

By people, for people.

Managing Director's address

ENGIE E&P UK Limited is part of the ENGIE Group. ENGIE develops its businesses around a model based on responsible growth to take on the major challenges of energy's transition to a low-carbon economy: access to sustainable energy, climate-change mitigation and adaptation, security of supply and the rational use of resources.



At ENGIE E&P, we carry out a number of exploration and production (E&P) projects worldwide, using our international expertise to responsibly unlock oil and natural gas resources around the globe. Our exploration, appraisal, development and production activities are an essential part of the Group's gas value chain.

ENGIE E&P UK Limited has seen many changes and achievements in 2015, the biggest achievement is the successful completion of the offshore installation phase of our major project, Cygnus – the largest gas discovery in the Southern North Sea for 25 years. The offshore installation began in 2014 and continued into 2015 when we installed the Cygnus Bravo jacket and topside along with the remaining topsides and bridges at the Cygnus Alpha complex. We also saw a significant amount of subsea activity to hook up the export pipelines and bring the gas back to Bacton via the Esmond Transportation System (ETS) pipeline.

Environmental sustainability is one of our top priorities and we at ENGIE E&P UK Limited are committed to minimising our impacts both on and offshore. We do so using our Environmental Management System (EMS), part of a wider Integrated Management System (IMS) that incorporates safety and uses detailed processes and procedures to

ensure the quality of work in everything we do at ENGIE E&P UK Limited. Our IMS is certified against the International EMS standard, ISO14001. The ISO14001 standard sets criteria and maps out the framework for an effective environmental management system. It ensures responsible management of environmental concerns including improving performance through more efficient use of resources, reduction of waste and the limitation and mitigation of all relevant environmental issues.

ENGIE E&P UK Limited received its full renewal/recertification in 2015 with no comments or improvement actions.

You will find the most recent data on our environmental performance enclosed in this statement. We hope that you find this information useful and informative, and we of course welcome any feedback you may have.

ENGIE E&P UK Limited will continue to work collaboratively with its industry partners to effectively protect the environment and be transparent in reporting on performance.

Ruud Zoon
Managing Director
ENGIE E&P UK Limited

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Introduction to ENGIE E&P UK Limited and the annual statement

ENGIE, through its subsidiary ENGIE E&P UK Limited is a significant player in oil and gas exploration and production on the UK Continental Shelf.

About ENGIE E&P UK Limited

ENGIE E&P UK Limited is an oil and gas exploration and production company on the UK Continental Shelf. Since entering the UK in 1997, the company has built up a substantial portfolio of assets in the Central and Southern North Sea, and West of Shetland.

ENGIE E&P UK Limited is the operator of the Cygnus development, one of the most significant undeveloped gas fields in the Southern North Sea. Located 150 kilometres off the coast of Lincolnshire, Cygnus has gross 2P (proved and probable) reserves of approximately 18 billion cubic metres and at peak is expected to supply gas to the equivalent of 1.5 million UK homes.

The purpose of this annual statement is to provide the public and other stakeholders with an overview of ENGIE E&P UK Limited activities during 2015, how environmental issues are being managed and the environmental performance for 2015.

The statement aims to:

- Present an overview of ENGIE E&P UK Limited assets and activities
- Put this into context of the operating environment
- Detail how ENGIE E&P UK Limited manages the issues associated with the operating environment
- Summarise environmental performance

Cygnus is expected to supply gas to the equivalent of 1.5 million UK homes.



Overview of offshore operated activities in 2015

UK North Sea

Drilling

In the North Sea, our use of the latest generation of drilling equipment allows us to take on technically challenging well operations, including high pressure/high temperature (HP/HT) drilling and processes. Two exploration/appraisal wells were drilled to completion in 2015, **the Humphrey well in the Southern North Sea and the Dalziel well in the Central North Sea.**

There has also been significant progress made on the **Cygnus** project. This includes:

- The successful completion and well test of three Cygnus Alpha wells
- The placement/installation of the conductors for the Cygnus Bravo wells
- The drilling of the Cygnus Bravo wells top hole sections
- The drilling of the Cygnus Bravo B5 well to the end of 8 ½" section

Production

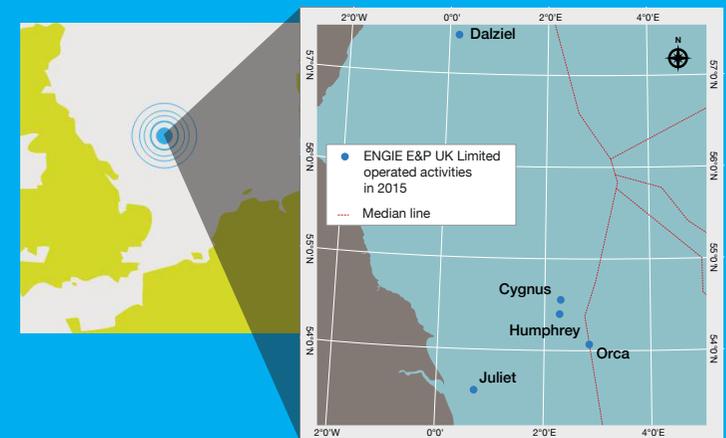
Our production operations are, like the rest of our business, driven by a commitment to quality - above all to health, safety and the environment - but also to performance, expertise and technology. In 2015 we had two operated fields in production.

Juliet is a gas field located in block 47/14b of the Southern North Sea. We successfully drilled the Juliet exploration well at the end of 2008/early 2009. With our licence partners First Oil Expro (29.44%) and Hansa Hydrocarbons (19%) we drilled two horizontal subsea production wells in 2013, and gas is now exported through a pipeline to the Pickerill A Platform, 22 kilometres to the east. From there, existing infrastructure is transporting the gas to the Theddlethorpe terminal.

The **Orca** gas field consists of the D18a-A, a normally unmanned production platform located in Dutch waters, 500 metres from the UK sector and in approximately 45 metres water depth. ENGIE E&P Nederland B.V. is the operator and duty holder and ENGIE E&P UK Limited is operator of the UK licences.

Development project

Cygnus is a gas field located in blocks 44/11a and 44/12a of the Southern North Sea. At its peak Cygnus is expected to contribute 5% to UK gas production (see environmental headlines for more information on Cygnus).



Subsurface data analysis, combined with innovative geological thinking and leading-edge geophysics, allows us to develop the Cygnus field, the largest gas field discovery in the Southern North Sea for 25 years.

Operating environment

Our operating environment is more than the physical environment we work in. It also includes political, regulatory and economic landscapes, as well as the interests of our stakeholders. All of these factors influence our management of environmental issues.

Discovering gas and oil and delivering it to the UK's energy network has a range of drivers:

- Shareholders expecting returns on their investment
- Meeting the UK's energy needs and ensuring security of supply
- Regulators expecting compliance
- Environmental stakeholders expecting no pollution

Our business is founded on core ethical principles: respect for others, a culture of integrity, and a code of behaviour which emphasises fairness, honesty, and compliance with legislation and regulations. The North Sea is bordered by eight countries, 100 million people live around its coastline, and it is home to internationally important communities of plants and animals. It is our responsibility to ensure we minimise the impact of our activities on the environment.

Environmental issues associated with our activities include:

- Climate change and air quality
- Water and sediment quality
- Waste disposal
- Spills
- Physical presence
- Disturbance
- Habitats and species conservation
- Decommissioning
- Liability Management



Environmentally sensitive area

The Cygnus field lies within the boundaries of the Dogger Bank Special Area of Conservation (SAC), with the SAC boundary lying 40 kilometres to the east and 22 kilometres to the south of the development. The Dogger Bank is a unique, dynamic sandbank of the North Sea and its designation as a SAC means that any development within its boundaries has to ensure that project activities will not affect the structure or integrity of the bank.

The Dogger Bank is the UK's largest example of a sandbank listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive ('Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time').

Interesting features for the site under the EU Habitats directive include:

- Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) (non-qualifying)
- Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*) (non-qualifying)
- Common seal (*Phoca vitulina*) (non-qualifying)

Anthropogenic disturbance including fishing and oil and gas activities have the potential to impact these features. The impacts that the Cygnus development would have are similar to those of previous oil and gas developments in the area and have been assessed in the Cygnus environmental statement and deemed to be minor.

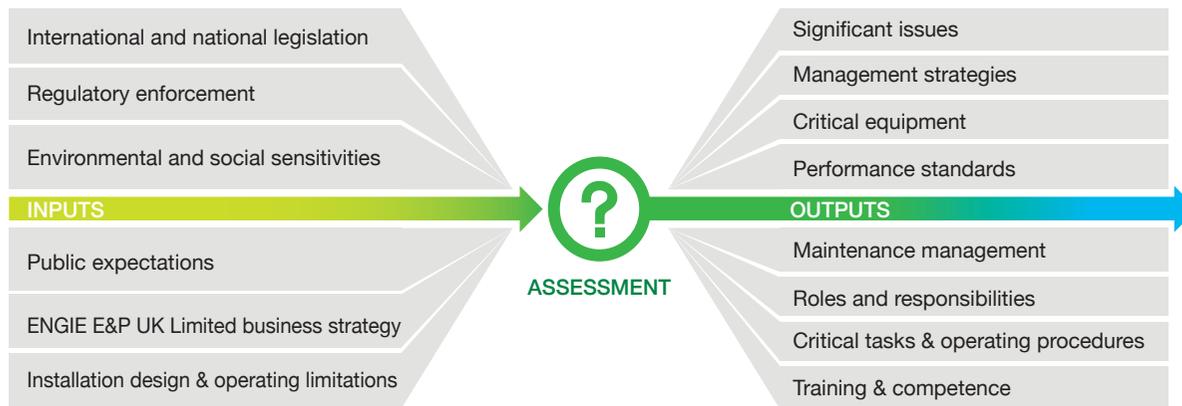
Management of issues

As noted in the previous section, our exploration and production activities have an effect on the environment. We assess and minimise impact on the environment both offshore and on land through an Integrated Management System (IMS) certified against ISO14001 and underpinned by the same commitment to quality that we bring to all areas of our performance.

ENGIE E&P UK Limited has developed an effective approach for the management of environmental issues. The company is developing Environmental Cases (E-cases) for our offshore operations and onshore assets.

The E-cases are central to the Environmental Management System (EMS) and are designed to bridge the gap between operational objectives and stakeholder expectations. They provide an audit trail between high level objectives and individual tasks and responsibilities as depicted in the figure below.

Embedding environmental risk management into our operations



We believe that all incidents are preventable.

Our goal is to protect our employees, contractors, communities, stakeholders and the environment.

Our vision is to be the leading QHSE performer amongst our peer UK E&P companies.

Our mission is to meet the highest standards of QHSE protection through our core values.

Drive

to achieve superior QHSE performance and seek continual improvement at all times.

Commitment

at all levels to our QHSE policies, to the prevention of major industrial accidents and to the safety and wellbeing of our people and the environment.

Daring

with our ideas and innovations to excel in QHSE within the boundaries of sound risk management.

Cohesion

among our people, contractors, our stakeholders and suppliers through a caring 'one team' culture to achieve our QHSE goal.



Caring for you and our business.

Management of issues continued

Due to the specific way we have gone about this, these E-cases offer a structured approach to better alignment in the management of environmental issues.

They also offer a path towards unlocking the benefits of goal setting regulation and away from prescriptive regulation.

Our side-by-side assessments provide an interpretation of different environmental expectations in society. It looks to science for an objective assessment of impacts while being conscious of its limitations. On the more subjective side it looks at the expectations of stakeholders while considering their motivation and influence. Finally, it reviews legislation and company standards.

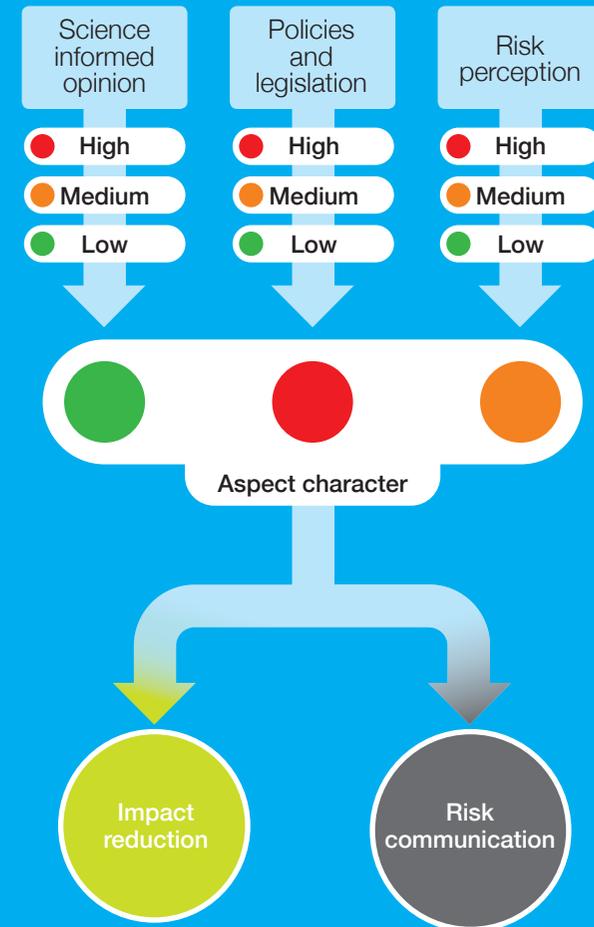
The aspect characters reveal differences of opinion and a starting point for dialogue.

We distinguish two main response strategies: impact reduction and risk communication.

- **Impact** reduction is reducing the physical environmental impact by, for instance reducing the use of resources, by reducing emissions or discharges or by reducing noise emissions.
- **Risk** communication is increasing the acceptance of the risk by better explaining the acceptability of the risk, by challenging the motives of stakeholders or by sharing control with stakeholders.

The approach creates buy-in, and the formulation of realistic management strategies instead of promises that can't be kept. The number of solutions leading to a constructive outcome increases, and a different management system arises. One that is built from the bottom up and can respond to real time changes. Issues become clearer and their management more focused. Confidence in meeting regulatory requirements and expectations increases. Time and resources are freed up. It changes the approach from a "tell me what to do" regime to a "this is how we do it" regime.

Environmental aspect characterisation and resultant management strategies



2015 Environmental headlines



- Cygnus project development

Cygnus

The Cygnus field is the largest discovery in the Southern North Sea in 25 years and the sixth largest field by remaining gas reserves. It is a natural gas field comprising both Leman and Carboniferous reservoirs.

ENGIE E&P UK Limited is Operator (38.75%) with partners Centrica (48.75%) and Bayerngas (12.5%).

Quick facts and current project schedule:

- Largest gas discovery in southern gas basin in 25 years
- Environmental Statement (ES) submitted September 2011 (Ref D/4119/2011)
- DECC Letter of No Environmental Objections issued March 2012
- Front End Engineering Design (FEED) ended August 2012
- Full project sanction August 2012
- Fabrication commenced December 2012
- 1st Gas targeted for Q3 of 2016
- Offshore installation campaign completed in summer 2015
- By completion, Cygnus will be one of the largest gas producing fields in the UK.



250 million
ft³ per day

Projected peak gas output



18 billion m³

Gross reserves



38.75%

ENGIE E&P UK Limited Share, with partners Centrica (48.75%) and Bayerngas (12.5%)



2015 Environmental headlines continued

Cygnus project development

ENGIE E&P UK Limited is the operator of the Cygnus development, one of the largest undeveloped gas fields in the Southern North Sea. The Cygnus project, sanctioned in August 2012, is expected to contribute 5% to UK gas production at its peak – supplying gas to the equivalent of 1.5 million homes in Britain. Our involvement with Cygnus goes back to 2002 – when we recognised the potential of the field which had been previously and unsuccessfully explored by other operators.

The Cygnus offshore installation campaign began in 2014 and was completed in the summer of 2015 after the safe and successful installation of all four jackets and topsides. The detailed design of the Cygnus field incorporated the principles of Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP) which were implemented during installation. Throughout the summer of 2015, 11 transportation barges carried the remaining modules offshore where the Oleg Strashnov heavy lifting vessel performed 10 lifts to complete the offshore installation. This included the lift of the APU topside, the heaviest lift ever performed by the Oleg Strashnov.

After the installation was safely completed, personnel were sent to Cygnus to begin the Hook-up and Commissioning (HUC) phase in August 2015. During the HUC phase of the project, we had approximately 500 personnel living and working offshore manning Cygnus. Managing all of these people working throughout the Cygnus complex and processing in the region of 140 permits per day is no mean feat, especially since we witnessed some of the harshest environments the North Sea has to offer. High winds and sea states contributed to the hazardous working conditions, all of which we are proud to report were met safely with no harm to people or the environment.





Cygnus has been designed and built using the principles of Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP).

Environmental Objectives

2015 Objectives

Offshore (Cygnus Project and Drilling Operations)

- 1. Zero oil and chemical spills (PON1 reportable events) or lost objects (PON2 reportable events).**
Indicator: Number of PON1 or PON2 notifications submitted to DECC.
Performance: Two PON1 events and six PON2 notifications in 2015. Corrective and preventative actions for each event were identified. All of the PON1's were less than one barrel in size.
- 2. Managing waste effectively.**
Indicator: Zero non-conformances for waste incorrectly consigned from offshore.
Performance: Four waste related non-conformances were reported in 2015. These related to incorrect paperwork or waste incorrectly segregated. Corrective and preventative actions for each event were identified and implemented. Whilst the goal of zero non-conformances was not reached, overall waste management has been very good when considering the number of personnel offshore.
- 3. Continued phase out of Substitution (SUB) chemicals and removal from Chemical Permits.**
Indicator: The number of SUB chemicals included within our Chemical Permits and overall use/discharge of such chemical (as reported in EEMS).
Performance: Overall SUB chemical discharge amount has reduced by approximately 50% in comparison to 2014 SUB discharge figures.

Onshore (Aberdeen and London Offices)

- 1. Managing office waste effectively.**
Indicator: Having less than 20% recyclable waste in the general waste stream.
Performance: Feedback from office waste handlers indicated less than 10% waste cross contamination.
- 2. Raising awareness on our offices environmental consumption (waste, water, energy).**
Indicator: Providing quarterly environmental data reports on the company intranet by the end of 2015.
Performance: Waste awareness and quarterly environmental data reports not fully completed however a new suite of KPI's have been issued and will soon be integrated into the upcoming/in-development environmental dashboard. The dashboard will display existing and future data sets and all existing KPI's.
- 3. Achieve the highest standard in Environment for Engie House.**
Indicator: Achieving BREEAM In-Use Excellent rating by the end of 2015.
Performance: The BREEAM In-Use excellent rating is no longer a target as ENGIE E&P UK Limited has elected to instead prioritise the comprehensive environmental international standard (ISO14001) requirements and approaches with regards to environmental responsibility of the new office. ENGIE E&P UK Limited has recently renewed its full ISO14001 certification (without any significant NCR's/findings/observations) indicating all of the ISO14001 requirements were fully satisfied.

Environmental Objectives continued

2016 Objectives

- 1. Zero oil and chemical spills (PON1 reportable events) or lost objects (PON2 reportable events).**
Indicator: Number of PON1 or PON2 notifications submitted to DECC.

- 2. Managing waste effectively.**
Indicator: Number of non-conformances for waste incorrectly consigned from offshore.

- 3. Secure all required environmental permits for Cygnus first gas and embed environmental permit and consent awareness and compliance within Cygnus Operations.**
Indicator: 100% complete in Cygnus PLANC and Cygnus Go No-Go start up assurance checklist. No non-conformances from internal environmental compliance audit and positive feedback from joint DECC & HSE Inspection.

- 4. Raise awareness of ENGIE E&P UK Limited environmental performance (waste, emissions and discharges, water, energy).**
Indicator: Provide monthly Environmental KPI reports within the Integrated Operations Dashboard and data used by Operations and Management Team to monitor performance.

- 5. Maintain compliance with ISO14001 and manage transition to new ISO14001: 2015 standard.**
Indicator: Gap analysis complete and transition plan implemented. Successful periodic audits by a certified authority.

Environmental performance

This section outlines ENGIE E&P UK Limited environmental performance for 2015, see appendix B for historical environmental data.

Atmospheric emissions

Atmospheric emissions in the North Sea are controlled by international, European and UK regulations. Atmospheric releases include; Carbon dioxide (CO₂) (the most commonly emitted greenhouse gas (GHG) during operations), Carbon monoxide (CO), Methane (CH₄), the Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Sulphur (SO_x). Low quantities of Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) may also be released.

During 2015, the following essential activity conducted by ENGIE E&P UK Limited, during drilling operations resulted in the release of atmospheric emissions:

- The combustion of diesel fuel in generators to provide power
- Flaring of hydrocarbons during well testing

CO₂ emissions emitted during ENGIE E&P UK Limited drilling operations within the North Sea during 2015 are illustrated in the CO₂ atmospheric emissions graph. All other atmospheric emissions emitted during these operations in 2015 are illustrated in the Non CO₂ graph.

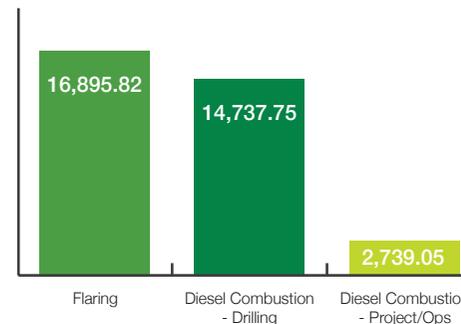
It should be noted that the majority of emissions have arisen from flaring activities (solely from well testing) and from combustion of diesel via generators to provide power.

All atmospheric emissions are calculated in an effort to identify the greatest sources of emissions and to aid in their reduction where possible.

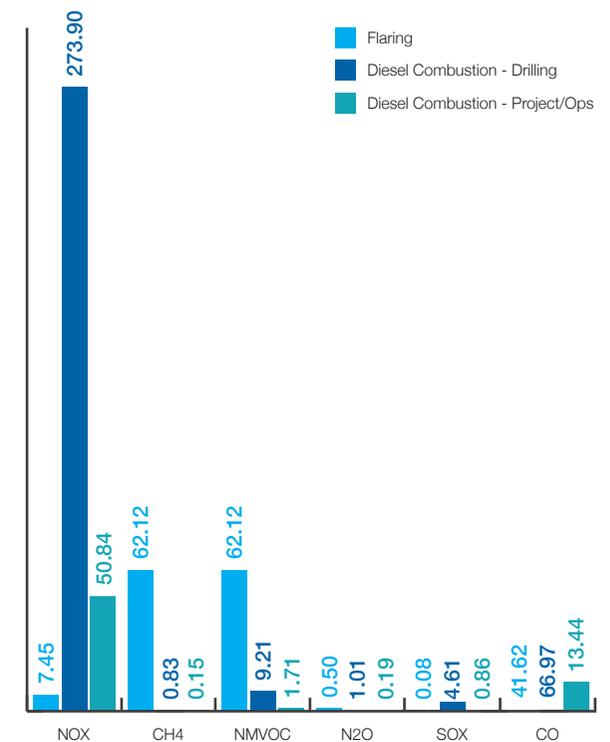
Emissions from drilling operations 2014 vs 2015 Diesel Use (tonnes)



2015 CO₂ emissions (tonnes)



Non-CO₂ Emissions [Drilling Diesel Combustion vs Project/Ops Diesel Use vs Flaring] (tonnes)



Note: All emissions figures presented do not include combustion data relating to logistics.

Environmental performance continued

Chemical Consumption

Use and discharge associated with drilling and project operations.

The use of chemicals in the offshore industry is an essential part of any drilling activity and the subsequent processes involved in the production of hydrocarbons from an installation, including drilling mud chemicals, corrosion inhibitors, scale inhibitors, biocides, demulsifiers, antifoams and detergents.

Because of the hazards associated with the use of chemicals offshore to the marine environment, any activity within the North Sea is controlled and regulated using the OSPAR requirements.

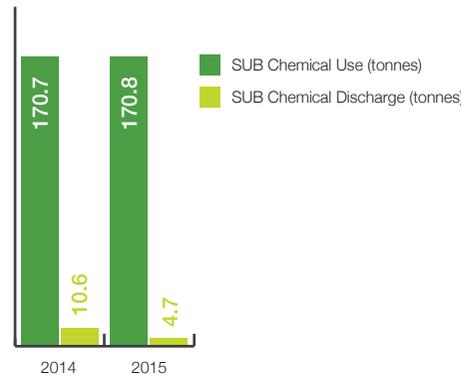
These requirements, implemented in the UK through the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002, require operators such as ENGIE E&P UK Limited to obtain a chemical permit from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) in the application and discharge of any chemical used offshore.

As stated in these regulations, ENGIE E&P UK Limited may only use chemicals which have been registered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science (Cefas) and continues to work to manage the risks posed to the environment from chemical use.

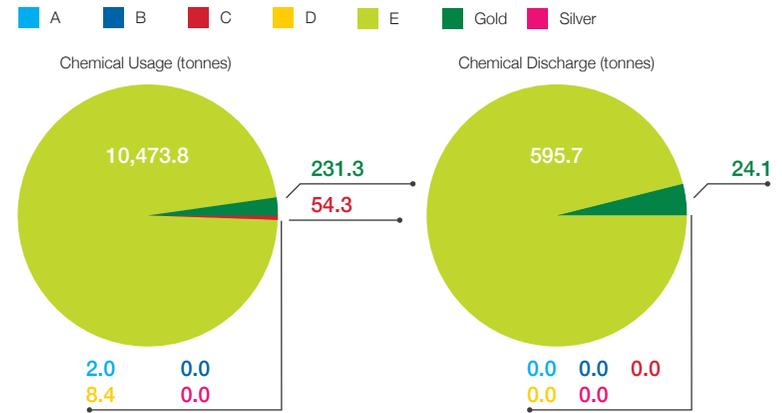
This has been achieved by actively aiming to use chemicals which are considered to pose little or no risk to the environment (PLONOR) where technically possible and limiting the amount of discharge to the marine environment.

- The graph outlines the quantities of chemical consumption used in North Sea operations in 2015 and is ranked using the Cefas ranking (A to E) and HQ colour banding (Gold, Silver, White, Blue, Orange and Purple) approach. Rank E and HQ Gold represent the least risk in their respective categories
- The total chemical used and discharged during 2015 includes the chemicals utilised during drilling and project operations
- All operations were carried out in compliance with their respective chemical permits (whether subsea, platform or drilling related)
- Any chemicals which have been identified for substitution by the OSPAR Commission are required to be phased out by 2016. ENGIE E&P UK Limited are working in conjunction with these requirements to identify the best possible replacements

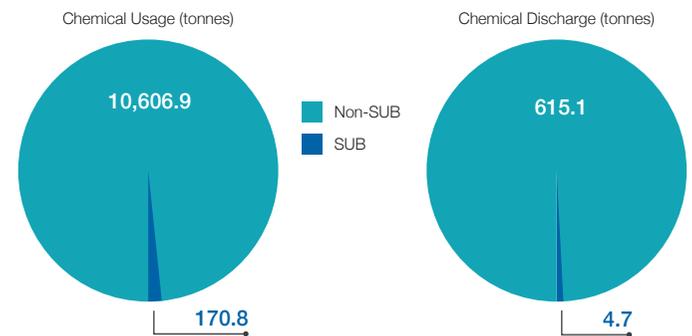
SUB Chemical usage & discharge during drilling & project operations (tonnes) – 2014 vs 2015 SUB Use



Total chemical usage & discharge during drilling & project operations (tonnes)



Chemical usage & discharge during drilling & project operations (tonnes) – SUB vs Non-SUB



Environmental performance continued

Operational waste management

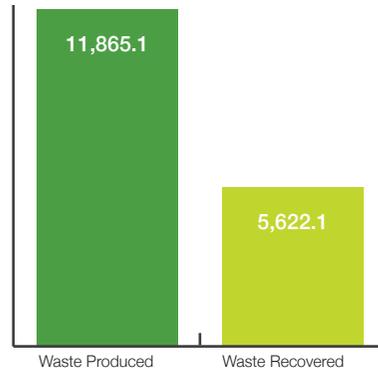
Many aspects of offshore activities in the oil and gas industry generate operational waste and can provide a significant environmental challenge to operators in its safe disposal. As per statutory regulations, any produced waste must be categorised and should be managed accordingly using a waste management system.

This system ensures all waste is monitored and any hazardous operational waste produced is stored on the installation and shipped ashore for safe disposal. The graph shows the operational waste produced in tonnes during drilling operations in 2015.

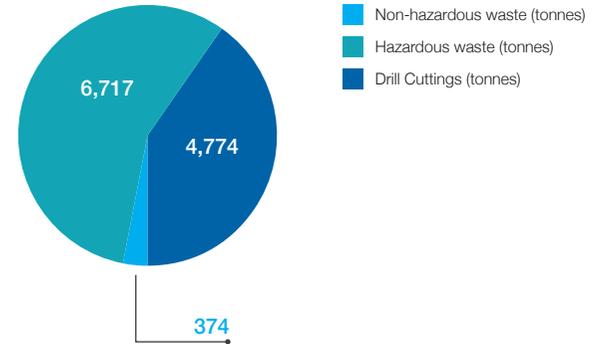
These have been segregated into three streams:

- Conventional waste – composed typically of accommodation waste, kitchen waste, paper, wood, redundant packaging and other non-hazardous waste
- Hazardous waste – oil contaminated waste, sludges/liquids/tank washes, oily rags, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, used chemicals and electrical equipment
- Drill cuttings

Waste produced and recovered in 2015 (tonnes)



Waste produced in 2015 from drilling operations (tonnes)





ENGIE E&P UK Limited

Appendices

- 17 Appendix A: ENGIE E&P HSE Policy
- 18 Appendix B: Environmental data

SEAFOX 2

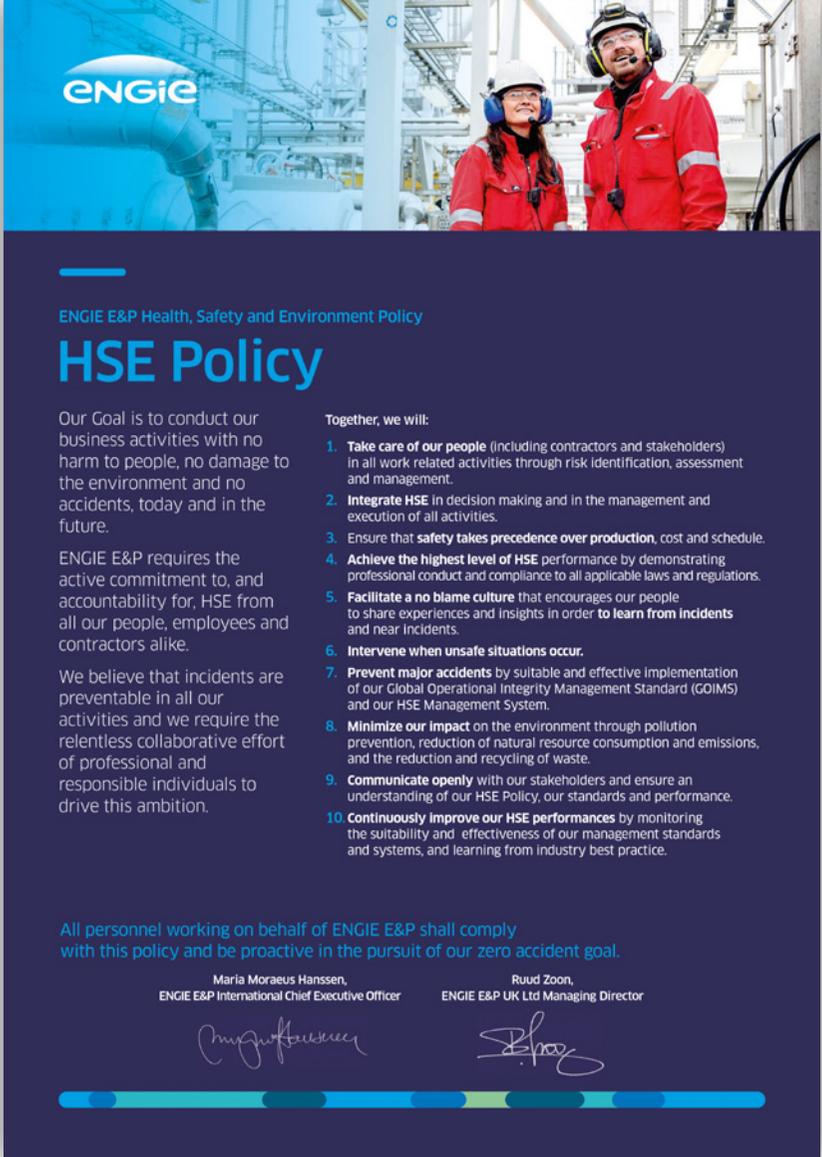
Appendix A: ENGIE E&P UK Limited HSE policy

Our goal is to conduct our business activities with no harm to people, no damage to the environment and no accidents. We believe that all incidents are preventable.

Together, we will:

- **Take care of our people** (including contractors and stakeholders) in all work related activities through risk identification, assessment and management.
- **Integrate HSE** in decision making and in the management and execution of all activities.
- Ensure that **safety takes precedence over production**, cost and schedule.
- **Achieve the highest level of HSE** performance by demonstrating professional conduct and compliance to all applicable laws and regulations.
- **Facilitate a no blame culture** that encourages our people to share experiences and insights in order to **learn from incidents and near incidents**.
- **Intervene when unsafe situations occur**.
- **Prevent major accidents** by suitable and effective implementation of our Global Operational Integrity Management Standard (GOIMS) and our HSE Management System.
- **Minimize our impact** on the environment through pollution prevention, reduction of natural resource consumption and emissions, and the reduction and recycling of waste.
- **Communicate openly** with our stakeholders and ensure an understanding of our HSE Policy, our standards and performance.
- **Continuously improve our HSE performances** by monitoring the suitability and effectiveness of our management standards and systems, and learning from industry best practice.

We believe
that all
incidents are
preventable.



The image shows the cover of the ENGIE E&P Health, Safety and Environment Policy document. At the top, there is a photograph of two workers in red safety gear and hard hats standing in an industrial setting. The ENGIE logo is visible in the top left corner of the photo. Below the photo, the title 'ENGIE E&P Health, Safety and Environment Policy' is written in a smaller font, followed by 'HSE Policy' in a large, bold, blue font. The main body of the document contains the same text as the left page, including the goal statement, the 'Together, we will' list, and the 'We believe' statement. At the bottom, there is a commitment statement: 'All personnel working on behalf of ENGIE E&P shall comply with this policy and be proactive in the pursuit of our zero accident goal.' This is followed by the names and titles of Maria Moraes Hanssen (ENGIE E&P International Chief Executive Officer) and Ruud Zoon (ENGIE E&P UK Ltd Managing Director), along with their handwritten signatures.

Appendix B: Environmental performance indicators 2011 – 2015

Indicators	Unit	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Operated Gas Production						
Producing Assets No.	No.	2	2	2	1	1
Production Quantities	MWh	1999209	4997980	9875	0	0
Energy Consumption*						
Diesel	MWh	65614	72893	59475	29415	19074
Natural gas	MWh	68625	202	21246	12634	0
Offshore Activities						
Drilling operations	No.	5	9	4	1	2
Workovers	No.	0	0	0	0	0
Well Decommissioning	No.	0	0	0	4	0
Environmental Incidents						
Chemical releases	No.	0	4	1	1	1
Hydrocarbon release	No.	2	1	1	0	0
Hydrocarbon release ≥ 2 tonnes	No.	0	0	0	0	0
Atmospheric emissions*						
Global warming potential	TCO ₂ EQ	36,458.2	17907.0	35390.2	8169.1	7503.9
Acidification Potential	TCO ₂ EQ	239.3	228.4	227.5	95.74	101.3
CO ₂	T	34,372.62	17005	28616.5	8162.7	7497
CH ₄	T	63.10	24.5	300.7	6	6.3
NO _x	T	332.20	318.7	309	130.5	137.9
N ₂ O	T	1.70	1.3	1.5	0.49	0.5
SO ₂	T	5.54	5.3	10.2	4.4	4.7
CO	T	122.03	98.7	77.7	17.7	18.8
VOC	T	73.04	29.8	48.2	3.6	5.6
Waste Produced						
Non-hazardous waste	T	374	1653	248	129	177
Hazardous waste	T	6717	1345	5352	2717	1005
Drill cuttings	T	4774	3518	4417	1525	2316
Chemical use (discharge)						
Gold total	T	231.3 (24.1)	246 (246.55)	205.6 (30)	111.6 (7.8)	49.4 (7.8)
Gold SUB	T	102.2 (4.72)	80.7 (8.86)	70.7 (3.5)	33.1 (0)	16.2 (0/5)
E total	T	10,473.8 (595.8)	13966.8 (1,443.55)	8939.3 (1324.9)	4635.8 (368.3)	4046 (341)
E SUB	T	3.8 (0)	1.45 (1.45)	1.5 (0.2)	0.9(0)	3.4 (0)
D total	T	8.4 (0.005)	15.69 (0.26)	3.6 (0.8)	1.01 (0.1)	1.05 (0.05)
D SUB	T	7.6 (0)	0	2.6 (0)	0.8 (0)	1 (0)
C total	T	54.3 (0)	65.78 (0)	586.8 (0)	311 (0)	620 (0)
C SUB	T	47.35 (0)	0	35.8 (0)	7.3 (0)	2.4 (0)
B total	T	8 (0)	17.69 (0)	4.4 (0)	2.6 (0)	12.2 (0)
B SUB	T	8 (0)	0	4.1 (0)	2.4 (0)	12.2 (0)
A total	T	2 (0)	4.32 (0)	6.5 (0)	0.6 (0)	10.2 (0)
A SUB	T	2 (0)	0	6.5 (0)	0.6 (0)	10.2 (0)
Oil in produced water						
Oil discharged (OPPC Permit)	Grams	412	40	0	380.1	0
Produced fluid discharge	M ³	45.30	1.6	0	32.9	0

*Note: Figures reported do not include contributions from logistics operations

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our values: drive, commitment, daring, cohesion.

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