REPSOL SINOPEC
Resources UK

REPSOL SINOPEC RESOURCES UK

2016 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

CONTENTS

Repsol Sinopec Resources UK Limited strives to provide a reliable, safe and efficient energy supply, and to continuously improve to meet the demands of the current challenges within the oil and gas industry whilst delivering environmental performance that meets or exceeds regulation.

2016, like 2015 continued to be a challenging year. Whilst there was a rise in the price of crude oil it was only slight, and the Company continued to adapt to these conditions. As with previous years I am delighted to say that the challenges faced in 2016 did not impact our commitment to operating in an environmentally responsible manner.

In order to conduct our operations in this manner we set ourselves targets and actively monitor our performance against these. Furthermore, we conduct audits at our sites and on our Environmental Management System, to actively seek improvements.

This report provides an analysis of our 2016 performance and illustrates our commitment to communicating in an honest, transparent and responsible manner.

Although accidental release performance in terms of incidents and mass saw an increase in 2016, it should be noted that a significant proportion of them were of chemicals, which are discharged as a result of normal operations, and the majority of the spills which did occur were small (over half were <10kg) and dispersed quickly, and were likely to have little or no environmental impact. However, we will continue to work on improving this performance throughout 2017.

In 2016 the percentage of waste going to landfill decreased. Although this was in part due to the work the Company does in conjunction with its vendors and waste management company to minimise waste going to landfill, waste performance is also dictated by some degree by the types of operations performed in any given year. The work scopes which contributed to our waste performance in 2015 were different to those in 2016 and our drilling activity in 2016 was less when compared to previous years.

In 2016 the amount of chemicals used and discharged at our production sites increased when compared to 2015, this was due to the fact that our sites had better 'uptime' and improved production rates when compared to 2015. In addition, the Company managed to replace 2 chemicals carrying substitution warnings with less hazardous versions. Also the amount of drilling and pipeline chemicals also saw a slight increase when compared to 2015. Although we drilled fewer wells in 2016, there were a number of extensive well intervention campaigns, which contributed to the increase.

Regarding emissions to air, the Company saw an increase, although as with chemical use at our production sites this was due to better 'uptime' and improved production rates. The production carbon intensity (the amount of CO_2 emitted for each barrel of oil produced) remained broadly similar to 2015 levels.

Releasing any chemical or oil to sea is not desirable, and is something the Company seeks to minimise. The UK Regulator (BEIS) places strict limitations on both the concentration and quantity of oil discharged in produced water in order to protect the marine environment. In 2016 oil in produced water performance was slightly higher than in 2015, but in line with previous years. In order to improve oil in produced water performance, the Company has instigated produced water improvement plans at a number of its sites. Notwithstanding the above , the Company average oil in produced water performance remains well below regulatory limits and at these low concentrations, oil quickly disperses and is broken down by weathering and marine microorganisms.

Although our operations are challenging due to the age of our assets and the current price of crude oil, our environmental performance remains central to our business so that our operations do not negatively impact other stakeholders and make a positive contribution both locally and nationally.

Garry Beattie
Manager, HSE

UK OPERATIONS

Fields & Installations

In 2016, our company produced oil and gas from 51 offshore fields, operated the Flotta Terminal and 11 offshore production installations including a Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) vessel. In addition, Wood Group PSN operated the Beatrice complex and Nigg Terminal on our behalf.

Our principal UK operating areas, (shown on page 2) encompass a total of 51 fields, 12 operated assets, and 2 assets operated by Wood Group PSN which are detailed in Tables 1 and 2.

Oil & gas production

Oil reservoirs contain a mixture of oil, produced water and natural gas. A primary purpose of an offshore production platform is to separate out the extracted 'well fluids' into these three separate components using separation vessels. Once the oil has been separated from the gas and water, it is pumped to shore via subsea pipelines; or, in the case of oil from the Ross and Blake fields, shipped to shore. The gas is dried and then compressed. Some of the gas, where possible, is used to generate power to run the process equipment and the remainder of the gas is exported via pipeline to the UK mainland (see Table 1), used for gas lift, or flared.

The proportion of oil, gas and water produced from reservoirs changes over time. Oil and gas production will decrease and the volume of water will increase. The separated water, known as produced water, is treated to remove oil droplets prior to discharge to sea.

Drilling

As the fields mature and more information about the reservoirs becomes available, more wells may be drilled or existing wells may be revisited. This can be done either from the platform, or with mobile drilling rigs. Geological information and production tests determine how many wells are needed to produce the oil and gas effectively.

HYDROCARBON EXPORT ROUTES Table 1

Installation	Oil	Gas
Arbroath	Via Montrose	Via Montrose
Auk	Via Fulmar	N/A
Beatrice	Nigg Oil Terminal	N/A
Bleo Holm	Shuttle Tanker	Frigg Pipeline
Buchan	Forties Pipeline	N/A
Claymore	Flotta Pipeline	N/A
Clyde	Norpipe Pipeline	St Fergus Line
Fulmar	Norpipe Pipeline	St Fergus Line
Montrose	Forties Pipeline	CATS Pipeline
Piper B	Flotta Pipeline	Frigg Pipeline
Saltire	Via Piper B	Via Piper B
Tartan	Flotta Pipeline	Frigg Pipeline

FIELDS & INSTALLATIONS Table 2

FIELD	BLOCK	INSTALLATION
Arbroath	22/18	Arbroath
Arkwright	22/23a	Arbroath
Auk	30/16	Auk
Auk North	30/16n,t	Fulmar
Beatrice	11/30a	Beatrice Complex
Beauly	16/21	Balmoral*
Blake	13/24b	Bleo Holm
Brechin	22/23	Montrose
Buchan	21/01	Buchan
Burghley	16/22	Balmoral*
Carnoustie	22/17	Arbroath
Cayley	22/17s	Montrose
Chanter	15/17	Piper B
Claymore 14/19	14/19	Claymore
Claymore 14/20b	14/20b	Claymore
Clyde	30/17b	Clyde
Duart	14/20b	Tartan
Enoch	16/13a	Brae*
Fulmar	30/16	Fulmar
Galley	15/23	Tartan
Godwin	22/17n & 22/17s	Arbroath
Halley	30/12b	Fulmar
Hannay	20/05c	Buchan
Highlander	14/20	Tartan Alpha
Iona	15/17	Piper B
Leven	30/17b	Clyde
Medwin	30/17b	Clyde
Montrose	22/17	Montrose
Nethan	30/17b	Clyde
Orion	30/18	Clyde
Petronella	14/20	Tartan
Piper	15/17	Piper B
Ross	13/29	Bleo Holm
Saltire	15/17	Saltire
Scapa	14/19	Claymore
Shaw	22/22a	Montrose
Tartan	15/16	Tartan Alpha
Tartan North Terrace	15/16b	Tartan Alpha
Tweedsmuir	21/01a	Piper B
Wood	22/18	Montrose
Affleck*	30/19a	Clyde via Janice FPU*
Andrew*	16/27a	Andrew*
Balmoral*	16/21b,c	Balmoral*
Blane*	30/03	Ula*
Cawdor*	30/13 & 30/14	Clyde
Flyndre*	30/13 & 30/14	Clyde
Glamis*	16/21a	Balmoral*
MacCulloch*	15/24b	North Sea Producer*
Stirling*	16/21b,c	Balmoral*
Wareham*	98/06a,07a	Onshore
Wytch Farm*	98/06a,07a	Onshore

* Not operated by the company therefore data is not included in this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The company has an integrated Safety and Environmental Management System (SEMS). The environmental elements of the system have been independently verified as meeting the requirements of the Oslo-Paris Convention (OSPAR) Recommendation 2003/5 to promote the use and implementation of Environmental Management Systems by the offshore industry.

Minimise impact and continuous improvement

Our environmental commitment, as outlined in our corporate HSE policy, is to minimise our impacts and always comply with the law or the company's standards, whichever are higher. All environmental aspects including climate change, air quality, water quality and waste are issues that receive constant attention to minimise our environmental impacts. The environmental impacts from oil and gas exploration and production activities have been minimised as far as practicable through the design of the installations and subsequent modifications made to plant and process.

We follow a 2-phase environmental management strategy

The first phase consists of the identification and characterisation of our environmental impacts to determine their significance and how to manage them. This considers local environmental sensitivities, company and legislative performance standards and stakeholder concerns.

The second phase involves the development and implementation of environmental management strategies that are integrated with business and operational systems, and are in concert with all company performance improvement objectives: such as safety, installation integrity and security of supply.

Targets and objectives

Our Executive Committee sets annual environmental targets against which performance is tracked. Each is set with a view to achieving the overarching objective of continuous improvement. To ensure all of our installations work towards achieving the targets, a performance contract is agreed with the site leadership team and company personnel.

Our Corporate HSE Policy

Permits and consents

Our conduct in the North Sea is governed by a range of legislation and we are required to hold a number of permits and consents that authorise our operations. These permits and consents come with detailed operating conditions to which we must adhere.

We track and investigate non-compliance (permit breaches) to measure and continually improve the effectiveness of our systems, processes and procedures.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BY DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE

Our installations are designed and maintained to minimise their environmental impact.

Primary impact mitigation measures have been integrated into the design of the facilities and include:

- Closed system processes to safely contain reservoir fluids in vessels and flow lines under all process conditions.
- Pressure, temperature, flow control and shutdown systems to maintain safe operating conditions at all times.
- Bunding of areas with a potential for spills.

Secondary defence measures are those that relate to the operation of the facilities and include:

- Corrosion prevention and monitoring programmes and preventative maintenance programmes ensure that vessels, flow lines, valves, fittings and equipment remain in a safe operating condition.
- Consideration of all potential accidental/emergency scenarios to ensure procedures and resources are in place for prevention, control and mitigation.
- Procedures to minimise operational leaks and spills and ensure availability of clean-up equipment to deal with spillages.
- Training of platform personnel to operate and maintain the above safeguards in good working order.

DISCHARGES TO AIR

The Company supports sensible, economic measures that will improve energy efficiency and reduce atmospheric emissions. We comply with all regulatory emissions limits and pursue voluntary emissions reduction opportunities by integrating energy efficiency and regulatory targets into business operations.

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During normal operations an installation burns fuel gas and diesel for power generation and flares the gas it cannot use or export for safety reasons. The combustion of hydrocarbons results in the emission of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases (ghgs). The level to which ghg's contribute to global warming depends on the type of gas, for example 1 tonne of methane (CH_4) has an effect on the atmosphere equivalent to 21 tonnes of CO_2.

In order to comprehensively assess the impact of our operations, ghgs are combined and expressed as tonnes of CO_2 equivalent. CO_2e / 1000 BOE has also been used as an environmental measure of production efficiency.

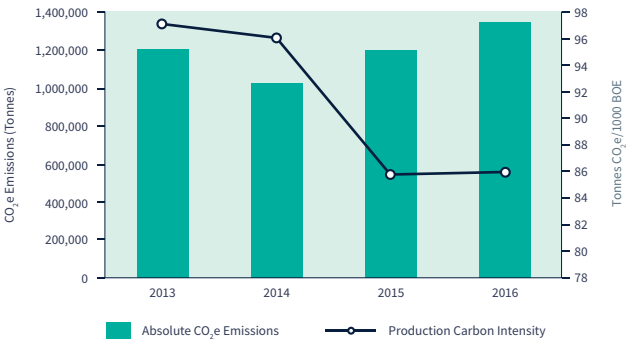

Figure 1

CO_2 Equivalent emissions and production intensity annual trend

Figure 1 shows an increase in company level CO_2e emissions in 2016; primarily due to increases in fuel and flare gas combustion, as a result of improved uptime and oil production rates. The improvement in oil production rates also saw a stabilisation in CO_2e / 1000 BOE. Therefore, for every unit of CO_2e emitted, the Company continued to produce more oil in 2016.

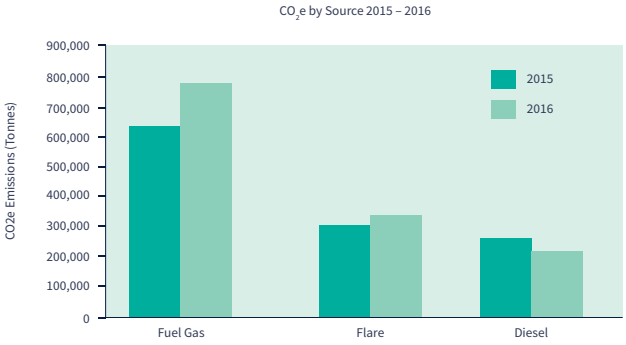

Figure 2

2016 CO_2 Equivalent emissions by source

Figure 2 shows the contribution of CO_2 e from each source over the last 2 years. In 2016, emissions from fuel and flare gas increased while emissions from diesel decreased, again reflecting improved process uptime in 2016 compared to 2015.

The European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) is a cap and trade system for CO_2 emissions arising from fuel combustion and flaring. **Figure 3** shows how each site performed against its Government allocated allowance or 'cap' in 2016. All Company sites emitted a greater mass of CO_2 than their allocated free allowance. In line with the requirements of the EU ETS, the short fall was purchased through a designated mechanism so that these sites had sufficient allowances to account for their CO_2 emissions.

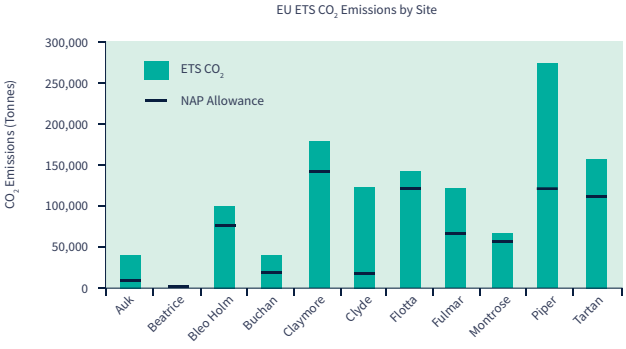

Figure 3

2016 EU-ETS CO_2 emissions and allowance per site

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

DISCHARGES TO SEA

OIL IN PRODUCED WATER

The fluid extracted from most oil wells contains a mixture of oil, gas and water. A primary function of all our offshore installations is to separate the gas and water, sending the oil onshore and safely discharging the treated water to sea. Following treatment some oil will still be present in the discharged water.

While it is clearly not desirable to discharge any oil, industry regulators place strict limitations on both the concentration and quantity of oil discharged in order to protect the marine environment. At these low concentrations oil quickly disperses and is broken down by weathering and marine microorganisms.

The UK government enforces a standard, internationally agreed emission limit value of 30mg of oil per litre of produced water discharged (average over one month). **Figure 4** shows that along with the total mass of oil discharged to sea the average discharge concentration shows a small increase. It should be noted, that although an increase has been seen, at a Company level performance remains significantly below the legal performance standard.

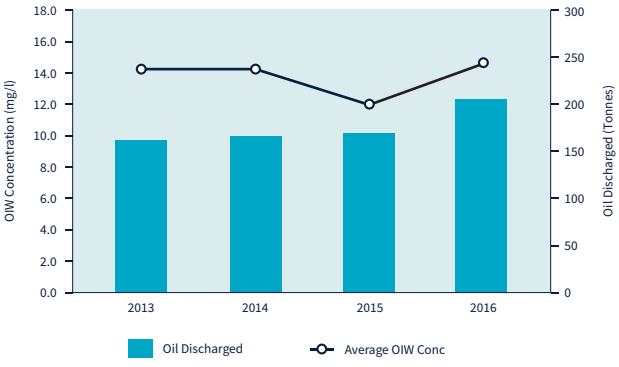

Figure 4
Annual Total Oil and Produced Water to Sea

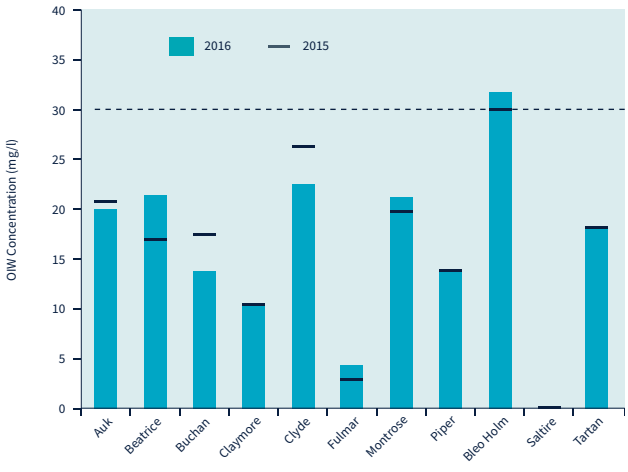

Figure 5
Site Oil in Produced Water Performance

Figure 5 shows that 2016 oil in water concentration has increased at a number of sites when compared with 2015 data, this is due to a number of factors:

- Increased production rates and sustained process uptime
- Unsuccessful replacement trials of substitution listed chemicals with more benign alternatives resulting in poor separation
- Decreased production rates from high water cut wells to reduce the volume of water in the process have reduced hydrocyclone efficiency.

It is also worth noting that the Bleo Holm's oil in produced water performance is slightly over the limit of 30 mg/l and has increased when compared to 2015. The Company has developed a produced water improvement plan, and are engaged with the Regulator in order to improve the produced water performance at this installation.

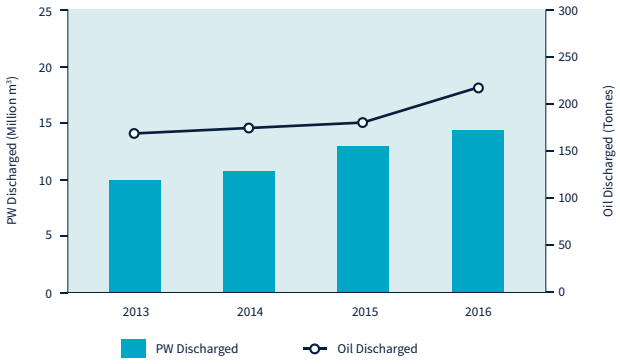

Figure 6
Annual Discharge Mass

The total mass of oil discharged to sea in 2016 shows an increase when compared to earlier years. This is due to the increase in oil in water concentrations and produced water volumes.

Due to the nature of produced water, discharges can give rise to an oil sheen on the sea surface around the installation. On occasions, either due to poor plant performance or calm weather, sheens can extend some distance from the discharge point. Where these sheens become more significant than normal, we are required to notify the Regulator. No such sheens were identified by The Company during 2016.

PRODUCTION CHEMICALS

We utilise a variety of chemicals within the production process to optimise efficiency. Chemicals are used to improve the flow of fluids from the reservoir, aid separation, prevent corrosion and remove deposited solids within topside vessels. Production chemicals are then either exported with oil to shore, or discharged to sea from the produced water stream.

The use and discharge of production chemicals is heavily regulated through the approval of a Life Permit for each asset which incorporates regulatory limits for each chemical used and discharged. Chemical use and discharge is regulated through the Offshore Chemicals Regulation (OCR) 2002 (as amended). These regulations implement the OSPAR Decision 2000/2 on a Harmonised Mandatory Control System (HMCS) for the Use and Reduction of the Discharge of Offshore Chemicals on the UK Continental Shelf. The HMCS details requirements for the comprehensive testing, ranking, hazard assessment and risk management of chemicals and, in addition, the substitution of certain chemicals by less hazardous alternatives. The use and discharge of substitution chemicals is directly affected by two main factors; uptime of the individual assets and swap out of substitution chemicals for more efficient, less hazardous alternatives.

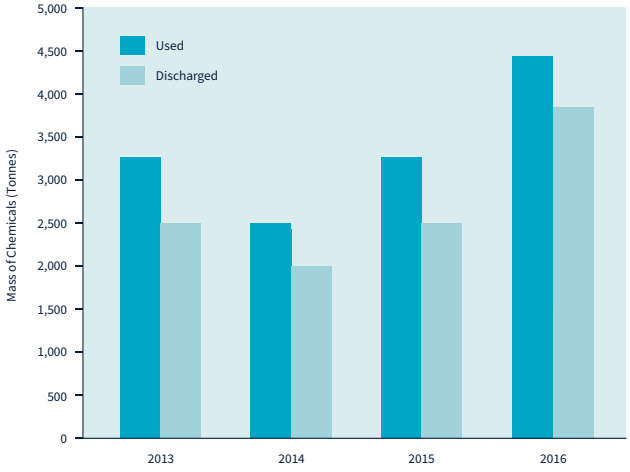

Figure 7

Tonnage of Production Chemicals Used and Discharged

2016 shows an increase on 2015 data which can be directly attributed to increased uptime of the installations and reinstatement of production of wells from long term "shut-in" achieved from well intervention campaigns. Additionally, in 2016 annual shutdowns continued to be rationalised and executed within planned timeframes.

Some chemicals have a substitution warning meaning they contain a component that may present a hazard to the marine environment. An important part of the HMCS is the replacement of these harmful chemicals through a phase out approach.

Figure 8 shows an increased usage of substitution chemicals in 2016 compared to 2015. However, as with other production

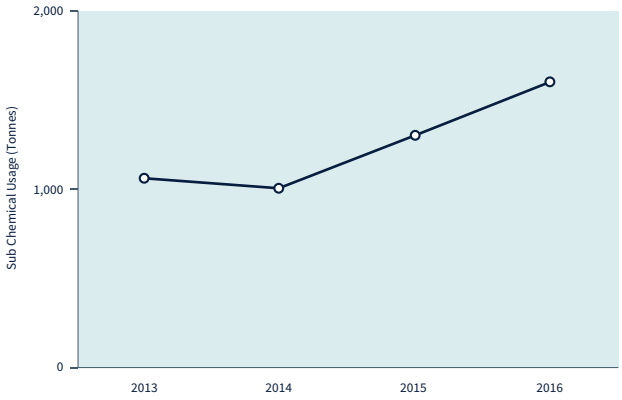

Figure 8

Usage of Chemicals with Substitution Warning 2013 - 2016

chemicals, this is directly attributable to the uptime of the installations in 2016 rather than the addition of new chemicals which contain a substitution warning.

We actively work with our chemical vendors to identify greener chemistries to progress replacement of products with substitution warnings with less hazardous versions. In 2016 we successfully swapped out 2 chemicals which impacted a number of our installations. Swapping out long running bespoke chemicals, which have acquired a substitution warning, come with their own challenges and whilst best endeavours are made they are not always successful because of their uniqueness. In 2016 we encountered such a scenario for one of our installations. Extensive effort was made over a few years to develop a greener formula which proved successful during field trials, however once the greener chemical was used in full production operations detrimental effects on the installation's base solids and water (BS&W) and produced water performance were identified. This therefore resulted in the reinstatement of the original product containing the substitution warning to bring the installation back to compliance with produced water limits. We also actively review our life permit applications and remove unused products to ensure the permits remain current.

To aid continual improvement and chemical swap out to less hazardous products, on an annual basis, we review the use of substitution chemicals on our installations with our vendors to identify priority chemicals for swap out for the coming year. Chemicals identified and agreed for swap out are then translated as a KPI within the annual chemical vendor contracts, and appears in the sites' HSE Improvement Plans. To ensure focus remains these KPIs are monitored at project specific and quarterly business review meetings.

DRILLING AND PIPELINE CHEMICALS

An array of chemicals are used to facilitate the safe handling of Wells during Drilling, Well Intervention and Pipeline Operations. Where appropriate, chemicals are specifically selected to optimise intended operations and performance with focus given to greener chemistries.

As can be seen from **Figure 9**, chemical use and discharge in 2016 was consistent with 2015, however there was a decrease in drilling chemical use and discharge which was offset by an increase in well intervention chemical use and discharge.

In 2016, one Well was drilled in support of a new field as part of our Montrose Area Redevelopment Project utilising a Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU). On completion of the drilling project the MODU was utilised in a significant Well Plugging and Abandonment campaign at one of our satellite wells with the aim of reducing risk within our wells protfolio.

Numerous pipeline and well intervention operations were conducted throughout 2016 to reinstate, maintain, and enhance well performance through planned improvement opportunities.

Figure 10, demonstrates a marked contrast in quantities of chemicals used and discharged when comparing Pipeline, Well intervention and Drilling activities. Drilling operations use large quantities of chemicals but only a small proportion are discharged to sea. This is, in part, due to the fact that Oil Base Muds (OBMs) are shipped onshore for treatment to recover the base oil which is then recycled. Pipeline operations in contrast, will discharge most chemicals through flushing but the quantities involved are significantly low compared to well operations. Whilst well intervention chemicals are generally routed back to the production installation, and discharged at the host installation along with the produced water.

As with the production related chemicals, reducing the number of substitution chemicals used during drilling operations, including platform drilling, is an area of focus. Due to the very specialist nature of chemicals used during these complex activities, alternative chemistries which provide the same or improved performance are often limited. The Company continues to work closely with chemical vendors and drilling contractors to replace substitution chemical products where it is operationally feasible to do so.

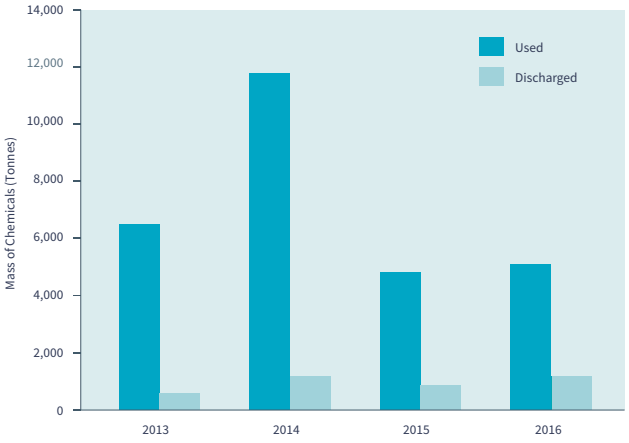

Figure 9
Total Chemicals Used & Discharged During Drilling, Well Intervention & Pipeline Operations

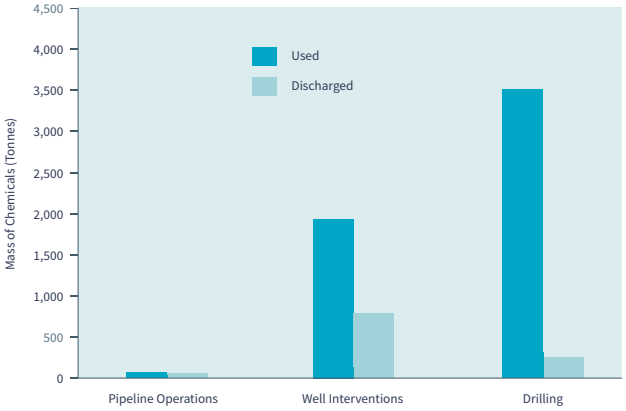

Figure 10
2016 Chemical Use & Discharge by Operation

ACCIDENTAL RELEASES

The prevention of oil, gas and chemical leaks is the Company's first Golden Rule. The assurance of plant integrity is seen as critical to the ongoing prevention of spills across our assets. We also prevent spills by raising awareness of spill risks, ensuring individuals are competent to perform their duties, and adhere to the Company operating procedures and environmental permit requirements.

In 2016, spill prevention continued to be an area of focus for both on and offshore teams. Although spill performance in terms of incidents and mass saw an increase when compared to 2014 and 2015, it should be noted that a significant proportion of spills were of chemicals, which are discharged as a result of normal operations. Although any spill occurring is not desirable, the spills which occurred in 2016 were small (over half were <10kg) in nature and dispersed quickly leading to little or no environmental impact.

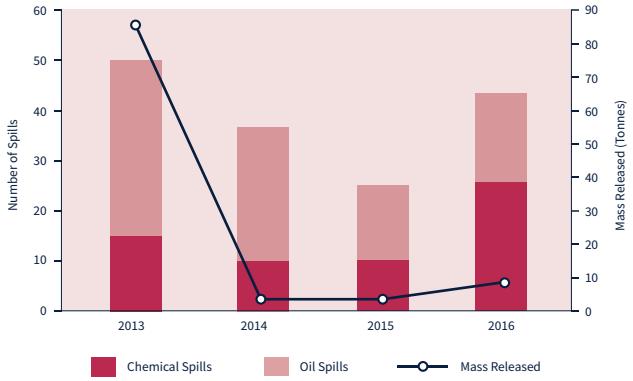

Figure 11
Total number of oil and chemical spills, and total annual mass released 2013 - 2016

2016 Spill Incidents Greater than 1 Tonne	Mass Released (Tonnes)
Loss of water based subsea hydraulic control fluid from a subsea valve on the Tweedsmuir field.	1.366
Loss of water based subsea hydraulic control fluid from a subsea hose on the Beauly field.	1.218
Loss of water based subsea hydraulic control fluid at the Auk installation to the Auk resevoir. Reported as a spill as required by the Regulator.	1.144
Loss of water based subsea hydraulic control fluid from a supply line on the Saltire to Piper pipeline.	1.600

The Company believes that although the number of spills in 2016 has been higher than previous years, the reporting culture at our sites is excellent. Spill prevention as with previous years will continue to be an area of focus, and the Company has been using the Energy Institute's Spills Awareness Animation from mid-2016 to help support this position.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste Management is a key topic for the energy industry. The Company utilises materials that will generate waste including drill cuttings, metals, waste chemicals, waste oil, paper, glass and wood. In conjunction with our environmental policy, we work to move our waste up the waste hierarchy.

We work closely with our waste management contractors to drive improvements in waste disposal practices. This includes the provision of more waste bins to the assets, increasing waste segregation awareness among the workforce and exploring new waste management routes.

Figure 12 shows that total waste generated in 2016 has decreased overall. This decrease can be accounted for by the following: 2016 saw less drilling activity than in 2015, and a number of workscopes took place at the Flotta Oil Terminal in 2015, which did not occur in 2016.

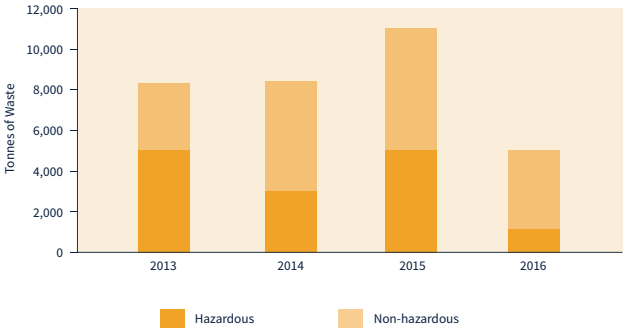

Figure 12
Total Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste Produced 2013 - 2016

As shown in **Figures 13**, the proportion of waste material sent to landfill has decreased to levels similar to those seen in 2014. This is largely due to decreased drilling in 2016, which in turn led to a smaller amount of oil based mud being used compared to 2015. This material, even after treatment, can only be disposed of in landfill.

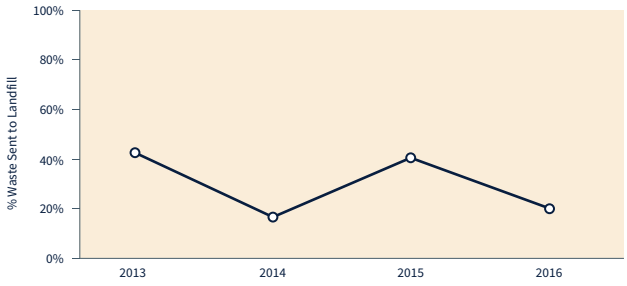

Figure 13
13 - 21% Waste Sent to Landfill

Waste materials generated offshore are segregated by type and shipped to shore for re-use, recycling, or safe disposal by a licensed waste company in full compliance with UK waste legislation. We actively pursue ways of managing our waste streams up the waste hierarchy; this involves taking advantage of opportunities to reduce; reuse; recycle; recover energy; or responsibly dispose of waste.

We work closely with our specialist waste vendors to improve waste segregation which is supported through regular skip audits.

Figure 14 shows the 2016 waste disposal routes, with 61% of waste being recycled which is an increased rate compared with 2015.

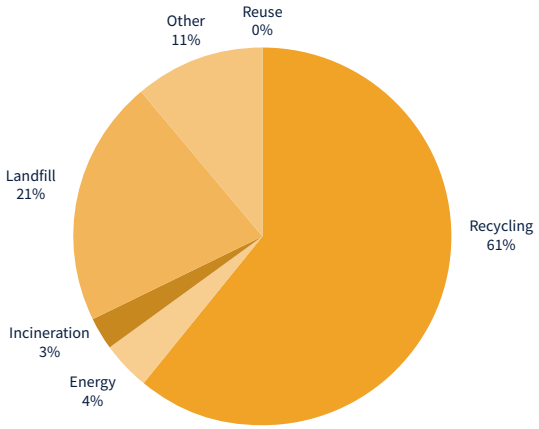

Figure 14
2016 Waste Disposal Routes

GLOSSARY

CEFAS	Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science
CH4	Methane
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
EEMS	Environmental Emissions Monitoring System
EMS	Environmental Management System
EU-ETS	European Union Emissions Trading Scheme
FPSO	Floating Production, Storage, Offload vessel
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HMCS	Harmonised Mandatory Control System
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee. This is the statutory advisor to the UK Government on national and international nature conservation.
JV	Joint Venture
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MAR	Montrose Area Redevelopment
N_2O	Oxides of Nitrogen
NM VOC	Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
OBM	Oil Based Mud
OCR	Offshore Chemicals Regulation 2002
OGUK	Oil & Gas UK is the leading representative body for the UK offshore oil and gas industry.
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OSPAR	The Convention for the Protection of the marine Environment of the North East Atlantic.
PON1	Petroleum Operations Notice 1. This is the form used by operators to report any oil or chemical spills or sheens or unpermitted discharges
PPC	Pollution Prevention & Control Act 1999 and Offshore Combustion Installations (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Regulations 2001
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SOx	Oxides of Sulphur
The Company	Repsol Sinopec Resources UK
The Regulator	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
UKCS	UK Continental Shelf
WBM	Water based Mud

2016 DATA TABLES

2016 Data Table 1	Atmospheric Emissions (Tonnes)						
SITE	CO_2	Nox	N_2O	SO_x	CO	CH_4	NMVOC
Arbroath Platform	6008	120	0	1	21	41	20
Auk A Platform	39,634	141	2	15	48	265	1,500
Beatrice	4,416	73	0	3	8	0	3
Blane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buchan A Platform	39,745	335	2	17	107	23	63
Claymore A Platform	171,635	408	13	3	406	175	98
Clyde A Platform	124,926	250	7	19	232	358	629
Flotta Terminal	144,517	319	9	5	301	74	234
Fulmar A Platform	127,308	154	8	7	277	76	214
Montrose A Platform	70,375	224	4	15	138	125	173
Piper B Platform	269,078	510	18	44	622	159	120
Ross FPSO Bleo Holm	103,833	444	8	15	253	157	34
Saltire A Platform	1,059	20	0	1	5	0	1
Tartan A Platform	150,321	270	8	17	354	886	351
Pipeline Operations	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mobile Drilling	12,461	26	1	8	166	38	16
Non Operated Subsea Tiebacks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	**1,265,316**	**3,294**	**80**	**170**	**2,937**	**2,377**	**3,456**

2016 Data Table 2	Produced Water			Chemicals (Tonnes)		Waste Generated (Tonnes)		Spills		
SITE	Average Oil In Water (mg/l)	Total Water Volume (m^3)	Oil Discharged Weight (Te)	Used	Discharged	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	# Oil Spills	# Chemical Spills	Mass Released (Te)
Arbroath Platform	0	0	0	115	13	24	138	1	1	0
Auk A Platform	20	329.532	7	41	29	10	102	2	1	1
Beatrice	22	150.366	3	28	9	30	64	2	0	0
Blane	0	0	0	0	8	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Buchan A Platform	14	151,271	2	31	27	14	352	0	0	0
Claymore A Platform	11	2,798,324	31	673	532	40	447	1	5	1
Clyde A Platform	23	781,894	18	665	624	46	306	2	2	1
Flotta Terminal	4	267,401	1	n/a	n/a	37	498	0	0	0
Fulmar A Platform	5	2,476,662	13	255	201	40	355	5	0	0
Montrose A Platform	22	223,410	5	63	154	46	794	2	0	0
Piper B Platform	14	6,251,999	89	824	586	114	345	1	2	2
Ross FPSO Bleo Holm	32	1,028,491	33	1,493	1,348	39	140	1	4	1
Saltire A Platform	0	0	0	4	2	5	72	0	2	2
Tartan A Platform	19	441.851	8	296	245	37	272	1	4	0
Pipeline Operations	n/a	n/a	n/a	49	42	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Mobile Drilling	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,230	1,196	524	342	0	2	0
Non Operated Subsea Tiebacks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	1	1
Total	**14.27**	**14,633,800**	**209**	**9.767**	**5,018**	**1,007**	**4,228**	**18**	**24**	**9**

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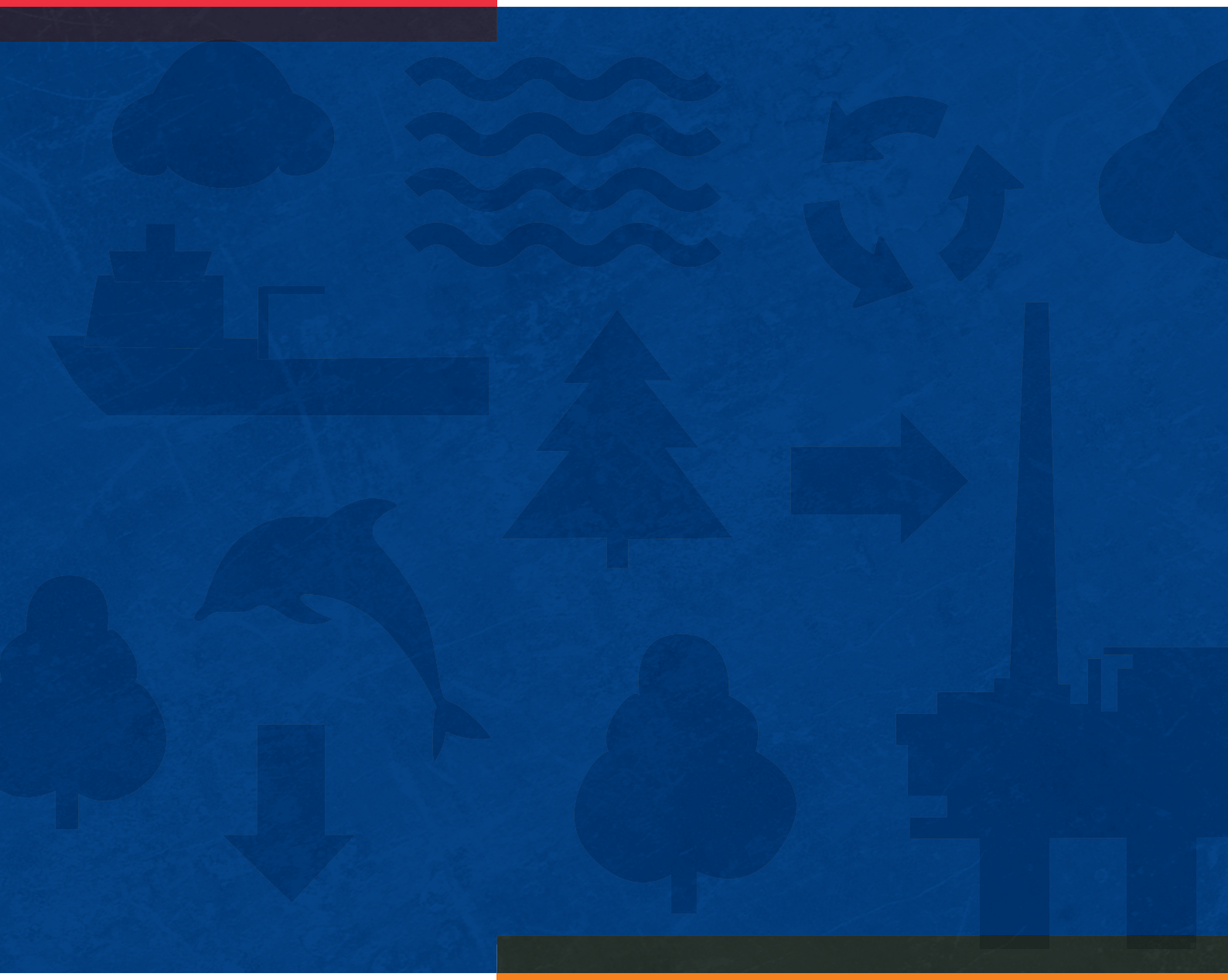

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