

GC Greenhouse Gas Report (Y2019)



**PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited
(May 2019)**

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GHG REPORT FOR GC GROUP IN Y2019

1. General

1.1. Background

PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited (GC) has developed a corporate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) management program as a proactive initiative to respond to international and domestic pressures and to help the world in combating climate change.

1.2. Standards for GHG Inventory Preparation

GC prepared a GHG inventory that takes account of the international standards based on international GHG estimation standards such as, ISO 14064-1:2006, Greenhouse Gas Protocol (developed by WBCSD/ WRI, 2004), Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emission Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (developed by API, 2009), IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (developed by IPCC, 2006) and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization).

1.3 Responsible for GHG Inventory

- 1) Corporate GHG accounting team responsible to consolidate GHG data provided by the facilities will want to explore.
- 2) Facility staff responsible for reporting facility-level data to corporate should read the following sections.

1.4 Reporting Period

This inventory report contains information related to GC GHG emissions the period 1st January to 31st December 2019 the total GHG emissions by scope, within our organizational boundary.

2. Organizational boundary

2.1. General

GC consists of a number of companies with differentiated business activities. Therefore, there is need in a standardized and systematic procedure for compiling GHG emission data for the GC group that can be sustained over the long term and that will improve data quality for the group.

GC Greenhouse Gas Emission Accounting and Reporting Manual is an all-encompassing organizational GHG accounting manual for reference by all facilities under GC corporate GHG management program.

2.2. Setting the organizational boundary

GC Manual uses the Operational Control approach for GHG accounting. Under the Operational Control approach, an organization accounts for GHG emissions from operations

where it has full control over (all or nothing). The Operational Control gets by:

- 1) GC owns 100% in equity share of the Company; or
 - 2) GC is the majority shareholder.
- Joint Venture as well as oversea facilities are not covered.

For the purpose of reporting up to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and GC using the Operational Control approach.

2.3. Greenhouse Gas Selection

Under the Kyoto Protocol, six greenhouse gases have been selected based on the significant estimated volume in the atmosphere due to anthropogenic activities, and the significant potential for reduction. Countries which ratified the Protocol have committed to reduce the “basket-of-six” greenhouse gases, which include; Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

At the time of this report no official decision had been made yet by IPCC on what source of global warming potentials (GWP) values should be used in the second commitment period. This manual adopts the American Petroleum Institute (API 2009, p. 3-6) guidance on GWP selection. The API (2009) prescribes the use of IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR) until the end of the Kyoto Protocol 1st Commitment Period (31st December 2012), and the use of IPCC AR4 GWP values beyond 2012.

This report accounts for GHGs considered under the Kyoto Protocol, and the following Non-Kyoto GHG: Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and CFC use in refrigeration. These compounds are to be phased out under the Montreal Protocol, and GC will account for its use and report any reduction initiatives. However, GWP of these GHGs will not be accounted for in the GHG Inventory.

3. GHG Inventory Component and List of Facility

3.1 General

In line with ISO 14064-1, the organization shall document the following, where quantified, separately at facility and organization levels:

- Direct GHG emissions for each GHG;
- GHG removals;
- Energy indirect GHG emissions;
- Other indirect GHG emissions; and
- Direct CO₂ emissions from the combustion of biomass (biogenic emissions).

The organization should document separately at facility and organization levels other categories of GHG emissions and removals as appropriate.

3.2 Identification and Categorization of GHG Sources and Sinks

The organization shall, as appropriate, categorize the identified GHG sources following the categorization published by the GHG Protocol / ISO 14064-1 as follows:

3.2.1 Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions

- Any fossil fuel combustion activity at stationary sources (captive power plants, process heaters, engines, turbines, flares, incinerators, oxidizers). This is normally for the generation of energy – e.g. Electricity, heat or steam;
- Process and vented emissions (process vents, equipment vents, maintenance /turnaround activities, non-routine activities).
- Any fossil fuel combustion of fuels in company owned or controlled vehicles (transportation of raw materials/products/waste; company owned vehicles);
- Fugitive emissions from pressurized equipment – e.g. Refrigeration/chillers and SF₆ containing electrical switchgears, wastewater treatment etc.); and
- Accidental releases of GHG from equipment failure including those attributed to acts of nature or sabotage.

3.2.2 Scope 2: Energy Indirect GHG Emissions

- Consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam supplied to the group by an external entity outside of the Organizational Boundary.

3.2.3 Scope 3: Other Indirect GHG Emissions

- Scope 3 emissions are any type of emissions which occur outside of the Organizational Boundary of GC.
- GC refer calculated to the Scope 3 Standard for requirements and guidance related to Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions by GHG Protocol.

3.3 List of Facility

No.	Name	Business Unit	Location
1	GC 1 (RO)	Office building	59, Ratniyom Road, Noenphra, Mueang Rayong, Rayong 21150 Thailand.
2	GC 2 (I-1)	Olefins	14, I-1 Road, Tambol Maptaphut, Amphur Mueang Rayong, Rayong 21150 Thailand.
3	GC 2 (UT)	Utilities	
4	GC 2 (HDPE)	Polymers	
5	GC 3 (I-4)	Olefins	9, I-4 Road, Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate, Map Ta Phut, Mueang Rayong, Rayong 21150 Thailand.
6	GC 4 (ARO I)	Aromatics	4, I-2 Road, Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate, Map Ta Phut, Mueang Rayong, Rayong 21150 Thailand.
7	GC 5 (ARO II)	Aromatics	98/9, Rayong High way 3191, RIL Industrial Estate,
8	GC 6 (REF)	Refinery	8, I-8 Road, Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate, Map Ta Phut, Mueang Rayong, Rayong 21150 Thailand.

No.	Name	Business Unit	Location
9	GC 7 (BTF)	Jetty & Buffer Tank Farm	19 Rong Pui Road, Map Ta Phut, Mueang Rayong, Rayong 21150 Thailand.
10	GC 8 (ATF)	Tank Farm	11, I-4 Road, Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate, Map Ta Phut, Mueang Rayong, Rayong 21150 Thailand.
11	GC 9 (LAB)	Lab Center	24/9, Pakorn Songkrorat Road, Map Ta Phut, Mueang Rayong, Rayong 21150 Thailand.
12	GC 10	Office building	555/1 Energy Complex, Building A, 3rd , 10th Floor, Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900 Thailand 10900
13	GC 11 (PE)	Olefins	8 Padaeng Road, Maptaphut Amphur Mueng Rayong, Rayong 21150
14	GC 11 (LDPE)	Polymers	
15	GC 11 (LLDPE I)	Polymers	
16	GC 11 (LLDPE II)	Polymers	
17	GC 12 (BPE)	Polymers	8, I-10 Road, Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate, Map Ta Phut, Muang Rayong, Rayong 21150, Thailand
18	GC 13 (INNO)	Innovation building	83/9-10 Moo 5, Tambon Thap Ma, Muang Rayong, Rayong 21000, Thailand
19	GC14 (Maintenance)	Office building	32 Rong Pui Road, Map Ta Phut, Mueang Rayong, Rayong 21150 Thailand.
20	GC Glycol (EO/EG Plant)	EO-Based	9 Soi G-12 Pakorn Songkhraorat Road, Tambon Map Ta Phut Amphur Muang Rayong, Rayong 21150, Thailand
21	GC Glycol (EA Plant)	EO-Based	
22	GGC	Green Chemicals	8, Pakornsongkhorat Road, Map Ta Phut, Muang Rayong, Rayong 21150 Thailand.
23	TTT	Jetty & Buffer Tank Farm	19 I-1 Road, Map Ta Phut, Muang Rayong, Rayong Province 21150, Thailand
24	GCME	Office building	22/2 Pakornsongkoraj Rd. T.Maptaput, A.Mueang, Rayong. 21150
25	NPC S&E	Office building	20/9 Pakorn Songkhraorat Road, Tambon Map Ta Phut Amphur Muang Rayong, Rayong 21150, Thailand

No.	Name	Business Unit	Location
26	NPCSG	Office building	20/9 Pakorn Songkhraorat Road, Tambon Map Ta Phut Amphur Muang Rayong, Rayong 21150, Thailand
27	GCS (GC Stryrenics)	Polymers	7 I-1 Rd., Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate, Map Ta Phut, Muang Rayong, Rayong 21150, Thailand
28	ENCO (Head Office)	Office building	555/1 Energy Complex, Building A, 14th-18th Floor, Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Chatuchak, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900 Thailand 10900
29	GCPC (Phenol I & II)	Phenol	9 Soi G9 Hemaraj eastern Industrial Eastern Pakornsongkrohraj Rd, Map Ta Phut Rayong 21150
30	GCPC (BPA)	Phenol	9 Soi G9 Hemaraj eastern Industrial Eastern Pakornsongkrohraj Rd, Map Ta Phut Rayong 21150
31	GCL (Logistics)	Polymer Logistics	<u>Head Office</u>
			555/1, A Building, Energy Complex, 8 Fl., Vibhavadi Rangsit Rd., Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900 Thailand
			<u>International Distribution Center</u>
			48 Rongpui Rd., Maptaphut, Muang, Rayong 21150, Thailand
32	GCM (GC Marketing)	Office building	555/1 Energy Complex, Building A, 9th Floor, Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Chatuchak, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900 Thailand 10900
33	PTTAC	High Value Specialty	8 Phangmuang Chapoh 3-1 Road, Huaypong Sub-district, Muang District, Rayong 21150 Thailand.
34	PTTMCC	Bio-plastics	3/1 moo 2 Asia Industrial Estate, Banchang, Rayong
35	HMC (PDH)	Polymers	Hemaraj Eastern Industrial Estate, 19 Soi G-12, Pakorn Songkro Radh Rd. Map Ta Phut, Muang Rayong 21150, Thailand
36	HMC (PP)	Propylene	Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate, 6 Moo 8, I-1 Road, Map Ta Phut, Muang Rayong 21150, Thailand

No.	Name	Business Unit	Location
37	GCMTA	Polymers	8 Pakorn Songkhraorat Road, Tambon Map Ta Phut Amphur Muang Rayong, Rayong 21150, Thailand
38	TPRC	Polymers	18, Soi G-2 Pakorn Songkhraorat Road, Tambon Map Ta Phut Amphur Muang Rayong, Rayong 21150, Thailand
39	PTTGC Corporate	Corporate	Bangkok and Rayong

4. GHG Reporting and Accounting

4.1. General

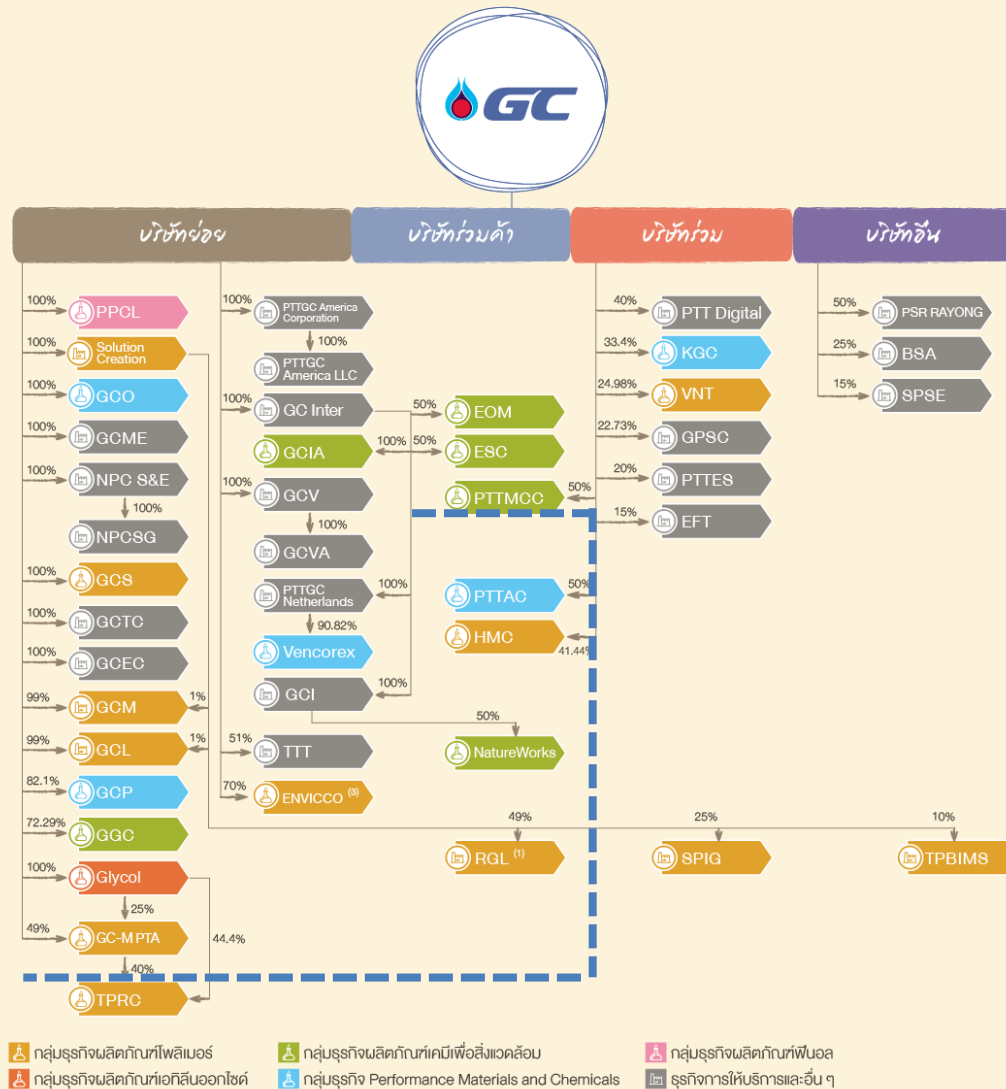
GC uses the Operational Control approach for GHG accounting. Under the Operational Control approach, an organization accounts for GHG emissions from operations where it has full control over (all or nothing). For GHG accounting will be reported the site location within **Thailand only**. The Operational Control gets by:

- 1) GC owns 100% in equity share of the Company; or
- 2) GC is the majority shareholder.

For GPSC, combined GHG Emission in the PTT, Not including in operational control approach for GHG accounting in GC Group.

This year, GCMPTA and TPRC is majority shareholder and including GHG account in GC Group.

โครงสร้างการถือหุ้นบริษัทในกลุ่ม



หมายเหตุ : การเปลี่ยนแปลงโครงสร้างการถือหุ้นบริษัทในกลุ่มที่สำคัญตั้งแต่ 1 มกราคม 2562 ถึง 4 กุมภาพันธ์ 2563

1. ณ วันที่ 26 มีนาคม 2562: ได้เข้าลงทุนใน RGL ผ่าน Solution Creation โดยถือหุ้นในสัดส่วนร้อยละ 49

2. ณ วันที่ 31 กรกฎาคม 2562: GC Inter ได้ขายหุ้นที่ถืออยู่ใน PT Indo Thai Trading ทั้งหมด

3. ณ วันที่ 3 กุมภาพันธ์ 2563: ENVICCO ได้จดทะเบียนจัดตั้งบริษัท โดยบริษัทฯ ถือหุ้นใน ENVICCO ร้อยละ 70

Organizational Structure of GHG Reporting and Accounting



Structure Business of GC Group

4.2. De Minimis of GHG Sources

GC applies the following De Minimis provision:

- De Minimis represents GHG emitting activities which in aggregate forms less than 5% of the company's total aggregated GHG emissions. De Minimis emissions may be quantified once at the start of the GHG accounting exercise and the value may be used for GHG reporting in subsequent years. A recalculation of the GHG emissions for these De Minimis sources should be repeated at least once in 7 years, or when changes to the system which significantly affects the GHG emitting characteristics of the activity is implemented.
- GC De Minimis includes the GHG emitting activities that required huge effort and insignificant impact to GHG emission as follows:
 - Welding and cutting in Workshop area:** Welding and cutting activity is occasionally taken place in workshop area, approximately 0.0001% of total GHG emission. Electricity consumption in Workshop is already included in scope 2 (Energy indirect greenhouse gas emission), while the use of acetylene is omitted.
 - Afforestation & Reforestation:** GHG reduction approach due to afforestation and reforestation activity is now being reviewed and will be evaluated as soon as possible.
 - Fertilizer used:** Fertilizer is mainly used for plantation in factories within GC group. However, the group gardening is serviced by external contractors, as well as fertilizing is controlled in their scopes of work, approximately 0.0002% of total GHG emission.
 - CH₄ Generated from toilet:** CH₄ generated from toilet is not practically measurable. Though, approximately 0.0001% of total GHG emission could be

calculated following: 6.2.2 Domestic wastewater, Chapter 6, IPCC 2006 Vol 5. The quantification shows very slightly significant impact to the total GHG.

- **LPG using to start-up flare:** Flare system commonly uses LPG for starting up the system, after that natural gas and flare gas are continuously consumed for pilot flare. Thus, LPG used to start-up flare is ignored since very less consumption, approximately 0.0001% of total GHG emission.

4.3. Biogenic CO₂ Emissions

Biogenic emissions are direct CO₂ emissions from biologically sequestered carbon (e.g., CO₂ from burning biomass/biofuels). These emissions shall be quantified and reported separately from the Scopes. Biogenic emissions occur in all types of biomass, biofuels, and biogas. Biogenic CO₂ should only contain that part of the fuel that relates to the quantities of biofuel and not to the total volume of liquids into which the biofuels are blended (if blended).

5. GHG Emissions Sources

5.1. General

GC Group estimated the GHG emissions based on direct GHG emissions, energy indirect GHG emissions, and other indirect GHG emissions as the operational boundaries.

- **Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)** refer to the GHG generated from the emission sources possessed or controlled by GC Group. They include emissions from
 - Process and vented emissions from: CO₂ Separation, Ethylene production, Other process and Vent emission.
 - Fugitive emission from: Use of HFCs and SF₆, Wastewater Treatment Plant and Other facilities.
 - Emission from combustion: Flare combustion, Coke combustion, Mobile fuel combustion and Stationary fuel combustion.
- **Energy indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2)** refer to the amount emitted as a result of GC Group activities, although their emission sources are possessed or controlled by other companies. Generally, they include emissions from
 - Electricity purchased
 - Steam purchased
- **Other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3)** refer to the amount indirect emissions which are a consequence of the activities of the GC Group, but occur from sources that are neither owned nor controlled. The identified categories of scope 3 GHG emissions to related with business are (Refer to Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (version 1.0) by GHG Protocol) :
 - Categories 1- Purchased goods and service: Emissions of main raw material
 - Categories 2- Capital goods: Water withdrawal
 - Categories 4- Upstream transportation and distribution: Main raw material pipeline transportation and Electric power transmission and distribution losses

- Categories 5- Waste generated in operations: End-of-Life Waste Treatment (Landfill & Incineration & Wastewater treatment)
- Categories 6- Business travel: Employee air travel
- Categories 9- Downstream transportation and distribution: Polymer products
- Categories 10- Processing of sold products: Polymer products
- Categories 11- Use of sold product: Sold products are Jet A1 fuel and Biodiesel
- Categories 12- End-of-life treatment of sold product: Polymer products

5.2 Break down of GHG emissions

1) Break down of GHG emissions by facility

Facility Name	Scope 1 (t-CO ₂ eq)	Scope 2 (Location based) (t-CO ₂ eq)	Scope 2 (Market based) (t-CO ₂ eq)	Scope 3 (t-CO ₂ eq)
GC 1 (RO)	1,938	2,713	-	169
GC 2 (I-1)	423,421	-	0	6,434
GC 2 (UT)	1,569,779	6	35,293	1,765
GC 2 (HDPE)	91	-	-	3,176
GC 3 (I-4)	801,694	-	237,115	24,759
GC 4 (ARO I)	281,381	-	396,692	20,946
GC 5 (ARO II)	753,434	-	400,202	20,905
GC 6 (REF)	915,342	2,216	-	138
GC 7 (BTF)	1,753	-	-	266
GC 8 (ATF)	17,158	-	175	11
GC 9 (LAB)	38	-	2,493	156
GC 10 (ENCO FI3,10)	-	14	-	1
GC 11 (PE)	769,286	-	123,620	6,650
GC 11 (LDPE)	5,728	-	99,054	6,108
GC 11 (LLDPE)-P1	11,482	-	116,438	6,937
GC 12 (BPE)	6,699	616	18,707	6,658
GC Glycol (EOEG)	69,450	-	104,076	5,819
GC Glycol (EA)	0	-	13,805	725
GGC	1,271	-	61,423	3,254
TTT	3,470	-	-	489
GCME (PTTME)	825	501	-	31
NPC S&E	400	-	666	42
GCS (TSCL)	3,463	-	-	313
ENCO (Head Office)	-	342	-	21
GCPC (Phenol)	9,260	-	322,962	17,109

Facility Name	Scope 1 (t-CO ₂ eq)	Scope 2 (Location based) (t-CO ₂ eq)	Scope 2 (Market based) (t-CO ₂ eq)	Scope 3 (t-CO ₂ eq)
GCPC (BPA)	26	-	156,068	8,060
GC Logistics (PTTPL)	2,235	407	7,412	822
GC 13	-	142	-	9
GC Corporate & Scope 3	3,179	-	-	10,857,830
HMC (PDH)	71,537	-	174,857	8,973
HMC (PP)	24,573	-	-	9,049
PTT AC	94,932	24	17,850	1,115
PTT AC (Steam)	76,456	-	-	-
PTT MCC	7,649	6,144	-	383
GC 14	-	142	-	9
GCM-PTA	146,252	-	95,098	5,315
TPRC	23,350	-	10,659	665
GC Group	6,097,554	13,267	2,394,662	11,025,112

2) Break down GHG emissions by Activity

Activity	GHG Emissions(t-CO ₂ eq)	%
Scope 1		
CO ₂ Separation	36,581	0.60%
Ethylene Production	303,970	4.99%
Other Process and Vented Emissions	132,325	2.17%
Fugitive emissions of SF ₆ and HFCs	4,598	0.08%
Fugitive Emissions from Waste Water Treatment Plants	1,031	0.02%
Fugitive Emissions from Facilities	1,927	0.03%
Flare Combustion	170,600	2.80%
Mobile Fuel Combustion	7,196	0.12%
Stationary Fuel Combustion	5,433,218	89.10%
Coke Combustion	6,109	0.10%
Total Scope 1	6,097,554	100.00%
Scope 2		
Location-based	13,267	0.55%
Market-based	2,394,662	99.45%

Activity	GHG Emissions(t-CO ₂ eq)	%
Total Scope 2	2,407,929	100.00%
Scope 3		
Categories 1- Purchased goods and service: Emissions of main raw material	5,360,209	48.62%
Categories 2- Capital goods: Water withdrawal	13,502	0.12%
Categories 4- Upstream transportation and distribution: Main raw material pipeline transportation and Electric power transmission and distribution losses	166,870	1.51%
Categories 5- Waste generated in operations: End-of-Life Waste Treatment (Landfill & Incineration & Wastewater treatment)	58,431	0.53%
Categories 6- Business travel: Employee air travel	4,148	0.04%
Categories 9- Downstream transportation and distribution: Polymer products	30,387	0.28%
Categories 10- Processing of sold products: Polymer products	1,589,180	14.41%
Categories 11- Use of sold product: Sold product for Jet A1 fuel and Biodiesel (B100)	3,194,109	28.97%
Categories 12- End-of-life treatment of sold product: Polymer products	608,276	5.52%
Total Scope 3	11,025,112	100.00%

5.3 GHG Emissions Summary

GC Group's total Scope 1 GHG Emission including GHG emitted within the organizational boundary is **6,097,554 tCO₂eq**, accounted for **31.2%** of the company's total emissions.

For GC Group's total Scope 2 GHG Emission are GHG emitted in the course of purchasing electricity and steam to GC Group is **2,407,929 tCO₂eq**, accounted for **12.3%** of the company's total emissions.

For GC Group's total Scope 3 GHG Emission excluding GHG emitted from activities accounted as Scope 1 & 2 emissions in other companies within the GC Group is **11,025,112 tCO₂eq**, accounted for **56.5%** of the company's total emissions.

For CO₂ emissions from the combustion of biomass are **142.50 tCO₂eq**.

6. Base year

Year 2012 is nominated as a fixed base year, as it is the year where sufficiently reliable GHG data for GC is available verification. This baseline is used to compare a current year's GHG emissions. GC may decide to participate in may have a definition on what is considered significant change to the GHG inventory which trigger base year recalculation.

7. Data Quality Management Procedure

A data quality management program is essential to ensure that a GHG accounting and reporting system meet the five principles of the GHG accounting manual. In order to maintain the quality of the GC GHG Inventory, the following considerations shall be implemented in the GC GHG accounting and reporting program:

7.1 Organizational Structure

A GHG reporting organizational structure shall be developed and communicated to all employees involved in the program. All involved shall understand which department/ individual are responsible for which task, and who shall the results/ data be communicated to. The organizational structure shall include owners (department/ individual) for all activities within this program which includes but not limited to data collection, verification, consolidation, and reporting.

7.2 Data management Procedures

The four key items necessary to ensure quality of data are:

- 1) Data collection;
- 2) Data recording and retention system;
- 3) QA/QC procedure; and
- 4) Emergency procedures

The procedures for the above four items shall be outlined in more detail in each company's customized data management manual. Companies may reference ISO 14001 in developing its Data Management Manual.

7.3 Uncertainty Analysis

Uncertainty investigations can be part of a broader learning and quality feedback process. They can support a company's efforts to understand the causes of uncertainty and help identify ways of improving inventory quality. These investigations establish lines of communication and feedback with data suppliers to identify specific opportunities to improve the quality of the data and methods used.

Estimation uncertainty arises any time greenhouse gas emissions are quantified. Therefore all emission or removal estimates are associated with estimation uncertainty. Estimation uncertainty can be further classified into two types: model uncertainty and parameter uncertainty.

Model uncertainty relates to any type of modeling conducted to estimate any amount of release, for example accidental release, fugitive emissions etc. Manual estimation using professional judgment also counts within this category. If an accidental release occurred, and the site engineer estimated the release the amount by considering the time when the release occurred, stopped and flow rate, then the accuracy of the estimated time and flow of release shall be considered.

Parameter uncertainty relates to meter and/or measurement accuracy. If a flow rate meter has an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$, then data read from it will have uncertainty of $\pm 5\%$. GC may combine its parameter uncertainty information using either of the following approaches by order of preference:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| First Preference: | a Full Quantitative Approach |
| Second Preference: | Simplified Quantitative Approach; and |
| Third Preference: | a Qualitative Approach. |

7.4 Emergency Procedure

An emergency procedure is related to data collection issues with respect to metering failure or human error. Procedures should be applied, in line with ISO 14001 requirement to eliminate or reduce the risk of data loss/ incomplete data collection. Compliance to ISO 14001 procedural methods is encouraged, but not mandatory.

8. GC Greenhouse Gas Statement 2019

GC here by confirms that our 2019 GHG emissions calculations have been conducted as per the GC GHG accounting and reporting manual using the corresponding GHG accounting tool version 1. Any diversions to the manual or exclusions are outlined in this assertion. This has been prepared according to ISO 14064-1:2006.

We assert that for the period 1st January to 31st December 2019 the total GHG emissions by scope, within our organizational boundary are as follows:

Scope (as defined within ISO 14064-1:2006)	GHG emissions (tons CO ₂ equivalent)				
	2012 (recalculated)	2016* (recalculated)	2017* (recalculated)	2018* (recalculated)	2019*
Direct GHG Emissions	5,758,161	6,046,563	6,371,103	6,089,293	6,097,554
Energy Indirect GHG Emissions (Market-based)	2,909,830	2,228,200	2,187,307	2,102,286	2,394,662
Energy Indirect GHG Emissions (Location-based)	27,993	11,482	8,999	9,918	13,267
Other indirect GHG emissions	2,872,135	10,705,114	11,180,164	10,190,332	11,025,112

Remarks: * In Y2016-2019, Scope 3 was added to 9 from 5 categories in Y2012

Other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3) included Water withdrawal, Main raw material emissions and pipeline transportation, End-of-Life Waste Treatment (Landfill & Incineration & Wastewater treatment), Employee air travel, Polymer product transportation, Fuel combustion for Jet A1 fuel and Biodiesel (B100), Processing and End-of-life treatment (Polymer Product) and Electric power transmission and distribution losses.

For CO₂ emissions from the combustion of biomass are **142.50** tons CO₂ equivalent.

Due to the calculation of GHG accounting in 2019 has updated by adding boundary including GCMPTA and TPRC. Therefore, GHG emission of the base year of 2012 has been recalculated.

Moreover, variety of energy saving activities in 2019 are as follows:

- GHG reduction of 130,137 tons CO₂ equivalent with 1,176.1 million Thai Baht investment and 759.0 million Thai Baht cost saving.
- Electrical measures i.e. reduce power consumption, operation improvement LED lighting replacement, and modification of discharge
- Heating measures i.e. heat recovery/integration, steam reduction, unit optimization, and energy efficiency improvement.

GC has set target of GHG emissions reduction greenhouse gas emission reduction : 1) greenhouse gas emissions intensity reduction (scope 1 and 2) by 52 percent, based on Science Based Targets initiative, within 2050 compared to base year (2012), and 2) greenhouse gas emissions reduction (scope 1 and 2) by 20 percent, based on BAUs, within 2030 compared to base year (2012).

In 2019, which represents are emit greenhouse gases emission (scope 1 and 2) by 8.50 million tons CO₂ equivalent and its lower than the 2019 target by 6.8 percent, and emit greenhouse gases emission intensity (scope 1 and 2) by 334 kgCO₂ equivalent per ton productions, reduce greenhouse gas emissions intensity by 18 percent, based on Science Based Targets initiative, compared to base year (2012).

GC ensures the selection of appropriate methodology use for data collection. The outcomes of all submitted information are in accordance with the global standard, which is also reviewed internally by senior management and externally reviewed by credible third party to ensure that applied approach is rigorous and transparent.