

**TOTAL E&P UK**

Environmental Statement

# Offshore Operations

# 2014



**TOTAL**

COMMITTED TO BETTER ENERGY

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# Safety, Health, Environment & Integrity Policy Statement

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## *Safety, Health, Environment & Integrity Policy Statement*

**TOTAL E&P UK Limited** is committed to conduct its business without causing harm to people, with care for the environment and respecting the principles of sustainable development, whilst at the same time ensuring the safety of personnel remains our number one priority at all times.

It is our policy to:

- Encourage a positive SHE&I culture through strong leadership from management and supervision, involvement from safety representatives and workforce, personal responsibility and a spirit of openness and co-operation.
- Comply with all legal requirements and TOTAL Group policies.
- Ensure that all risks associated with our operations are identified and controlled and that personnel in our onshore offices and on our operational sites work closely together to manage these risks to ensure a safe, healthy working environment and the prevention of pollution.
- Ensure all physical assets owned or operated by TOTAL E&P UK perform their functions efficiently and effectively.
- Strive to achieve continuous improvement by setting measurable SHE&I objectives and reviewing performance through statistical analysis and audits.
- Work with those industrial and commercial partners who demonstrate a commitment to SHE&I equal to our own.
- Ensure that employees and contractors are trained and competent to meet the Company's SHE&I requirements.
- Develop, maintain and test plans for emergency preparedness.
- Utilise compliance with policy and procedure as a primary part of employee evaluation.

*I count on each and everyone to play their part in ensuring that this policy is at the core of all our daily activities.*



**PHILIPPE GUYS**  
Managing Director  
November 2012



# Introduction

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It is my pleasure to present to you the 2014 Offshore Operations Environmental Statement for TOTAL E&P UK Limited (TEP UK). All of us at TEP UK encourage and support the protection of the environment, the safety of people, property, and the principles of sustainable development.

2014 saw yet another rise in levels of activity for TEP UK with a further increase in our man-hours worked. Our Laggan-Tormore project is nearing completion and has required significant extra manpower and resources to be devoted to it. The Shetland Gas Plant which forms the central part of this project will allow us to open up the west of Shetland region to gas production and play a key role in meeting the energy needs of the UK for many years to come.

We have also seen significant project work completed on West Franklin (Phase II) and Dunbar (Phase IV). Both of these projects mark major milestones as they will contribute significantly to our production hubs in the Central (Elgin/Franklin) and Northern (Alwyn Area) regions of the North Sea for many years.

The TOTAL group launched a major new campaign in 2014 declaring our commitment to better energy. The campaign has several parts to it built on a number of key principles, the significance of which changes depending on geography and perspective. Access to energy is an increasingly important topic, while there have been improvements within the UK in this respect it is important to ensure that our future energy demands continue to be met in an affordable and socially responsible manner. Our activities in the UK are aligned with this commitment and we aim to further reduce our environmental impacts and improve the efficiency of our operating sites.

This booklet is our ninth Offshore Operations Environmental Statement and accompanies our 2014 Environmental Statement for our North Sea Gas Terminal at St Fergus.

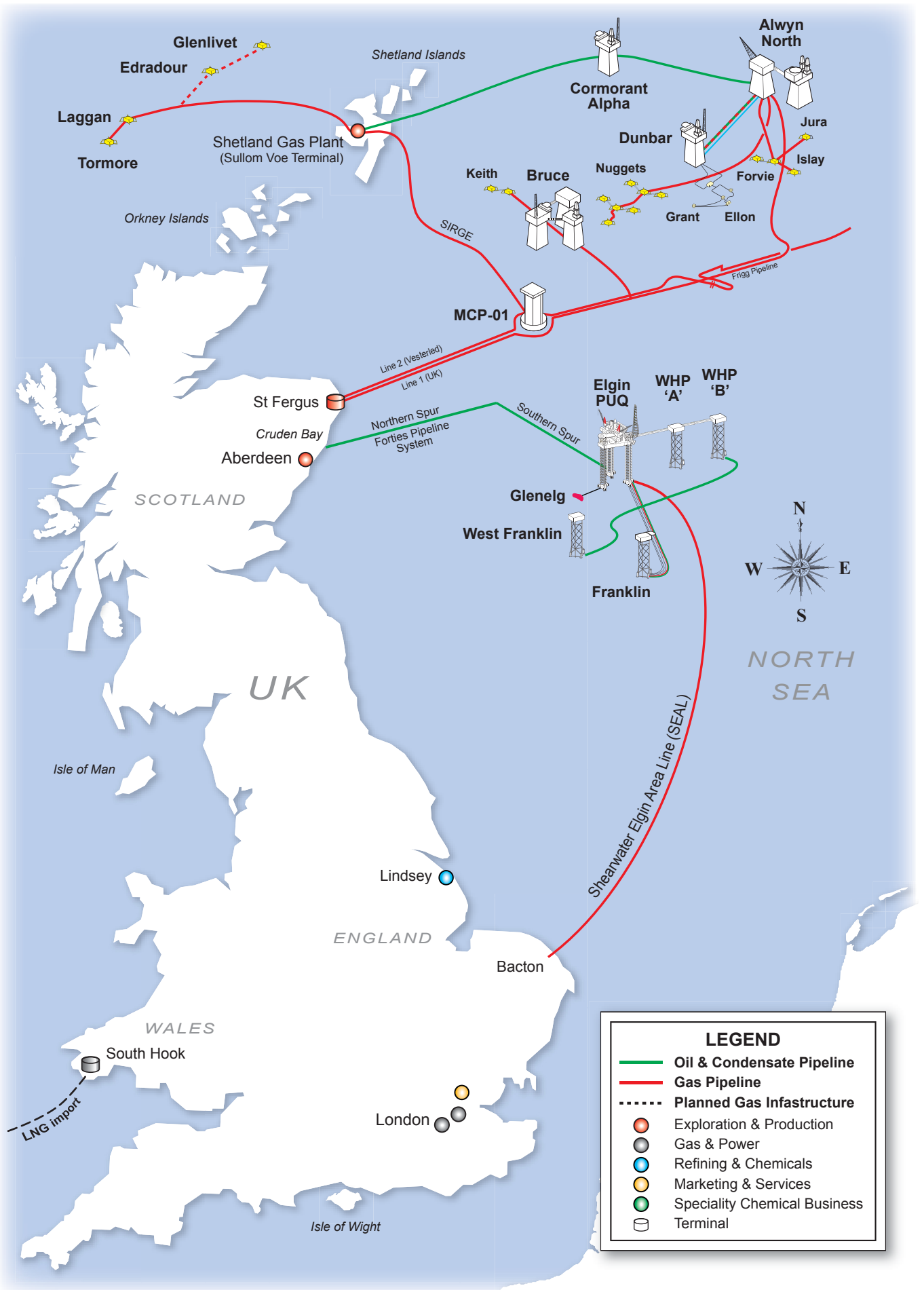
- In this report you will find:
- A description of the offshore facilities we operate and the main activities carried out on our sites;
  - An overview of our Environmental Management System;
  - Details of the environmental emissions and discharges from our operations in 2014;
  - A summary of our 2014 objectives and targets and our performance against them; and.....
  - An outline of our 2015 objectives and targets.

*"I hope that you will find the report both informative and interesting and I look forward to any questions or comments that you may have".*



Philippe Guys  
Managing Director  
May 2015

TOTAL E&P UK Offshore Operations



# Offshore Operations

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TOTAL E&P UK Limited (TEP UK) is one of the largest exploration and production subsidiaries of the TOTAL Group, a multinational energy company operating in over 130 countries around the world. The TOTAL Group engage in all aspects of the petroleum industry: from oil and gas exploration, development and production, refining, marketing, trading and shipping, to production of base chemicals and specialty chemicals for industrial and domestic use.

# Operations in the Northern North Sea



TEP UK's Northern North Sea (NNS) hub lies 160km east of the Shetland Islands and 440km northeast of Aberdeen.

Our **Alwyn North** field lies at the heart of this area and first produced oil in 1987. Alwyn North is the hub of the Alwyn Area and the support centre for the neighbouring Dunbar, Ellon, Grant, Nuggets, Forvie North, Jura and Islay fields.

Brought onstream through innovation and technological advances, these fields have extended the life of the Alwyn Area past 2020 – more than 20 years beyond original estimates.

The field comprises two bridge-linked platforms in a water depth of 126m. North Alwyn A (NAA) provides drilling and accommodation facilities, while North Alwyn B (NAB) provides processing facilities. NAB supplies other Alwyn Area fields with power, water and chemicals via a network of subsea cables and pipelines.

Alwyn North has facilities for the re-injection of both drill cuttings and produced water. Untreated oil and gas from neighbouring Alwyn Area fields is piped to NAA and across the bridge to NAB for processing and export to shore. Oil from NAB is exported to the Sullom Voe Oil Terminal in Shetland via the Cormorant Alpha platform and the Brent pipeline system. Gas from NAB is exported to the St Fergus Gas Terminal on the north-east coast of Scotland via the Frigg pipeline system.

Our **Dunbar** field, situated 22km south of Alwyn North, first produced oil and gas in 1994. Dunbar comprises a platform together with well and accommodation facilities. Produced oil, gas and water are pumped back to the Alwyn platform via a 22km subsea multiphase pipeline. The Dunbar platform has facilities for drill cuttings reinjection, and some produced water reinjection.



**Ellon** and **Grant** are subsea gas condensate developments located around 9km from Dunbar and linked to the Dunbar platform by flowlines and control umbilicals. Ellon started production in 1994 and Grant followed in 1998.

**Nuggets** is a development of four gas-bearing accumulations located 20km south of Dunbar. Brought into production during 2002/03, gas from Nuggets is piped back to Alwyn North via a 67km subsea pipeline.

**Forvie North** is a gas condensate development which started production in January 2006. It comprises subsea production facilities and a 32km pipeline tied back to the Alwyn North platform.

**Jura** is a subsea gas condensate development located 30km south of the Alwyn North platform. The development is located in 113m water depth and consists of a two well subsea tie-back to the Forvie manifold via a 3km bundle assembly. The unique bundle arrangement integrates all process and control functions for the well connections. First gas was achieved in May 2008, only eighteen months after discovery.

**Islay** is TEP UK's latest development in the Alwyn Area is the Islay gas/condensate field in Block 3/15, located just over 30km to the south of Alwyn North. The development consisted of a single well tied back with a 6km gas and condensate pipeline to the Forvie subsea manifold, with gas and condensate transported via the existing pipeline to Alwyn North.



# Operations in the Central North Sea



Our **Elgin** and **Franklin** fields are located 240km east of Aberdeen in the Central Graben Area of the North Sea. Production started in 2001, the Elgin/Franklin field was the first high pressure-high temperature (HP/HT) offshore development in the world.

Field reservoirs lie in a structurally complex area nearly 6km below the seabed where the pressure is close to 1100 bars and the temperature is around 190°C. These conditions necessitate specialist engineering, equipment and management.

Elgin consists of central processing facilities located on a Process, Utilities and Quarters (PUQ) platform bridge-linked to two wellhead platforms, Elgin WHP A and Elgin WHP B. Franklin WHP and West Franklin WHP area are normally unattended satellite platforms that tie back to the Elgin PUQ. The PUQ is, in effect, a miniature gas refinery with a sophisticated process plant onboard to produce commercial quality gas. Liquids from Elgin/Franklin are exported to Cruden Bay on the north east coast of Scotland via the Graben Area Export Line (GAEL) pipeline and Forties Pipeline System. Liquids are then piped onwards to Kinneil for tanker export. Gas from Elgin/Franklin is exported to the Bacton terminal in Norfolk via the 468km Shearwater Elgin Area Line (SEAL) pipeline.

The West Franklin field is an adjacent structure to the western margin of Franklin Field in the Central Graben area of the North Sea. The structure is straddling the 29/4d and 29/5c blocks and is an ultra HP/HT field.

The West Franklin jacket was installed in August 2011, the Elgin B jacket in 2012. The topsides for the two facilities were installed in summer 2013, the commissioning was completed in 2014 with first gas produced in early January 2015.

# Operations in the West of Shetland



The West of Shetland development project incorporates the development of the Laggan gas field, which is situated some 125km North West of the Shetland Islands on the UK Continental Shelf in the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 600 metres below sea level.

The field development includes the building of the Shetland Gas Plant adjacent to the existing Sullom Voe Oil Terminal on the Shetland Islands. From there the gas will be transported to St Fergus Gas Terminal on the north-east coast of Scotland via the new Shetland Island Regional Gas Export (SIRGE) pipeline, a 234km long export pipeline which will tie-in to the existing Frigg UK Area (FUKA) pipeline. The Laggan-Tormore project received full sanction in March 2010 when formal approvals from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and project partner Dong were received.

2014 saw progression of the on-site civil works, with the plant processing infrastructure complete. Full completion and handover of the SGP project is scheduled for Q3 2015.

Offshore, the import pipelines & umbilical service line connecting SGP to West of Shetland Fields are complete.

The Edradour & Glenlivet gas condensate fields will also be included in the wider development of the area.

# Drilling Operations

TEP UK had an ambitious drilling programme in 2014 with drilling operations being completed successfully and safely across all TEP UK assets.

TEP UK brought the Prospector 1 and Prospector 5 Jack-Up drilling rigs into the Central Graben area in 2014, these were new build rigs on long term contracts. Prospector 1 was mobilised to perform appraisal drilling at the Franklin wellhead platform. Prospector 5 was prepared to drill a HP/HT exploration well targeting the Triassic Joanne and Judy Formation sandstones at the Corfe location approximately 16km from the Elgin platform.

In the West of Shetland area the Sedco 714 Semi-Submersible drilled the Spinnaker exploration in Block 206/04a, in a water depth of 296m in the early part of the year. The well was drilled to target depth but was plugged and abandoned. After which the rig moved to the Central Graben Area to drill the K1Z; an appraisal well on Elgin in Block 22/30c.

The Transocean Galaxy 1 rig was mobilised to the Elgin Wellhead Platform A where it carried out well intervention operations in 2014.

The Rowan Gorilla V Jack-Up completed the first production well at West Franklin (WFC), thereby adding to the production at Elgin and was used as accommodation to complete aspects of the West Franklin development project.

The Dunbar platform prepared itself for the recommencement of drilling operations on the platform in 2015. The Borgsten Dolphin acted as Tender Support Vessel during this programme and remained on station at Dunbar throughout 2014. A number of well intervention worksopes were successfully completed on the Alwyn platform in 2014.

The West Phoenix Semi-Submersible continued the drilling programme at the Laggan field with L1 and L2 being drilled to target depth and ready for completion operations.

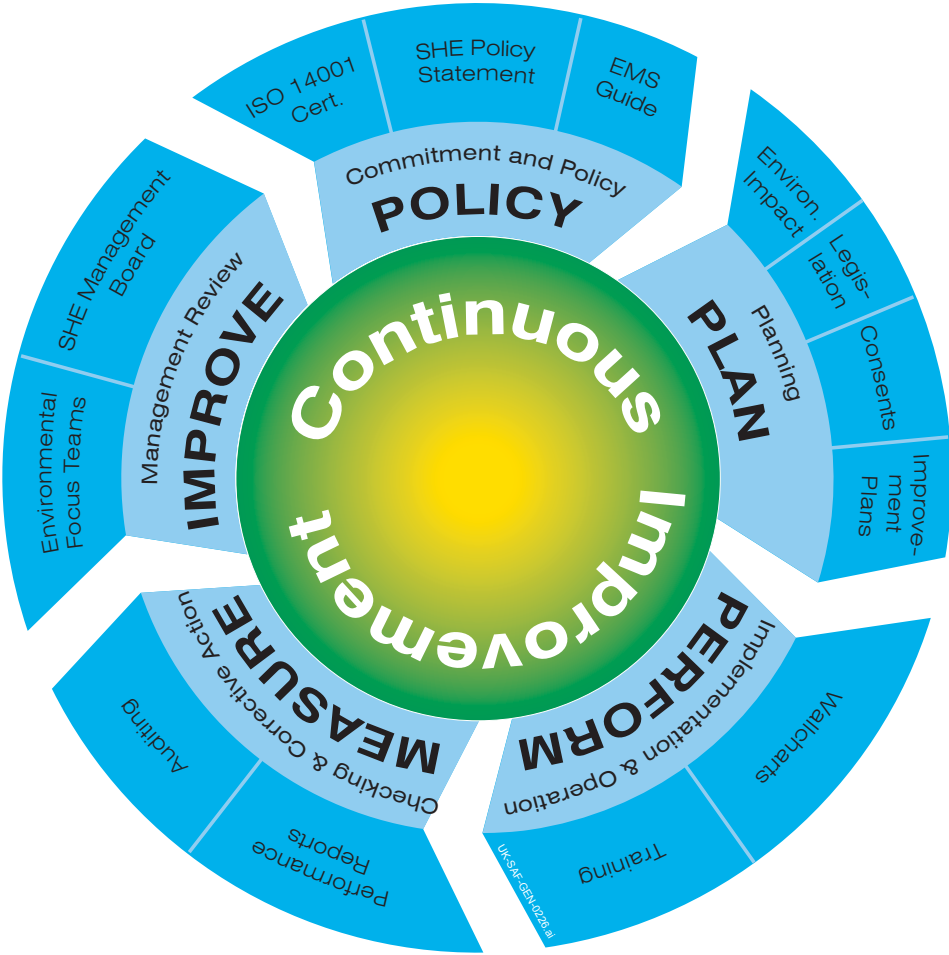


# Pipeline Installation & Maintenance



In 2014, we conducted numerous pipeline maintenance operations. Such as installation of the Ellon Grant Controls Structure, the Forvie, Jura & Islay Electrical Infrastructure Replacement, West Franklin Sealines Bundle and Umbilical Installation, Jura multi-phase flow meter. Also to extend the Alwyn North PL336 TP1 Bypass Skid to enable the tie-in of a new cross-boundary Gas Export Pipeline from the Martin Linge field.

# Environmental Management System



Our Environmental Management System (EMS) is designed to ensure we comply with environmental legislation, to prevent pollution and to support continual improvement of our environmental performance.

Our EMS achieved external certification to ISO14001 in 2001 and successful verification against the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) at our St Fergus Gas Terminal in 2000. Our EMS forms an integral part of our overall Company Management System (CMS). TEP UK was successfully recertified against ISO14001 standard during 2012.



The 2014 statement reports our performance against core indicators. Core indicators relate to the direct environmental aspects and other relevant environmental performance indicators, focusing on the following areas:

- **Emissions to Air**
- **Energy Efficiency**
- **Water**
- **Waste**
- **Legal Compliance**
- **Management of Major Environmental Hazards**

A core element of our EMS is effective management of the sites identified environmental aspects. These are elements of an organisations activities that can have a positive or negative interaction with the environment (the natural surroundings in which an organisation operates). An aspect that could have a significant environmental impact is called a significant aspect.

In 2014 all site aspect registers were reviewed and updated in accordance with internal standards.

# Emissions to Air

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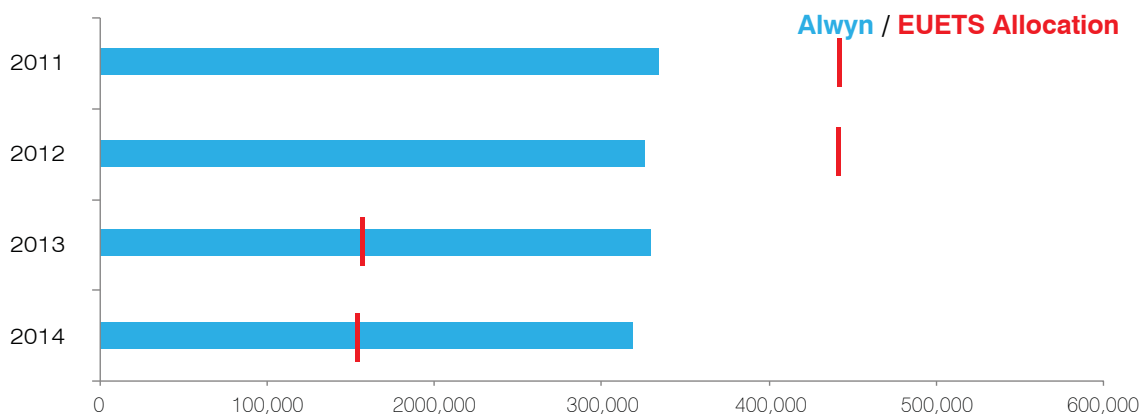
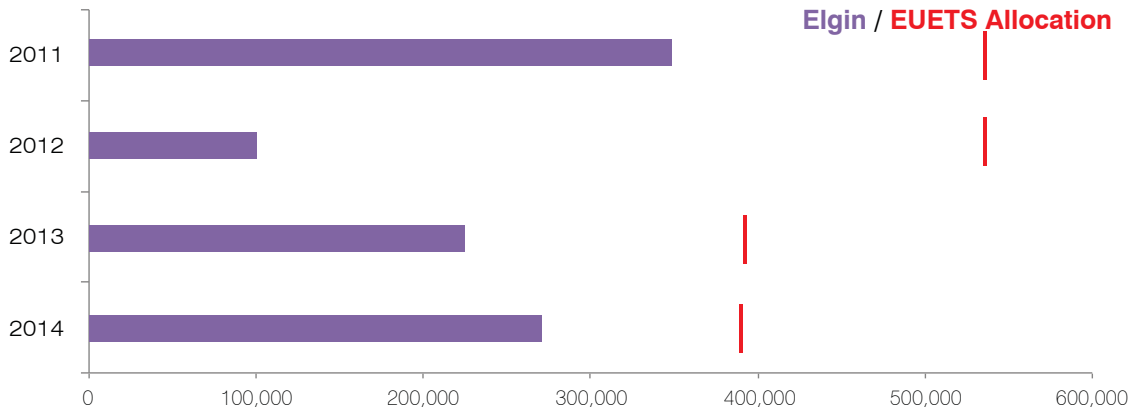
Under normal operations, atmospheric emissions resulting from our offshore operations are generated by:

- **Combustion of fuels in turbines and generators that are used for compression and power generation**
- **Flares which are an integral part of the platform/rig safety systems**
- **Venting carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons through the process**

## EU Emissions Trading Scheme

The Alwyn North and Elgin PUQ platforms exceed the 20MW thermal threshold for combustion installations. Under the Greenhouse Gas (Emissions Trading Scheme) Regulations 2012 for carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) we are required to report annually on our emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> with a view to reducing emissions year on year. Data relating to our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is independently verified each year by an accredited external verifier.

The following graphs compare the CO<sub>2</sub> emitted from the North Alwyn and Elgin platforms against the free allocated CO<sub>2</sub> allowances for 2014.



## EU ETS Phase III - further reducing emissions

The current phase of the EU ETS builds upon the previous two phases and is significantly revised to make a greater contribution to tackling climate change including: an EU-wide cap on the number of available allowances and an increase in auctioning of those allowances, hence the reduction in freely allocated allowances for the Alwyn and Elgin/Franklin assets for 2013 onwards.

The EU cap for Phase III will reduce the number of available allowances by 1.74% each year, delivering an overall reduction of 21% below 2005 verified emissions by 2020.

## Non CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

The Alwyn North and Elgin PUQ platforms exceed the 50MW thermal threshold for combustion installations and are regulated under a permit granted by DECC as per the Offshore Combustion Installations (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Regulations 2013 (IPPC). The IPPC Permit requires that we monitor and report emissions of Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), Sulphur Oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) from our Alwyn North and Elgin PUQ installations.



# Flare Consent

Alwyn North, Dunbar and Elgin PUQ have flare systems, each of which have pilot flares for ensuring safe combustion of any gas entering the flare system.

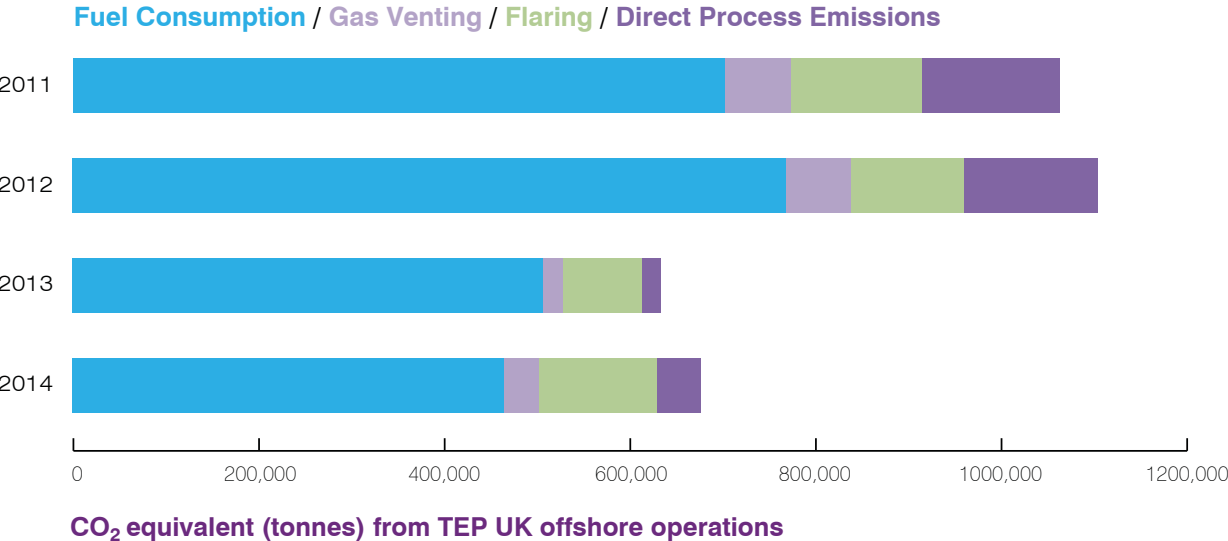
The graph below summarises the platforms' performance against the DECC (Department of Energy and Climate Change) Flare Consents.



In 2014 the annual flare consent was exceeded on Elgin. This was mainly due to flaring taking place during unforeseen plant upsets and higher rig moves than expected during Q4.

# Greenhouse Gas Emissions

We measure our atmospheric emissions in a number of ways to help identify areas where reductions can be made. By minimising our emissions wherever possible, we actively contribute to a culture which combats climate change. To help us understand our overall impact on climate change we measure the amount of emissions to air from all of our operations and then convert the data on these emissions into a CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. The graph below shows the emissions to atmosphere from all TEP UK offshore production and drilling operations.



# Energy Efficiency

Managing the energy that we produce offshore is a key part of reducing our environmental emissions. TEP UK has completed a series of energy efficiency assessments on all installations, onshore and offshore.

During 2014, the main focus for TEP UK has been to prepare for the new Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS).

# Water



## Discharges to the Sea

Permitted discharges to sea arising from our operations include:

- **Produced Water Discharged to Sea**
- **Chemical Discharges to Sea**

## Produced Water

Produced water is water extracted from the subsurface with oil and gas. It may include water from the reservoir, water that has been injected into the formation and any chemicals added during the production/treatment process.

The produced water volumes and oil discharged increased in 2014 in comparison with the previous year. This was due to increased production activity in the Central Graben Area and a slight increase in the unavailability of the produced water reinjection facility on Alwyn.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Quantity of produced water discharged (m <sup>3</sup> )	225,657	97,220	105,394	144,057
Average Oil in Water Concentration (mg/l)	19.5	34.0	30.0	30.1
Total weight of oil discharged to marine environment in produced water (tonnes)	4.39	3.30	3.15	4.33

# Chemical Use

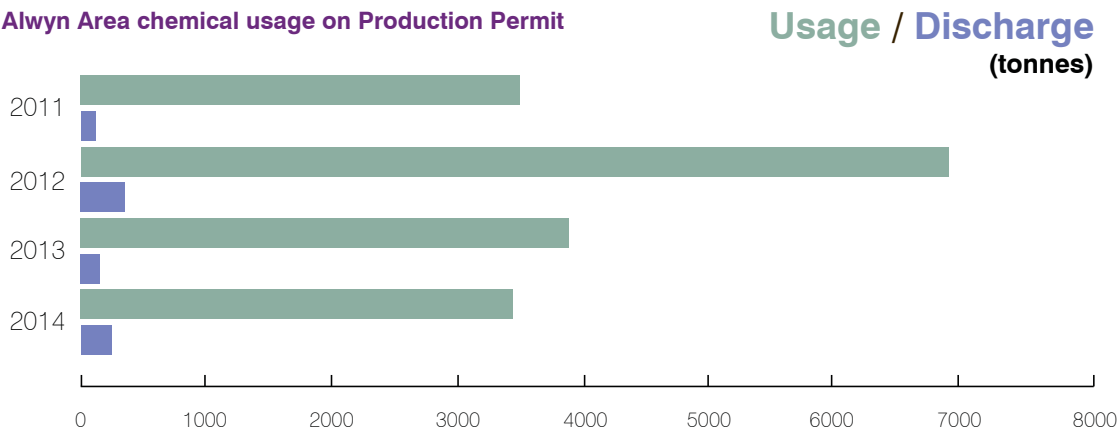
TEP UK use and discharge chemicals as part of the offshore exploration and production process. The use and discharge of chemicals is regulated under the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002 (as amended), and TEP UK is required to obtain appropriate permits from DECC prior to commencement of these operations.

The Oslo-Paris Convention (OSPAR) offshore oil and gas strategy and the OSPAR hazardous substances strategy commits the OSPAR commission and member states to “making every endeavour to move towards the target of cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of hazardous chemicals by the year 2020.”

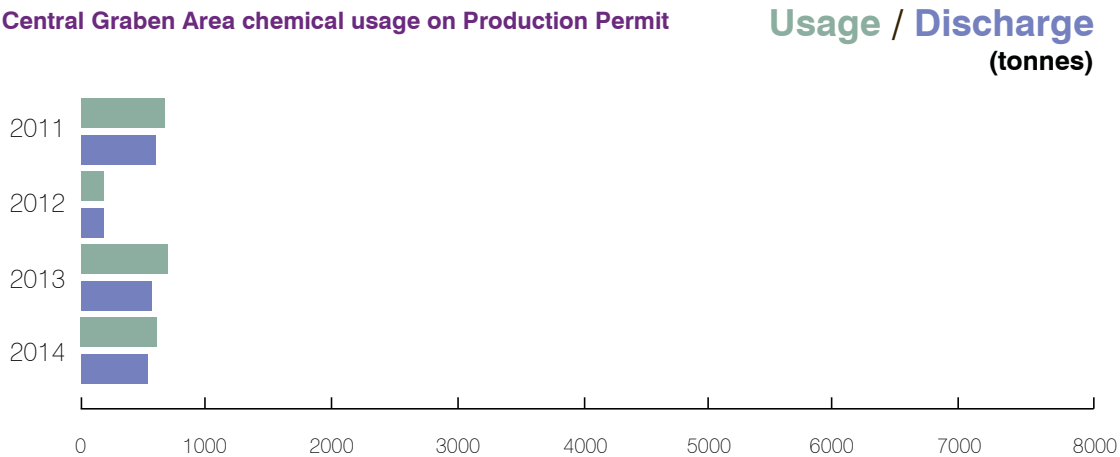
OSPAR recommendation 2006/3 was enabled in the UK by the issue of the “UK National Plan for the Phase Out of Substances Identified as Candidates for Substitution”. This plan requires TEP UK to ensure arrangements are in place to support the achievement of the goal of zero discharges by 2020.

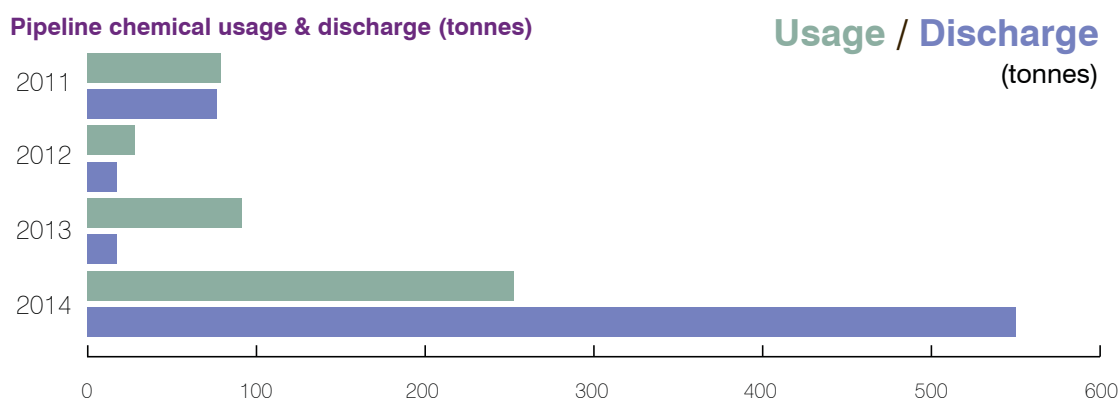
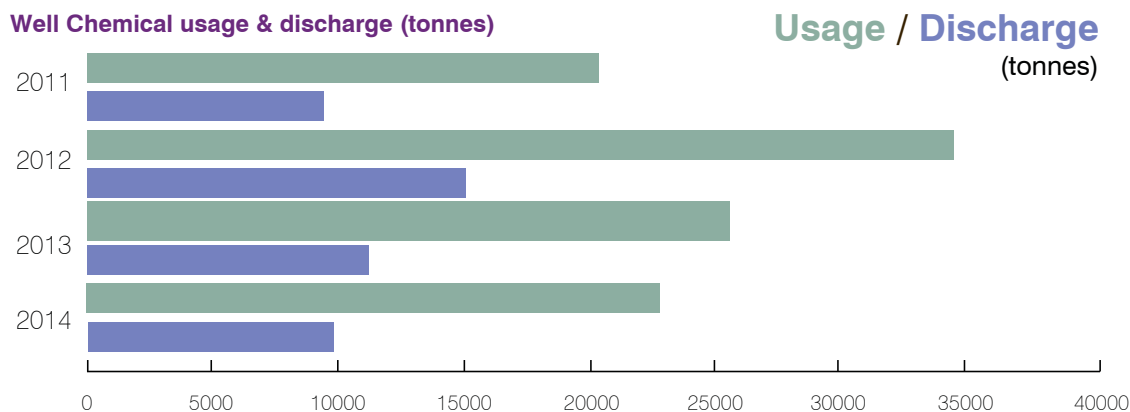
In 2014 TEP UK continued development and implementation of our Environmental Chemicals Management Strategy. This Strategy outlines the process TEP UK has in place to take into account the UK National Plan and the environmental impacts associated with chemical use and discharge. The use of this process enables TEP UK to prioritise the elimination of harmful substances with less harmful alternatives over a given time period.

**Alwyn Area chemical usage on Production Permit**



**Central Graben Area chemical usage on Production Permit**





The pipeline chemical discharge is higher than usage for 2014. This is due to the installation and testing of new umbilical (West Franklin) and service line (West of Shetland); those lines were already filled in by chemicals prior to being installed.

## Accidental Spills

In 2014 TEP UK experienced an increase in the number of oil spills to sea, but these events accounted for a smaller quantity of oil released when compared to previous years

The number of chemical spills remained the same but more chemicals were released to sea in comparison to 2013. This increase is mainly due to the release of mud associated with two issues encountered when drilling West of Shetland.

### Oil Spills

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Spills	23	12	10	29
Quantity of Spills (tonnes)	0.3	406.2	1.9	0.237

### Chemical Spills

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Spills	10	23	8	8
Quantity of Spills (tonnes)	23.2	402.9	0.99	30.88

There has been work within TEP UK and with the regulators and specialists to understand why the incident occurred and to ensure that measures are in place to prevent it happening in the future.

# Waste

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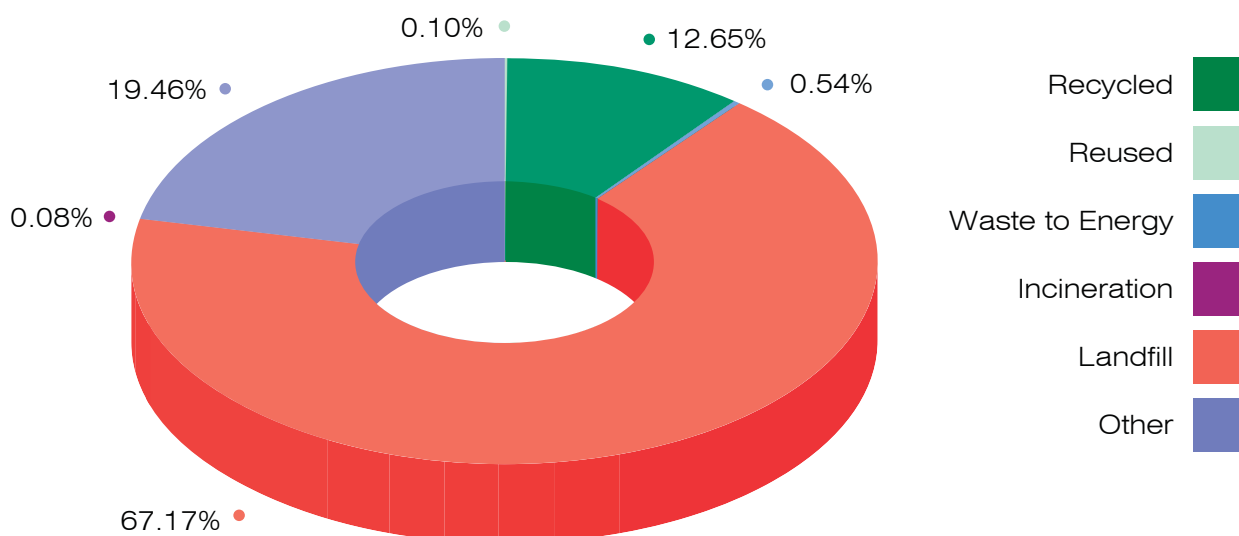


Waste management is another key environmental challenge facing the oil and gas industry. Our operations consume materials that generate a range of wastes including drill cuttings, waste chemicals, tank washings residues, waste oil, paper, scrap metal, glass and wood. We are committed to reducing waste production across all of our operations and effectively managing the waste that is produced. This commitment is consistent with our aim to reduce the impact of our operations on the environment and is in accordance with the waste management hierarchy.

At TEP UK, we continually strive to identify and implement sustainable options for the management of our waste streams and we actively support localised, innovative solutions for reuse and recycling of waste. Examples of such solutions include partnerships with charities and schools.

# Waste Management

(Excludes Drill Cuttings)



On all our offshore assets, the vast majority of waste which is produced is sent onshore. Depending on the type of waste, it will then be sent either for recycling, incinerated for power generation, or landfill. The tables below show the total waste produced on our facilities and the percentage of wastes which were sent to landfill.

Through an on-going strategy to improve waste segregation on sites, 33% of the total waste generated in 2014 was diverted away from landfill and was either re-used, recycled, incinerated for power generation, treated or discharged under consent.

This achievement was in part caused by the implementation of waste to energy as a new waste stream, diverting waste that would ordinarily be sent to landfill for incineration and power generation.

Ongoing drilling campaigns and well intervention work have meant the following Mobile Offshore Drilling Units (MODUs) have been utilised by TEP UK for the whole or part of 2014.

- **Borgsten Dolphin**
- **Rowan Gorilla V**
- **Transocean S714**
- **West Phoenix**
- **Galaxy I**
- **Prospector 1**
- **Prospector 5**
- **Rowan Viking**

## Waste (tonnes)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alwyn North	1,553	1,412	1,106	1,402
Dunbar	113	175	149	170
Elgin	444	497	724	830
MODU's	11,068	12,663	4,498	7,035

# Offshore Waste Management

Some of the wastes generated by our operations are managed offshore and discharged to the marine environment under permit or in the case of cuttings, re-injected into the reservoir. This is industry Best Available Technique (BAT) for the management of these waste types. The table below shows the wastes managed offshore for the last four years.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Water Based Drill Cuttings discharged overboard (tonnes)	4,493	5,798	6,664	2,139
Oil Based Drill Cuttings treated by Rotormill and discharged overboard (tonnes)	0	0	0	0
Cuttings, slurry, brine and slops re-injected (tonnes)	0	124	711	793



# Legal Compliance

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Unplanned oil and chemical spills associated with TEP UK offshore activities are required to be reported to DECC using a Petroleum Operations Notice 1. These discharges are discussed within the Accidental Spills section of this Statement.

In addition, TEP UK is also required to submit notifications to DECC in the event of a non-compliance with the current legislative regime under the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002 (OCR) and the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (OPPC). Not all these non-compliances are generating an impact to the environment.

The table below shows the number of non-compliances reported to DECC in 2014.

Installation	Alwyn & Dunbar	Elgin	MODU's
OCR (Offshore Chemical Regulations)	2	0	1
OPPC (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control)	27	0	0
PON2	0	0	3

In 2014 there were numerous short term excursions above the limits of the OPPC permit on the Alwyn platform. These were due to short term trips causing produced water to be discharged to sea and exceeded the OPPC non-compliance reporting threshold.

When practicable, non-compliances have been investigated, with dedicated action plans being defined to address the issues identified and prevent non-compliance from re-occurring.

As part of the company's ISO14001 certified Environmental Management System, TEP UK regularly conduct internal audits and checks for legal compliance at all of our sites both on and offshore. Any resulting improvement actions are assigned to the appropriate authority with agreed target dates for completion. Implementation of these actions is tracked electronically via the company 'Stre@m' reporting system. Trends are regularly analysed to identify potential room for improvement.

# Management of Major Environmental Hazards

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In line with internal commitments and the revised Offshore Safety Directive, TEP UK has been re-defining its approach towards managing major environmental hazards. This is aiming at identifying and assessing the major environmental risks associated with its business; to ensure that these are managed appropriately.

The approach follows the safety strategy. The risk assessment outcome, which considers the environmental sensitivity of an area, is used to define what the Major Accidents to the Environment are. This is then followed by further assessment of the required prevention and mitigation barriers (Safety and Environmental Critical Elements). The project will be pursued for completion during 2015.

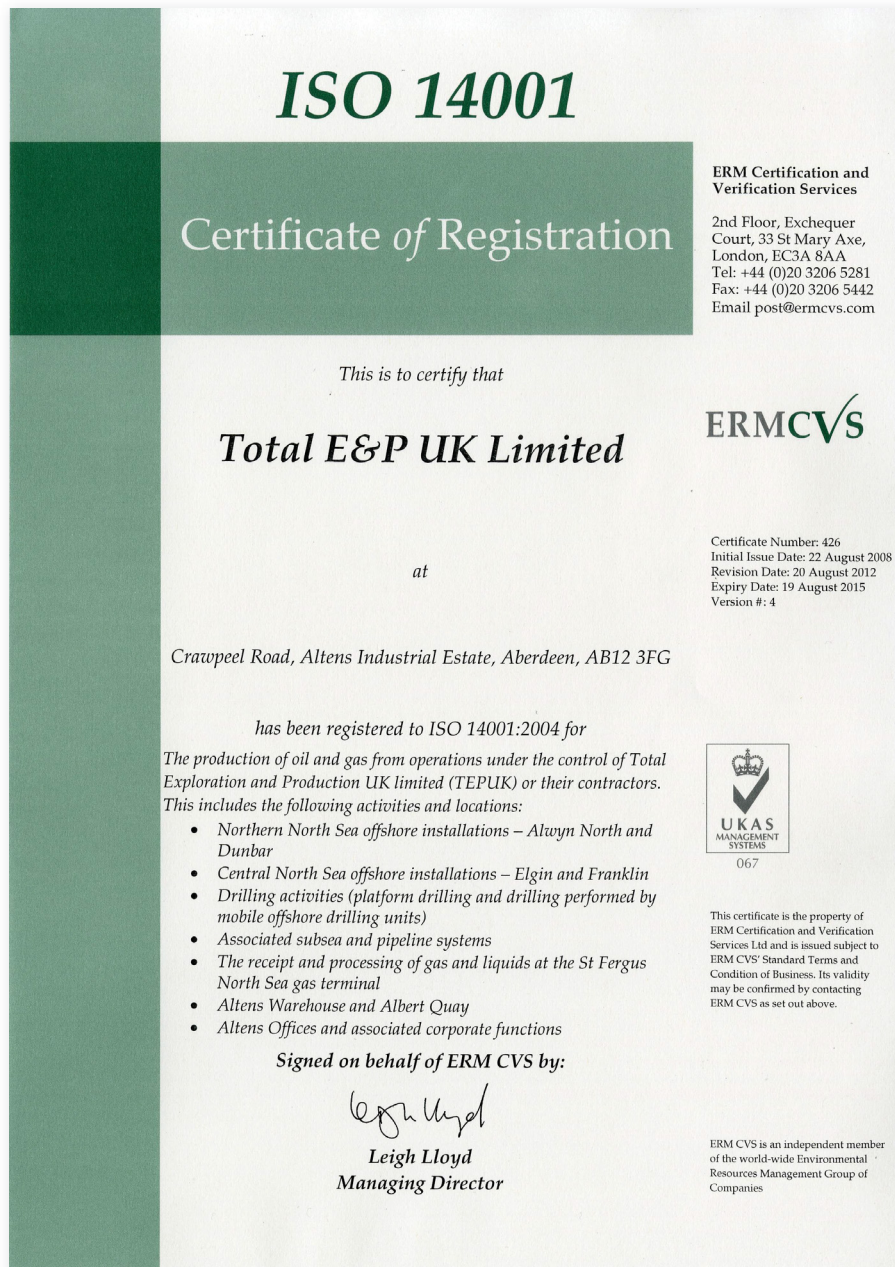
# Environmental Goals - 2014

Aspect	Objectives	Targets	Programmes	Performance
Atmospheric Emissions.	Improve air quality by reducing harmful activities either direct or indirect.	1) Implement Energy Efficiency process.	Strategy to be formalised. Findings to be reviewed and implemented as appropriate.	Strategy has been formalised and ESOS preparation is in place for implementation.
Waste-water treatment and discharges.	Reduce levels of contaminants in discharge and improve waste-water treatment.	1) Oil discharge to sea from produced water is to be less than 7 tonnes.	Maintain PW treatment and reinjection system uptime. Preparation for overall risk assessment of the effluent discharge as per OSPAR.	A 96.9% uptime of PWRI was achieved resulting in the discharge of 4.3 tonnes. TEP UK prepared for compliance with the risk assessment approach under OSPAR
Spillages.	Reduce the quantity of oil / chemicals spilled to minimise the environmental impact.	1) Minimise the number and quantity of accidental spillages.	Continue raising sites awareness. Hydrocarbon leak reduction Initiatives (Asset integrity).	Higher number of oil spillages than the previous year, but a lower total volume. Larger volume of chemical spilt compared to the previous year.
Oil / Chemical Spill Response.	Increase preparedness of oil and chemical spill response.	1) Optimise spill response preparedness.	Have all Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (OPEP) into the new template approved by DECC and issued to sites.	OPEP's have been updated and issued with the new templates.
Waste.	Management of waste streams and reduce, reuse, and recycle.	1) Achieve KPI target of >75% waste segregation efficiency with all sites.	Optimise contract deliverables with contractor to continuously monitor all sites waste KPI and define opportunities for improvement.	A waste segregation efficiency of 83.25% was achieved across the sites.
Risk Management.	To reduce the risks associated with the operations.	1) Develop EOE registers for all sites. 2) Update aspects and impacts register.	Implement management of environmental hazards strategy. Update significant aspects identification procedure.	ECE strategy realigned to OSD and progress made. Aspects and impacts registers successfully updated.
Control of Documents.	To improve the accuracy and reliability of data management.	1) Implement the new Environmental Data Management Strategy.	Run workshops with various involved entities. Pilot programme to be undertaken at SGP.	Environmental data management strategy determined but not yet implemented.
Competence, Training, and Awareness.	To raise the awareness of environmental aspects and impacts.	1) Environmental CBT to be undertaken by all personnel. 2) World Environment Day: Sustainable Resource Management.	Completion to be tracked by TEP UK Training in new earning management system. Communicate Sustainable Resource Management as part of World Environment Day 2014 to all TEP UK sites.	Environmental CBT completed by the majority of personnel and World Environment Day effectively carried out.

# Environmental Goals - 2015 (Planned)

Aspect	Objectives	Targets	Programmes
Atmospheric Emissions.	Improve air quality by reducing harmful activities either direct or indirect.	Achieve GHG Emission Intensity 18.5kTCO <sub>2</sub> eq.	Optimise fuel gas usage, flaring and production across TEP UK sites.
Chemical Management.	Improve the management of chemicals; reducing the usage of hazardous chemicals.	Implement cradle-to-grave process.	Update of chemicals management processes and procedures within TEP UK.
Waste.	Management of waste streams and reduce, reuse, and recycle.	Achieve waste segregation efficiency of 80%.	Increase awareness on sites.
Risk Management.	To reduce the risks associated with the operations.	Ensure OSD Compliance.	Implement ECE Strategy. Update OPEPs. Update Elgin / Franklin Safety Case.
Environmental Management System	Continuous improvement of the environmental performance.	ISO 14001 Recertification.	Conduct internal site audits as per plan. Conduct monthly internal meetings. Conduct quarterly site meetings.
Competence, Training, and Awareness.	To raise the awareness of environmental aspects and impacts.	1) Conduct an environmental focus workshop for SHE advisors and safety reps. 2) Implement Total Environment Day on Food Waste.	Define content, venue and attendees. Raise awareness at monthly and quarterly meetings.

# ISO 14001 Certificate



International Standards Organisation (ISO) 14001 provides TEPUK with means to have an effective environmental management system that can be integrated with other management requirements such as safety, production and cost to help environmental and economic goals. TEPUK are ISO 14001 certified by ERMCVS, a UKAS accredited verifier.

To this end, TEPUK are proudly accredited to ISO 14001 and have been since 2001.

## Feedback

If you have any comments, or would like further information on our environmental impacts or performance, please contact:  
Public Affairs & Corporate communications

To view this statement online please visit:

[www.uk.total.com](http://www.uk.total.com)

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- PLANT
- PROCESSES
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