



2023

UK ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT



At TAQA, we are committed to excellent standards of health, safety, security and environmental (HSSE) performance.

We work to respect the natural environment and to achieve our goals of ensuring that no harm comes to people; providing a safe, secure workplace; and carrying out our activities with minimal impact on the environment.

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WELCOME TO

TAQA UK'S 2023 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

I am pleased to present the 2023 Environmental Statement for TAQA UK's business and to reaffirm our commitment to excellent health, safety, security, environmental and quality (HSSEQ) performance.

During 2023 we continued to deliver excellence in safe and responsible late-life operations and decommissioning, and many of our activities positively influenced our environmental performance.

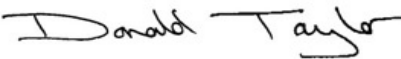
We improved our waste performance from an operational aspect, with 770 tonnes of waste diverted to reuse from landfill. Overall, we reused or recycled 87% of operational waste, increasing levels from 86% achieved in 2022.

With production decreasing and well plug and abandonment (P&A) activities progressing across our assets, we reduced produced water discharges by 25% (3,839,970m³) and decreased chemical usage. Furthermore, 97% of all permitted chemical discharges were of the lowest risk CHARM (Chemical Hazard Assessment and Risk Management) category or the lowest non-CHARM category of chemical - the most environmentally friendly type of chemical available.

2023 saw an 8% reduction in CO₂ emissions compared with 2022; and we continued to drive improvement in our emissions performance by implementing energy saving and emission reduction process reviews across our platforms, including the continued evolution of Emission Reduction Action Plans (ERAP).

In November 2023 we conducted a tier 3 spill exercise (defined as a spill of more than 25 tonnes of oil to sea that requires a national response) and successfully demonstrated to the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) our ability to respond.

As we continue our journey of late-life operations and decommissioning, we will likewise continue our endeavours to further reduce our impact on the environment.



Donald Taylor
Managing Director

87%

of operational waste was reused or recycled

25%

reduction in produced water discharges

8%

reduction in CO₂ emissions on last year



TAQA UK HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY

The health, safety and security of our employees, contractors and the public is our highest priority; it is more important than any operational priority.

We must also:

- Ensure that our assets are operated safely
- Assure the integrity of our assets
- Respect, protect and understand the natural environment



We strongly believe that excellent business performance requires excellent HSSE performance – we recognise this as a core value. Employees and contractors are required to focus on the following four areas:

LEADERSHIP

Everyone within TAQA demonstrates commitment and accountability to implement this policy and to work in accordance with the TAQA Management System elements and expectations.

Everyone within TAQA understands their accountabilities for the management of HSSE.

The structure and resources necessary to achieve and measure HSSE accountabilities are provided.

Requirements of applicable legislation and standards are identified, understood and complied with.

Personnel have the required competencies and are fit for work.

Our workforce is aligned, involved and empowered in the identification and management of HSSE hazards and the achievement of our HSSE goals.

Key stakeholder groups are identified and a good working relationship is maintained with them by understanding and addressing their issues and concerns.

OPERATIONAL RISK IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

Risks are identified, assessed and appropriately managed.

Information required to support safe operation is identified, accurate, available and up to date.

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The standards, procedures and operating manuals required to support project, maintenance and operational activities are identified, developed, understood and consistently applied.

Process and operational status monitoring and handover requirements are defined, understood and carried out.

Operational interfaces with third parties are identified, assessed and appropriately managed.

Risks arising from any form of change are systematically identified, assessed and managed.

A systematic process is in place to verify the safe condition of plant and equipment and to ensure that personnel are appropriately prepared (before start-up or return to normal operations).

We are appropriately prepared for all necessary actions which may be required for the protection of the public, personnel (including contractors), the environment, plant equipment and reputation in the event of an incident.

We aim to prevent pollution and protect the environment from the impact of our operations.

REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

We routinely monitor our activities through internal and external audits and produce key performance indicators, reviewing these and intervening as necessary.

Compliance with our expectations is routinely reviewed and audited to determine whether this policy remains appropriate and is being implemented effectively.

The management system is routinely reviewed for continual improvement and to enhance HSSE performance.

All incidents, near misses and opportunities for improvement are consistently reported and investigated, and identified actions and learnings are implemented on a timely basis.

We all have a personal responsibility to work safely and protect the environment. We are all safety leaders, irrespective of our role or location. Everyone is empowered to challenge and stop work if they are in any doubt regarding a job they are involved in or observing.

Donald Taylor,
Managing Director

John Mulvany,
HSSEQ Director

Jeremy Kibble,
Finance Director

Sandy Hutchison,
Legal, Commercial and Business Services Director

Calum Riddell,
Operations Director

David Wilson,
Decommissioning and Projects Director

Corrine Kelt,
HR Director

Gary Tootill,
Technical Director

SECTION 2.0

NORTH SEA OPERATIONS



TAQA

Our roots are in Abu Dhabi with operations in the UAE and beyond. We're a top 10 integrated utilities champion in the EMEA region with power and water and oil and gas operations in 11 countries around the world.

TAQA was established in 2005; however, our story begins in 1998 with the privatisation of Abu Dhabi's power and water sector, underscoring the importance of water security and provision of power to communities across the UAE. This move paved the way for TAQA's establishment as a publicly listed company on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX) in 2005. Since then, we've grown into a diversified company with operations in the UAE as well as Canada, Ghana, India, Iraq, Morocco, Netherlands, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom and the United States.

We are proud to be a company that provides energy and water to communities around the world.

BRAE BRAVO:
Successful completion
of first platform
decommissioning
in Northern North Sea

TAQA UK

In the UK TAQA operates seven platforms, which produce from several fields spread across the Northern and Central North Sea.

TAQA UK safely and successfully completed its first platform decommissioning project of the Brae Bravo platform during 2021 and 2022; and in 2023 worked towards Cessation of Production (CoP) of its remaining Northern North Sea (NNS) assets (Cormorant Alpha, North Cormorant and Tern) within the next year.

The majority of TAQA's UK portfolio is wholly owned and operated. In the Northern North Sea it consists of 100% operated Tern, Kestrel, Eider, Otter, Cormorant Alpha, North Cormorant, South Cormorant, Falcon, Pelican, Cladhan and Hudson fields. We also have a 60% operated interest in the Cormorant East field, a 24.7% non-operated interest in the Sullom Voe Terminal and operate the Brent System, with a 16% interest.

In the Central North Sea (CNS), TAQA UK has a 70% operated interest in the Harding field, 70% in the Morrone field, 88.7% in the Devenick field and 37.04% non-operated interest in the Maclure field. In the Brae area, TAQA UK has operated interests of 76.2% in Brae Alpha (Block 16/7a), 79.3% in East Brae and 87.8% in Braemar. It also has a 38.1% interest in the SAGE pipeline and onshore terminal.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

- 2023 OVERVIEW

In 2023, TAQA UK continued its journey of delivering excellence in safe and responsible late-life operations and decommissioning.

SAFETY

We continued to put safety above all else during 2023 and delivered improved safety performance with a recordable injury rate of 1.04 against a target of 2.03. Key factors contributing to this included increasing supervision time at the worksite, working closely with our contracting community, and delivering several workforce safety engagement campaigns. The latter achieved industry recognition at the Offshore Safety Awards in 2023 by winning the Workforce Engagement Award.

FINANCIALS & PRODUCTION

Financially, full year profitability was in line with forecast and December year-to-date production was lower than budget, mainly driven by increased well P&A activity and the downtime of the water injection facility at the Otter field.

2023 was our last year of full production, with CoP of our NNS assets planned in 2024.

PROJECTS

We delivered three consecutive P&A drill strings at our NNS assets, Tern, North Cormorant and Cormorant Alpha. CoP of Tern's native wells was achieved in December 2023, with CoP of its satellite wells planned early in 2024. De-energisation and

disembarkation (D&D) preparations are in progress, which will start once CoP is reached.

In 2023, decommissioning pre-works commenced at Cormorant Alpha. We also finalised contracts for subsea disconnect and subsea P&A campaigns, which are multi-year, multi-field programmes starting in 2024 and going through to 2029.

While production continues at our remaining three platforms East Brae, Brae Alpha and Harding, rig return to service projects are underway at Brae Alpha and Harding in support of future P&A.

SUPPORTING OUR PEOPLE

We recognise that our success is ultimately down to our people; and in 2023, we helped our people to understand the late-life operations and decommissioning journey ahead through a series of Big Picture sessions for all employees and core contractors. These were interactive, high-energy workshops in which small groups of colleagues discussed our journey, what it means for them and the potential opportunities it offers to acquire invaluable skills and experience, including providing a platform for individuals to consider and undertake learning and development opportunities through our Future You programme.

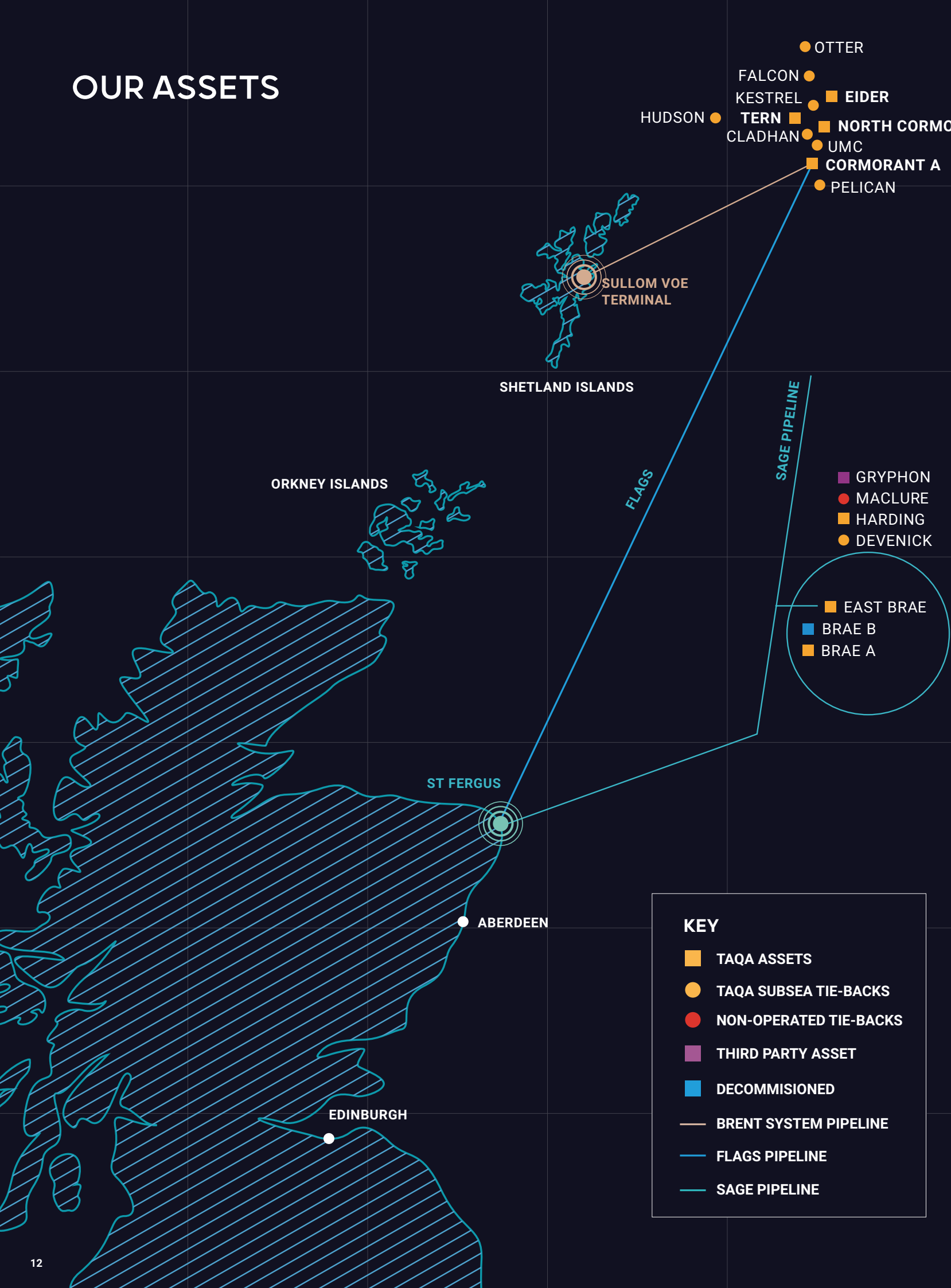


WINNER:

WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT AWARD

at the Offshore Safety Awards in 2023 for delivering several impactful workforce safety engagement campaigns

OUR ASSETS



7

Platforms operated by
TAQA UK

1

Completion of a platform
decommissioning project

3

Further platforms lined up for
decommissioning in the next
two years



BRAE ALPHA

POSITION: 207km (129 miles) east of Sumburgh Head, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 16/7a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA UK
EQUITY: 76.2% TAQA UK
DISCOVERY DATE: 1975
WATER DEPTH: 112m (367ft)

- OIL PRODUCTION:**

Oil (and natural gas liquids) are exported through Brae Alpha to the Forties Pipeline System to the Kinneil reception terminal on the Firth of Forth.
- GAS PRODUCTION:**

Gas from the Brae Area is piped to the St Fergus gas terminal via a tie-in to the SAGE pipeline system.
- TYPE OF INSTALLATION:**

Eight legged steel jacket structure.

FUNCTION:
The Brae Alpha platform is a single, integrated platform consisting of drilling rig, production, utility and accommodation facilities. Brae Alpha topside facilities process produced fluids from the South, Central and West Brae fields (including Sedgewick), plus fluids from the Enoch field operated by Repsol. In 2023 the Spirit Energy operated Birch, Larch and Sycamore wells were disconnected and are no longer producing.

CORMORANT ALPHA

POSITION: 161km (100 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 211/26a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA UK
EQUITY: 100% TAQA UK <i>(not including Brent System owners' interest)</i>
DISCOVERY DATE: 1972
WATER DEPTH: 150m (492ft)

- OIL PRODUCTION:**

Via Brent System.
- GAS PRODUCTION:**

Commingled in process separation then via Western leg to FLAGS line to St Fergus.
- TYPE OF INSTALLATION:**

Concrete gravity structure – four legs.

FUNCTION:
Cormorant Alpha was designed to drill, produce, meter and pump oil and gas. Cormorant Alpha also receives oil via pipelines from North Alwyn and North Cormorant platforms as well as from the Underwater Manifold Centre (UMC) and Pelican subsea tie-backs. Oil from Cormorant Alpha is exported to Sullom Voe Terminal in the Shetlands via the Brent System. Gas from Cormorant Alpha also joins the Western Leg Gas Pipeline link to the Far North Liquids and Associated Gas System (FLAGS).

EAST BRAE

POSITION: 193km (120 miles) east of Sumburgh Head, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 16/3a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA UK
EQUITY: 79.3% TAQA UK
DISCOVERY DATE: 1980
WATER DEPTH: 116m (380ft)

- OIL PRODUCTION:**

Oil (and natural gas liquids) are exported through the TAQA operated Brae to Forties pipeline and onwards via the Forties Pipeline System to the Kinneil reception terminal on the Firth of Forth.
- GAS PRODUCTION:**

Gas from the Brae area is piped to the St Fergus gas terminal via a tie-in to the SAGE pipeline system.
- TYPE OF INSTALLATION:**

Manned four legged steel platform.

FUNCTION:
East Brae is a single integrated platform consisting of drilling rig, production, utility and accommodation facilities. East Brae topside facilities process produced fluids from the TAQA operated East Brae and Braemar field reservoirs. In October 2012, Devenick was tied-back to the East Brae platform and brought online.

HARDING

POSITION: 320km (200 miles) north-east of Aberdeen
BLOCK NUMBER: 9/23b
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA UK
EQUITY: 70% TAQA UK
DISCOVERY DATE: 1987
WATER DEPTH: 110m (330 ft)

- OIL PRODUCTION:**

Oil from Harding is exported via a 24-inch diameter oil export pipeline to a submerged tanker loading system.
- STORAGE CAPACITY:**

600,000 barrels.
- TYPE OF INSTALLATION:**

Harding is a heavy-duty jack-up production unit, resting on a gravity base/storage tank.

FUNCTION:
The basis of the Harding development is a large, heavy-duty jack-up platform. It is a fully integrated drilling and production platform for the Harding field. The topsides structure sits on the Gravity Base Tank (GBT), a reinforced concrete structure that provides the foundation. The GBT is also a T-shaped storage tank, which acts as a large storage tank for the export of crude oil. Oil production is exported from the GBT around every 4-6 weeks via a short (2km), 24” pipeline and submerged Offshore Loading System (OLS) to shuttle tankers.



NORTH CORMORANT

POSITION: 177km (110 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 211/21a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA UK
EQUITY: 100% TAQA UK
DISCOVERY DATE: 1974
WATER DEPTH: 161m (528ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Via Brent System.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Eight legged steel jacket.

FUNCTION:
North Cormorant is a drilling and production facility for the North Cormorant field. The oil is routed to Cormorant Alpha for onward transmission through the Brent System to Sullom Voe Terminal. Since 2012 the North Cormorant platform is also a production facility for the TAQA Cormorant East field and the third party Causeway and Fionn fields (non-producing). Since 2017 North Cormorant is also the production facility for the Otter field. Gas is imported through the Western Leg via Brent A and the FLAGS Pipeline to St Fergus Terminal. Crude oil, imported from Tern pipeline, is exported to Cormorant Alpha.

TERN

POSITION: 169km (105 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 210/25a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA UK
EQUITY: 100% TAQA UK
DISCOVERY DATE: 1975
WATER DEPTH: 167m (548ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Via Brent System.

GAS IMPORT/EXPORT:
Via Western Leg and Western Isles.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Eight legged steel jacket.

FUNCTION:
The Tern platform serves as a production facility for the Tern, Cladhan, Falcon, Hudson and Kestrel fields, and as a drilling facility for the Tern field. It provides gas lift facilities for the Tern, Cladhan, Falcon, Kestrel and Hudson fields and also provides water injection facilities for the Tern, Cladhan, Falcon, Kestrel and Otter fields. Crude oil is exported to North Cormorant before joining the Brent System via Cormorant Alpha. The separated gas is compressed and used for fuel gas as well as lift gas.

BRAE BRAVO

POSITION: 191km (119 miles) east of Sumburgh Head, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 16/7a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA UK
EQUITY: 76.2% TAQA UK
DISCOVERY DATE: 1976/1977
WATER DEPTH: 99m (324ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Production at Brae Bravo ceased in December 2018.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
The Brae Bravo topside modules and jacket have been removed and only the footings remain in place.

FUNCTION:
The Brae Bravo platform was a single integrated platform consisting of drilling rig, production, utility and accommodation facilities. Production at Brae Bravo ceased in 2018 and the platform was disembarked in July 2019. Decommissioning activities commenced in 2021 and all topsides were removed, with the platform jacket being removed in 2022.

EIDER

POSITION: 184km (114 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 211/16a and 211/21a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA UK
EQUITY: 100% TAQA UK
DISCOVERY DATE: 1976
WATER DEPTH: 157.5m (517 ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Production at Eider ceased in January 2018.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Eight legged steel jacket.

FUNCTION:
Eider serves as a utility platform providing power, chemical and control systems to support the Multi Phase Pump (MPP) operation for the subsea Otter field. Otter reservoir fluids are produced through the MPP, a subsea pumping station which pumps the fluids along the pipeline to North Cormorant. The fluids are processed on North Cormorant and exported via the Brent System to Sullom Voe Terminal.

BRENT SYSTEM

The Brent System is responsible for transporting around 14K bbls a day from nine North Sea fields. This accounts for more than 30% of the oil processed by Sullom Voe Terminal.

The Brent System is a joint venture between 12 participants who each own a percentage interest in the system. The Brent System consists of a proportion of the processing system on, and structure of, the TAQA UK operated Cormorant Alpha platform, as well as the 153km pipeline connecting Cormorant Alpha to the Sullom Voe Terminal in the Shetland Islands.

TAQA has been operator of the Brent System since 2009.

22K BARRELS

Average amount of oil transported per day

153KM

Transportation distance from Cormorant Alpha to Sullom Voe

16%

TAQA interest

TAQA UK HSSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ELEMENTS & EXPECTATIONS

LEADERSHIP

- 01. Leadership Involvement and Responsibility
- 02. Compliance with Legislation and Standards
- 03. Employee Competence
- 04. Workforce Engagement
- 05. Communication with Stakeholders

RISK IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

- 06. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
- 07. Documentation, Records and Knowledge

RISK MANAGEMENT

- 08. Operating Manuals and Procedures
- 09. Process and Operational Status Monitoring and Handover
- 10. Management of Operational Interfaces
- 11. Technical Standards
- 12. Management of Change and Project Management
- 13. Operational Readiness and Process Start-up
- 14. Emergency Preparedness
- 15. Inspection and Maintenance
- 16. Management of Safety Critical Devices
- 17. Work Control, Permit to Work and Task Risk Management
- 18. Contractor Management

REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

- 19. Incident Reporting and Investigation
- 20. Audit, Assurance and Management Review

COMMITMENT TO OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

TAQA'S GLOBAL HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT (HSSE) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TAQA is committed to the pursuit and attainment of excellent health, safety, security and environmental performance. It pledges to respect the natural environment, and to work to achieve its goals of ensuring that no harm comes to people; to provide a safe, secure workplace; and to carry out its activities with minimal impact on the environment. To meet this commitment, TAQA has established an HSSE policy that describes its core principles for HSSE management.

To implement the HSSE management system, TAQA utilises 14 elements from the commitment to operational excellence. The elements correspond to the "Plan-Do-Check-Act" elements of the International Standards organisation (ISO) standards for health, safety, environment and quality management systems.

THE GLOBAL HSSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ENSURES THAT WITHIN ALL OF ITS ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS, TAQA WILL AS A MINIMUM:

- 01 Ensure all TAQA leaders demonstrate leadership and commitment to Commitment to Operational Excellence (COE) throughout the organisation.
- 02 Work constructively to seek to influence proposed laws and regulations, and consult on emerging issues.
- 03 Provide assurance that personnel are competent to safely perform their designated work roles, consistently and reliably to, at least, a minimum defined standard of performance. To do this they must possess the required underpinning working knowledge, understanding, skill and attitude to routinely perform their tasks and activities.
- 04 Identify key stakeholder groups and develop and maintain a good working relationship with them, understanding and addressing their issues and concerns.
- 05 Perform comprehensive hazard identification and risk assessments, identify control measures, develop and implement plans to manage significant risks to an acceptable level.
- 06 Identify, maintain and safeguard important information. Ensure personnel can readily access and retrieve information. Promote and encourage constructive dialogue within the organisation to share industry recommended practices and acquired knowledge.
- 07 Design, construct, install, commission, operate, maintain, assure and decommission all TAQA assets in a healthy, safe, secure, environmentally sound, reliable and efficient manner.
- 08 Prevent incidents by identifying and minimising workplace and personal health risks. Promote and reinforce all safe behaviours.
- 09 Identify all necessary actions to be taken to protect people, the environment, TAQA's assets and reputation in the event of a crisis and/or an emergency.
- 10 Maintain operations stability and integrity throughout the facility lifecycle of facility by use of clearly defined and documented operational, maintenance, inspection and corrosion control programs. Seek improvements in process and equipment reliability by systematically eliminating defects and sources of loss. Assessment of the degree to which expectations are met is essential to improve operations and integrity and maintain accountability and reliability.
- 11 Ensure that risks and exposures from proposed changes are identified, evaluated and managed to remain within pre-set (design) acceptance criteria.
- 12 Ensure contractors and suppliers perform in a manner that is consistent and compatible with TAQA policies and business performance standards. Ensure contracted services and procured materials meet the requirements and expectations of TAQA standards.
- 13 Report and investigate all incidents. Learn from incidents and use the information to take corrective action and prevent recurrence.
- 14 Confirm that TAQA processes are implemented and assess whether they are working effectively. Measure progress and continually improve towards meeting TAQA HSSE objectives, targets and key performance indicators.

SECTION 3.0

ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND ISO 14001

TAQA UK operates an Environmental Management System (EMS) which is set out in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14001. In 2023, TAQA UK continued utilisation of the ISO 14001:2015 standard.

ISO is a non-governmental network of global national standards institutes. ISO 14001 is the main management systems specification document in the ISO 14000 series containing the essential elements that must be satisfied by an organisation seeking registration or certification for its EMS.

The EMS provides a systematic approach to help control processes or activities which may have a potential environmental impact by means of procedures, instructions, training and education. It's designed to minimise the impact to the environment from TAQA UK's day-to-day operations, ensure compliance with legal obligations and support the business in the event of any emergency scenarios.



**THE KEY COMPONENTS OF TAQA
UK’S ISO 14001 CERTIFIED EMS ARE:**

ORGANISATIONAL CONTEXT

Structure of organisation, which also includes the scope of the EMS. Identifies processes, roles and responsibilities.

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT & REVIEW

Leadership commitment, including the HSSE policy. Management reviews are crucial to the cycle for continuous improvement. Regular management review meetings ensure that environmental improvements continue to be recognised.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Identification of applicable legal regulations is an integral part of the EMS. Confirmation of operations to legal, statutory and regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Elements or activities that may result in a positive or negative impact on the environment and how to control them.

OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND PROGRAMMES

TAQA UK’s ‘objectives and targets list’ with respect to environmental performance is reviewed annually then translated into plans and programmes to ensure effective and successful implementation.

TRAINING, AWARENESS AND COMPETENCE

Periodic training and awareness are cornerstones of TAQA UK’s Learning and Development Programme.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

All EMS documentation is systematically managed to ensure it’s up to date, accurate and traceable.

OPERATIONAL CONTROL

TAQA UK’s procedures and work instructions are set up to minimise and control the impact of environmental aspects.

COMMUNICATION

Effective external and internal communication of environmental issues by TAQA UK contributes to the success of the EMS. This is carried out internally through regular meetings and offshore visits and externally with authorities and third parties.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Location level response plans are in place and are designed to effectively manage a wide variety of emergency scenarios. Necessary resources are available and exercises carried out to measure effectiveness – including oil spill response and control.

MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT

All incident reports, such as near misses, incidents and accidents are systematically recorded, root causes identified and preventative/corrective actions are tracked.

AUDITING

Regular auditing ensures the continued effectiveness of the EMS. All internal audits are performed according to TAQA UK’s audit procedure, with results discussed in cross-functional meetings and corrective actions tracked for progress.

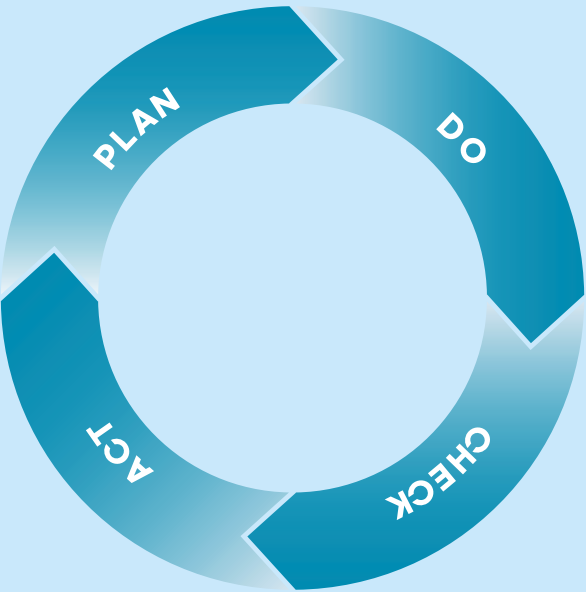


PLAN-DO-CHECK-ACT

The ISO 14001 philosophy is based on the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) management model. In continuously going through each individual step, environmental management can result in improved environmental performance. The use of the PDCA cycle helps in keeping the environmental management system a continuous process instead of an individual event.

- PLAN:** tools for identification of targets in environmental performance.
- DO:** tools for achieving goals of environmental management.
- CHECK:** tools for checking the effect of environmental management.
- ACT:** tools for taking effective adjusting measures in environmental management.

Two independent ISO 14001 surveillance audits were undertaken in 2023. One audit was conducted virtually (East Brae) and the other was conducted offshore (Cormorant Alpha). These audits covered all elements of the ISO 14001 standard. All audits were positive with only a small number of non-conformances and opportunities for improvement being identified. Where possible action was taken immediately to rectify issues, and subsequent actions are tracked for the remaining findings.



ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

In 2023 TAQA UK's focus on safe, efficient and sustainable operations continued, with an ongoing focus on decommissioning activities, including P&A, D&D, removals and waste disposal.

In the context of environmental performance, this focus helped to realise improvements during 2023, for example, an 8% reduction in total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, a further 8% reduction in Oil Pollution Prevention Control (OPPC) permitted discharges to sea and 99% of all decommissioning waste being either reused or recycled.

8%

Reduction in total carbon
dioxide (CO₂) emissions

8%

Reduction in Oil Pollution
Prevention Control (OPPC)
permitted discharges to sea

99%

of all decommissioning
waste being either reused
or recycled

ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

Atmospheric emissions from TAQA UK’s offshore activities arise primarily from the combustion of fuel gas and diesel for power generation and flaring, which is an integral part of a platform's safety system.

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order (2020) is the statutory mechanism used to regulate and reduce CO₂ emissions to atmosphere in the UK. All TAQA UK assets are in scope of the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and are required to obtain and surrender allowances to cover the annual greenhouse gas emissions.

The major combustion processes on TAQA UK platforms resulting in the production of CO₂ are gas turbines which are used for power generation. Flaring and diesel usage are also contributors. **Table 1** shows the actual (full year) quantity of CO₂ emitted against the total ETS allowance.

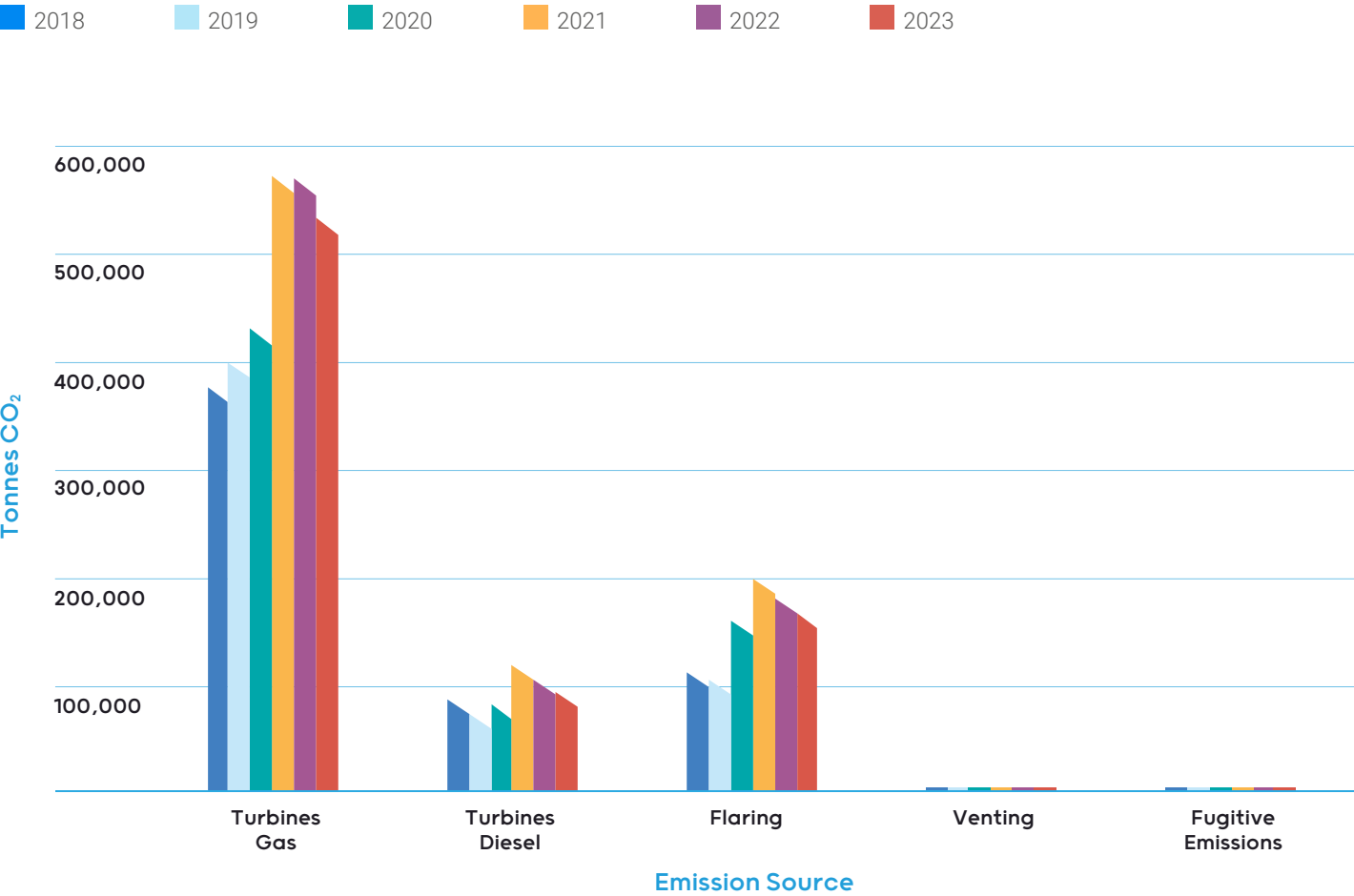
TABLE 1

2023 vs 2022 FULL YEAR CO₂ EMISSIONS
VERSUS ETS ALLOWANCES

	2022 SUMMARY	2023 SUMMARY
Total	848,748	781,626
ETS Allowances	200,276	190,027
Surplus/Deficit	-648,472	-591,599

In **Figure 1** the largest proportion (67%) of CO₂ emissions are derived from gas turbine usage. CO₂ emissions from gas turbines increased year-on-year between 2018-2021, declined in 2022 and again in 2023, where there was a significant reduction of 36,933 tonnes of CO₂ compared to 2022. CO₂ emissions in 2023 were also reduced when compared to 2022 for Diesel Turbines (10%) and flaring (7%).

FIGURE 1
TAQA UK’S CO₂ EMISSIONS BY SOURCE



OTHER ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

The main combustion emission from TAQA UK’s operations is CO₂, however emissions of nitrous oxide (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), methane (CH₄) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) are also produced as part of TAQA UK’s production activities. Non-CO₂ atmospheric emissions from TAQA UK’s installations are regulated via legislation covering flaring, venting and turbine (gas and diesel) emissions.

Figure 2 shows the non-CO₂ atmospheric emissions for TAQA UK’s operated assets. Five out of the six platforms which hold Pollution Prevention Control (PPC) permits, were within the

permitted allowances. The Harding platform had one Pollution Prevention Control (PPC) non-compliance where the Sulphur Oxides (SO_x) limit was exceeded. These emissions are permitted through the TAQA UK PPC permits which are asset specific.

It is noted that Eider is the only platform that does not have a PPC permit because the installed combustion plant on board is below the threshold required to hold a permit.

FIGURE 2
TAQA UK’S ACTUAL NON- CO₂ ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS VERSUS PERMIT ALLOWANCE



PRODUCED WATER

Produced water is created during the extraction of oil and gas. The produced water may contain water which has come directly from the reservoir, water injected into the formation to aid the extraction of oil or gas and any chemicals added during the production/treatment process. Oil reservoirs typically produce more water during extraction compared to gas reservoirs and as the reservoirs mature the proportion of water increases. The produced water is separated from the hydrocarbons; therefore, it can contain dissolved and dispersed hydrocarbons.

The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (OPPC) (as amended) regulate all oil discharges to sea and require that all discharges must be permitted by OPRED. OPRED place strict limitations on both the concentration and quantity of oil discharged within the produced water to protect the marine environment.

The six producing TAQA UK installations report a total of eleven individual discharge streams – two on Cormorant Alpha, two on North Cormorant, three on Tern, two on Harding, one on East Brae and one on Brae Alpha – all of which must meet the legal monthly oil in water discharge average of 30mg/l. The exception to this is the second discharge stream on Harding which comprises of displacement water discharged from the Buffer Cell (during oil production, water is displaced through the Buffer Cell and discharged to sea in compliance with a legislative limit of 40mg/l).

Reporting discharge streams on an individual basis ensures that a constant focus can be maintained on the quality of

each discharge stream via the required sample regime. If any deterioration in quality is observed, then subtle process adjustments can be made (e.g., skimming produced water flash drums or changing vessel liquid interface levels) to minimise the overall quantity of dispersed oil being discharged to sea.

Figure 3 shows that TAQA UK’s internal targets for average oil in produced water (OIPW) concentration were within internal targets for nine of the eleven discharge streams associated with permits. The discharge streams which exceeded TAQA UK’s internal targets were Cormorant Alpha’s Produced Water Flash Drum (PWFD) Block I/II and Harding’s PWFD streams which record values of 5% and 6% above the internal targets. Overall, TAQA UK was 39% below the annual permitted total tonnage of oil in produced water discharged.

39%

Below the annual permitted total tonnage of oil in produced water discharged.

FIGURE 3
TAQA UK’S 2023 ACTUAL VERSUS TARGET OIPW CONCENTRATIONS

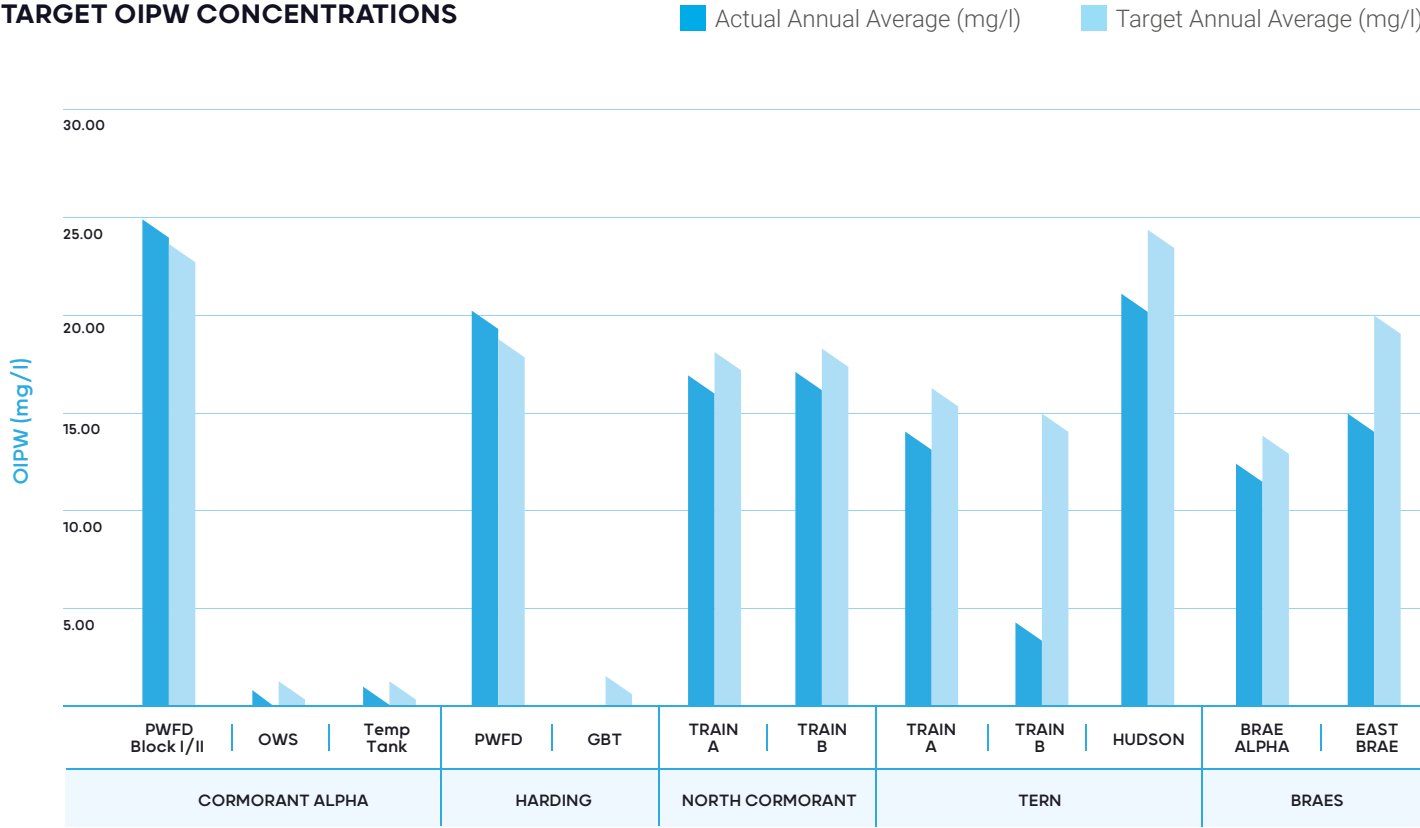


Figure 4 compares the volume of produced water discharged versus TAQA UK’s internal target for each asset. The internal target was achieved for 10 of the 11 discharge streams. The discharge stream which exceeded TAQA UK’s internal targets was the Harding Gravity Based Tank (GBT). The Harding GBT stream surpassed the internal target for produced water volume by 10%, with no oil discharged.

Overall, TAQA UK’s assets discharged 11,154,816 m³ of produced water during 2023, 39% below the total permitted values and 25% lower than the volume discharged during 2022. This is due to the decrease in production on assets where P&A operations occurred. The reduction in oil discharged to sea (illustrated in Figure 5) is also linked to P&A operations and a drop in production on some assets such as North Cormorant and Tern.

FIGURE 4
TAQA UK’S 2023 ACTUAL VERSUS TARGET PRODUCED WATER DISCHARGE

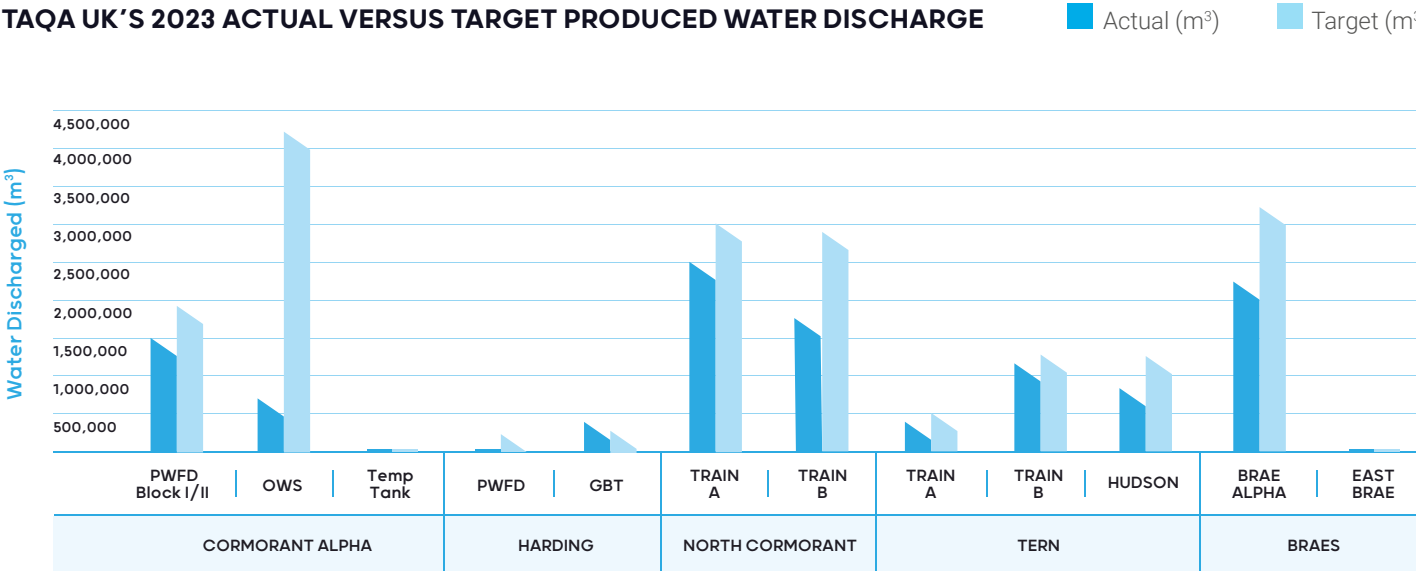
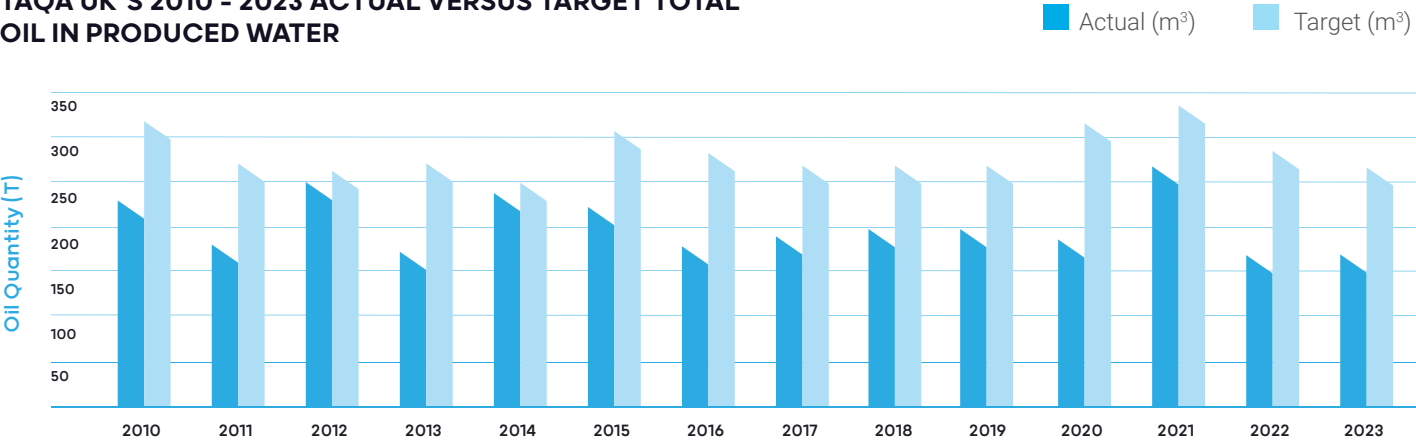


Figure 5 shows the actual quantity of oil discharged to sea via produced water for all TAQA UK’s platforms during 2023 compared to permitted targets. A total of 160 tonnes of dispersed

oil was discharged to sea, which is 37% below permitted levels. There was a significant decrease in the quantity of oil discharged to sea during 2023 when compared to 2022 (174 tonnes less).

FIGURE 5
TAQA UK’S 2010 - 2023 ACTUAL VERSUS TARGET TOTAL OIL IN PRODUCED WATER



In addition to the platform production produced water discharge streams there were three term-based permits in place during 2023. These term-based permits covered various work scopes including the disconnection of Hudson L1 production flowline and well intervention work on Cormorant Alpha and Pelican subsea fields.

A combined quantity of 0.98 tonnes of oil was discharged from the three term-based permits. All discharges made were within permitted conditions and all permits expired during 2023.



9232 TONNES

Of all decommissioning waste produced was recycled

WASTE

The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Garbage) Regulations 1998 prohibits overboard discharge of offshore waste. All waste is therefore segregated offshore and disposed of onshore via an array of routes including reuse, recycling, waste-to-energy (WtE), landfill and incineration.

A variety of solid and liquid hazardous wastes are produced from TAQA UK’s offshore operations, including drill cuttings, waste chemicals, tank washings, waste oil, paper, scrap metal, glass and wood. To ensure legal compliance, all TAQA UK’s platforms actively segregate their waste streams which reduces contamination of disposal routes and minimises environmental impact by reusing, recycling and using waste in waste-to-energy plants (where possible), following the waste hierarchy, as shown in **Figure 6**.

FIGURE 6
TAQA UK’S WASTE DISPOSAL HIERARCHY



Figure 7 details the method of disposal for TAQA UK’s operational waste produced during 2023. Decommissioning waste data is presented in **Figure 8**.

A total of 5,340 tonnes of waste was produced from operational activities, of which 87% or 4,702 tonnes of all waste produced was either reused or recycled. A significant component of the total waste reused was from P&A activities on North Cormorant and Tern. During 2023 0.9% of operational waste was disposed of by landfill. TAQA UK’s continued focus on minimising waste

landfilled resulted in a significant quantity of waste being sent for WtE rather than landfill. As a result, the tonnage of operational waste disposed of by this method in 2023 (47 tonnes) was 20% lower than the corresponding value recorded during 2022 (59 tonnes). A total of 531 tonnes of waste was disposed of by Waste to Energy (WtE) in 2023 which accounted for 10% of all operational waste. The remaining 88 tonnes of waste produced by operational activities during 2023 was either sent for incineration (52 tonnes) or treatment (36 tonnes), which is recorded under the ‘other’ disposal method category.

FIGURE 7
TAQA UK’S 2023
OPERATIONAL WASTE
DISPOSAL ROUTE
COMPARISON (TONNES)

- Reuse
- Recycling
- Waste to Energy
- Incinerate
- Landfill
- Other

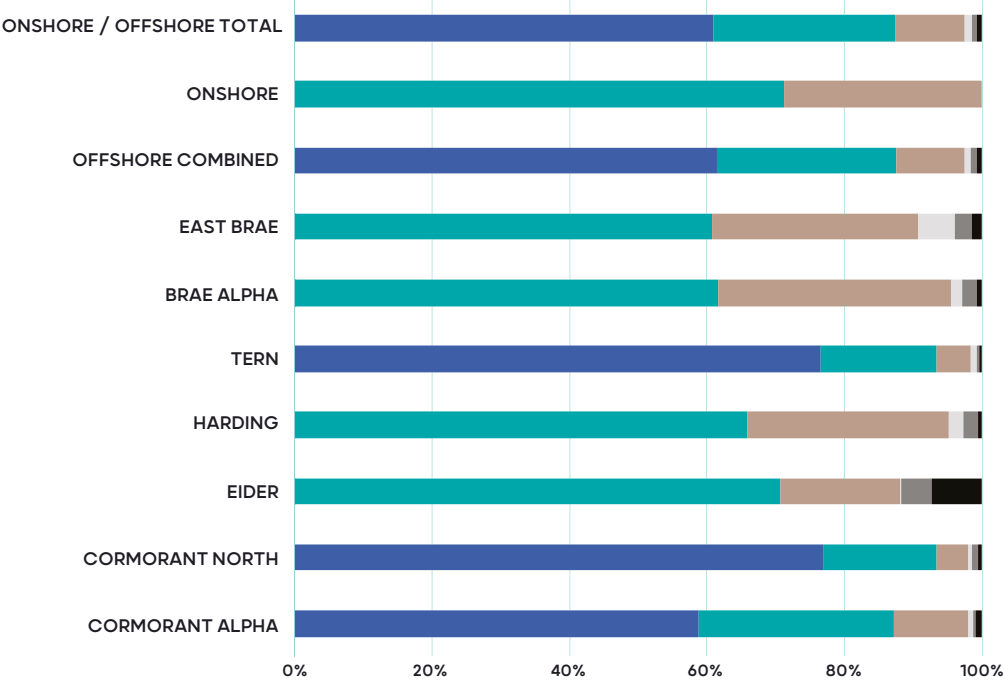
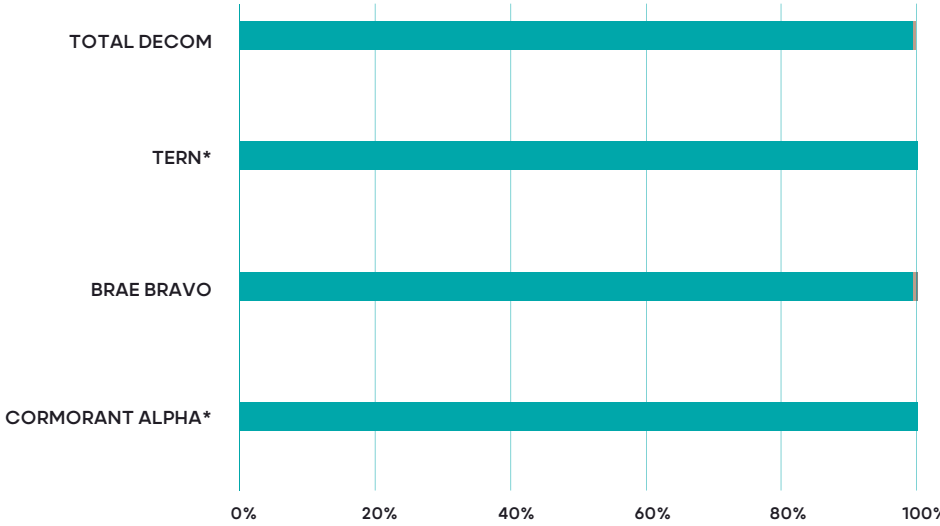


Figure 8 presents the decommissioning waste produced from each asset and the associated disposal routings. A total of 9,302 tonnes of waste was produced from decommissioning activities during 2023. This is a decrease from the 23,346 tonnes of decommissioning waste produced in 2022 and was largely due to the Brae Bravo upper main jacket and topside removal in 2022 which accounted for 21,594 tonnes of waste produced in 2022. In 2023 9,215 tonnes were for the remainder of the Brae Bravo

jacket waste. Of all decommissioning waste produced, 99.2% (9,232 tonnes) was recycled, 0.2% (15 tonnes) was landfilled and the remaining 0.6% (55 tonnes) was disposed of via the WtE and incineration disposal routes. Where possible, all waste was reused or recycled. However, there were no reuse or recycle disposal routes available for certain waste streams, such as asbestos and concrete.

FIGURE 8
TAQA UK’S 2023 DECOMMISSIONING
WASTE DISPOSAL ROUTE
COMPARISON (TONNES)

- Reuse
- Recycling
- Waste to Energy
- Incinerate
- Landfill
- Other



*Tern included well flowline disconnect waste and Cormorant Alpha included topside removal preparation waste and leg clearance scrap

CHEMICALS

Chemical use and discharge is regulated under the Offshore Chemical Regulations 2002 (as amended) (OCR). A permit must be obtained from OPRED prior to the use and discharge of chemicals associated with production, abandonment, well interventions and pipeline operations offshore.

These permits describe the selection, deployment, discharge route and environmental impact assessment for chemicals that are either used continuously or on a batch (ad-hoc) basis.

A key objective of the OCR Regulations is “to identify chemicals that might be considered hazardous and to ensure wherever possible their substitution by less hazardous or non-hazardous chemicals”.

Classification of chemicals is undertaken via the Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme (OCNS). This scheme assigns a substance a risk/hazard category. This is either a colour or letter (dependent on the method used to model the risk), based on the varying levels of hazard/risk to the receiving environment associated with its discharge (see **Table 2**).

Table 2 shows the relative quantities of chemicals used and discharged in 2023, according to their classification under the OCNS. The quantities of chemicals used (10,995 tonnes) and discharged (5,587 tonnes) cover all activities and pipeline operations. There was a decrease of 1,635 tonnes of chemicals used overall. The quantity of chemicals discharged also decreased in 2023 by 524 tonnes when compared to 2022 data. The quantity of chemicals used and discharged during 2023 was due to the well intervention work TAQA UK completed during 2023. This is expected to continue to increase during 2024 as TAQA UK progresses with D&D assets.

A substitution warning is assigned to an offshore chemical if it is considered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) to be harmful to the environment,

i.e., the chemical or one of its components fails to meet set criteria with respect to biodegradation, bioaccumulation potential or toxicity.

It should be noted that of the 5,587 tonnes of chemicals discharged during 2023, 97% of this was a discharge of either the lowest risk CHARM (Chemical Hazard Assessment and Risk Management) category Gold, or the Non-CHARM lowest risk category E. This is the same as the values of chemical discharged for these categories when compared to 2022. Of all chemicals discharged to sea, only 6% had a substitution warning and of this grouping of chemicals, 48% were classified as Gold (lowest risk) on the CHARM classification system.

TABLE 2
2023 CHEMICAL USAGE AND DISCHARGE
QUANTITIES ACCORDING TO OCNS CATEGORY

CHEMICAL RANKING	TOTAL USED (kg)	TOTAL DISCHARGED (KG)
A	13,001	821
B	7,507	5,071
C	91,979	577,732
D	17,654	17,544
E	7,681,245	2,731,110
White	0	0
Silver	95,222	66,813
Gold	3,088,730	2,708,307
Total (kg)	10,995,341	5,587,401

FIGURE 9
TAQA UK’S 2023
CHEMICAL USAGE
AND DISCHARGE

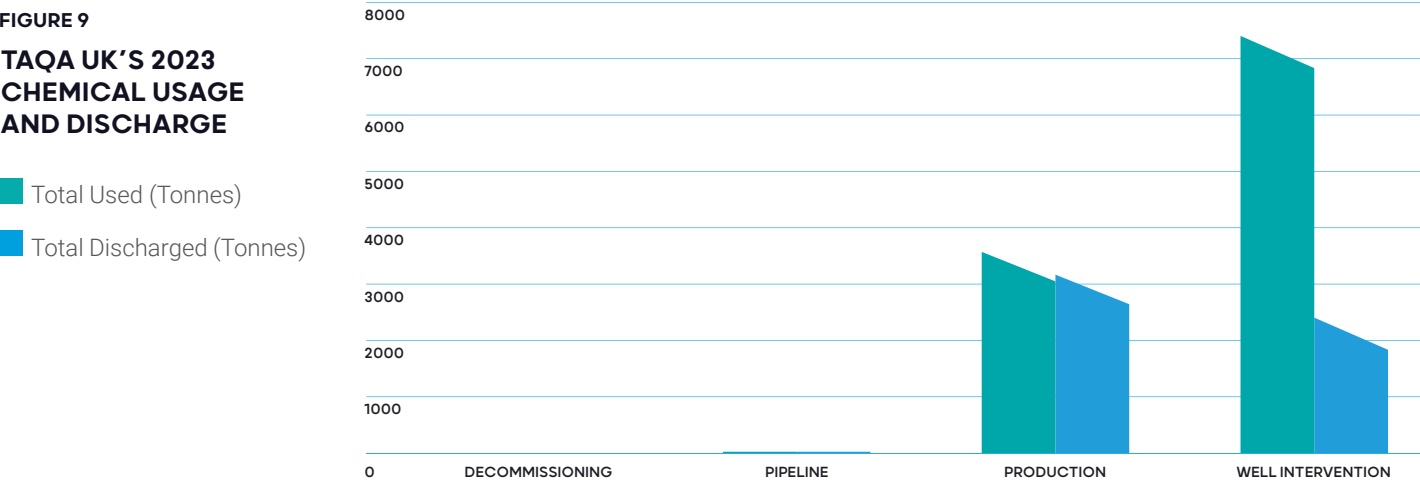


Figure 9 shows TAQA UK’s chemical use and discharge for each activity type. A total of 10,995 tonnes of chemicals were used during 2023 whilst 5,587 tonnes were discharged. The decrease in chemical usage from 2022 (12,630 tonnes) was mainly due to the decrease in well intervention chemicals and pipeline work scopes. A total of 7,407 tonnes of well intervention chemicals were used

during 2023 which represented 67% of all chemical use for the year. Pipeline activities accounted for a relatively small usage of chemicals (0.92 tonnes) whilst chemical discharge was split between pipeline (0.87 tonnes), production (3,164 tonnes) and well intervention (2,421 tonnes) work scopes.

UNPLANNED OIL AND CHEMICAL DISCHARGES

All offshore operations must be covered by an approved Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). These plans describe the procedures and notifications that must be undertaken in the event of a release. They are regularly tested and exercised by offshore and onshore response teams to ensure they are robust and fit for purpose. All unplanned discharges to sea of oil and chemicals, regardless of volume, must be reported to relevant authorities (OPRED, Marine Scotland, Maritime Coastguard Agency (MCA) and Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)) via a Petroleum Operations Notice 1 (PON1).

At TAQA UK, there are a variety of systems and procedures in place to mitigate against and reduce the potential of unplanned releases to sea. If a loss of containment does occur, whether it reaches the sea or is recovered at the location, it is captured in the company’s incident reporting database. The release is then subject to investigation to identify the root cause.

Table 3 shows the number of PON1s submitted by TAQA UK during 2023 for each platform, detailing corresponding total oil or chemical quantities. A total of 15 PON1s detailing the corresponding were submitted for TAQA UK’s operations in 2023, nine less than in 2022.

One incident on the Tern platform involved the release of approximately 5.2 tonnes of water-based mud during well milling operations, when a failure in the expansion joint of a mud pump sat on top of a sump covered with gratings occurred. Both

mud pumps in use were being operated within manufacturer parameters and had been inspected in line with the maintenance regime. The failed expansion joint was replaced and additional monitoring established. Seawater is used to cool the pump liners and heat exchanger which then drains into the sump which is routed to sea. The water-based mud that was lost to sea can normally be permitted to be discharged under controlled conditions. All other operational assets were checked for potential issues but do not pose a risk due to the recirculating systems they have in place.

TABLE 3
TAQA UK’S 2023 PON1 NOTIFICATIONS

PLATFORM	NUMBER OF PON1 NOTIFICATIONS	TOTAL VOLUME OIL / CHEMICAL (TONNES)
Brae Alpha	1	1.093 oil
Cormorant Alpha	1	0.0047 oil
Eider	1	0.000017 oil
Harding	4	0.12705 chemical
North Cormorant	3	0.12 chemical / 0.0642 oil
Tern	5	5.7358 chemical / 0.08606 oil



ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

Each year several key environmental objectives are set. The purpose of these objectives are to help achieve and demonstrate continual improvement in TAQA UK’s environmental performance. Each objective is made up of several individual targets.

The table below provides an overview of the status of TAQA UK’s 2023 objectives at year end.

TABLE 4
TAQA UK'S 2023 ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Objective	Status
1	Environmental Project/Assurance Activities	93%
2	Offshore Operations Improvements	93%
3	Environmental Engineering Control Improvements	98%
4	Waste Management Continuous Improvements	100%
5	Environmental Management System (EMS) Management	94%

Completed / archived (>90%)

Partially complete (>75%)

Incomplete/ not achieved (>75%)

In summary, all objectives in 2023 were fully or partially completed. A summary of each is provided below:

Environmental project/assurance activities involved supporting several business units, including the Cormorant Alpha Substructure Abandonment (CASA) project, implementation of the Nesting Bird Management Strategy, Brae Bravo jacket removal and P&A activities across several assets.

The **offshore operations improvements** were focussed on maintaining and improving offshore E-Rep communication and engagement.

The **environmental engineering control improvements** were based on the completion of asset-based emissions reduction opportunities reviews, creation and roll-out of methane actions plans and awarding a methane measurement contract award.

The **waste management continuous improvements** were based on diversion of waste from landfill as this option is the least favoured within the waste hierarchy. All offshore assets achieved the targets, which resulted in only 1% of all 2023 waste going to landfill for disposal.

EMS management included successful completion of the ISO 14001 surveillance audits to maintain certification, continuing an emissions reduction work group, further developing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Action Plans (ERAPs) which included methane action plan improvements and development of a general environmental training package for offshore supervisors.

In 2024, TAQA UK is again continuing its efforts on focussed objectives in five key areas:

01.
Environmental projects/
assurance activities
02.
Offshore operations
improvements
03.
Environmental engineering
control improvements
04.
Waste management
05.
EMS management

SECTION 4.0

DECOMMISSIONING



During 2023, progress was made on decommissioning scopes in the NNS and CNS. The following sections summarise the main activities.

NNS OVERVIEW

Decommissioning activities as part of the define project phase included:

Regulatory Decommissioning Programme and Environmental Appraisal preparation support (subsea, topsides and upper jacket reviews).

NNS EPRD (Engineering, Preparation, Removal and Disposal) project support including AWMP (Active Waste Management Plan) support, NORM surveys (Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material) and PLANC (Permits, Licences, Authorisations, Notifications and Consents) management.

D&D project support including OPRED engagement and bird deterrent solution development and offshore surveys.

Subsea Flushing and Disconnects project support and regulator engagement.

Subsea materials inventory verification and categorisation.

TFS (Transfrontier Shipment of waste) working group inputs, focusing on Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) waste disposal and repatriation.

Decommissioning projects as part of the execute project phase included:

Decommissioning waste returns submitted to regulator.

Environmental permit and waste management support to P&A operations.

Presentations to workforce, including the Offshore Health & Safety Advisors (OHSEA) and Offshore Installation Managers on decommissioning waste management and requirements.



CNS OVERVIEW

Decommissioning activities as part of the define project phase included:

Regulatory Decommissioning Programme and Environmental Appraisal preparation support (subsea, topsides/upper jacket reviews).

Harding environmental baseline/habitats survey and cuttings pile survey management (reporting in 2024).

East Brae D&D support including OPRED engagement, bird deterrent surveys and PLANC management.

East Brae facilities removal support including contract reviews and NORM surveys.

Brae Alpha Facilities Removal Project materials inventory and Information to Tender scope of work and evaluation support.

Subsea materials inventory support.

TFS working group inputs, focusing on NORM waste disposal and repatriation.

Decommissioning projects as part of the execute project phase included:

Brae Alpha Rig Return to Service project waste management.

Brae Bravo smoke detectors repatriation (ongoing).

Brae Bravo decommissioning returns and NORM waste TFS (in-country disposal, ongoing).

Harding Rig Return to Service project waste management.

Environmental permit and waste management support to P&A operations.

Present to OHSEAs on decommissioning waste management and requirements.



1

Completion of a platform decommissioning project

3

Further platforms lined up for decommissioning in the next two years



SECTION 5.0

ONSHORE INITIATIVES



RIVER DEE TRUST EDUCATION PROGRAMME

The River Dee Trust is a conservation charity that works to preserve and communicate the importance of the River Dee. Through our community investment programme, TAQA UK and others provided funding for an Education Support Officer to deliver a programme to build environmental awareness to children and young people. In 2023, the programme was delivered to over 60 classes, engaging over 1,700 pupils.

ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT TRUST STEM PROJECT

TAQA UK supported two teams of secondary 2 pupils from local schools to take part in the Engineering Development Trust (EDT) Industrial Cadet Bronze Award Programme. This 12-week programme sees teams work on a project surrounding a current science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) theme such as the environment, circular economy and the digital world, with the support of mentors from industry. One of the TAQA UK mentored teams won the Northern Hub for their green garden project and went forward to the Scottish National finals.

SCARF

Scarf delivers energy efficiency advice and services to households and businesses across Scotland. Scarf’s main charitable aims are eradicating fuel poverty, reducing carbon emissions and promoting financial inclusion. Through the TAQA UK Community Fund, Scarf received funding for soft measures to those in fuel poverty in the local area. This included energy efficiency measures such as chimney balloons, hot water cylinder jackets, reflector radiator panels, LED bulbs and draught excluders.

EAST GRAMPIAN COASTAL PARTNERSHIP (EGCP)

EGCP is a not-for-profit limited company representing individuals and organisations who have an interest in the well-being of the local coast between Kinnaird Head, Fraserburgh and the mouth of the River North Esk, by St Cyrus. TAQA UK continues to support the partnership to clean up the beaches in this area.

NORTH EAST SCOTLAND BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP (NESBiP)

The River Dee Partnership is a project supported by NESBiP. In 2023 TAQA UK sponsored the training of volunteer groups on the River Dee in aquatic invertebrate monitoring. This upskills volunteers as part of a national scheme where experts support the training and initial benchmarking of river sites. The data collected adds to knowledge of the biodiversity of this important river catchment and SEPA welcomes such citizen science as it adds to their own monitoring.

AGILE WORKING

TAQA UK remains committed to its Agile Working model that allows flexible working for its employees and provides the additional benefit of minimising transport time for employees and therefore fuel combusted. This model includes an option to work from home, which has reduced commuter transport by both removing it on those days when an employee works fully from home and minimising it on those days they come into the office as the time of commute can be moved outside the traditional ‘rush hours’.



▲ River Dee Trust Education Programme



▲ EDT Trust STEM Project

SECTION 5.0

GLOSSARY

A

ADX - Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange

AWMP - Active Waste Management Plan

B

BOEPD - Barrels Oil Equivalent per Day

BRA - Brae Alpha Platform

BRE - East Brae Platform

C

CASA - Cormorant Alpha Storage cells Abandonment

CASR - Cormorant Alpha Substructure Retirement

CEFAS - Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Agricultural Science

CH₄ - Methane

CHARM - Chemical Hazard Assessment and Risk Management

CNS - Central North Sea

CO - Carbon Monoxide

CO₂ - Carbon Dioxide

COA - Cormorant Alpha Platform

COE - Commitment to Operational Excellence

CON - North Cormorant Platform

CoP - Cessation of Production

CP - Cuttings Pile

D

D&D - De-energisation and Disembarkation

E

EBS - Environmental Baseline Survey

EIA - Eider Platform

EMS - Environmental Management System

EPRD - Engineering, preparation, removal and disposal

ERAP - Emissions Reduction Action Plan

ETS - Emissions Trading Scheme

F

FLAGS - Far North Liquids and Associated Gas System

G

GBT - Gravity Base Tank

H

HAR - Harding Platform

HSSE - Health, Safety, Security and Environment

HSSEQ - Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality

I

ISO 14001 - International Standards Organisation 14001 – specifies the requirements for an environmental management system

J

JNCC - Joint Nature Conservation Committee

M

mboe/d - Thousand Barrels Oil Equivalent per Day

MCA - Maritime and Coastguard Agency

MDU - Modular Drilling Unit

MI - Materials Inventory

MPP - Multi Phase Pump

N

NNS - Northern North Sea

NORM - Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material

NOx - Oxides of Nitrogen

O

OCR - Offshore Chemicals Regulations (2002) (as amended)

OCNS - Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme

OIPW - Oil in Produced Water

OLS - Offshore Loading System (oil export system installed at the Harding Field during 2016)

OPEP - Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPPC Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations (2005) (as amended)

OPRED - Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning

OWS - Oily Water Separator

P

P&A - Plug & Abandonment

PDCA - Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle for environmental management and improvement

PIFS - Permanent Isolation for Storage

PLANC - Permit, Licence, Application, Notification & Consent

PON - Petroleum Operations Notice

PPC - Offshore Combustion Installations (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations (2013)

PWFD - Produced Water Flash Drum

R

ROMS - Responsible Operations Management System

S

SAGE - Scottish Area Gas Evacuation pipeline system

SSCV - Semi-submersible Crane Vessel

SO₂ - Sulphur Dioxide

SOx - Sulphur Oxides

SoR - Statement of Requirements

SSCV - Semi-Submersible Crane Vessel

T

TEA - Tern Platform

U

UKCS - United Kingdom Continental Shelf

UMC - Underwater Manifold Centre

V

VOC - Volatile Organic Compound



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