Aveng Limited's Reporting Criteria for the Selected Information as disclosed in the 2023 Sustainability report

KPI Name/Description	KPI Reporting Definitions (and descriptions of underlying data/information records)
Environment	Carbon Footprint
Emissions	Discharging or sending out of gases, particles, substances or fluids, e.g. car fumes, typically to atmosphere.
	Direct Greenhouse Gas emissions which come from sources owned or controlled by the organization. Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, and district heating/cooling consumed by the organization.
Environment	Carbon footprint: Scope 1 – diesel consumption
Scope 1 emissions (from combustion of diesel procured) (tCO2e)	Direct Greenhouse Gas emissions which come from sources owned or controlled by the organization.
	Emission factor guidelines will be considered as follows: RSA – DEFRA
	MCD – GHG reporting corporate standard (which often utilises DEFRA factors)
Diesel Consumed	Diesel procured is the cost and associated quantity of diesel consumed for which invoices (payable by Aveng) exist, irrespective whether or not the supplier has been paid for the diesel consumed.
Environment	Carbon footprint: Scope 2 – Purchased Electricity
Scope 2 emissions (from purchased electricity)	Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, and district heating/cooling consumed by the organization.
	Emission Factors guidelines considered:
(tCO2e)	RSA – Eskom MCD – CHC reporting guidelines
Electricity Consumed	MCD – GHG reporting guidelines. Purchased electricity is the cost and associated quantity of electricity consumed for
	which invoices (payable by Aveng) exist, irrespective whether or not the supplier has been paid for the electricity consumed.
Health and Safety	Injury Frequency Rates (Recordable and Lost Time IFR)
Total Recordable Injuries Frequency Rate (TRIFR)	A proportional representation of all injuries which is used as an indicator of safety performance.
	The TRIFR is based on a total number of recordable occupational injuries per 200 000 employee hours reported during the period of exposure.
	$TRIFR = \frac{Total \text{ of } RI \times 200\ 000}{TRIFR}$
	Number of hours worked The figure 200,000 refers to the guerage number of hours worked by 100 ampleyees
	The figure 200 000 refers to the average number of hours worked by 100 employees in one year.
Fatalities	A fatality is an incident occurring at work or arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work, or in connection with the use of plant or machinery, in which, or in consequence of which any person (i.e. employee, contractor or member of the public) dies regardless of the time intervention between the injury and/or exposure to the cause and death.
	This excludes the death of any person by natural causes while at the workplace or on duty.
Lost Time Injury	A work-related injury where an employee/contractor is unable to attend work on the next calendar day after the day of the injury. The injury/occupational illness results in time lost from work the next shift for one day / full shift or more.
	A lost time injury includes:
	Any permanent disability arising out of an injury, such as an amputation or permanent loss of the use of a limb or part thereof
	A fatality A leaf time injury evaluates:
	A lost time injury excludes:

KPI Name/Description	KPI Reporting Definitions (and descriptions of underlying data/information records)
	Occupational disease/illness certified by an occupational medical practitioner or a specialist in the medical field, depending on the case (e.g. NIHL, an ENT or Audiologist; lung diseases confirmed by a specialist by means of diagnostic evaluation/examination).
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate	A proportional representation of lost time injuries which is used as an indicator of health and safety performance. The figure 200000 refers to the average number of hours worked by 100 employees in one year.
	The LTIFR is based on a total number of lost time injuries reported during the period of exposure. Number of lost time incidents from an occupational injury per 200 000 employee hours
	of exposure. The LTIFR reflects:
	LTIFR = Total Number of LTIs x 200 000 Number of hours worked
	Frequency rate – determine exposure rate to particular safety measure or indicator.
Medical Treatment Case	A work injury requiring treatment by a medical practitioner and which is beyond the scope of normal first aid including initial treatment given for more serious injuries. It does not include:
	A first aid case or lost time injury Visite to physicians or other licensed health care prefereignal calculator characters.
	 Visits to physicians or other licensed health care professional solely for observation or counselling.
	 The conduct of diagnostic procedures, such as X-rays and blood tests, including the administration of prescription medications used solely for diagnostic purposes (for example, eye drops to dilate pupils).
	 Visits to physicians or other licensed health care professionals solely for therapy as a preventative measure (for example, physiotherapy or massage as preventative therapy).
Fatalities	A fatality is an incident occurring at work or arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work, or in connection with the use of plant or machinery, in which, or in consequence of which any person (i.e. employee, contractor or member of the public) dies regardless of the time intervention between the injury and/or exposure to the cause and death.
	This excludes the death of any person by natural causes while at the workplace or on duty.
Recordable Injury (RI)	Sum of injuries (Fatalities, LTI's, RWC's and MTC's) - (Industry practice)
Restricted Workday Case	A work-related injury or occupational illness which leaves an individual, although at work, unable to perform one or more of their routine functions on the next day/shift (including weekends and public holidays), after the day of the injury.
	A RWC shall be certified by advice from a suitably qualified health care provider. (Industry practice)
Number of Hours Worked	The total number of hours worked by all employees and contractors in the reporting period.
	The total hours worked includes regular/normal time and overtime. Where it is not practicable to calculate the actual number of working hours, an estimated average of 220 hours per person per month may be used. (OG/BU also apply practical approach to estimated hours).
Health and Safety	Number of confirmed cases related to Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL)
Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL)	Hearing loss that occurs as a consequence of sustained exposure to excessive levels of noise at work.

KPI Name/Description	KPI Reporting Definitions (and descriptions of underlying data/information records)
	Number of confirmed cases related to Noise Induced Hearing Loss (Liability Confirmed and compensation paid).
	(Note: excessive levels - Refer to Potential hearing loss definitions and % guidelines)
	It is diagnosed by a medical practitioner and submitted to the Compensation Commissioner or equivalent in the geographical area of operation, or as stipulated by the applicable legislation. Claim registered and liability has been confirmed.
	Potential hearing loss claims for investigation 5 to 10 % - Based on outcome of medical surveillance program, results of audiogram are captured onto a register, all audiogram which have a result of between 5% and 10% require the implementation of a hearing conservation plan - The control of
	to be retrained on the use of PPE, the risk reassessed