



Basis of Reporting 2022

Capricorn Energy PLC



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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

The Basis of Reporting outlines the scope of Capricorn's reporting, and the way we define, calculate, and consolidate data, for health, safety, environmental and social aspects.

1.2. Scope

The Basis of Reporting is applicable to our activities during the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 and includes all reporting principles for all operational health, safety, environmental and social data gathered through the calendar year of 2022.

1.2.1. Reporting Boundaries

Table 1: Operated activities

Net-Equity	Project name	Location
100%	Offices	UK (Edinburgh and London) Cairo (Egypt) Mexico City (Mexico)
50%	Diadem Drilling	UK North Sea
50%	West el Fayum (WEF) Exploration	Egypt (Western Desert)
50%	Southeast Horus (SEH) Exploration	Egypt (Western Desert)
50%	South Abu Sennan (SAS) Drilling	Egypt (Western Desert)
90%	C7 Environmental Survey	Mauritania

Table 2: Non-operated activities

Net-Equity	Project name	Location
~8.3%	Alam El Shawish (AESW)	Egypt (Western Desert)
~23%	Bedr El Din (BED)	Egypt (Western Desert)
~22.1%	Obaiyed	Egypt (Western Desert)
~14.1%	North East Abu Gharadig (NEAG)	Egypt (Western Desert)
	B7 Drilling	Mexico
50%	Jaws Drilling	UK North Sea

1.2.2. Data Requirements

Where possible Capricorn collects and reports material data applicable to its operated and non-operated activities in alignment with the requirements set by the following organisations:

Corporate Standard

- Greenhouse Gas Protocol
- International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)
- International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)
- Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

Reporting frameworks

- CDP
- Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDG)

When Capricorn chooses to deviate from full conformance with the requirements set by the above organisations, or there is any doubt, the deviation shall be highlighted and clarified in external reports.

All data to be captured and tracked is agreed as part of an annual review cycle.

* Non-operated activities are projects/assets where Capricorn has a percentage of economic interest but does not have operational control.

2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

GHG emissions are reported in accordance with the GHG protocol corporate accounting and reporting standard.

Capricorn collects and reports on GHG emissions that are material to operational activities and required by UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol. Reported GHG emissions include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, CO, NO_x, HFCs, SO₂ and VOCs. PFC, NF₃ and SF₆ are not material to operations, but are published within our sustainability performance tracker on our corporate website. Capricorn does not have any direct CO₂ emissions from biologically sequestered carbon, including biomass or biofuels.

2.1. Emission Calculation Methodology

Capricorn's Scope 1, 2 and 3 definitions are aligned to the GHG Protocol. However, to take greater ownership of emissions released as a direct result of our operated activities, Capricorn includes material emissions of drilling and marine contractors in Scope 1.

For Scope 3, Capricorn will report a net-equity share of value-chain emissions.

Material emissions categories	Net-equity share	Operational control
Scope 1:		
Direct Emissions	✓	✓
Scope 2:		
Emissions from Purchased Electricity	✓	✓
Scope 3:		
Cat 1: Purchased Goods and Services		✓
Cat 3: Fuel and Energy Related Activities		✓
Cat 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution Losses		✓
Cat 5: Waste Generated During Operations		✓
Cat 6: Business Travel		✓
Cat 7: Commuting Emissions		✓
Cat 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	✓	✓
Cat 10: Processing of Sold Products	✓	✓
Cat 11: Use of Sold Products	✓	✓

2.1.1. Scope 1 and Scope 2

Where available and material, emissions data from GHG emissions are separately reported and converted into carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), using the 100-year Global Warming Potentials, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. Capricorn reports five years of available GHG emissions to communicate trend.

For operated emissions, Capricorn applies the BEIS (Defra) 2022 emission factors with integrated Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) values for UK-based Scope 1 and Scope 2. Non-operated equity emissions are received with the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) values applied. For 2024 data, Capricorn will align both operated and non-operated data sets to use AR5.

Depending on Capricorn's production during the reporting period, and where reporting frameworks require a corporate specific performance measure for intensity, Capricorn will use net-equity production against net-equity Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, normalised as CO₂e per barrel of oil equivalent. Where required, Capricorn will also use net-equity revenue against net-equity emissions normalised as \$ per barrel of oil equivalent for corporate specific performance metric.

2.1.2. Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions represent significant GHG emission contributions within the value chain. However, we do not control how our product is ultimately processed into consumer products, therefore we have conservatively accounted for 100% of products being combusted.

Capricorn applies the Defra 2022 emission factors with integrated AR4 values to calculate Scope 3 operational control emissions, this is aligned with our Scope 1 and Scope 2 methodologies.

2.1.3. 2P Reserves – Scope 1 and 3 emission forecasts

Capricorn has calculated emissions for our 2P reserves. The methodology applied to this process aligns with the GHG protocol for reserve calculation and uses Defra 2022 emission factors with integrated AR4 values for operated licenses and the AR5 values for non-operated licenses. For 2024 data, Capricorn will align both operated and non-operated data sets to use AR5.

2.2. Emissions Baseline Year

Capricorn has established 2022 as a baseline year to track and report emission reduction progress related to our 2040 net zero commitment, with interim emission reduction targets of 15% by 2025 and 30% by 2030.

2.2.1 Emissions Baseline Year Adjustment

To accurately track progress towards our net zero targets, Capricorn has set a materiality threshold of (+/- 10%) for adjustment within our GHG inventory and redisclosure of our emissions baseline. As outlined by the GHG Protocol, the following bullets are the scenarios where adjustment may be initiated. If initiated, these baseline adjustments will occur at the end of each fiscal year in preparation for the next reporting period, where we will restate our baseline alongside our latest GHG emissions.

- **Method** – Changes that may trigger baseline year adjustments include updated emission factors, improved data access or updated calculation methods or protocols. These adjustments may not meet the materiality threshold but are necessary for reporting consistency purposes.
- **Structural changes** – Changes including mergers, acquisitions, and divestments which have a significant impact on our emissions. When significant structural changes occur mid-year, the current and baseline year will be recalculated for the entire year. In the event of an acquisition, to ensure full and accurate data availability, recalculation may be implemented up to 1 year after the event.
- **Data errors or other changes** – We will recalculate our emissions in the event of discovery of omissions, errors or cumulative errors that meet our (+/- 10%) materiality threshold.

3. Waste

Capricorn generates waste from operated activities. The definition of hazardous and non-hazardous waste is in accordance with international convention, and hazardous and non-hazardous data is reported via separate indicators.

Where possible waste is weighed and reported by mass (tonnes, kg). Where this is not possible, tonnage is calculated by multiplying the volume of waste by a conversion factor from Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP).

3.1. Waste Disposal Method (Hazardous and Non-Hazardous)

Disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste is reported in line with GRI reporting requirements, assigning the mass to the applicable disposal route: reuse, recycling, composting, incineration, landfill, on-site storage, other and unspecified. When waste is transferred to a waste carrier or waste-disposal facility, waste transfer notes are used to record and track each transfer.

Waste generated offshore is managed in accordance with the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).

4. Spills

Spills are recorded and categorised in accordance with GRI reporting requirements, the location, the receptor and the substance (oil, fuel, chemical, waste and other) and volume.

If something fits into more than one category, we report against the category that provides the most information, for example, chemical rather than waste when reporting waste chemicals.

5. Compliance with Laws and Regulations

Capricorn shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Any non-compliance or failure to comply with laws and regulations shall be disclosed, with instances including geographic location, the matter of non-compliance, and context regarding any repeated instances.

6. Health and Safety

Capricorn uses the definitions set by the IOGP for health and safety data. This is done to align our reporting requirements with industry best practice and allow direct comparison using industry performance benchmarks. We apply IOGP boundary criteria for health and safety reporting, as described in our Incident Reporting, Investigation & Closeout Procedure.

The data is collected for all operated activities and office locations. The operational-control boundary includes all drilling and marine* operations within our license areas.

The latest available IOGP benchmark figures for onshore and offshore employees and contractors are provided to give context.

GRI reporting definition for 'Lost Day Rate' is used. It is a GRI reporting requirement and the IOGP does not provide a definition.

7. Data Validation

As outlined within the Capricorn HSE Data Collection, Verification & Reporting Procedure, data entered into our database by internal and external users is held separately until it is verified against supporting evidence. It is only after this verification step that new data is integrated into our database.

Capricorn's Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (Category 6 & 7) are subject to Deloitte's limited assurance process.

Please see the Independent Assurance Letter from Deloitte on our website for more information.

8. Indicator, Definition & Basis of Calculation

8.1. Atmospheric Emissions

Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation	Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation
Total air emissions (tCO₂e)	Total air emissions combines Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide, and HFCs	Total air emissions includes operated Scope 1 & 2 emissions	Scope 3 (tCO₂e)	Operational Control Category 1 – Purchased goods and services	Operational Control Category 1 – For contracted vehicles at our Egypt office, a conservative assumption of 7km per litre to calculate fuel consumption is used – Litres are converted into CO ₂ e using BEIS/Defra AR4.
Scope 1 (tCO₂e)	Combustion sources – stationary and mobile Fuel use in engines, turbines, heaters, and boilers Flares Rigs and marine surveys Process and vented emissions Fugitive emissions Refrigerant emissions	Fuel use in our Edinburgh office is calculated based on floor space occupied/total number of floors of the building. There has been no flaring associated with well testing since 2018. Rigs and marine surveys keep a daily log of fuel usage and provide a monthly fuel consumption in litres. For land-based vehicles fuel consumption is calculated from contractor supplied data, where estimated, an average fuel economy of 7km per litre of fuel is applied – Litres are converted into CO ₂ e using BEIS/Defra AR4.	Category 3 – Electricity T&D losses associated with Scope 2 electricity usage Category 5 – Waste incineration during operations Category 6 – Business travel	Operational Control Category 1 – For contracted vehicles at our Egypt office, a conservative assumption of 7km per litre to calculate fuel consumption is used – Litres are converted into CO ₂ e using BEIS/Defra AR4. Our contracted operational support vessels are included within Scope 3 Category 1, rather than Scope 1. Category 3 – Fuel and energy related losses associated with Scope 2 electricity usage. Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution losses. Category 5 – Waste incineration during operations. Category 6 – Activities included within this category include, business travel, hotel stays, and helicopter mobilisation. Business travel activities are classified according to Rail, Air (Short, or Long-haul) and are measured in distance with the associated emission factor from BEIS/Defra AR4 2022 are applied. For hotel stays, where BEIS/Defra does not have the country specific emission factor, an assumed 45 kgCO ₂ /night is applied. For helicopter mobilisation, a daily log of fuel usage is kept that is provided in litres at the end of each month.	
Scope 2 (tCO₂e)	Indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity	Electricity consumption comes from meter readings and invoices from energy suppliers. For 2022, 4 months of our Scope 2 emissions from our Egyptian office have been calculated using estimations based on average consumption. For UK-office consumption, Scope 2 location-based calculations apply the BEIS/Defra 2022 emission factors with integrated AR4. For UK-office consumption, Scope 2 location-based calculations apply the BEIS/Defra 2022 emission factors with integrated AR4. For non-UK office consumption, Scope 2 is calculated applying the IEA 2021 AR4 emission factors; these are country specific grid-average emission factors. Market-based – Emission factors used where available, in the following preference: a. Supplier-specific emission factors – obtained from Capricorn's electricity suppliers. b. Residual mix emission factors – obtained from the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) document 'European Residual Mixes 2021'. c. Location-based emission factors – These are the same IEA and BEIS/Defra AR4 emission factors that we use for calculating location-based emissions.	Category 7 – Commuting emissions	Net-Equity Boundary Category 9 – Transportation and distribution Category 10 – Processing of sold products Category 11 – Use of sold products	Net-Equity Boundary Category 9 – Transportation & Distribution, calculated directly from production data and applies AR5 values. Category 10 – Processing of sold products, calculated directly from production data, and applies AR5 values. Category 11 – Use of sold products, calculated directly from production data, and applies AR5 values.
			Carbon intensity (Kg CO₂e/BOE)	Carbon intensity using Scope 1&2	Net-equity CO ₂ e divided by Net-Equity production – Production in barrels of oil equivalent (BOE) comes from production reports and is verified by both the asset team and finance department.
			Corporate specific metric intensity (\$/BOE)	Revenue intensity	Net-equity revenue against net-equity emissions normalised as \$ per barrel of oil equivalent.

8.2. Energy Use

Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation
Total energy consumption (GJ)	Total amount of energy consumed by the company within its operated and non-operated organisational boundary. Operated direct energy sources include electricity, gas and diesel consumed within operations, in addition to gas and electricity at offices. Operated indirect energy sources include Scope 3 Upstream categories.	Operated indirect + operated direct = total energy consumption
Total operated energy consumption (GJ)	Total amount of energy consumed by the company within its operated organisational boundary. Operated direct energy sources include electricity, gas and diesel consumed within operations, in addition to gas and electricity at offices. Operated indirect energy sources include Scope 3 Upstream categories. Our operated energy consumption reporting boundary is aligned to our operated greenhouse gas boundary.	Operated indirect + operated direct energy consumption = total operated energy consumption Direct meter readings or invoice data for diesel, gas, and electricity. Our operated energy consumption reporting boundary is aligned to our operated greenhouse gas reporting boundary.
Total indirect and direct energy consumption by production	Total amount of energy consumed by the company (as above) divided by unit production.	Total direct and indirect energy use divided by unit production.
Total direct energy consumption (GJ)	Fuel and electricity consumption within the organisation from non-renewable and renewable sources. Reported data is from energy consumed by entities owned or controlled by the company.	Total direct energy consumption including natural gas, heating oil, fuel oil, gasoline, diesel, and aviation gas.
Total indirect energy consumption (GJ)	Energy consumption outside of the organisation boundaries.	Total indirect energy consumption includes energy consumption from both upstream and downstream Scope 3 categories. For 2022 this includes Category 1 purchased goods and services and Category 5 waste management.
Non-renewable energy sources (GWh)	Energy source that cannot be replenished, reproduced, grown, or generated in a short period through ecological cycles or agricultural processes.	Direct meter readings or invoice data.
Renewable energy purchase on site by type (GWh)	Electricity drawn from the grid (electricity supply), produced from renewable sources.	Direct meter readings or invoice data, renewable energy generation certification.

8.3. Water Consumption

Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation
Total water consumption (Megalitres)	Sum of water withdrawn and not released back to surface water, groundwater, seawater or third party.	Total volume of water withdrawn less the total volume of water discharged.
Total water consumption from all areas with water stress (Megalitres)	Sum of water withdrawn within areas of high water stress.	Total volume of water withdrawn based on WRI Aqueduct water stress areas.

8.4. Water Withdrawal

Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation
Total water withdrawal (Megalitres)	Combines Surface water (total), Ground water (total), Seawater (total), Produced water (total) and Third party (total).	
Fresh water withdrawal (Megalitres)	Total volume of water withdrawn from freshwater sources. (assumed $\leq 1,000\text{mg/l}$ total dissolved solids)	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Surface water withdrawal (Megalitres)	Volume of fresh water withdrawn and utilised from naturally occurring surface sources, including wetlands, rivers, and lakes.	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Third party water withdrawal (Megalitres)	Supply of potable water by a third-party organisation including drinking water, bottled water, municipal water, or other third-party sources.	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Ground water withdrawal (Megalitres)	Volume of water withdrawn from aquifers and underground formations and utilised during operations.	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Sea water withdrawal (Megalitres)	Volume of non-fresh water withdrawn from the sea, ocean, or other sources which the concentration of salts exceeds acceptable standards for municipal, domestic or irrigation use. (assumed $> 1,000\text{mg/l}$ total dissolved solids)	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Produced water withdrawal (Megalitres)	Volumes expelled during the production of hydrocarbons, including formation water, condensation water, re-produced injection water, and water use for desalting oil.	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Unspecified water withdrawal (Megalitres)	Volumes of water not included in other categories utilised during operations.	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.

8.5. Water Effluent Discharge

Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation
Total water effluent discharge (Megalitres)	Combines untreated and treated freshwater, brackish, and seawater.	
Fresh water discharge (Megalitres)	Total volume of water discharged from freshwater sources. (assumed $\leq 1,000$ mg/L total dissolved solids).	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Surface water effluent discharge (Megalitres)	Volume of water discharged to freshwater bodies such as lakes, rivers, and ponds. ($> 1,000$ mg/L total dissolved solids)	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Ground water effluent discharge (Megalitres)	Volume of water which is discharged or injected into underground formations such as aquifers or soakaways.	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Third-party discharged water (Megalitres)	Volumes of water discharged to third-party organisations for the purpose of treatment, disposal, or further use of wastewater, including Municipal wastewater plants, public or private utilities, and other organisations involved in the transport, treatment, disposal or further use of wastewater.	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Recycled water discharge (Megalitres)	Water and wastewater (treated or untreated) used more than once before being discharged from the organisation's boundary.	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Sea water effluent discharge (Megalitres)	Volume of water discharged to a non-fresh body of water such as sea, ocean, or other non-fresh water in which the concentration of salts exceeds acceptable standards for municipal, domestic or irrigation use. (assumed $> 1,000$ mg/l total dissolved solids)	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Produced water effluent discharge (Megalitres)	Volumes discharged of produced water during the production of hydrocarbons, including formation water, condensation water, re-produced injection water, and water use for desalting oil.	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Water effluent discharged to land (Megalitres)	Volume of water discharged which is discharged to land, including evaporation ponds.	Data sourced from direct meter readings or contractor report data.
Oil discharged in water effluent to surface water (Tonnes or mg/litre)	Total mass of oil discharged to surface water directly and via aqueous effluents.OIW concentration of discharged water measured locally and used to determine the mass of oil discharged.	Tonnes/mg per litre of water discharge to surface/mg per million tonnes of hydrocarbon produced.

8.6. Waste Directed to Disposal

Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation
Total waste disposed (Tonnes)	Quantity of waste materials deemed to have no further use	Non hazardous waste + hazardous waste = total waste disposed
Total non-hazardous waste disposed (Tonnes)	Quantity of non-hazardous waste materials deemed to have no further use.	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total hazardous waste disposed (Tonnes)	Quantity of hazardous waste materials deemed to have no further use.	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total non-hazardous waste directed to disposal through incineration with energy recovery (Tonnes)	Quantity of non-hazardous waste incinerated where the energy created in the combustion process is harnessed for re-use, for example for power generation.	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total non-hazardous waste directed to disposal through incineration without energy recovery (Tonnes)	Quantity of non-hazardous waste incinerated where heat generated by combustion is dissipated in the environment.	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total non-hazardous waste directed to landfill (Tonnes)	Quantity of non-hazardous waste disposed to landfill.	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total regulated non-hazardous waste directed to disposal through other disposal operations (Tonnes)	Quantity of non-hazardous waste disposed by other disposal operations. This indicator includes the disposal of cuttings.	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total hazardous waste directed to disposal through incineration with energy recovery (Tonnes)	Quantity of hazardous waste incinerated where the energy created in the combustion process is harnessed for re-use, for example for power generation.	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total hazardous waste directed to disposal through incineration without energy recovery (Tonnes)	Quantity of hazardous waste incinerated where heat generated by combustion is dissipated in the environment.	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total hazardous waste disposed directed to landfill (Tonnes)	Quantity of hazardous waste disposed to landfill.	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total regulated hazardous waste directed to disposal through other disposal operations (Tonnes)	Quantity of hazardous waste disposed by other disposal operations. This indicator includes the disposal of cuttings.	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.

8.7. Waste Diverted from Disposal

Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation
Total regulated non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal through preparation for recycling (Tonnes)	Quantity of non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal by means of recycling	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total regulated non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal through preparation for reuse (Tonnes)	Quantity of non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal by means of reuse	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal through other recovery operations (Tonnes)	Quantity of non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal by other recovery operations	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total hazardous waste diverted from disposal through preparation for recycling (Tonnes)	Quantity of hazardous waste diverted from disposal by means of recycling	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total regulated hazardous waste diverted from disposal through preparation for reuse (Tonnes)	Quantity of hazardous waste diverted from disposal by means of reuse	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.
Total hazardous waste diverted from disposal through other recovery operations (Tonnes)	Quantity of hazardous waste diverted from disposal by of other recovery operations	Data reported from waste tracking data or waste transfer notes from contractors.

8.8. Spills

Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation
Total number of spills to the environment (Number)	<p>Spill numbers include spills that have been contained before reaching the environment.</p> <p>We collect figures on the number of spills in the following size categories:</p> <p>< 1 barrel; ≥1 and ≤10 barrels; ≥ 10 ≤100 barrels; >100 barrels.</p> <p>Spills are defined by the above size categorisation and disclosed based on Capricorn's HSSE operational-control boundary. That boundary includes Capricorn's contracted operations.</p> <p>Oil spills are defined as crude oil that is released.</p> <p>Fuel spills are defined as diesel, gasoline, kerosene, heating oil, and aviation fuel that is released.</p> <p>Chemical spills are defined as any other material or ancillary that is released.</p> <p>Waste spills are defined as any material (solid, liquid or gas) that is introduced into the work location as a product of the work but that fulfils no further useful purpose at that location.</p> <p>Other – as defined by Capricorn.</p>	Spill volumes are estimated.
Total volume of spills to the environment (BOE)	<p>Spill volumes include spills that have been contained before reaching the environment.</p> <p>We collect figures on the number of spills in the following size categories:</p> <p>< 1 barrel; ≥1 and ≤10 barrels; ≥ 10 ≤100 barrels; >100 barrels.</p> <p>Spills are defined by the above size categorisation and disclosed based on Capricorn's HSSE operational-control boundary. That boundary includes Capricorn's contracted operations.</p> <p>Oil spills volumes are defined as crude oil released.</p> <p>Fuel spills are defined as diesel, gasoline, kerosene, heating oil, and aviation fuel that is released.</p> <p>Chemical spills are defined as any other material or ancillary that is released.</p> <p>Waste spills are defined as any material (solid, liquid or gas) that is introduced into the work location as a product of the work but that fulfils no further useful purpose at that location.</p> <p>Other – as defined by Capricorn.</p>	Spill volumes are estimated.

8.9. Accident Prevention and Safety

Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation	Indicator	Description	Basis of Calculation
Fatality (Absolute number of fatalities)	Incidents involving one or more people who have died because of a work-related incident or occupational illness, including delayed deaths where deaths were a direct result of the incident.	Company employees, contractors, and third parties to be reported separately. Reporting in accordance with the Capricorn Incident Reporting Investigation and Closeout Procedure.	Total Recordable Injuries (TRI) (Absolute number of injuries)	The sum of fatalities lost workday cases, restricted workday cases and medical treatment cases.	Company employees and contractors to be reported separately. Reporting in accordance with the Capricorn Incident Reporting Investigation and Closeout Procedure.
High potential incident (Potential severity of incident)	Incidents with a potential impact level of 4–5 are considered High Potential Incidents. This includes near misses, injuries & illnesses, environmental harm, and security incidents.	The Capricorn Energy Impact Assessment Guides sets the boundaries for incident impact levels. Reporting in accordance with the Capricorn Incident Reporting Investigation and Closeout Procedure.	Total Recordable Injuries Rate (TRIR) (Number of TRIs per million hours worked)	The number of recordable injuries (fatalities + lost workday cases + restricted workday cases + medical treatment cases) per million hours worked.	
Near miss (Absolute number)	An unplanned or uncontrolled event, or chain of events, that has not resulted in recordable injury, physical damage, or environmental damage, but had the potential to do so in other circumstances.	The Capricorn Energy Impact Assessment Guides sets the boundaries for near miss reporting. Reporting in accordance with the Capricorn Incident Reporting Investigation and Closeout Procedure.	Critical incident risk management (Rate)	Number and rate of high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities). There were no high consequence work-related injuries during Capricorn operations in 2020 and 2021.	
Restricted work-day case	Any work-related injury other than a fatality or lost workday case which results in a person being unfit for full performance of the regular job on any day after the occupational injury.	Company employees and contractors to be reported separately. Reporting in accordance with the Capricorn Incident Reporting Investigation and Closeout Procedure.	Process safety event (PSE) rates for Loss of Privacy Containment (LOPC) of greater consequence (Tier 1)		
Lost work-day case (Absolute number)	Any work-related injury, other than a fatal injury, which results in a person being unfit for work on any day after the day of occurrence of the occupational injury.	Company employees and contractors to be reported separately. Reporting in accordance with the Capricorn Incident Reporting Investigation and Closeout Procedure.			
Medical treatment case (Absolute number)	Injuries that are not severe enough to be reported as lost workday cases or restricted workday cases but are more severe than requiring simple first aid treatment.	Company employees and contractors to be reported separately. Reporting in accordance with the Capricorn Incident Reporting Investigation and Closeout Procedure.			
Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF) (Number of LTIs per million hours worked)	The number of lost time injuries (fatalities + lost workday cases) per 1,000,000 (1 million) work hours.	Company employees and contractors to be reported separately. Reporting in accordance with the Capricorn Incident Reporting Investigation and Closeout Procedure.			
Lost Time Injury (LTI) (Absolute number of injuries)	A fatality or lost workday case. The number of LTIs is the sum of fatalities and lost workday cases.				

Abbreviation List

AESW	Alam El-Shawish West	LOPC	Loss of privacy containment
AIB	Association of Issuing Bodies	MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
AR	Annual Report	NEAG	North East Abu Gharadig
AR4/AR5	Fourth/Fifth Assessment Report	PHEV	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles
BED	Badr El Din	PSE	Process safety event
BEIS	(Department for) Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	SAS	South Abu Sennan
BEV	Battery electric vehicles	SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
BOE	Barrels of oil equivalent	SECR	Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting
BOR	Basis of Reporting	SEH	South East Horus
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project	SR	Sustainability Report
COO	Chief Operating Officer	T&D	Transportation and distribution
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	TCFD	Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures
ESG	Environmental, Social & Governance	TRI	Total recordable injuries
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative	WEF	West el Fayium
HR	Human Resources	WRAP	Waste & Resources Action Programme
HSE	Health, Safety & Environment		
HSSE	Health, Safety, Social, Security & Environment		
IEA	International Energy Agency		
IOGP	International Associations of Oil and Gas Producers		
ISS	Institutional Shareholder Services		

Appendix

Principles

These principles shall underpin all aspects of our data collection and reporting process, forming the basis upon which we can develop and improve our data reporting over time. While sustainability and HSE data accounting and reporting methodologies will continue to evolve, these principles shall provide a consistent source of governance for us to abide by to ensure our reported information fairly represents the company's performance. They will guide our strategy particularly in situations when the appropriate methodology to be applied is ambiguous.

Relevance

For our data to be relevant, it must meet the needs and expectations of all those interested in the data and its implications, while being meaningful and valuable. Ensuring that we report a fair representation of our performance and activities to our stakeholders, governing bodies, and the wider community is essential.

Completeness

All reported data shall be compiled in a manner consistent with the requirements set out in our annual Basis of Report Basis of Reporting our Group HSE Data Collection, Verification & Reporting Procedure as well as any other relevant documentation.

Reported data shall be as complete as is reasonably practicable. In cases where it is not feasible to measure, calculate, or estimate a datapoint to a sufficient level of quality, Capricorn shall be transparent in documenting and justifying any such omissions.

Consistency

The true value in data comes in our ability to track changes and trends over time in order to assess our performance. Therefore, to allow an accurate and meaningful comparison, Capricorn shall seek, where possible, to apply consistent methodologies, conversion factors etc. across the reported dataset and timeframe for operated and non-operated assets/projects.

If there are changes in our methods, boundaries or any other factors affecting the data, Capricorn shall be transparent in documenting and justifying any such changes in Annual Reports and Basis of Reporting.

Transparency

Capricorn shall seek to collect and disclose its data in a way that makes clear the methods and assumptions that have gone into producing it. Capricorn shall, where possible, keep a clear audit trail of data sources that enables internal reviewers and external verifiers to attest to its credibility. As mentioned previously, any notable exclusions or inclusions, assumptions, and methodological changes shall be disclosed where necessary.

Accuracy

As Capricorn operates internationally across a wide range of project-types, often with little oversight of the data collection, achieving both accuracy and completeness of data may be challenging. Our approach to data collection and verification shall ensure that we reduce uncertainties to as low as reasonably practicable, promoting credibility and data integrity. Direct monitoring and measurements should be encouraged over the use of assumptions and estimates wherever possible to minimise these.

