REPSOL SINOPEC
Resources UK

REPSOL SINOPEC RESOURCES UK

2017 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

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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.

As with 2016, 2017 was a challenging year with the price of crude oil remaining relatively low. However, the Company saw an improvement in production, embarked on a plugging and abandonment campaign and began preparations to decommission a number of installations. As with previous years I am delighted to say that the challenges faced in 2017 did not impact our commitment to operating in an environmentally responsible manner.

We do this by setting ourselves targets and actively monitor our performance against these. Furthermore, we conduct audits at our sites and on our Environmental Management System, to seek improvements.

This report communicates our 2017 performance and illustrates our commitment to doing so in an honest, transparent and responsible manner.

Although accidental release performance in terms of incidents and mass saw an increase in 2017, it should be noted that a significant proportion of them were chemicals, which are discharged as a result of normal operations, and have little or no environmental impact.

Although the Company continues to work with vendors and waste management companies the percentage of waste going to landfill in 2017 increased. Waste performance is influenced by the operations undertaken, and 2017 saw a plugging and abandonment campaign, as mentioned earlier and also a number of modifications at a number of our sites.

In 2017 the amount of chemicals used and discharged and our atmospheric emissions at our production sites increased when compared to 2016. These increases were due to the continued improvement at our sites in terms of 'uptime' and also production rates. However it should be noted that we replaced three chemicals carrying substitution warnings with less hazardous versions.

Discharging 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 2017 oil in produced water performance was slightly higher than previous years. In order to improve oil in produced water performance, the Company has developed and implemented produced water improvement plans at a number of its sites. It should be noted however, that in spite of this slight increase the Company's oil in produced water performance remains well below the regulatory limits.

We continue to operate in a challenging environment, with ageing assets and current low oil price. However, 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.

Darren Stoker

Chief Technical Officer

UK OPERATIONS

Fields & Installations

In 2017, our principal UK operating areas, (shown on page 2) encompassed a total of 51 fields, 12 operated assets and 2 assets operated by Wood PLC which are detailed in Tables 1 and 2.

FLOTTA
PIPER
CLAYMORE
SALTIRE
TARTAN
BLEO HOLM
BEATRICE
BUCHAN#
NIGG
MONTROSE
ARBROATH
ABERDEEN
CLYDE
FULMAR
AUK

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.
\# Installation no longer at location

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 operates within the UK regulatory framework and supports sensible, economic measures that will improve energy efficiency and reduce atmospheric emissions.

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.

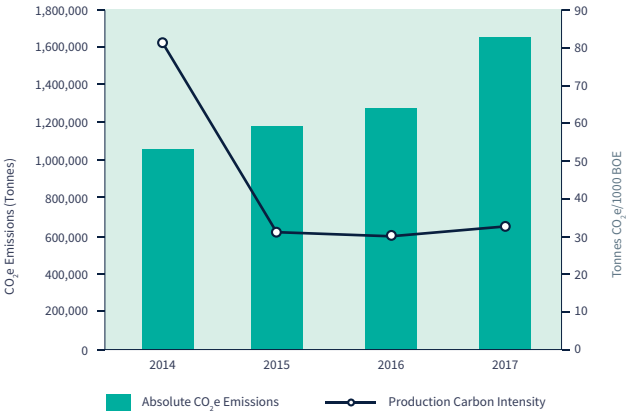


Figure 1

CO_2 Equivalent emissions and production intensity annual trend

Figure 1 shows an increase in company level CO_2e emissions in 2017; primarily due to increases in flare activity as a result of commissioning new fields at Montrose and Clyde. Overall production rates and process uptime has improved when compared to 2016. As a consequence CO_2 emissions per / 1000 BOE has remained stable.

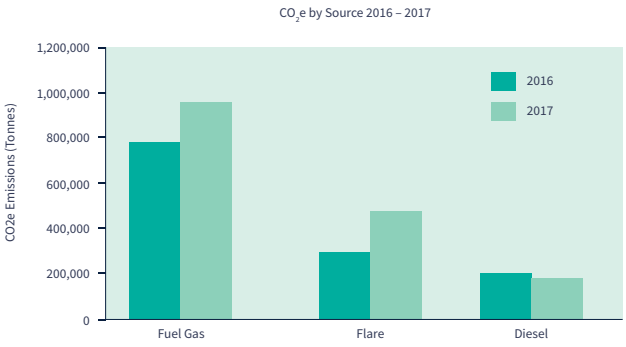


Figure 2

2017 CO_2 Equivalent emissions by source

Figure 2 shows the contribution of CO_2e from each source over the last 2 years. In 2017, emissions from fuel and flare gas increased while emissions from diesel continues to decrease, again reflecting improved process uptime in 2017 compared to 2016.

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 2017. 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. The Buchan Asset ceased operating in May 2017 and according to the EU ETS rules was subsequently withdrawn from the scheme.

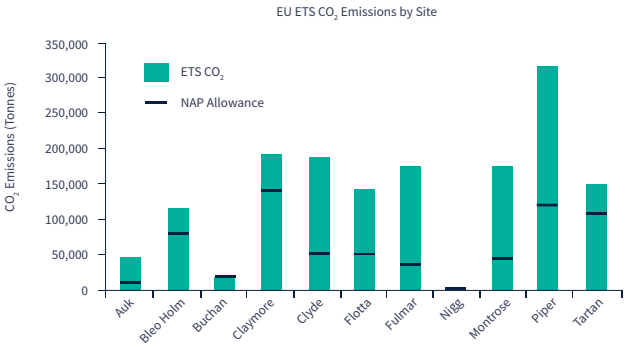
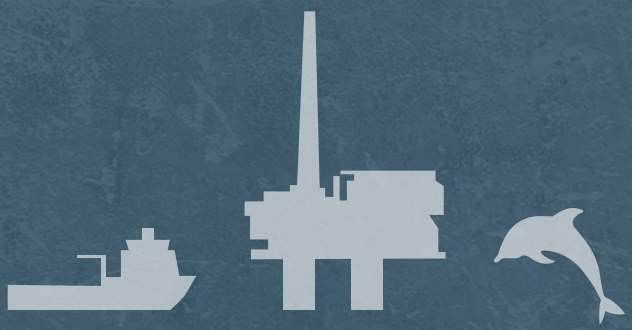


Figure 3

2017 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** demonstrates that the total mass of oil discharged to sea and the average discharge concentration show an increase. It should be noted, that although an increase has been seen, at a Company level performance remains significantly below the legal performance standard of 30mg/l.

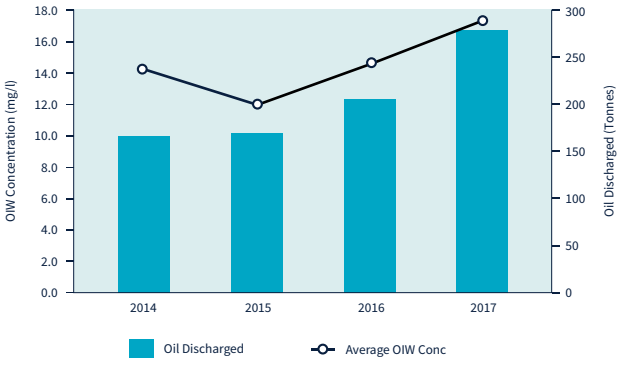


Figure 4

Annual Total Oil and Produced Water to Sea

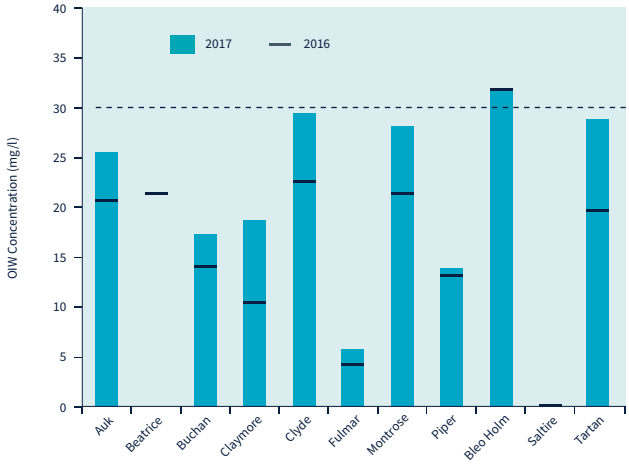


Figure 5

Site Oil in Produced Water Performance

Figure 5 shows that 2017 oil in water concentration has increased at a number of sites when compared with 2016 data, this is due to a number of factors:

- Commissioning of Montrose BLP installation
- Flyndre Cawdor wells, tied back to the Clyde installation, coming online
- Increased production rates and sustained process uptime
- Decreased production rates from high water cut wells which reduces the volume of water in the process reducing hydrocyclone efficiency.

However, the consistently lower oil in water concentrations achieved by Fulmar and Piper has made a significant contribution to improving the annual company average.

It is also worth noting that the Bleo Holm's oil in produced water performance is slightly over the limit of 30 mg/l, however, this has decreased when compared to 2016. Study work is ongoing, with a particular focus on sites which are close to or over 30 mg/l, to establish where process improvements can be made to reduce oil in produced water performance.

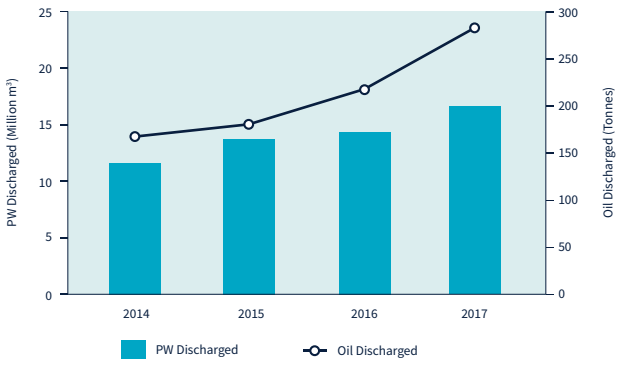


Figure 6

Annual Discharge Mass

The total mass of oil discharged to sea in 2017, as depicted in **Figure 6**, shows an increase when compared with earlier years. This is due to the increase in oil in water concentrations and produced water volumes - increased produced water volumes has occurred mainly due to increased production rates and sustained process uptime.

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. There were four such notifications raised by the Company during 2017.

PRODUCTION CHEMICALS

Repsol Sinopec utilise a variety of chemicals within the production process. Chemicals are used to improve the flow of fluids from the reservoir, aid separation, prevent corrosion and remove deposited solids within vessels topsides. 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.

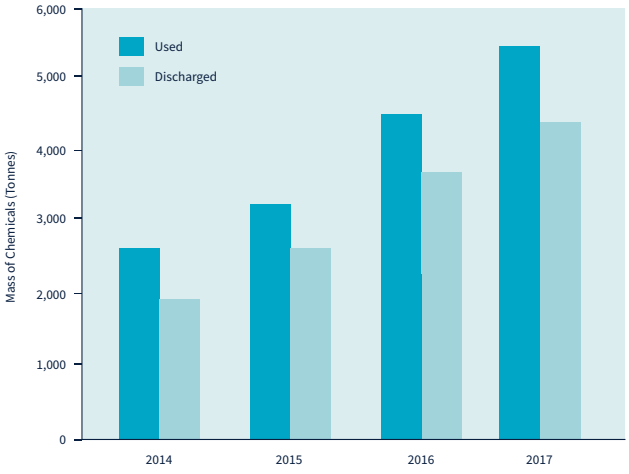


Figure 7

Tonnage of Production Chemicals Used and Discharged per year

2017 shows an increase on 2016 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 2017 three new wells were successfully brought online that partially attributed to the inceased chemical usage and discharge.

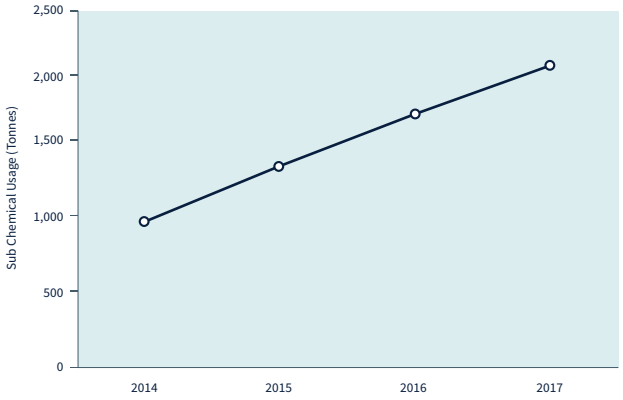


Figure 8

Usage of Chemicals with Substitution Warning 2014 - 2017

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 phased replacement of these harmful chemicals.

Figure 8 shows an increased usage of substitution chemicals in 2017 compared to 2014 - 2016. As with other production chemicals, this is directly attributable to the uptime of the installations in 2017 rather than the addition of new chemicals which contain a substitution warning.

To aid continual improvement Repsol Sinopec actively review each installations Chemical life permit applications on a regular basis and remove unused products to so that the permits remain current. Furthermore, on an annual basis, the company review the use of substitution chemicals with chemical 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. To ensure focus remains these KPIs are monitored at project specific and quarterly business review meetings. However it should be noted that swapping out long running bespoke chemicals, which have acquired a substitution warning, comes with their own challenges and whilst best endeavours are made they are not always successful because of their uniqueness.

That being said, in 2017 the company successfully swapped out 3 chemicals to ‘greener’ alternatives which impacted a number of our installations.

DRILLING AND PIPELINE CHEMICALS

An array of chemicals are used to facilitate the safe handling of Wells during Drilling, Well Intervention and Pipeline Operations. Chemicals are specifically selected to optimise operations and performance - greener chemistries are brought into use where these are not compromised.

As can be seen from **Figure 9**, chemical use and discharge in 2017 was consistent with the previous two years, this is because when taken as a whole, drilling, well intervention and pipeline activity levels were similar to these years.

In 2017, 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). In addition, in mid 2017, a MODU was contracted to initiate a significant well workover. Unfortunately, this operation was unsuccessful and resulted in the affected well having to be fully abandoned.

Numerous pipeline and well intervention operations were conducted throughout 2017 to reinstate, maintain, and enhance well performance through planned improvement opportunities.

As previously stated, when taken as a whole, drilling, well intervention and pipeline activity levels remained similar to previous years. **Figure 10**, demonstrates the marked contrast in quantities of chemicals used and discharged when comparing Pipeline, Well intervention and Drilling activities separately. 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 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.

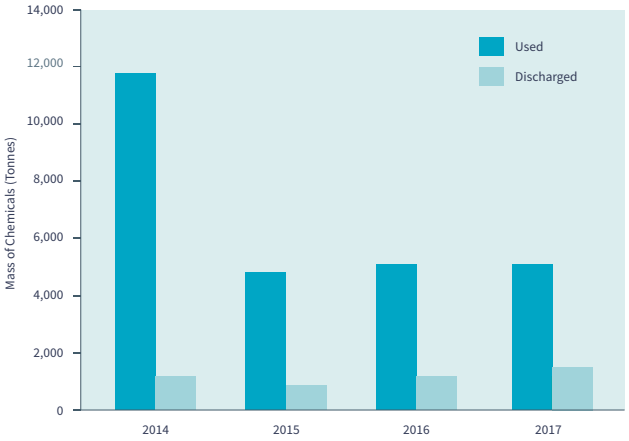


Figure 9
Total Chemicals Used and Discharged During Drilling, Well Intervention & Pipeline Operations

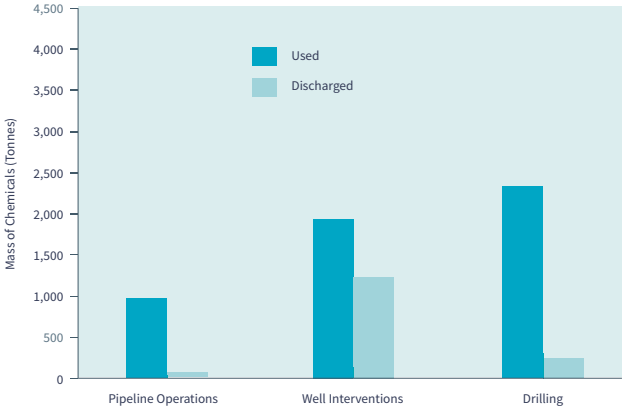


Figure 10
2017 Chemical Use and Discharge by Operation

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. Where spills do occur they are thoroughly investigated and corrective actions put in place.

In 2017, spill numbers and volumes increased when compared to previous years. Whilst the number of oil spills has remained consistent with previous years, the overall increase in number and volume is attributable to chemical spills. Of the chemical spills, uncontrolled releases of hydraulic control fluid from our subsea systems contributed a significant amount both in terms of number but mainly tonnage. Although any uncontrolled releases from these systems is regulatory reportable as a spill, these systems discharge 100% of their control fluids under normal operations. Computer based modelling has shown that for a discernible impact to the environment to occur an instantaneous release of several hundred tonnes would need to be released, this is because water is a main constituent of these fluids. The uncontrolled releases of these chemicals experienced by the Company were over a protracted period of time, and therefore any environmental impact is unlikely to have occurred. Furthermore, during the period of the ongoing release the Company was in full engagement with the regulator, and communicated correction plans along with the time frame for completion.

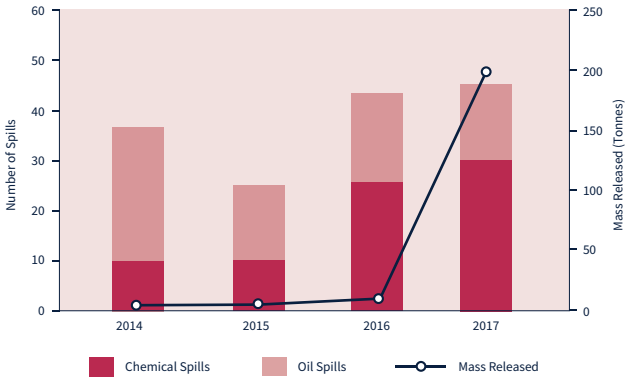


Figure 11
Total number of oil and chemical spills, and total annual mass released 2014 - 2017

2017 Spill Incidents Greater than 1 Tonne	Mass Released (Tonnes)
Arbroath – release of subsea hydraulic control fluid from the Brechin subsea tieback.	16.7
Montrose – release of triethylene glycol during commissioning activities. Triethylene glycol is acknowledged to have little or no impact on the environment.	4.2
Claymore – release of subsea hydraulic control fluid from the Claymore and Scapa Water Injection subsea template.	2.0
Claymore – release of subsea hydraulic control fluid from the Claymore W16 well.	1.3
Montrose – release of potable water and triethylene glcol, whilst filling a cooling system.	3.9
Clyde – release of subsea hydraulic control fluid from the Orion subsea tieback.	20.0
Tartan – release of subsea hydraulic control fluid from the Highlander subsea tieback.	3.9
Tartan – release of subsea hydraulic control fluid from the Tartan field.	123.5
Piper – release of subsea hydraulic control fluid from a downhole safety valve.	19.3

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 and ultimately reduce the volume of waste we produce that is going to landfill.

We work closely with our waste management contractors to drive improvements in reuse and waste disposal practices. This includes the provision of bins for waste segregation at our offices and offshore assets, improving waste segregation awareness within the workforce, and exploring new waste management routes.

Figure 12 shows that total waste generated in 2017 has seen an overall increase. This increase can be accounted for by the following: In 2017 there was an increase in plug and abandonment activity, as well as platform modifications and improvements.

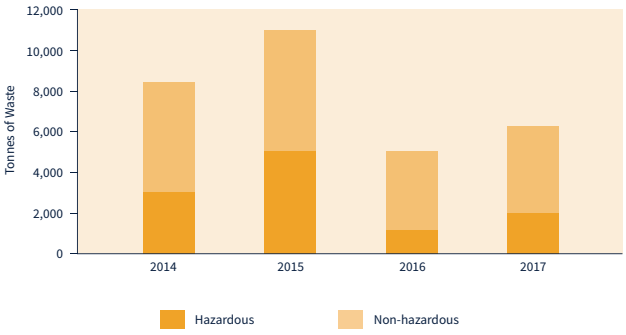


Figure 12
Total Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste Produced 2014 - 2017

As shown in **Figures 13**, the proportion of waste material sent to landfill has increased to levels similar to those seen in 2015. This is largely due to drilling and plugging and abandonment wastes in 2017. The waste material generated from these drilling activities, even after treatment, can only be disposed of in landfill.

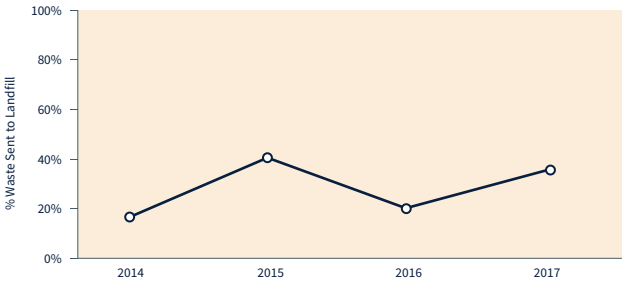


Figure 13
13 - 35% Waste Sent to Landfill

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 2017 waste disposal routes, with 49% of waste being recycled.

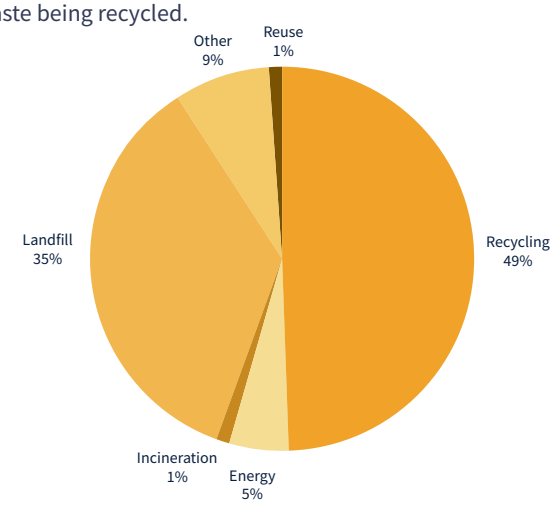


Figure 14
2017 Waste Disposal Routes

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

2017 DATA TABLES

2017 Data Table 1	Atmospheric Emissions (Tonnes)						
SITE	CO_2	Nox	N_2O	SO_x	CO	CH_4	NMVOC
Arbroath Platform	7027	142	1	1	23	39	7
Auk A Platform	51,404	177	3	17	75	413	2,857
Beatrice	3,287	61	0	2	16	0	2
Blane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buchan A Platform	15,510	157	1	7	47	25	63
Claymore A Platform	187,973	669	15	2	442	187	105
Clyde Platform	184,914	217	10	7	415	660	702
Flotta Terminal	148,531	343	11	4	313	42	3
Fulmar A Platform	178,714	174	10	4	405	134	485
Montrose A Platform	184,283	506	9	23	432	412	369
Piper B Platform	298,783	614	22	6	710	415	112
Ross FPSO Bleo Holm	126,318	809	9	15	315	162	35
Saltire A Platform	205	4	0	0	1	0	0
Tartan A Platform	156,053	254	10	3	362	905	606
Pipeline Operations	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mobile Drilling / Well Interventions	32,743	69	3	20	435	101	41
Non Operated Subsea Tiebacks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	**1,575,744**	**4,196**	**102**	**112**	**3,990**	**3,495**	**5,388**

2017 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	167	14	24	111	1	1	16.74
Auk A Platform	26	489.343	13	56	36	17	129	2	2	0.31
Beatrice	0	0	0	4	3	74	92	2	0	0.01
Blane	0	0	0	0	6	n/a	n/a	0	0	0.00
Buchan A Platform	18	65,683	1	14	11	42	334	1	0	0.01
Claymore A Platform	20	3,296,805	65	907	655	35	635	4	8	5.14
Clyde Platform	29	775,977	23	888	747	80	464	2	2	20.05
Flotta Terminal	2	7,251,453	17	n/a	n/a	56	409	0	0	0.00
Fulmar A Platform	7	3,134,092	23	250	199	32	437	1	3	0.33
Montrose A Platform	28	412,621	11	296	309	155	839	1	3	8.26
Piper B Platform	15	6,386,260	97	1,236	906	55	402	0	3	20.10
Ross FPSO Bleo Holm	32	1,012,804	32	1,442	1,195	61	156	0	4	1.42
Saltire A Platform	0	0	0	2	2	15	108	0	0	0.00
Tartan A Platform	28	614.749	17	429	365	48	217	0	3	127.42
Pipeline Operations	n/a	n/a	n/a	947	67	n/a	n/a	0	0	0.00
Mobile Drilling / Well Interventions	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	1,452	450	1	1	0.03
Non Operated Subsea Tiebacks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0.00
Total	**17.44**	**16,188,334**	**282**	**6,638**	**4,514**	**2,143**	**4,784**	**15**	**30**	**199.80**

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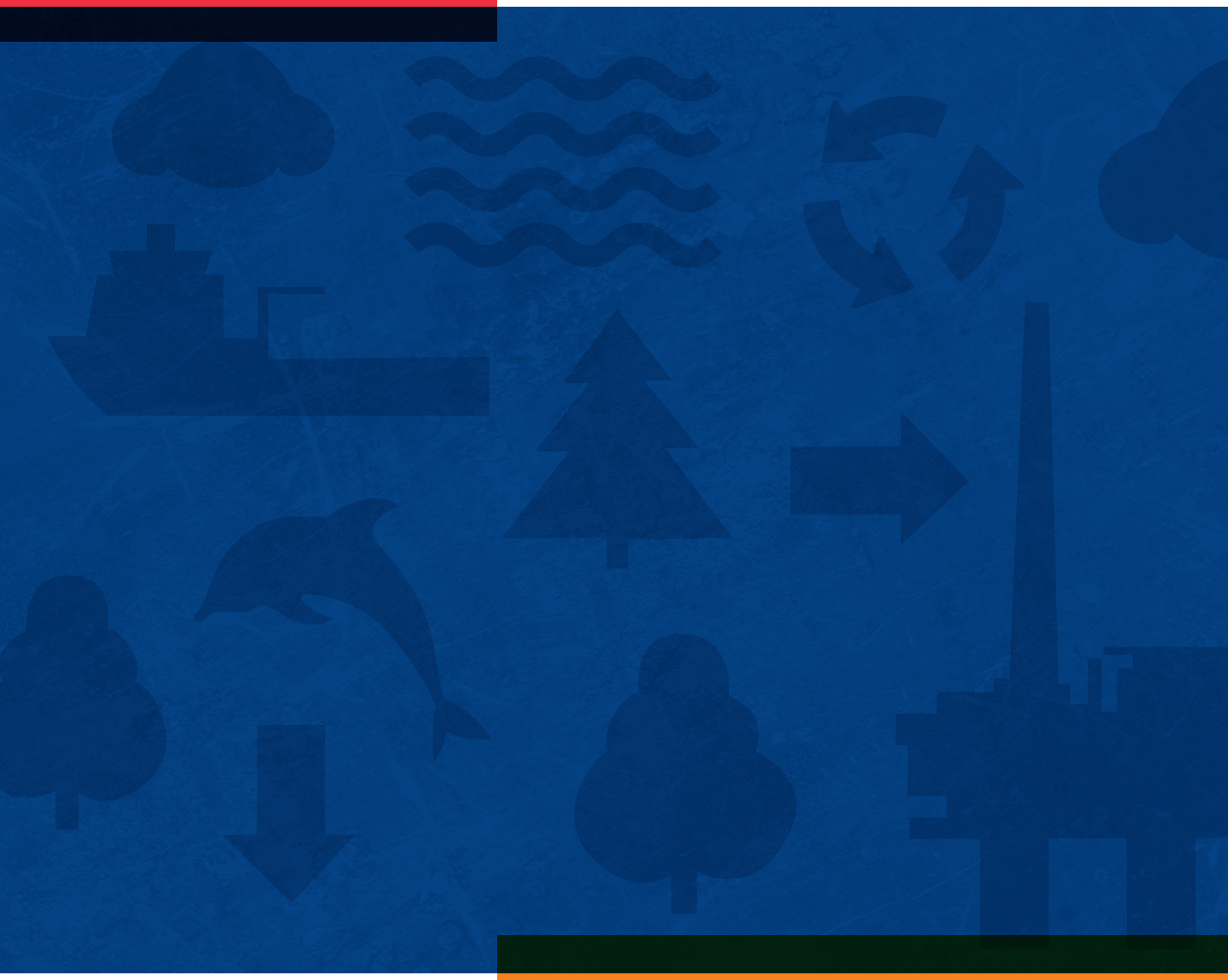

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HSE-BKT-013, May 2017