2015 Annual Environmental Performance Summary
Introduction

Hess Services UK Limited (Hess) is the wholly-owned UK operating subsidiary of Hess Corporation, a global company engaged in the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas.

This summary report gives a high level overview of the environmental aspects of the Company’s business activities in the UK. Hess Corporation produces a broader report of its environmental, health, safety and social responsibility performance on an annual basis. The 2015 edition will be made available on Hess Corporation’s website. See: www.hess.com/sustainability/reports.aspx

Hess operations on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) during 2015 solely involved decommissioning activities in the Ivanhoe and Rob Roy (IVRR) fields, located in UKCS Block 15/21 of the central North Sea.
Hess has an ISO14001:2004 certified Environmental Management System (EMS), which incorporates the requirements of the Hess Corporation EHS Policy.

The Hess EMS is designed to meet the requirements and expectations of business, government and the public and to take account of changing legislation. The EMS is also intended as a tool to deliver continual improvement in environmental performance. Hess was the first offshore UKCS operator to receive ISO14001 certification in 1997 and the EMS was most recently re-certified in March 2013.

The Hess Environmental policy provides the framework for setting and reviewing environmental objectives and targets and is signed by the Hess Decommissioning and UK Operations Manager.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**

Hess Services UK Ltd recognises that environmental protection is fundamental to the management of its activities and is an integral part of business performance.

We are committed to achieving high levels of performance through the systematic management of our significant interactions with the environment.

We will therefore:

- Comply with all applicable laws, regulations and other requirements to which the Company subscribes or, in their absence, provide appropriate advice and guidance.
- Identify and manage key environmental risks and have arrangements in place to respond to all foreseeable emergencies.
- Ensure that environmental considerations feature in all business decision making processes from opportunity, acquisition considerations and licence applications to award, exploration, development, production and final decommissioning.
- Ensure that staff and contractors are aware of the legal requirements and Hess’ environmental management system, and are trained and competent to control and prevent environmental impacts.
- Strive for continual improvement in environmental performance and the prevention of pollution through setting and monitoring environmental objectives and targets and management review.
- Influence contractors, suppliers and business partners to subscribe to equivalent environmental standards.
- Explore opportunities to reduce waste, initiate waste recovery programmes and minimise the consumption of resources wherever technically and economically feasible.
- Communicate with external interested parties including government, regulatory agencies and local communities.

Managers have a responsibility to demonstrate commitment to this policy through leadership, consultation and by promoting Hess’ environmental standards. Managers also have the responsibility to provide sufficient resources, including professional advice and guidance, so that the intentions of this policy will be met.

Everyone has an individual responsibility, authority and accountability to work together to meet the requirements of this policy.

I hereby commit to this policy, to its promotion across our UK operations and business activities and to a review of its contents and relevance annually.

Glenn Wilson
Hess Decommissioning and UK Operations Manager
CMW-009 Rev 19 July 2013
The Ivanhoe and Rob Roy (IVRR) Fields are situated in the northern North Sea approximately 130 km from the nearest landfall, Fraserburgh in northeast Scotland. Since removal of the AH001 Floating Production Facility (FPF) in July 2009, work to fully decommission the IVRR wells and field infrastructure has continued. By the end of 2014, all of the Ivanhoe wells and six of the Rob Roy wells had been permanently plugged and abandoned. Therefore the scope of operations for 2015 involved continuation of the well abandonment campaign, focussing on the remaining four wells in the Rob Roy field and the satellite Hamish well. A total of five wells were abandoned over the course of 2015, with well operations completed at the end of June.

By the same stage, all subsea field infrastructure, including manifolds, risers and flowlines, had been removed from or left completely buried in the seabed. With field decommissioning operations complete, several vessel based activities were undertaken in 2015 to ensure that IVRR area was safe for fishing or other activities to return. These vessel operations involved the removal of any remaining debris from the seabed and an over trawling survey carried out by fishing vessels to ensure no snagging hazards remained. A post-decommissioning environmental survey was also conducted, gathering seabed samples to help gauge the extent of any potential local environmental changes that had taken place over the course of decommissioning.

The environmentally significant activities undertaken are summarised in the following section, drawing upon data gathered for regulatory reporting purposes wherever possible. Due to the minor nature of the activities involved, the vessel based operations involved do not require such reporting, and as such the summary of environmental performance focuses on the well abandonment operations.
**2015 Environmental Performance**

**Oil Spills to Sea**

A single oil spill to sea was reported during the 2015 well abandonment operations. This small spill of hydraulic oil occurred due to a failure in an ROV hose. No spill response was required, but the ROV was removed from the water and the damage hose replaced and tested immediately to prevent any further leaks.

**Chemical Spills to Sea**

One chemical spill to sea was reported during the 2015 rig operations. This very minor spill resulted from a loss of control fluid from subsea equipment, the source of which was immediately identified and the seal concerned replaced.

**DECC Non-Compliance**

During 2015 a non-compliance in relation to the Ivanhoe chemical permit, resulting from an entry error in the original application submission, was identified and reported. This was addressed with DECC and Hess reviewed its permit management procedures to prevent re-occurrence.

**Oil in Water Discharges**

During 2015, approximately 59kg of reservoir oil was discharged to sea as a result of the remaining Rob Roy well abandonment operations.

**Base Oil Discharges**

In some cases, full abandonment of the Rob Roy wells resulted in the discharge of old oil base mud (OBM) from behind the well casings. In 2015, a total of approximately 13kg of base oil was discharged as part of these operations.

**Atmospheric Emissions**

Over the course of the 2015 well abandonment operations, 1,340 tonnes of diesel fuel were burned by the drilling rig, generating approximately 7,660 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents. To assist in the clean out of oily fluids prior to setting the abandonment plugs, flaring was required from one of the Rob Roy wells. Up to 10 tonnes of oil was flared off as part of this process, resulting in approximately 42 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents.

**Chemical Use and Discharge**

Not all chemicals approved for use in the well abandonment operations were actually required, some were identified for contingency in case operating conditions required them. Of the chemicals actually used or discharged during 2015, all were classified as either Gold or E (lowest hazard). Only four of the products had been highlighted as candidates for substitution (SUB warning), equating to only 0.07% (1.3 tonnes) of the total volume discharged to sea.

**Waste**

Approximately 756 tonnes of waste were generated and disposed of as a result of the 2015 Rob Roy well abandonment operations, including 511 tonnes of metal recovered from the wells themselves. Of this total, just over 82% of the waste either reused or recycled, and around 75% of all waste was non-hazardous in nature.
2015 Decommissioning Operations

[Images of offshore decommissioning operations]

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2015 Decommissioning Operations