

Equinor UK Limited

OSPAR Offshore Environmental Performance Report

Public Statement 2021



Equinor UK Limited
1 Kingdom Street
London
W2 6BD

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1 Introduction

This document is the 2021 public environmental statement for the offshore petroleum activities of Equinor UK Limited. It has been prepared in accordance with recommendation 2003/05 of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic ("The OSPAR Convention") which has been adopted by the United Kingdom government and offshore industry.

For further information about Equinor and its UK activities, please see www.equinor.com. Details of media contact personnel can be found at: www.equinor.com/news-and-media/media-relations#media-contacts

2 Equinor UK Limited

Equinor UK Limited is a company registered in the United Kingdom. Its principal and registered office is at 1 Kingdom Street, London W2 6BD, in addition to which there is an operational office for offshore oil and gas development activities at Prime Four Business Park, Kingswells, Aberdeen, AB15 8QG.

Equinor UK Limited is wholly owned by Equinor ASA, an international integrated energy company that has its headquarters in Norway and is listed on the Oslo and New York stock exchanges.

Equinor is the largest international energy company on the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS), where it is operator of over 25 surface production installations, producing around 2 million barrels of oil equivalent every day. In 2021, Equinor's activity outside Norway accounted for around one third of the company's total oil and gas production, and this is expected to increase. Equinor is present in around 30 countries around the world, operating in North and South America, Africa, Asia and Europe.

Equinor UK Limited has interests in 35 seaward production licences on the UKCS and is operator of 18 of these. The locations of these licences are shown in Figure 1.

Equinor's UKCS operatorships include the Mariner Field (Licence P.335) where there is on-going production and development drilling. Equinor is also operator of the Rosebank Field (Licences P.1026, P.1191 & P.1272) and development is currently under review. Details of recent, current and planned licence activity are provided in the next section.

Equinor also has operatorship of wind energy projects offshore UK and in low carbon (CCS and Hydrogen) projects. Such projects are outside of the normal scope of an OSPAR public statement but are summarised in the next section because of their relevance to Equinor's Energy Transition Plan.

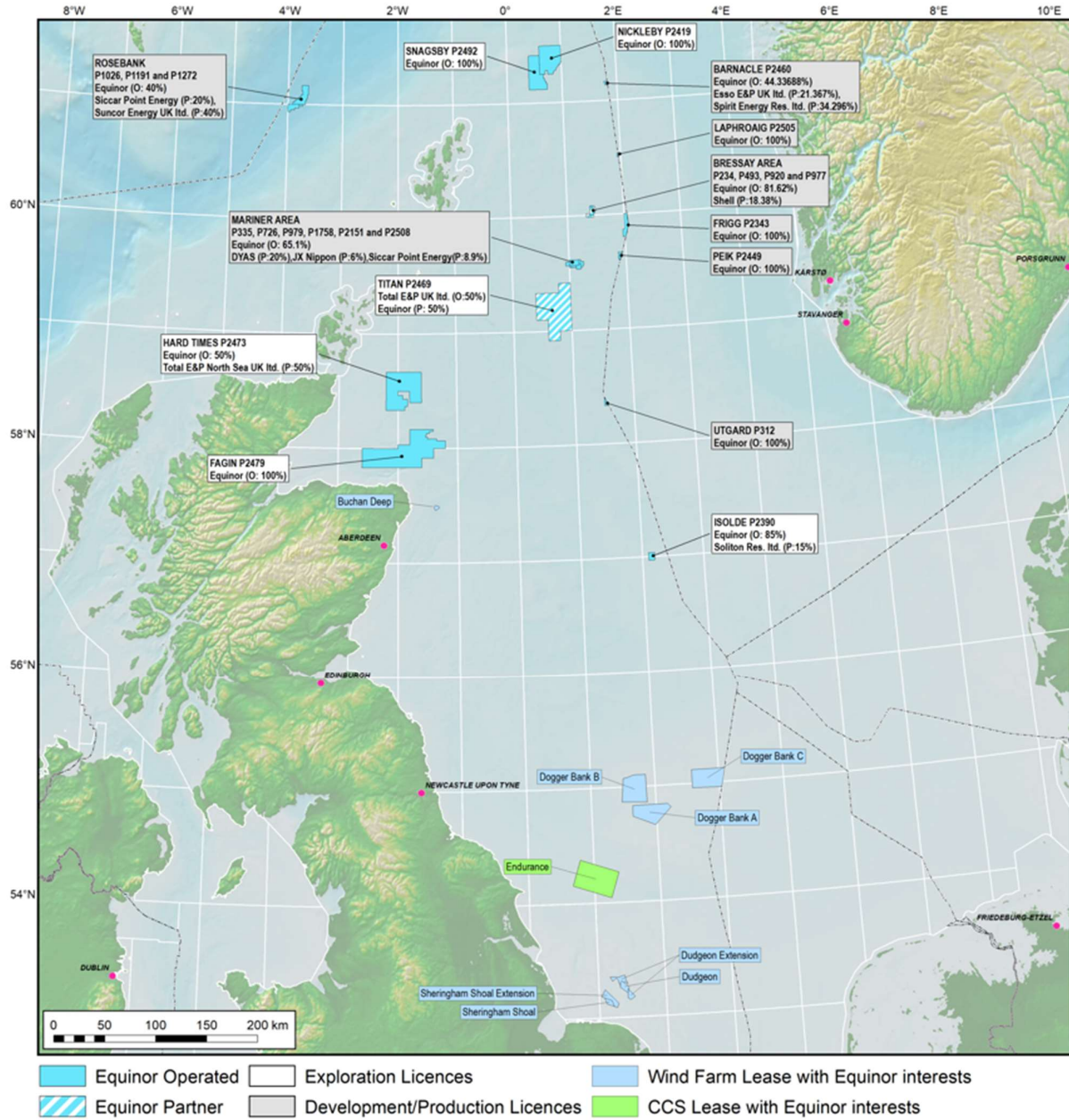


Figure 1: Location of Equinor’s UKCS oil and gas interests and activities at end of 2021, also including offshore wind leases and CCS lease locations

3 2021 UKCS Activities

3.1 Oil & Gas Exploration Activities

Six exploration licences were relinquished in 2021 – P.2318, P.2319, P.2365 and P.2387, which were all operated by Equinor UK Limited, and P.1891 and P.2277 which were operated by Total E&P UK Limited.

3.2 Seismic Surveys

No seismic surveys were conducted in 2021.

3.3 Exploration and Appraisal Drilling

An exploration well was drilled on the Tiger Lily prospect in licence P.2319, block 16/02a in with West Hercules (semi-sub MODU). The well did not encounter hydrocarbons in the reservoir and was permanently plugged and abandoned. The licence was relinquished in November 2021.

3.4 Oil & Gas Development Activities

3.4.1 Mariner

Equinor UK Limited is the majority equity holder and operator, with partners Neo Energy, Siccar Point Energy and One Dyas, for UKCS seaward production licence P.335 covering the Mariner field. A schematic of the Mariner field is presented in Figure 2.

During 2021 the following activities took place:

- Ongoing production from the Mariner Field.
- Drilling of new production and water injection wells from the Noble Lloyd Noble drilling rig (departed the Mariner field in Q1) and the Mariner platform drilling rig.
- Phase 3 well abandonment of well 9/11a-8Y using the West Hercules (semi-sub MODU)

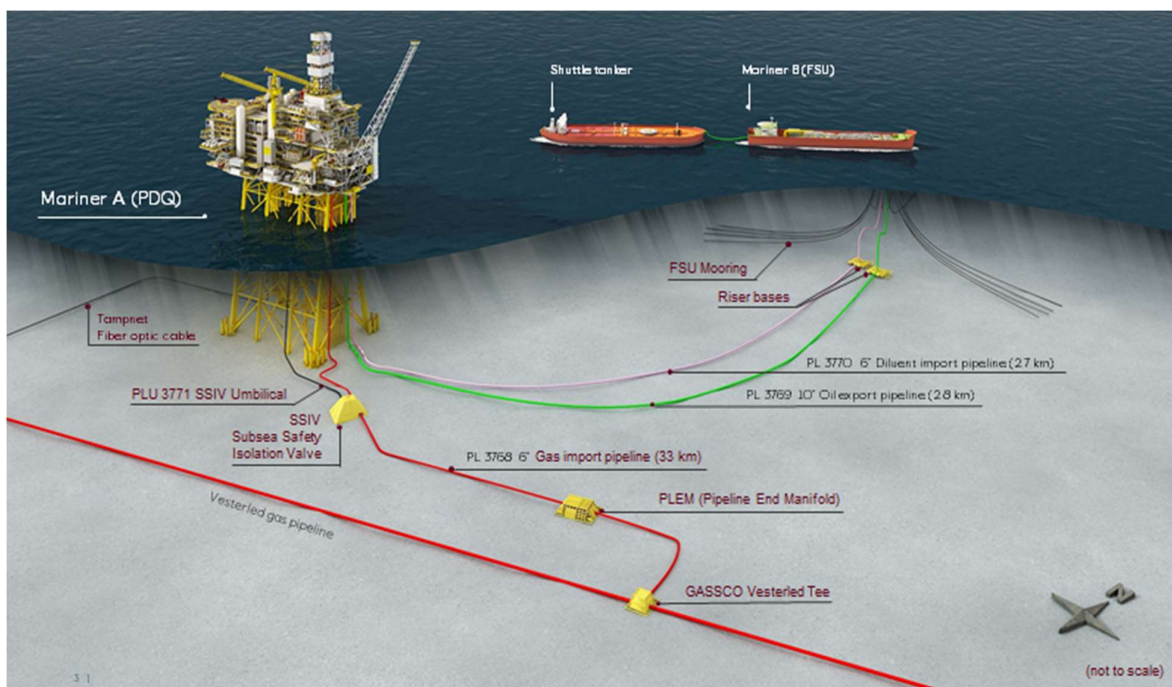


Figure 2: Schematic of the Mariner Field

3.4.2 Cadet

Equinor UK Limited is the majority equity holder and operator for the UKCS seaward production licence P.1758 covering the Cadet field. In 2019, Equinor and its then licence partners, JX Nippon, Siccar Point Energy and One Dyas, submitted a Field Development Plan (FDP), which was subsequently approved in Q4 2019.

3.4.3 Rosebank

Equinor UK Limited is operator for UKCS seaward production licences P.1026, P.1191 & P.1272 covering the Rosebank field. In 2021 Equinor and its licence partners, Suncor Energy UK Limited & Siccar Point Energy E&P Limited, continued to mature and evaluate concepts for the Rosebank development.

3.4.4 Utgard

Equinor UK Limited is the sole equity-holder and operator for UKCS seaward production licence P.312 that covers the UK portion of the Utgard field. Equinor Energy AS (one of the Equinor Group's Norwegian entities) is operator of the licence covering the Norwegian portion of the field and is the overall field operator. The Utgard field started production on 16th September 2019 via two wells from a subsea template located in the Norwegian licence.

3.4.5 Barnacle

Equinor UK Limited is the operator of UKCS seaward production licence P.2460 covering the Barnacle oil field. Field production started on 6th December 2019 via a single long-reach well drilled from the Statfjord B platform in the Norwegian sector which is operated by Equinor Energy AS (one of the Equinor Group's Norwegian entities) which also is field operator for Barnacle. At the end of 2021 Spirit Energy was the sole partner in the field.

3.4.6 Mariner East

Equinor UK Limited is the majority equity holder and operator for UKCS seaward production licence P.726 covering the Mariner East field. Licence extension was granted in 2019 through to March 2023.

3.4.7 Bressay

Equinor UK Ltd completed the sale of 50% of their Bressay licence equity and field operatorship to EnQuest Heather Ltd in January 2021.

3.4.8 Frigg

Equinor UK Limited is the sole equity-holder and operator for UKCS seaward production licence P.2343 that covers the UK portion of the Frigg field. Equinor Energy AS (one of the Equinor Group's Norwegian entities) is operator of the licence covering the Norwegian portion of the field. Field evaluation is ongoing.

3.4.9 Peik

Equinor UK Limited is the sole equity-holder and operator for UKCS seaward production licence P.2449 that covers the UK portion of the Peik field. Equinor Energy AS (one of the Equinor Group's Norwegian entities) is operator of the licence covering the Norwegian portion of the field. Field evaluation is ongoing.

3.4.10 Laphroaig

Equinor UK Limited is the sole equity-holder and operator for UKCS seaward production licence P.2505 that contains the Laphroaig undeveloped discovery. Field evaluation is ongoing.

3.5 Wind Energy Activities

Equinor's wind energy current and planned wind portfolio is summarised in Figure 3.

In production or under construction					
Bottom fixed				Floating	
Sheringham Shoal, UK 317 MW	Dudgeon, UK 402 MW	Arkona, Germany 385 MW	Dogger Bank A&B, UK 2,400 MW	Hywind Scotland, UK 30 MW	Hywind Tampen, Norway 88 MW
Equinor (40%)	Equinor (35%)	RWE operator Equinor (25%)	SSE operator Equinor (40%)	Equinor (75%)	Equinor (41%)
Project pipeline					
Bottom fixed					
Dogger Bank C, UK 1,200 MW	Empire Wind 1&2, US ~2,000 MW	Batyk I, II, & III, Poland ~3,000 MW	Beacon Wind 1&2, US ~2,400 MW	Sheringham Shoal and Dudgeon Extension, UK 719 MW	
Equinor (50%)	Equinor (50%)	Equinor (50%)	Equinor (50%)	Equinor ^[1]	

[1] Ownership structure to be concluded

Figure 3: Summary of Equinor offshore wind portfolio

In the UK, Equinor is the operator of the Sheringham Shoal wind energy development located off the North-Norfolk coast. The development comprises of 88 wind turbines with a combined generating capacity of 317 MW.

Equinor is operator of the nearby Dudgeon offshore wind energy project, located 32 miles offshore from Cromer in North Norfolk. The development comprises of 67 wind turbines with a combined generating capacity of 402 MW (see photograph in Figure 4).



Figure 4: Dudgeon offshore wind farm

Equinor is operator of the Hywind Scotland park (75%) with Partner Masdar. Hywind Scotland is a pilot project of 5 floating wind turbines located off the Scottish coast, 25km offshore from Peterhead at Buchan Deep. Construction and installation were completed in 2017. The pilot park covers around 4 square kilometres at water depths of 95-120 metres. Each of the five floating wind turbines can produce 6 MW for a combined generating capacity of 30 MW. Unused power can be stored in lithium batteries for later use (see photograph in Figure 5).



Figure 5: Schematic of completed Hywind pilot project

Equinor is engaged in a joint venture (50%) with SSE and ENI in the development of the Dogger Bank windfarm. This project comprises three developments: Creyke Beck A, Creyke Beck B and Teeside A each with

a generating capacity of up to 1.2GW. When installed, in combination with other Dogger area windfarms, this will be the world’s largest offshore wind development and can supply up to 5% of the UK power requirements.

3.6 Carbon Capture and Storage and Hydrogen

In 2021 Equinor made significant progress on industrial CCS and blue and green hydrogen projects which are the result of combined effort of government, industry, investors and customers working together toward Net Zero emissions. The CCS and Hydrogen project portfolio is shown in the Figure 6 below.

Carbon Capture & Storage				Hydrogen			
Transport & Storage			Post Combustion	Blue and Green			
Norway 2024	UK 2026	Equinor 2026 >	UK 2026	Norway 2024 >	UK 2026	EU 2027/2028	The Netherlands 2027
Northern Lights	Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP)	North Sea Basin	Net Zero Teesside	Hydrogen Norway	Zero Carbon Humber	NW Europe	NorthH2
CCS for industry Transport of CO ₂ by ship Open/flexible Phase 1 approved (1.5 Mt/y) Phase 2 (5 Mt/y) progressing	Pipeline transport Storage for Humber and Teesside	General screening Future scale-up Saline formations and depleted reservoirs	Post-combustion CCS power generation CCS for industry	Liquid hydrogen for maritime Distribution of H2 Later integration with onshore plants	Hydrogen for industry Chemicals Synthetic fuels BECCS Hydrogen to power Blue Ammonia	Hydrogen for industry (H2morrow steel) Hydrogen to power/industry (Magnum) Flexible back-up for intermittent renewables Market based H2 approach	Hydrogen production from offshore wind H2 for industry Back-up renewable intermittence

Figure 6: CCS and hydrogen portfolio

4 Values and Commitments

4.1 Values

The Equinor Group's Core Values set out in the Equinor Book are: Open, Collaborative, Courageous and Caring. The value Caring requires Equinor to:

- *Seek zero harm to people*
- *Respect each other and contribute to a positive working environment*
- *Act in a sustainable, ethical and socially responsible manner*

4.2 Commitments

To meet the Values, and implement what they stand for, Equinor has made a firm set of commitments, also described in the Equinor Book. These commitments are:

- *In all our business activities, we comply with applicable laws, act in an ethical, sustainable and socially responsible manner, practise good corporate governance and respect internationally recognised human rights. We maintain an open dialogue on ethical issues – both internally and externally. Open, honest and accurate communication is essential to our integrity and business success.*
- *Our approach is integrated in our Management System, and we have developed guidance and tools for everyone who works for us. Our Code of Conduct details our commitments and clarifies expectations and requirements of individuals. We do not tolerate any breaches of the law, governing documentation or the Code of Conduct.*

4.2.1 Respecting People

We are committed to providing a safe and secure environment for everyone working at our facilities and job sites. Equinor's safety and security vision is zero harm. We provide an environment recognised for its equality and diversity, and we treat everyone with fairness, respect and dignity. We do not tolerate any discrimination or harassment of colleagues or others affected by our operations.

4.2.2 Conducting Operations

We have zero tolerance of corruption in any form and take active steps to ensure that corruption does not occur in relation to Equinor's business activities. We are committed to conducting our business activities in an open manner, promoting transparency in our industry. We protect information created by us, or given to us, to ensure appropriate confidentiality and integrity.

4.2.3 Relating to Business Partners

We seek to work with others who share our commitment to ethics and compliance. We believe in the benefits of competition, and Equinor always competes in a fair and ethically justifiable manner.

4.2.4 Working with Communities

We aim to create lasting value for local communities through our business activities. Our contribution may include direct and indirect local employment, local procurement of goods and services, local infrastructure development and capacity-building as well as social investments.

We will conduct our business consistently with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

We are committed to preventing harm to the environment and aim for outstanding natural resource efficiency in our business activities. We actively work to limit greenhouse gas emissions from our activities and comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulation.

4.3 Environmental Goals and Objectives

Equinor is committed to long-term value creation in support of the Paris Agreement. Our strategy consists of three pillars and combines focussed, carbon efficient oil and gas production with accelerated, value-driven expansion in renewables and leadership in building out new low carbon technologies and value chains. Equinor’s sustainability strategy is summarised in Figure 7 below.

Further information on the strategy can be found in Equinor’s 2021 Sustainability Report available via www.equinor.com/news/archive/20220318-annual-sustainability-reports-2021.

Equinor’s climate ambitions can be found at: www.equinor.com/sustainability/climate-ambitions

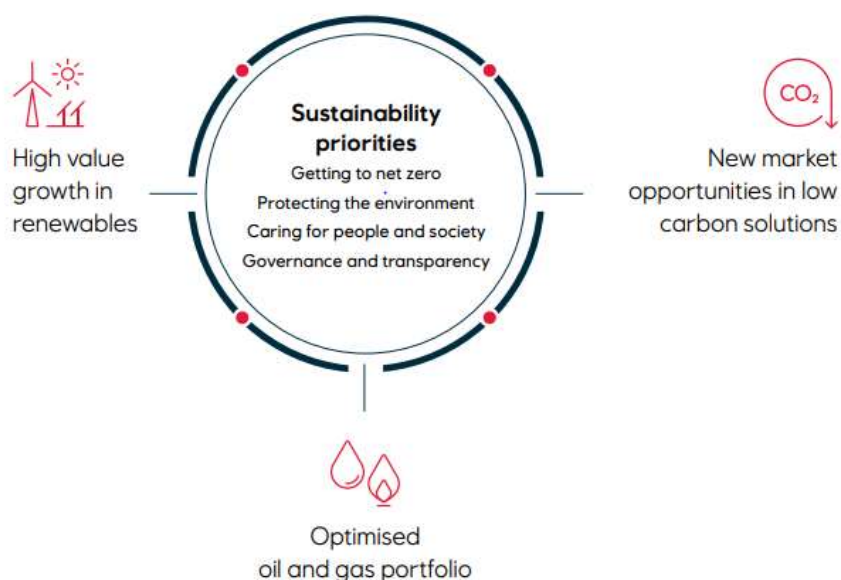


Figure 7: Equinor sustainability strategy

Equinor has a robust plan contributing to the delivery of these ambitions and energy transition across the UK:

4.3.1 Oil and Gas portfolio

New oil and gas assets are designed to minimise atmospheric emissions using best available technology. For existing assets an emissions reduction plan is in place to systematically identify and reduce emissions from

Equinor’s oil and gas assets, including projects to reduce emissions from power generation and flare use, by minimising power consumption and recycling gas for power use. Energy use through operations is systematically tracked and improved through the energy and production optimisation group, where a set of digital tools which allow for performance to be regularly monitored have been implemented, allowing further energy saving measures to be put in place.

4.3.2 Renewables

As mentioned previously, Equinor operates three UK offshore wind farms; Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal, off the Norfolk Coast, and Hywind Scotland, the world’s first floating wind farm, off the coast of Peterhead, Scotland, and plans to extend both Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal, to be able to provide 1.5 million homes with renewable energy. With SSE Renewables and Eni, Equinor is a partner in the world’s biggest offshore wind farm, Dogger Bank. The 3.6GW project will be capable of providing around 5 million UK homes with renewable electricity.

4.3.3 Low Carbon Solutions

In the Humber, the UK’s largest region by emissions, Equinor is a leading partner in the Zero Carbon Humber (ZCH) partnership that plans to decarbonise a mixture of power and industrial sites on both sides of the Estuary by rolling out hydrogen and CO₂ infrastructure, enabling each to fuel switch to hydrogen or capture their emissions. The Equinor-led H2H Saltend hydrogen production plant will be the first to use this infrastructure, converting natural gas to low-carbon hydrogen and capturing at least 95% of the associated CO₂ emissions. H2H Saltend forms part of Equinor’s ambitions for low-carbon hydrogen in the Humber, adding up to 1.8GW of production to meet local demand using the ZCH infrastructure. In addition to this, Equinor is developing projects in zero-carbon hydrogen (from water electrolysis using renewable power). Equinor is also working with partner SSE Thermal on two other ZCH projects, a gas-fired power station with carbon capture, and the first power station entirely fuelled by hydrogen.

In Teesside, Equinor is a partner in the Net Zero Teesside project to capture CO₂ emissions from local industry and from a gas-fired power station that will start operations in the mid-2020s, making use of the offshore CO₂ storage developed by NEP.

In Aberdeenshire in Scotland, Equinor is collaborating with SSE Thermal to develop Peterhead Carbon Capture Power Station, a new gas-fired power station with carbon capture that is expected to start operations by 2027.

5 Environmental Management System

5.1 Introduction

The Equinor environmental management system (EMS) is an integral part of the group’s overall management system. The management system has three main objectives:

- *Contribute to safe¹, reliable and efficient operations and enable us to comply with external and internal requirements*
- *Help us to incorporate our values, our people and our leadership principles in everything we do*
- *Support our business performance through high-quality decision-making, fast and precise execution, and continuous learning*

The management system is hierarchical, with mandatory business fundamentals – defined by the Equinor Book and the Function Requirement documents – supported by work processes, technical requirements, procedures, guidelines and information documents:

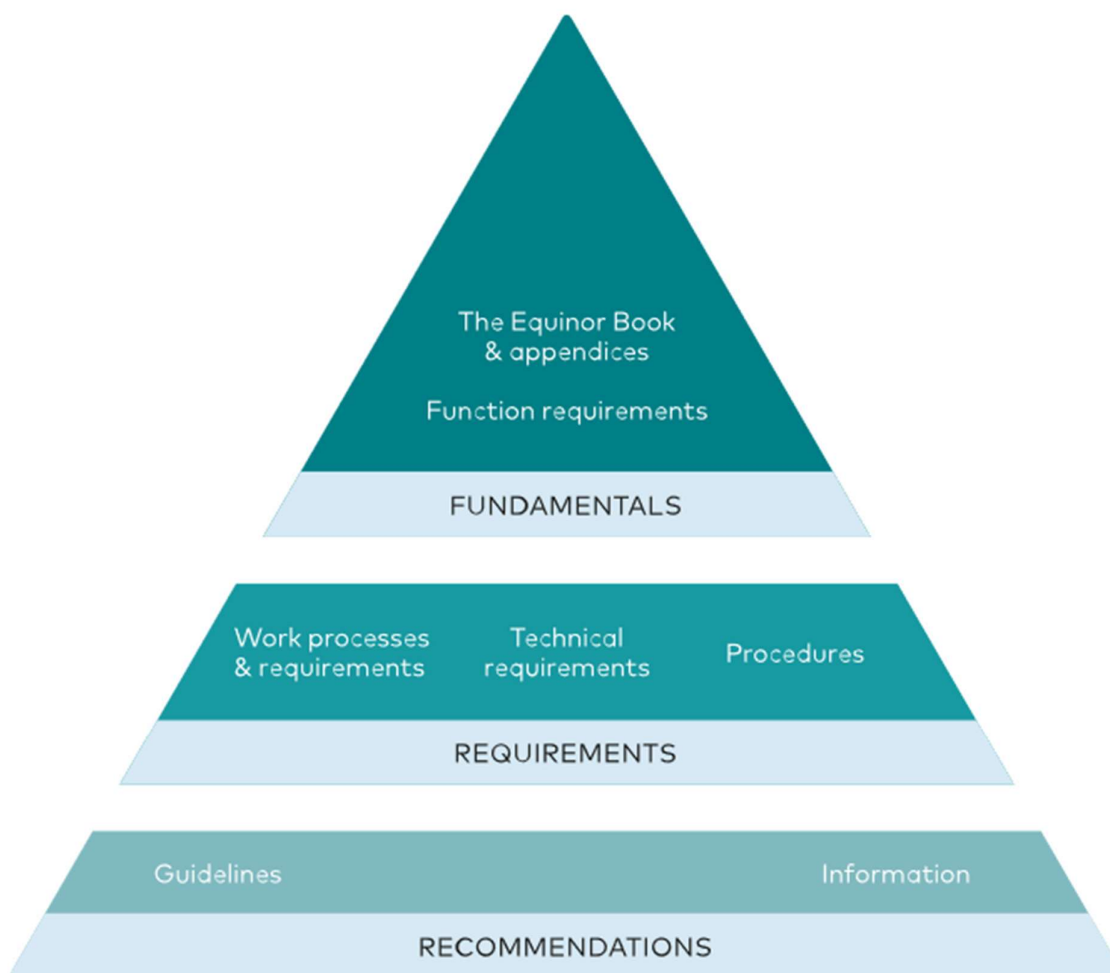


Figure 8: Equinor management system structure

¹ Equinor’s use of the term “safe” includes no damage to the environment.

5.1.1 Fundamentals

Fundamentals are essential regulations for the company and are valid company wide. They describe what the company wants to achieve and include our values, principles, commitments, and mandates. Fundamentals are documented in the Equinor Book and in our Functional Requirement documents.

5.1.2 Requirements

Requirements are used to manage risks and to ensure safe and efficient operations. They describe what we need to comply with when performing tasks. Requirements are set out in our Organisation, management and Control documents, Work Processes, Work Requirement documents, Technical Requirement documents, System and Operation documents, Key Control documents and Emergency Response Plans.

5.1.3 Recommendations

Recommendations support people when performing tasks and enable compliance with fundamentals or requirements. They describe suggestions or proposals for the best course of action and are based on the collective learning and experience in the company. Recommendations are documented in Guidelines or integrated in our governing documentation as Information elements and 'Should' sentences.

5.2 Fundamentals for Sustainability

Equinor's sustainability fundamental requirements are:

1. Management of sustainability performance shall be an integrated part of governance, strategies, business planning, risk and performance management and decision-making processes.
2. We shall systematically identify, analyse and manage our significant sustainability aspects to achieve continual improvement in a verifiable, efficient and effective manner.
3. We shall implement measures according to the mitigating hierarchy: avoid, minimise, remediate/compensate for or offset adverse sustainability-related impacts, and enhance positive impacts, in accordance with good international practices and principles.
4. We shall respect human rights in accordance with our human rights policy.
5. We shall drive change in support of a net zero society and a reduced net carbon intensity for Equinor.
6. We shall work systematically to optimize energy efficiency, minimize energy demand and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our activities.
7. All Equinor operated oil and gas assets shall work systematically to reduce all flaring and to eliminate routine flaring, in order to fulfil our commitment to zero routine flaring by 2030. In our partner-operated assets we shall work actively to help achieve the same objective.
8. We shall establish, implement and maintain tools and practices to manage chemicals, waste and discharges in a safe and sustainable manner.
9. We shall establish, implement and maintain practices for managing direct impacts from our operations on biodiversity.
10. We shall ensure that our activities do not have a significant negative direct impact on the freshwater resources in the areas we operate.
11. We shall contribute to social and economic development in the societies and communities we operate in.
12. We shall conduct meaningful engagement with potentially affected stakeholders and let their views inform our actions, decisions and follow-up.
13. Distinct sustainability competencies and technologies shall be available and suitable for the scope and complexity of Equinor's business activities.

14. Our sustainability reporting shall be open, accurate, clear, reliable and consistent, reflecting material topics and impacts and in accordance with relevant requirements and reporting frameworks.

5.3 ISO 14001

Equinor company policy is that the overall group does not seek certification of its management system against ISO or other international standards. However, the management system is designed to be compatible with recognised standards, such as ISO 14001 for environmental management, allowing individual entities to seek accredited certification if there is a specific business need or local legal requirement to do so.

Equinor UK Limited has been independently verified as compliant with ISO14001 on six occasions - in 2008, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019 and 2021. In 2021 the management system and its implementation were verified against OSPAR and BEIS EMS requirements without comments. The current verification was carried out on 26 November 2021 and is valid for 2 years.

6 Environmental Performance

This section presents quantitative environmental performance data for operated UKCS licence activities carried out by Equinor UK Limited during 2021. The data presented includes:

- Quantities of regulated chemicals that were used and discharged to sea during offshore oil and gas licence activities, i.e. regulated chemical use/discharge during Mariner production operations and development drilling.
- Quantities of waste generated, atmospheric emissions, and discharges to sea at installations operating at Equinor UK Limited's oil and gas licence areas:
 - Mariner field:
 - Mariner A
 - Mariner B
 - Noble Lloyd Noble (NLN) rig (departed end Q1 2021)
 - West Hercules drilling rig

Wastes, emissions and discharges from the vessels that support operational activities are excluded as these vessels fall under maritime legislation and are not considered to be 'offshore installations' for the purposes of OSPAR.

The quantities of regulated chemicals used/discharged, waste generated, atmospheric emissions and discharges to sea presented below were reported to OPRED monthly or at year end as required by the relevant environmental permits or will be reported following expiry of any term permits. This reporting is via the OPRED Environmental Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS). Permit non-compliances and any unplanned discharges were reported to OPRED as soon as possible following their occurrence.

6.1 Discharges

6.1.1 Planned Discharges of oily water

- An oil discharge permit is in place for Mariner A covering the open drains, drilling drains and produced water discharges. Produced Water was discharged to sea from Mariner A, in accordance with the discharge permit conditions. Figure 9 shows the monthly oil in water averages for 2021. The monthly variation is due to occasional process changes and the introduction of production from new wells that required process and production chemical adjustments.
- An oil discharge permit is in place for Mariner B, with the only oily water discharges from Mariner B being treated, batch discharges from the slops tank. There is no specific produced water discharge as there is no produced water drop out from the oil in the cargo tanks on Mariner B. The bulk of the discharged slop water comes from cargo tank washing. The total oily water discharge from Mariner B in 2021 was 2358.6 m³, containing a total of 0.08 tonnes of oil. This consisted of two batch discharges in March 2021 and November 2021.

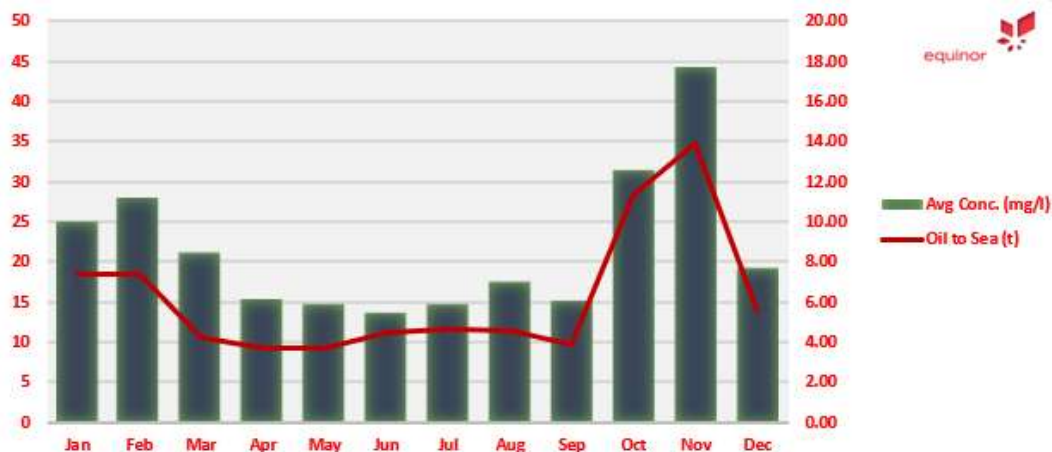


Figure 9: Mariner A - oil in water 2021

6.1.2 Unplanned discharges

In 2021, there was one PON1 reported at Mariner A due to a minor overflow from the drilling drain tank, during heavy rain, to the hazardous drain caisson (3m³ of water with 12.1 ppm oil in water).

There were six Oil Pollution, Prevention and Control (OPPC) non-conformances reported in 2021:

Mariner A:

- Four OPPC non-conformances were reported in 2021 in the new Integrated Reporting System (IRS). Three related to produced water oil in water exceedances due to unrelated process upsets and the fourth was caused by an open drains OIW water exceedance.

Mariner B:

- Two OPPC non-conformances were recorded in IRS, both related to a slop water discharge event.

6.2 Regulated Chemical Use and Discharge

As a general principle Equinor selects only those chemicals which are categorised as PLONOR, Gold / Low RQ or are in OCNS category E. However, in some cases this is not possible due to the lack of a suitable alternative. All chemicals are risk-assessed and justified for the specific operations, both as part of project planning and for permit applications. In addition, chemicals flagged for substitution are re-assessed annually.

The major proportion of chemicals used in 2021 were drilling and cementing chemicals used during Mariner drilling operations from the NLN rig (Q1 only) and the Mariner platform drilling rig. The quantities of chemicals used and discharged in 2021 is shown in Figure 10 below.

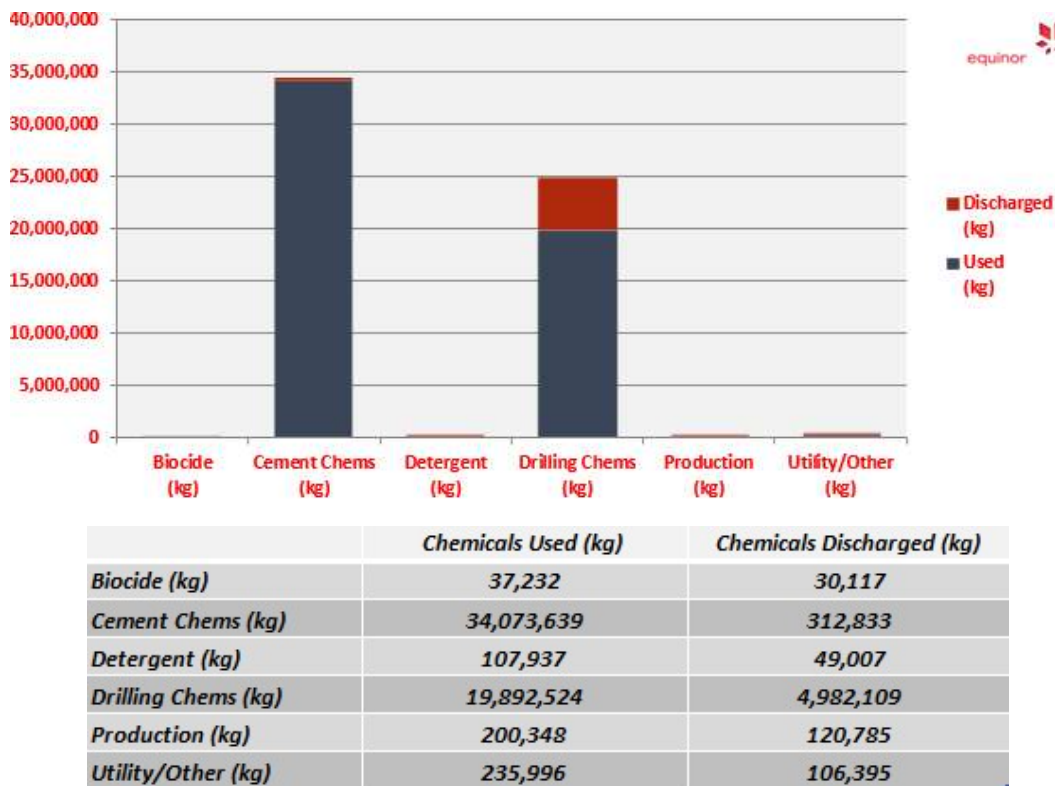


Figure 10: Use and Discharge of Chemicals on Mariner and by Drilling 2021

There were no reportable Offshore Chemical Regulations (OCR) non-conformances in 2021.

6.3 Waste Products Generated

In 2021 waste products generated by the Mariner field - Mariner A, Mariner B and NLN (Q1 only) - during offshore activities were returned to shore for treatment and disposal. The breakdown of these wastes and their disposal routes is as shown in Figure 11 below. Equinor has a target of 75% diversion from landfill and in 2021 only 17% of waste went to landfill.

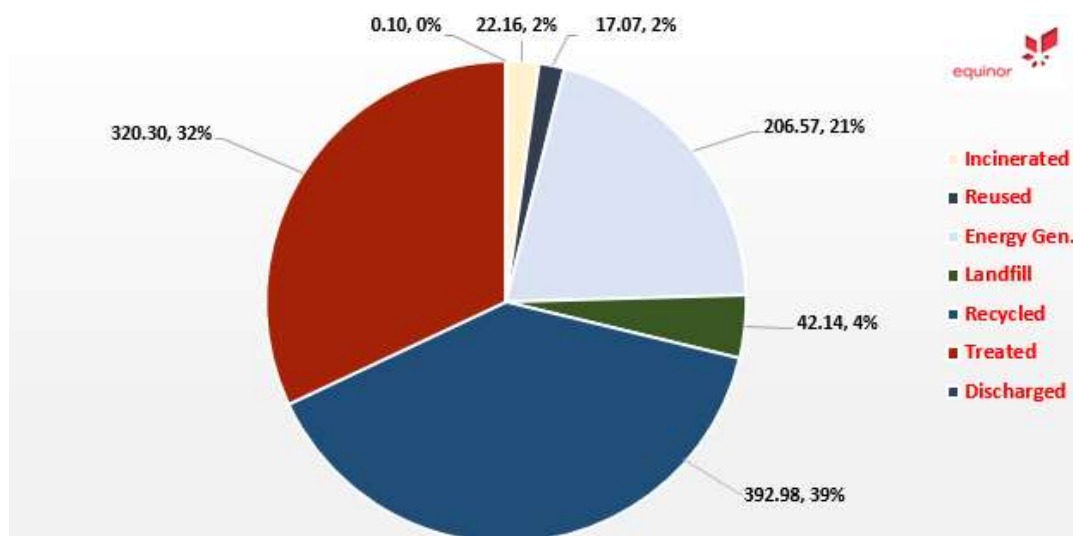


Figure 11: Disposal routes for operational waste generated offshore 2021. Weights depicted in tonnes with % of whole indicated (tonnes, %).

During 2021 there were two drilling units operating at Mariner: Mariner platform drilling rig and the Noble Lloyd Noble rig alongside the Mariner A platform (Q1 only). The West Hercules rig was engaged in drilling the Tiger Lily prospect (section 3.3). The quantities and disposal routes for drill cuttings, from drilling activities in 2021, are shown in Figure 12.

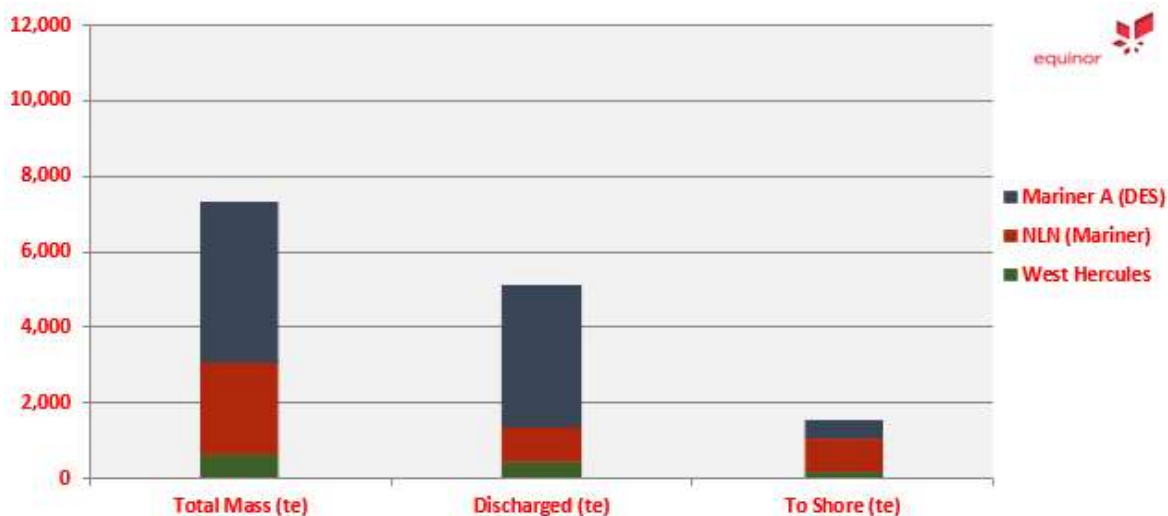


Figure 12: Drill cuttings - discharged & shipped to shore in 2021

6.3.5 Atmospheric Emissions

In 2021 the main sources of atmospheric emissions from the Mariner field were:

Mariner A:

- Exhaust gases generated when using diesel as fuel in engines and gas turbines
- Exhaust gases generated when using fuel gas used in the gas turbines
- Flaring of excess associated gas not required as fuel gas

Mariner B:

- Exhaust gases generated from diesel use in the boilers for cargo and domestic heating
- Exhaust gases generated from diesel use in the main engines

Noble Lloyd Noble

- Exhaust gases generated from diesel use in engines

Exploration drilling: West Hercules

- Exhaust gases generated from diesel use in engines

Fuel consumption and resultant emissions are shown in Figures 13, 14 and 15.

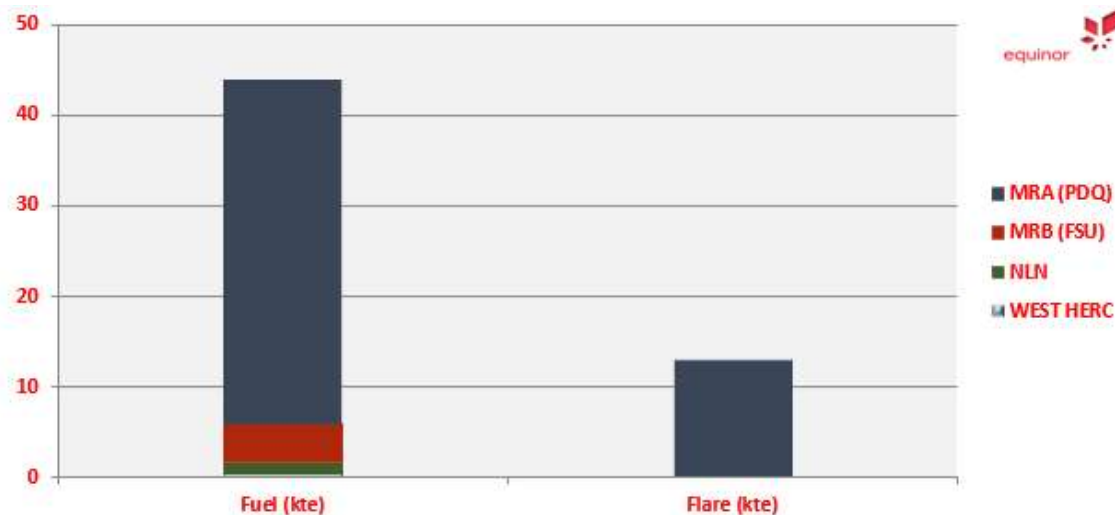


Figure 13: Fuel & Flare Mariner A, Mariner B, Noble Lloyd Noble & West Hercules 2021

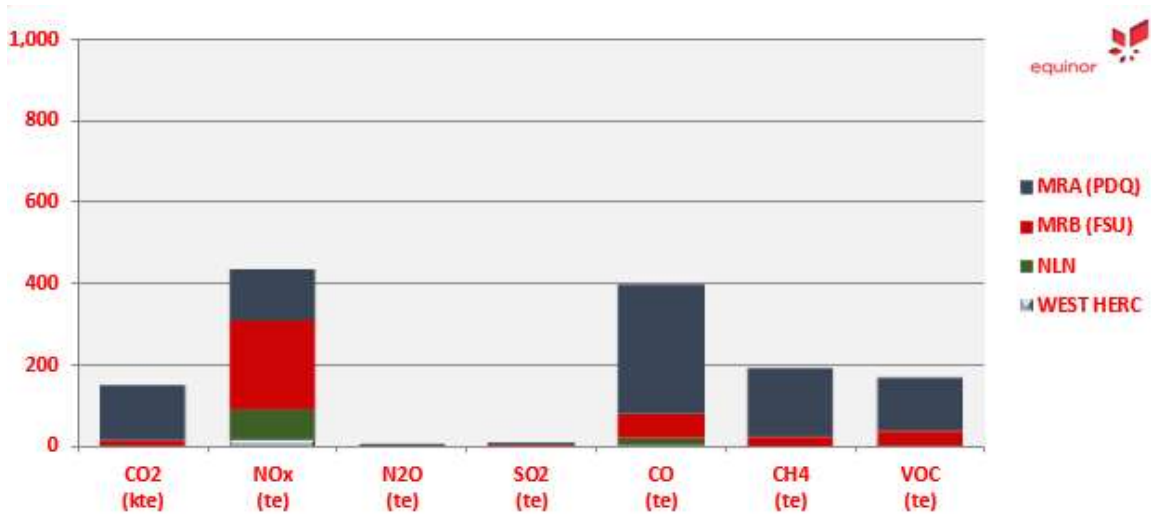


Figure 14: Atmospheric emissions offshore - Mariner A, Mariner B, Noble Lloyd Noble & West Hercules in 2021

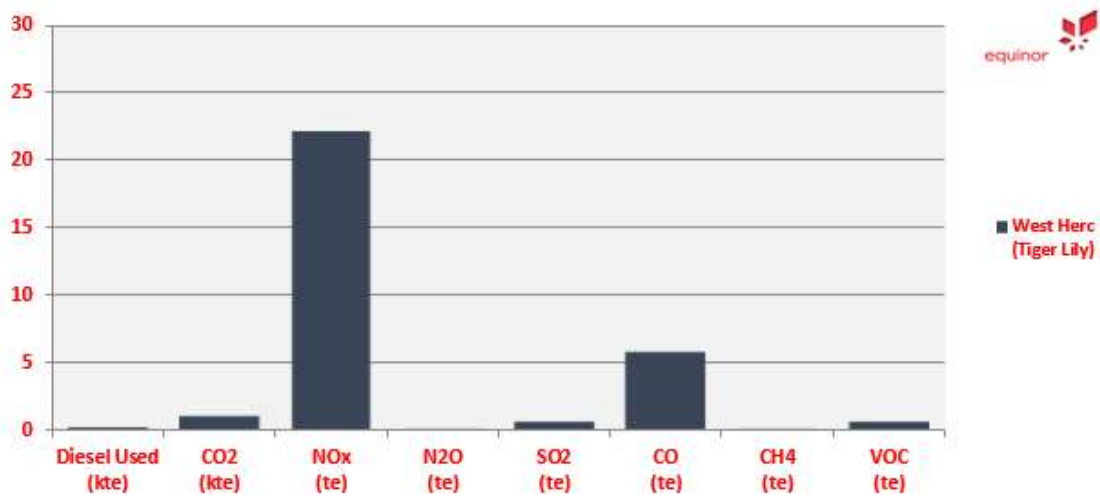


Figure 15: Atmospheric emissions offshore - exploration drilling (West Hercules at Tiger Lily) in 2021

Mariner CO2 intensity is shown in Figure 16 below. The increased intensity observed in December 2021 was due to a combination of lower production and running of the turbines on diesel for a number of days due to repairs to the fuel gas compression system. This also necessitated flaring of the produced gas which would normally have been used as fuel gas.



Figure 16: Mariner CO2 intensity in 2021

8 Abbreviations

BEIS	Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CH ₄	Methane
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
DP	Dynamic Positioning
EEMS	Environmental Emissions Monitoring System
EMS	Environmental Management System
FSU	Floating Storage Unit
GW	Gigawatt
IOGP	International Oil and Gas Producers (association)
ISO	International Standardisation Organisation
ISO 14001	International Standard for Environmental Management Systems
kg	Kilogram
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
MEG	Monoethylene Glycol
MW	Megawatt
NCS	Norwegian Continental Shelf
NLN	Noble Lloyd Noble
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
OBM	Oil-Based Mud
OCNS	Offshore Chemicals Notification Scheme
OCR	Offshore Chemicals Regulations
OPRED	Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning
OSPAR	Oslo-Paris (convention)
PDQ	Production, Drilling and Quarters (platform)
PON	Petroleum Operations Notice
RQ	Risk Quotient
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
STL	Submerged Turret Loading (buoy)
SSU	Safety and Sustainability
te	Tonnes
UKCS	United Kingdom Continental Shelf
VOC	Volatile Organic Carbons
WBM	Water-Based Mud