser is installed.
Safety Zone	An area extending out from any part of an offshore oil and gas installation (typically 500m) aimed at preventing a vessel collision with the drillship during operations.
Scale (impact)	Quantitative measure of the impact (eg the size of the area damaged or impacted, the fraction of a resource

Term	Description
	that is lost or affected, etc.).
Scoping	The process of identifying the content and extent of the Environmental Information to be submitted to the Competent Authority under the EIA procedure.
Sensitivity (impact)	Combination of importance/value and vulnerability/resilience of an environmental, social and health topic.
Sidetrack	Combination of a cement plug, to abandon the current open hole, and the setting of a whipstock in the open hole or above the shoe of the last set casing/liner.
Significant surface oiling	Any oil having a thickness above the minimum thickness threshold, a value that delineates where oil becomes visible and below which aquatic biota are at near zero risk of smothering from a crude oil,
Spawn area	Habitats where eggs and sperm released or deposited into water by aquatic animals.
Synthetic Based Fluids	A mud where the base fluid is a synthetic oil rather than oil.
Standby Vessel	A vessel located at an offshore installation and forming part of the offshore installation's emergency preparedness. The standby vessel is arranged and equipped so that it is capable of retrieving persons from the water, providing first aid and temporarily accommodating everyone from the offshore installation or drilling ship.
Telemetry System	An automated communications system by which measurements and other data are collected at remote or inaccessible points and transmitted to receiving equipment for monitoring.
Trawl fishery	Method of fishing that involves pulling a fishing net through the water behind one or more boats.
Vulnerable	A taxon is Vulnerable (VU) when it is not Critically Endangered (CR) or Endangered (EN) but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as defined by the IUCN criteria (www.iucnredlist.org).

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Voluntary Observing Ship	An ongoing project within JCOMM's Voluntary Observing Ships' Scheme which aims to provide a high-quality subset of marine meteorological data, with extensive associated metadata, to be available in both real-time and delayed mode to support global climate studies.
Vertical Seismic Profile	A registration (log) of seismic signals propagation in the borehole to enable correlation depths of different formation layers
Water-Based Muds	Mixtures of clays, natural and synthetic organic polymers, mineral weighting agents, and other additives dissolved or suspended in freshwater, saltwater or brine (OGP, 2016).
Well Blowout	Continuous and massive gas and/or oil and/or water release with no control from the well to the surface or to the seabed.
Wellhead	The equipment at the surface of a well used to be used to set casing hangers (heads) and allow connection to marine riser
Whipstock	A metal tool that facilitates the re-entry with the drilling string, milling in case the cased hole, and resume drilling in the formation with a different orientation and inclination.
World Heritage Site	Landmark or area which is selected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance, and is legally protected by international treaties. The sites are judged important to the collective interests of humanity.
Zooplankton	Type of heterotrophic plankton that range from microscopic organisms to large species, such as jellyfish.