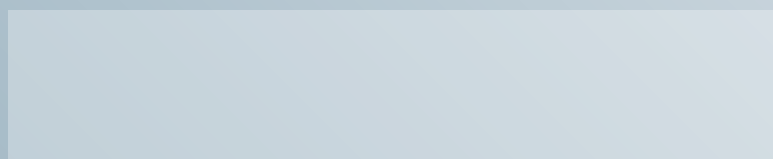
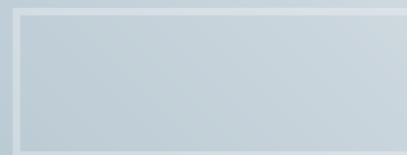
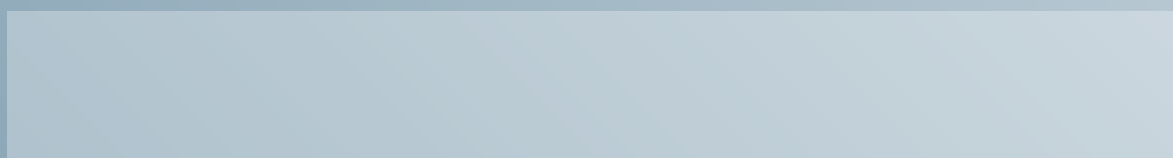
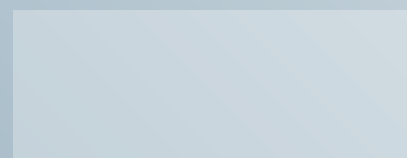
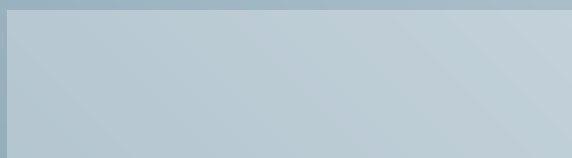


## **UK North Sea Region**

# Annual Environmental Statement **2022**



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# Introduction



This is the annual environmental statement for Harbour Energy plc for 2022, as required by OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5<sup>[1]</sup>. The statement covers offshore installations operated by the company in the UK North Sea and installations owned by third parties while providing services to us and us to them. It does not include information on our assets that are operated by others.

Harbour Energy was founded in 2014 and has grown by acquisition. In 2021, through a reverse takeover, Chrysaor merged with Premier Oil plc to create Harbour Energy plc, which was listed on the London Stock Exchange on 1 April 2021. We are now the largest London-listed independent oil and gas company by production, with a leading position in the UK, as well as interests in Indonesia, Vietnam, Mexico and Norway.

Across our diversified portfolio of interests, we have around 1,800 employees globally and produced c.208,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day in 2022. Our portfolio holds a balance of oil and gas resources and in 2022, 90 per cent of our production and 93 per cent of our reserves was in the UK.

This report contains the environmental performance for Harbour's activities in the UK North Sea region in 2022. The report aims to:

- describe our main assets and activities;
- provide a brief overview of our environmental management;
- provide details on key environmental aspects and their impact; and
- summarise our UK environmental performance and progress against objectives for the year.

## Environmental impacts

Harbour is committed to addressing the environmental impact of our operations and playing a role in the transition to a lower carbon economy. We conduct our business with care for the environment, aiming to achieve net zero Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2035 and zero routine flaring by 2030.

We aim to achieve our goal of no damage to the environment by:

- systematically identifying environmental impacts and seeking to avoid or minimise them;
- improving environmental performance, including reducing our GHG emissions; and
- putting plans in place to reduce environmental risks associated with our projects and operations.

## Environmental management

We conduct our operations in such a way as not to harm people and to minimise any impact on the environment. This is enacted by our Health, Safety, Environment and Security Policy (see HSES policy documents in Appendix).

Our Environmental Management System (EMS) is certified to ISO standard 14001:2015. Our external verification body carries out regular site visits to verify we are meeting the objectives of our management system.

We apply the EMS to manage the impacts of any activities, products and services on the environment. It provides a structured approach for continuous planning, implementing, reviewing and improving environmental protection measures, and working towards increasing environmental sustainability.

## Climate strategy

We will deliver our net zero goal through the implementation of our net zero strategic pillars. The pillars prioritise reducing our emissions by improving operational efficiency, and safely and responsibly decommissioning assets as they reach the end of their commercial life. To offset our difficult-to-abate Scope 1 and 2 emissions, we will invest in independently verified carbon credits.

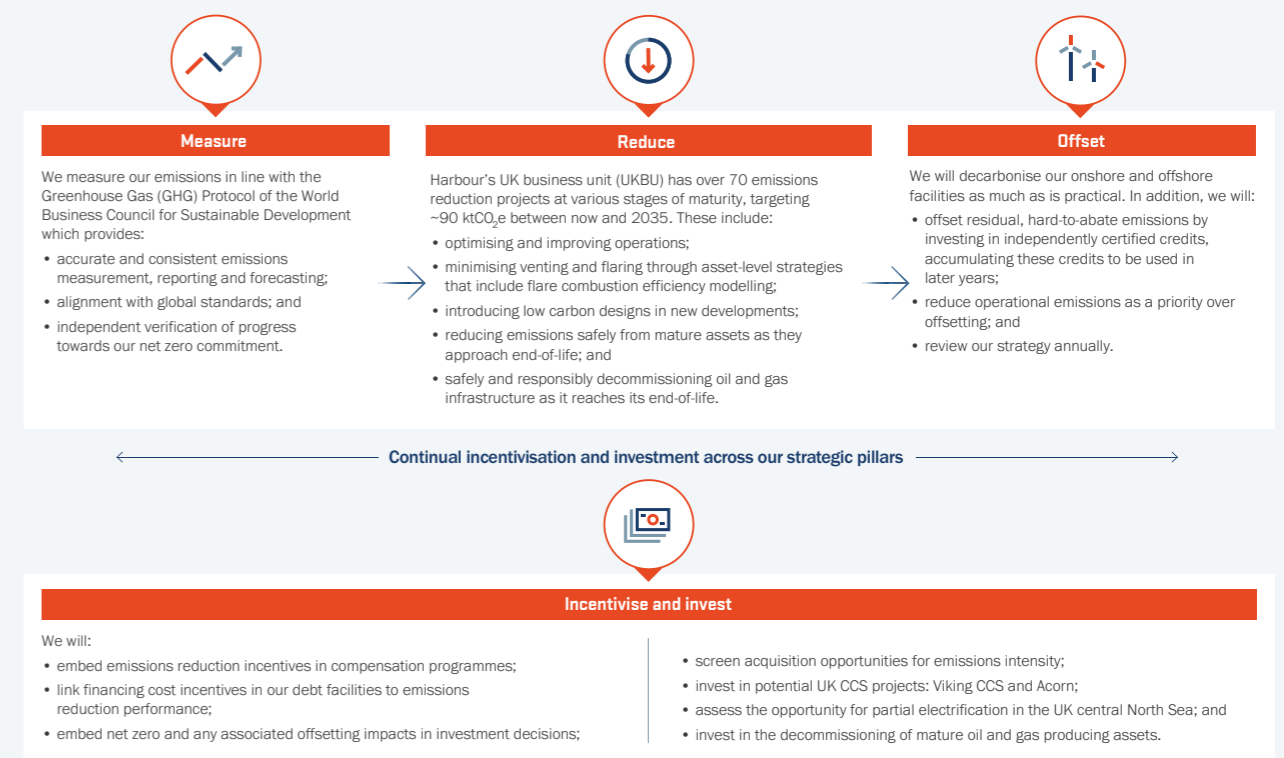
Throughout 2022 Harbour Energy led an industry study to assess the potential for

electrification of UK offshore producing assets in the central North Sea. The preliminary results indicate a large-scale project is unlikely to be viable, but smaller-scale, facility-specific electrification projects may be possible.

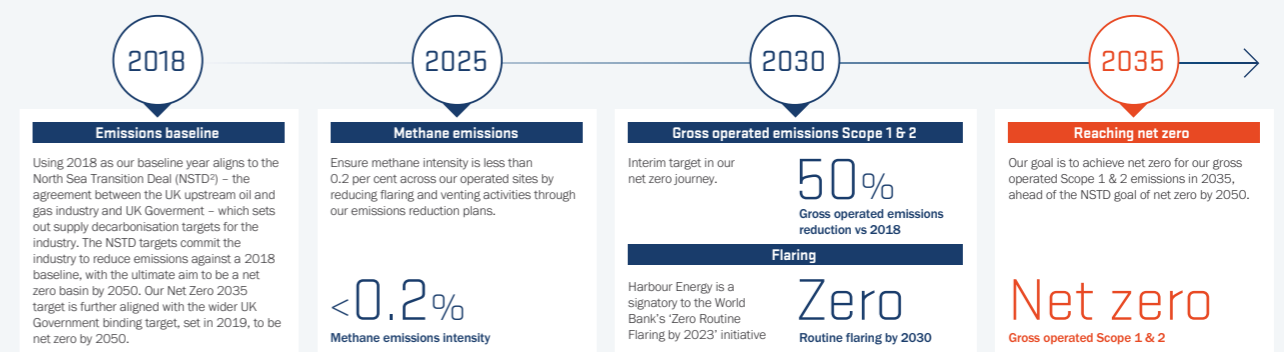


\*For more information: [harbourenergy.com/safety-esg/viking-ccs](https://harbourenergy.com/safety-esg/viking-ccs) [harbourenergy.com/safety-esg/acorn](https://harbourenergy.com/safety-esg/acorn)

## Our climate strategy



## Our journey towards net zero



<sup>[1]</sup> To fulfil the requirements of OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5, all operators of offshore installations on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf (UKCS) are required to produce an annual environmental statement which is made available to the public and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).

<sup>[2]</sup> Published NSTD.



## Our UK North Sea portfolio



We work hard to maximise the value from our existing UK North Sea portfolio, investing in short cycle, high return opportunities to add reserves, improve recovery, extend field life and generate material free cash flow, while continuing to work safely and in an environmentally responsible manner.

Our UK offshore operated assets include:

- Armada, Everest, Lomond (and Erskine) (AELE)
- J-Area comprising Judy, Jade, Jasmine and Joanne
- Greater Britannia Area (GBA) comprising Britannia and subsea tiebacks Enochdhu, Callanish, Brodgar and Alder
- Solan
- Catcher Area
- Tolmount Area

Harbour also has interests in the east Irish Sea and significant ongoing decommissioning activities in the southern North Sea.



### AELE

Harbour Energy's AELE hub consists of the operated assets of Armada, North Everest and Lomond (and the non-operated Erskine high pressure/high temperature gas field). For the purposes of this report, only Armada, North Everest and Lomond data is reported. Armada is in Block 22/5b of the UK North Sea, North Everest is in Block 22/10a and Lomond in 23/21a. First production was achieved from the assets in 1997, 1993 and 1993 respectively. Production from AELE is exported via the Forties Pipeline System to the Kerse of Kinneil processing plant near Grangemouth. Gas is exported via the CATS pipeline to Teesside.

### J-Area

J-Area is in Quadrant 30 of the UK Continental Shelf, approximately 250 kilometres south-east of Aberdeen. Hydrocarbons were first discovered in the Joanne field in 1980 and commercial oil and gas sales from Judy/Joanne began in 1997. Jade is a high pressure/high temperature (HP/HT) development that consists of a normally unmanned platform tied back to Judy. Joanne is a subsea manifold. Jasmine is a 24-slot wellhead production platform with bridge-linked accommodation and utility platform, which exports gas and liquids via the Judy platform. After being processed on the Judy platform, gas from the J-Area is transported through the Central Area Transmission System (CATS) pipeline and liquids are transported to Teesside through the Norpipe system.



**GBA and Solan**

Britannia is in Block 16/26 of the UK central North Sea approximately 210 kilometres north-east of Aberdeen. The complex consists of a drilling production and accommodation platform, a long-term compression module and a 90-metre bridge connected to a production and utilities platform. Britannia satellites – Brodgar, Callanish and Enochdu subsea developments – are controlled from Britannia. Condensate is exported through the Forties Pipeline System to the Kerse of Kinneil processing plant near Grangemouth. Gas is exported via a dedicated Britannia pipeline to the Scottish Area Gas Evacuation (SAGE) facility at St Fergus.

Commercial production from Solan in Block 205/26a began in 2016. Solan consists of three producing wells and two injector wells tied back to a steel platform. Oil is produced into a 300,000-barrel subsea storage tank and offloaded via shuttle tankers.



**East Irish Sea (EIS)**

Harbour has a 100 per cent equity interest in EIS assets comprising the fields of Calder, Millom and Dalton and the Rivers Terminal at Barrow-in-Furness. Spirit Energy operates the Calder asset and Rivers terminal at Barrow in Furness under contract. The environmental performance of these is reported by Spirit Energy.



**Catcher Area**

The 20 subsea wells from the Catcher, Varadero and Burgman fields are tied back to a floating production, storage and offloading vessel (FPSO). BW Offshore Catcher UK Limited (BWOCUK) is the owner of the FPSO and the appointed production installation operator. They are responsible for the day-to-day health, safety and environmental management of the facility including all environmental permitting requirements for production operations including the Pollution, Prevention and Control (PPC), chemical and oil discharge permits.

Harbour Energy is the licensee, pipeline and well operator for the Catcher Area development. We are responsible for the FPSO's GHG Emissions Trading System (ETS) permit and the flare and vent consents. The data presented in this report relates to our activities for the Catcher Area development.



**Tolmount Area**

Harbour achieved first gas from Tolmount in Block 42/28d in April 2022. Following completion of drilling activity with the jack-up drilling rig Valaris 123 in 4Q 2021, the Valaris Norway arrived in the field to act as a temporary accommodation unit to cover the platform commissioning phase through into 2022. Tolmount is a minimum facilities platform, which exports gas via a 20-inch pipeline to the Easington Terminal. ODE Asset Management Limited was appointed as Tolmount installation operator in advance of production start-up. The environmental performance for Tolmount is reported by ODE Asset Management Limited.



**Our drilling rig activities**

**Valaris 92**

In 2022, the Valaris 92 drilling rig successfully continued with Harbour's planned Southern North Sea (SNS) abandonment campaign. It carried out a further seven well abandonments – one at the Mimas MN platform, four at the Saturn ND platform and one at the Tethys TN platform, followed by a single subsea abandonment at Victor JM, finishing 2022 at the Boulton BM platform. This brings the total number wells that have been abandoned by Harbour to 137 out of 149 overall in the SNS.

**Valaris 120**

The Valaris 120 drilling rig remained at Jade throughout 2022 completing various well workovers including plugging and abandonment on J10, a J14 side-track to bring the well online as a producing well and finally skidding over J6 to complete remedial work and re-running the completion.

**Valaris 121**

In 1Q 2022, the Valaris 121 drilling rig moved alongside the Judy riser platform to commence drilling the Judy RD well, an extended reach development well targeting the Joanne sandstone to the north of the Judy field. The Judy RD well was completed in early October and achieved first gas around year-end 2022. The Valaris 121 remained alongside the Judy riser platform in accommodation mode until early December.

**Noble Innovator**

The Noble (Maersk) Innovator was brought on hire in January 2022 to carry out infill drilling in the Catcher Field, including batch drilling of the Catcher North and Laverda wells. The Laverda well was deemed sub-economic and suspended before returning to complete the Catcher North well. The rig relocated to drill the Burgman Far East well before moving to Tolmount East to re-enter the suspended appraisal well and side-track to a new target. The Tolmount East well will be tied back to Tolmount in 2023/2024.

**Decommissioning**

**Southern North Sea (SNS)**

Our decommissioning activities in the SNS continued throughout 2022. The multi-platform Murdoch complex was removed from the Murdoch area, as were all four remaining V-field satellite installations in the LOGGS area. The three satellite installations in the Saturn area were plugged and abandoned, transitioning to cold suspension and are now awaiting removal. By the end of 2022, we had removed a total of 31 platforms from the SNS, leaving three in cold suspension and a further four in warm suspension which are scheduled to transition to cold suspension in 2023.

Harbour is also operator of the Johnston dry gas accumulation in the SNS where consultation is now ongoing for decommissioning. The Johnston Field is a subsea tieback to the Ravenspurn North central processing platform.

**Central North Sea**

In 2022, work continued at the Balmoral Field in preparation for further subsea removal including a Light Well Intervention Vessel (LWIV) campaign with the Helix Seawell.

**East Irish Sea (EIS)**

As of 1 July 2022, we successfully transferred the duty holder for the Millom West platform, Millom East and Dalton's subsea infrastructure from Spirit Energy to Chrysaor Resources (Irish Sea) Limited (Harbour Energy). We also undertook preparation work in the EIS area for future decommissioning which included pipeline flushing and a maintenance campaign with the Seajacks Leviathan.

**Open water plug and abandonment**

The Helix Seawell and Well Enhancer LWIVs were used in a joint company campaign to complete open water plug and abandonment at wells in the Huntington, Maria, Mustard and Mabel fields. This was completed in January 2023. As reporting was completed in 2023, the relevant data will be presented in Harbour's 2023 annual environmental statement.



# 1. Atmospheric emissions

The main source of atmospheric emissions from our operations are from the combustion of fuels (gas and diesel) for electrical power generation, compression of gas, and export of oil to shore. A small quantity of reservoir gas provides the primary fuel source, and we use diesel as a back-up.

Flaring and venting emissions are associated with routine maintenance activities, equipment and plant trips plus shutdown and start-up activities. Flaring and venting is restricted to the minimum required for the safe operation of the installations.

Atmospheric emissions from well operations are mainly associated with running diesel-driven engines for rig power generation. Flaring is also undertaken to remove hydrocarbons produced during well testing and clean-up operations.

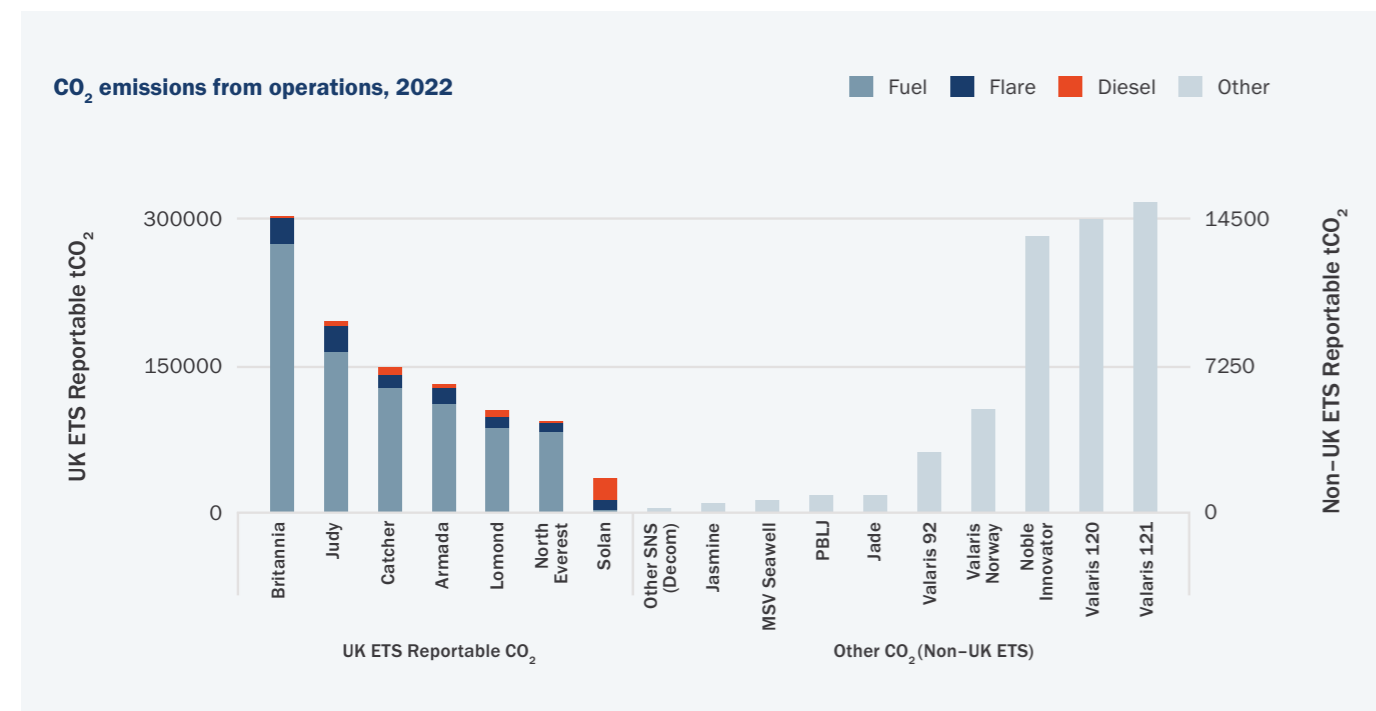
Atmospheric pollution affects local air quality. It is also linked to global warming, ozone depletion and acid deposition in soil and water.

## 1.1. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

The primary GHG in the Earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), and ozone (O<sub>3</sub>).

The emission of CO<sub>2</sub> is governed under the United Kingdom (UK) Emissions Trading System (ETS) which launched on 1 January 2021. As part of the UK ETS, Harbour's qualifying offshore installations (Armada, Lomond, North Everest, Britannia, Judy, Solan and Catcher) hold GHG emissions permits, which authorise them to emit CO<sub>2</sub> from the combustion of fuels.

Atmospheric emissions from Jade, Jasmine, decommissioning and rig-based activities are not reportable under the UK ETS, but they are included in our environmental metric reporting as 'Other CO<sub>2</sub> (non-UK ETS)'.

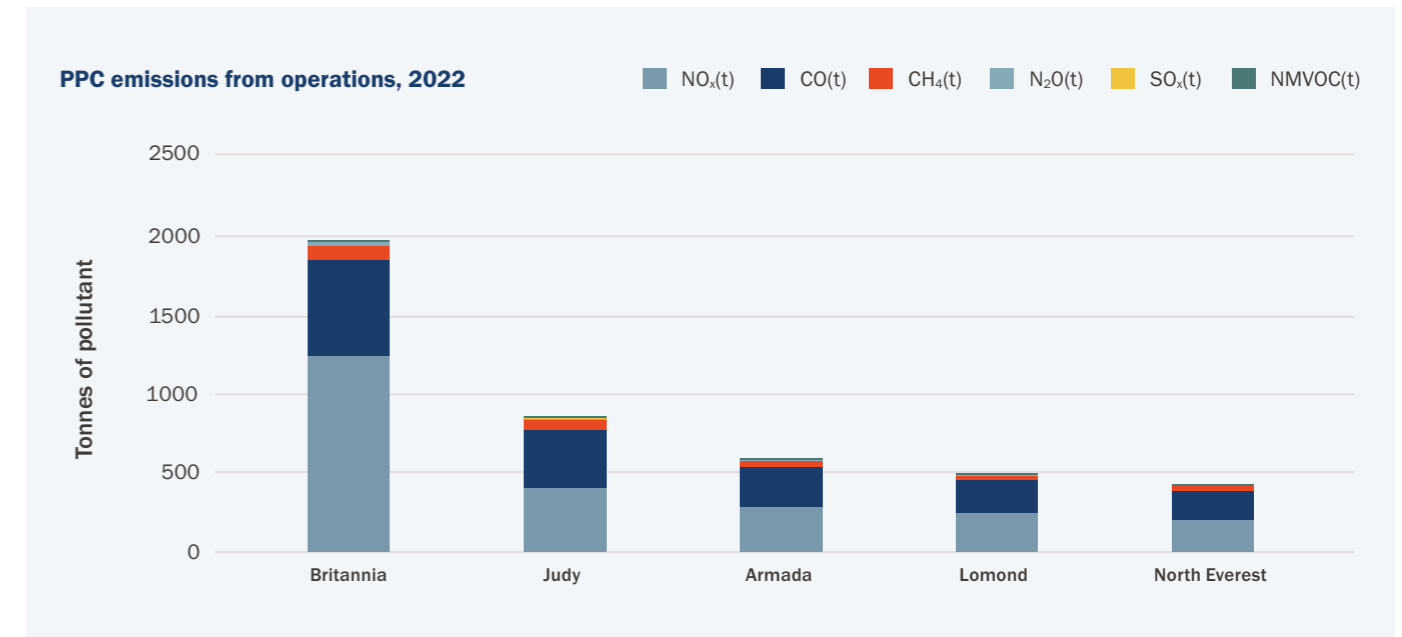


# 1.2. Other atmospheric emissions

The Offshore Combustion Installations (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2013 (as amended) (PPC) regulate atmospheric emissions (except for CO<sub>2</sub>) from offshore oil and gas facilities. Armada, Lomond, North Everest, Judy and Britannia hold PPC permits, with specific limit values for methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), nitrous oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>),

carbon monoxide (CO) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC). The quantities of gases emitted to air are calculated based on fuel gas and diesel consumption data on each installation and industry-agreed emissions factors. Throughout 2022, our operations remained within all PPC permit limits.

We reported no PPC emissions for the Catcher FPSO. This data will be reported by the operator in their 2022 annual environmental statement. Solan, Jade and Jasmine are below the PPC requirement threshold and are therefore not eligible for a PPC permit.



## 2. Oil discharges to sea

The OSPAR Commission recommendations are regulated through the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (as amended) (OPPC).

Water produced alongside oil and gas operations, known as produced water, contains dispersed oil which we treat to reduce concentration of oil in water to permitted levels, before discharging it to the marine environment. Produced water is one of the largest sources of hydrocarbon discharges to the sea from the offshore oil and gas industry. While there are treatment systems in place offshore to separate oil from the produced water, the discharge still has some residual oil content. Our installations discharge only a small percentage of the total produced water generated by the industry.

Our Armada and North Everest platforms have single discharge points for produced water, while Lomond (and Erskine via Erskine Production Module (EPM)), Judy (and the Judy riser platform (JRP)) and Britannia (and the Britannia bridge-linked platform (BLP)) each have two permitted discharge points.

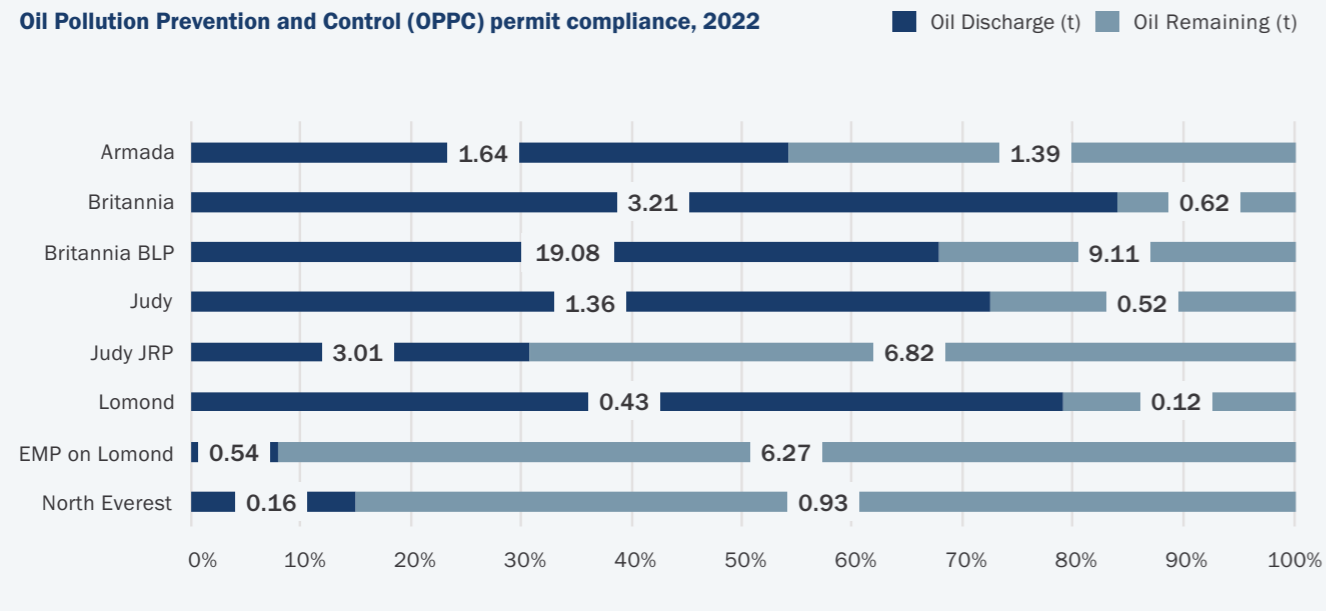
Solan has a bespoke produced water treatment package, however water rates were so low in 2022 that this could not be run. Instead, ballast water from oil displacement within the subsea oil storage tank (SOST) was discharged or reinjected once treated through the dedicated ballast water filters.

Short-duration (term) OPPC permits were in place to support the Valaris 121 and Noble Innovator well operations and MSV

Seawell decommissioning operations at Balmoral. In addition, a term OPPC permit was in place to support an inspection, repair and maintenance (IRM) campaign at Joanne.

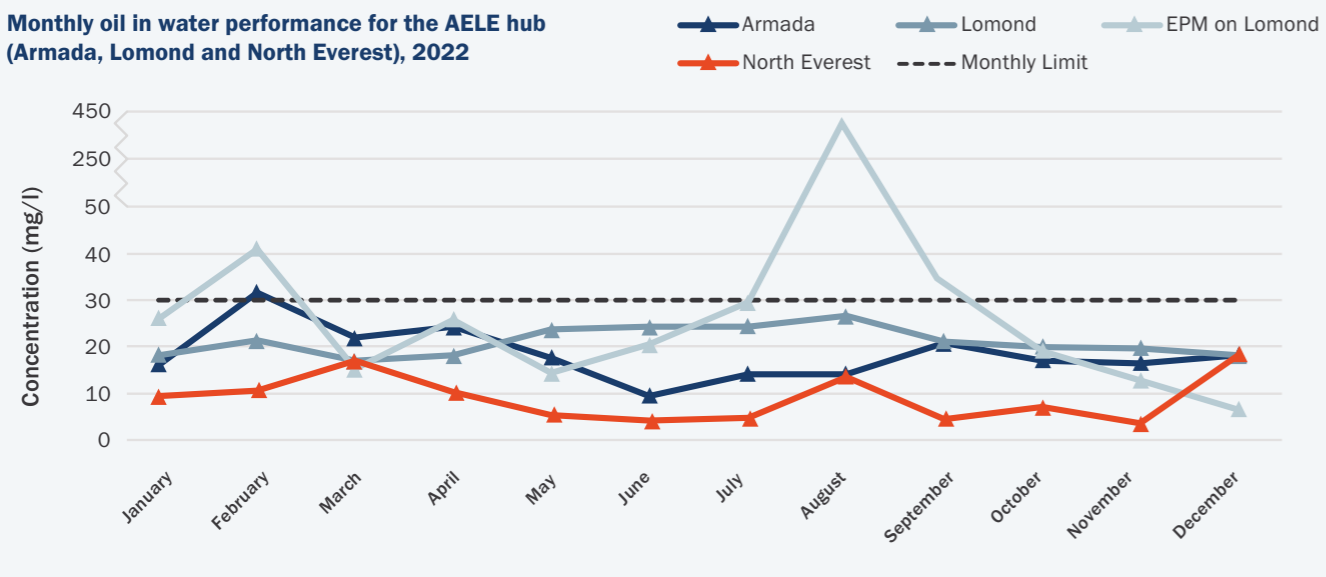
The quantity of oil discharged to sea under permitted conditions for 2022 is illustrated for all operated installations in relation to the total permitted quantity. The quantity of oil discharged depends on the volume of produced water discharged and its associated concentration.

**Oil Pollution Prevention and Control (OPPC) permit compliance, 2022**



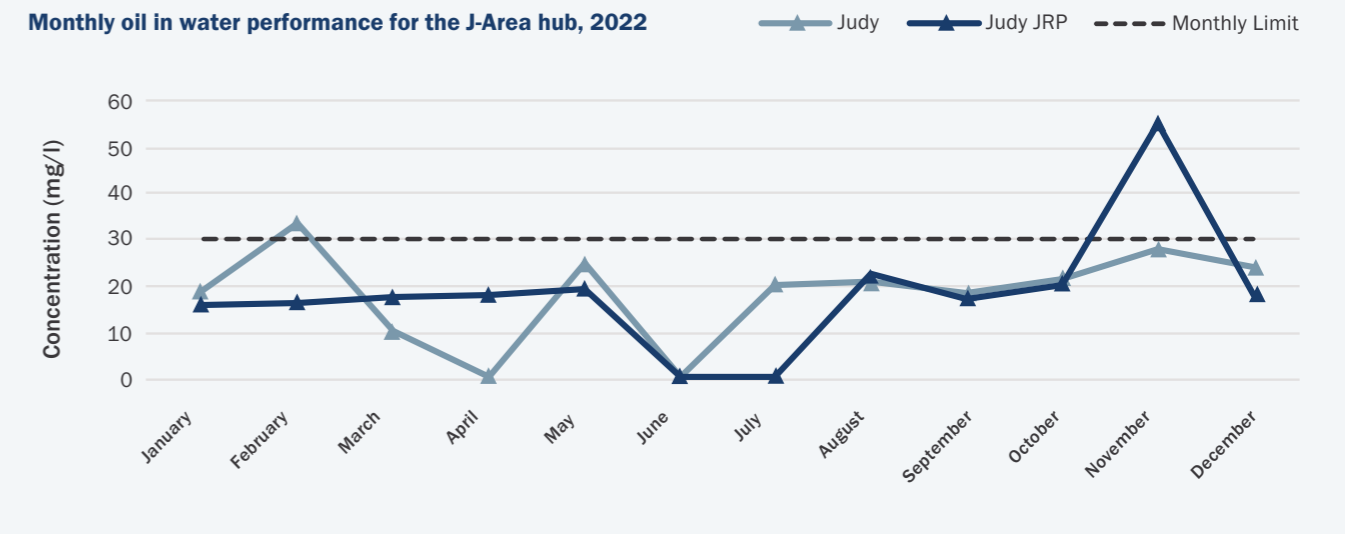
Across the AELE hub, there were 27 produced water discharge OPPC non-compliance events in 2022. Of these, four were with respect to the OPPC maximum monthly flow-weighted average concentration of oil per litre of water (mg/l) exceeding 30mg/l and 23 events were with respect to the concentration of individual oil in produced-water samples exceeding the 100mg/l OPPC permit limit.

**Monthly oil in water performance for the AELE hub (Armada, Lomond and North Everest), 2022**



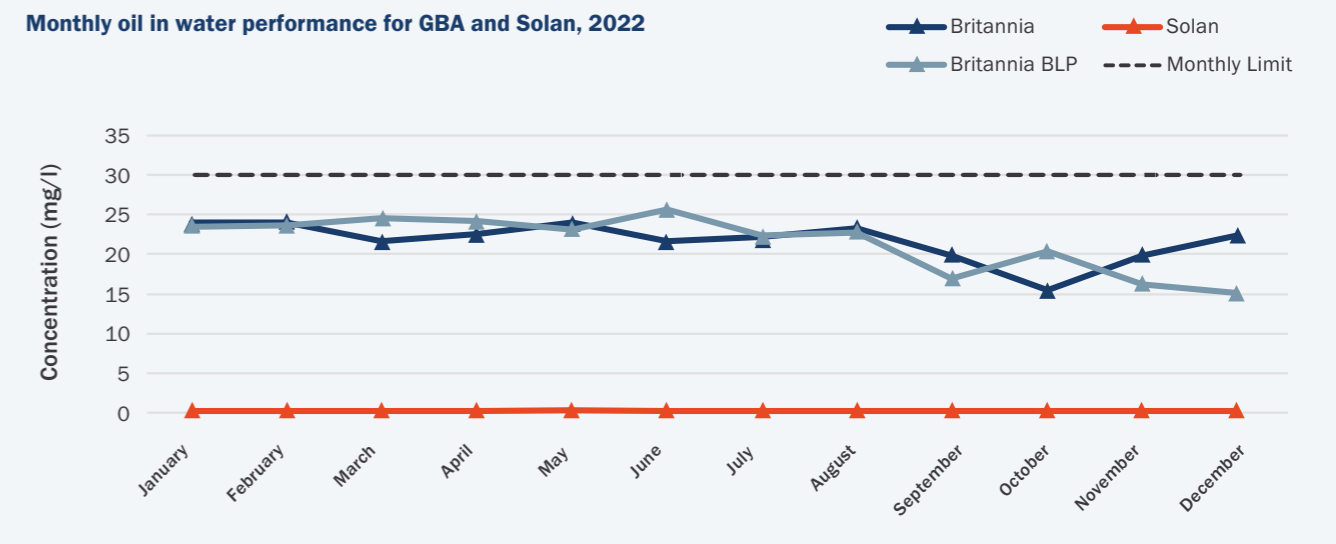
The J-Area hub reported five produced water discharge OPPC non-compliance events in 2022. Of these, two were with respect to the OPPC maximum monthly flow-weighted average concentration of oil per litre of water (mg/l) exceeding 30mg/l; one event was with respect to the concentration of individual oil in produced-water samples exceeding 100mg/l OPPC permit limit. The two remaining events were in relation to a sheen observed around the produced water caisson (while individual samples remained within specification) and the Judy overboard produced-water meter under measuring flow.

**Monthly oil in water performance for the J-Area hub, 2022**



In 2022, the GBA and Solan hub reported no produced water discharge OPPC non-compliance events. Solan only reported oil in displacement water discharges in April, May and July. In all three instances, the monthly concentrations were below 1mg/l.

**Monthly oil in water performance for GBA and Solan, 2022**



### 3. Chemical discharges

Various chemicals are used offshore in drilling, production, subsea and well intervention operations.

Any chemical used offshore must first be approved by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences (CEFAS) in line with the Offshore Chemical Regulations (OCR) 2022 (as amended). The chemicals are subject to strict environmental risk assessment and, once approved, their use is controlled and monitored through a permit granted by the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED).

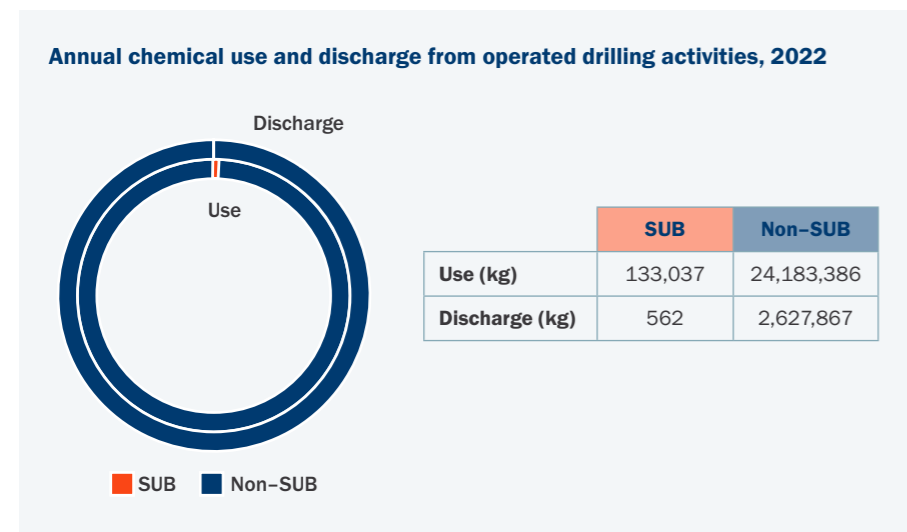
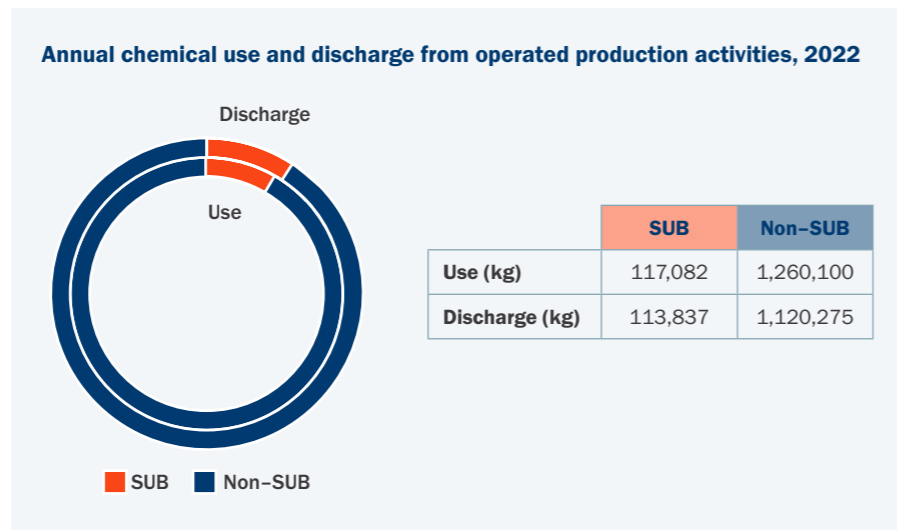
Some chemicals are regarded as PLONOR (PLO), which means that they have been determined to pose little or no risk to the environment.

Any chemicals which have been identified as posing potential environmental risks (such as bioaccumulation or slow biodegradation) are subject to controls, under which their use must first be approved by OPRED. This is backed up by detailed justification for use of the chemical. Such chemicals carry a 'substitution warning' (SUB) which aims to phase-out the use of these chemicals.

We carry out frequent reviews of chemical requirements with our chemical suppliers and strive to reduce the number of chemicals flagged for substitution.

#### Operated production activities

Each platform holds a separate chemical permit (excluding the J-Area where a single Judy permit covers Jade and Jasmine operations), which includes justification for the use of chemicals that hold a substitution warning. We have presented the use in kgs of substitution versus non-substitution chemicals, with the percentage contribution to total use also provided.

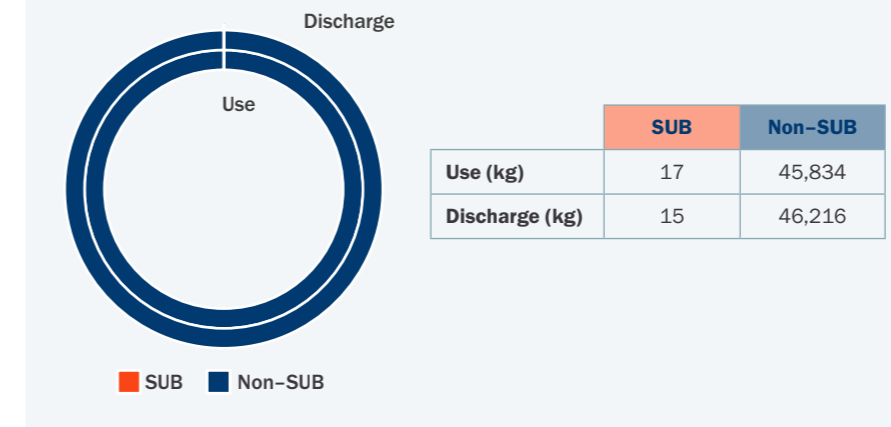


#### Operated drilling activities

Short-duration chemical permits were also in place in 2022 to support drilling activities, pipeline operations and SNS decommissioning activities. Drilling activities represent the largest chemical use and discharge, comprising drilling mud, cement, completion and additive chemicals.

Drilling activities included operations from the Valaris 120, Valaris 121 and the Noble Innovator. Operations from the Valaris 92 and MSV Seawell are included within the decommissioning activities.

#### Annual chemical use and discharge from operated pipeline activities, 2022

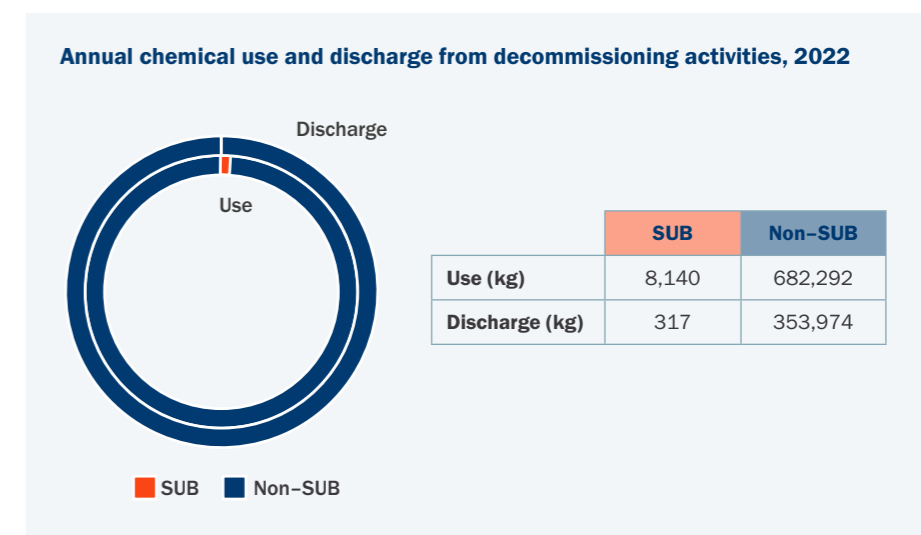


#### Operated pipeline activities

Chemical use and discharge in 2022 covered by pipeline chemical permits included four pipeline campaigns undertaken across AELE, GBA, Balmoral and the Catcher Area.

#### Decommissioning activities

We present chemicals used for rig-based plug and abandonment and accommodation work vessels associated with our decommissioning under the chart for decommissioning. The pipeline flushing programmes typically use cleaning chemicals and ethylene glycol and methanol diluted in sea water. We minimised discharges to the sea during pipeline cleaning operations by containment for onshore treatment and disposal wherever practicable.



## 4. Waste

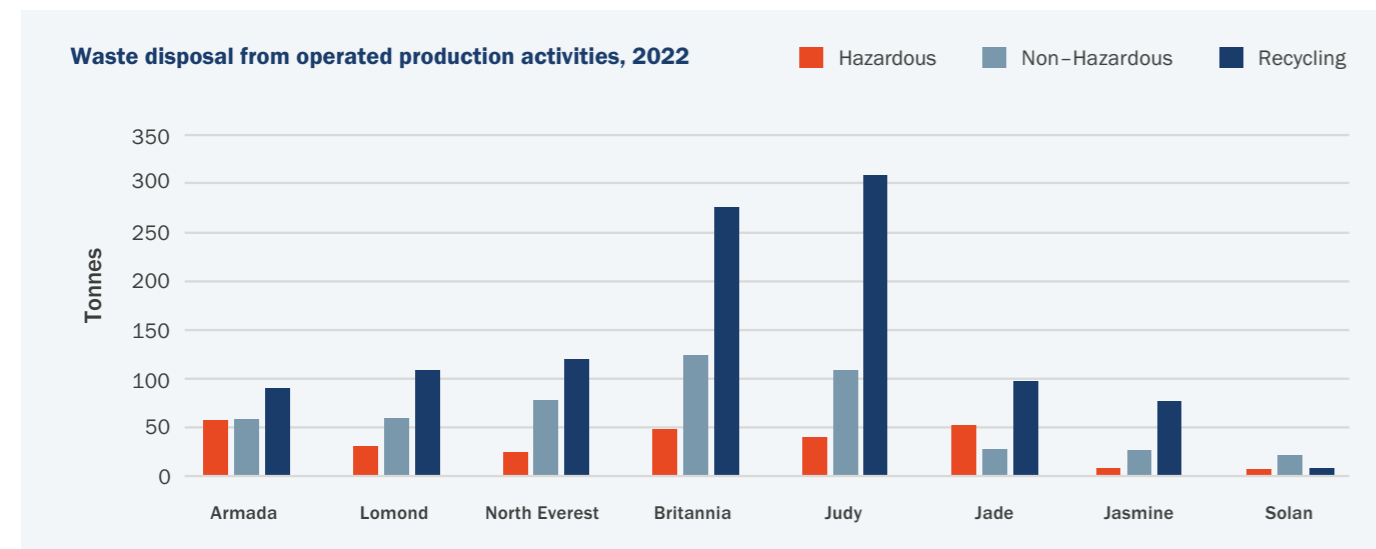
Waste is categorised as hazardous or non-hazardous, dependent on whether the waste has one or more of the 15 hazardous constituents specified in Annex III of the EU revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD, European Directive 2008/98/EC).

Directive waste is divided into three main categories: recycled, non-hazardous and hazardous waste.

We work with contract waste management companies to reduce waste, and to recycle and reuse items wherever possible. Non-hazardous waste types include packaging, galley and accommodation wastes, scrap metal and wood. Examples of hazardous waste include bulk liquid wastes from mobile accommodation or drilling units on hire, process sludges, oily rags, used chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent light tubes and electrical and electronic equipment.

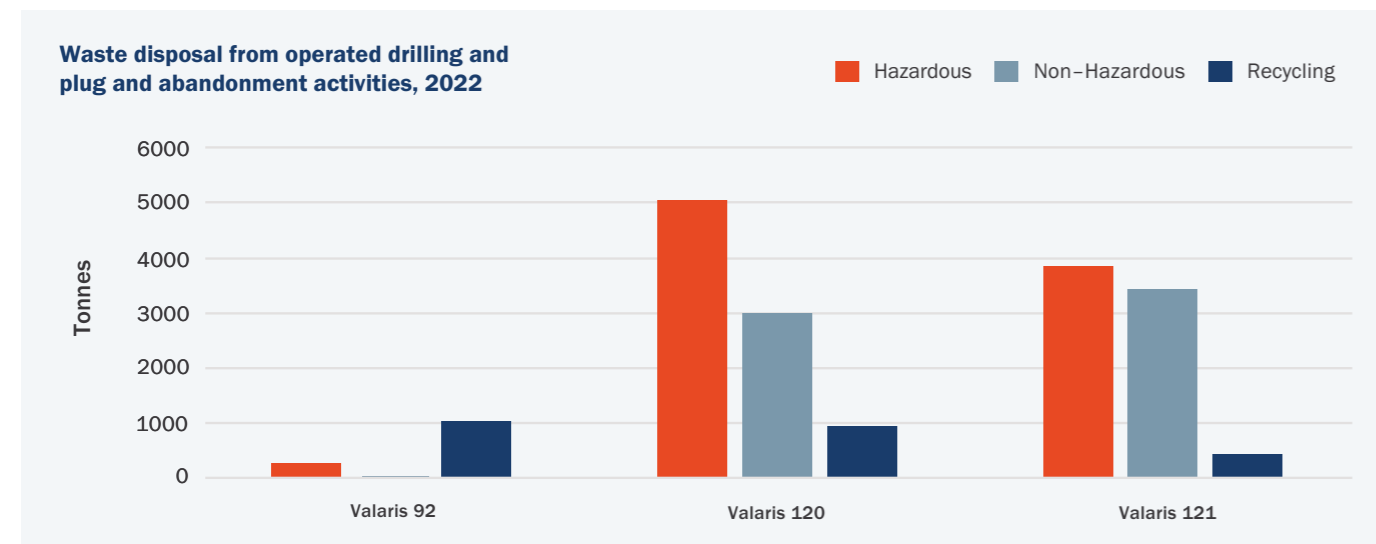
### Operated production activities

Waste generated from our operated assets: Armada, Lomond, North Everest, Britannia, Judy, Jade, Jasmine and Solan. High recyclable values for some assets below are associated with works where large amounts of metals and heavy recyclables are being removed or replaced.



### Operated drilling and plug and abandonment activities

Waste generated from well operations and plug and abandonment activities includes the domestic and operational wastes from the Valaris 92, Valaris 120 and Valaris 121.



## 5. Spills to sea

Non-permitted releases of oil or chemicals to the sea are reported to OPRED using a Petroleum Operations Notice 1 (PON1). These notices provide details of the event and actions taken to prevent reoccurrence. All spills to the sea are reported and investigated, regardless of size.

Across our operations, 25 unplanned releases to the sea occurred in 2022. Of these, 17 were chemical spills and eight were oil spills. Two events were greater than 2 tonnes.

The first event which was greater than 2 tonnes occurred in the GBA where a pressure drop was observed on the methanol system in November 2021.

A passing valve was plugged in February 2022, but pressure could still not be maintained. A diving support vessel (DSV) campaign was carried out and a clamp was successfully installed over the identified leak point. The leak ceased in July 2022.

The second event which was greater than 2 tonnes also occurred in the GBA on the Alder infrastructure. While Harbour Energy is the permit holder and installation operator, the infrastructure is owned by a third-party, who is responsible for the resolution of the leak. The leak is understood to be part of the subsea hydraulic controls system containing Castrol Transaqua HT2. Harbour Energy is working with the infrastructure owner to further investigate the source of the leak and determine remediation plans.

### Number of regulatory reportable spills to sea, 2022

	Chemical				Oil			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Armada	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Britannia	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Jade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jasmine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Judy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lomond	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
North Everest	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Solan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Decommissioning (inc. Valaris 92)	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Drilling/Subsea	1	2	1	3	1	1	0	0



## Appendix

### 2022 environmental objectives

We outlined several environmental focus and improvement areas in our 2022 Health, Safety, Environmental and Security (HSES) Plan. In 2022, we successfully completed the following objectives:

Topic	Achievement
<b>Integrate to one ISO 14001 certification for the UKBU</b>	ISO 14001 certification was successfully integrated for the UKBU.
<b>Carry out offshore monitoring of stack sampling emissions on Armada, Judy and Britannia</b>	Large combustion plant stack sampling was successfully completed for Armada, Judy and Britannia.
<b>Develop and roll out processes and training for an Environmental Unit to support an emergency event via the in-house emergency teams</b>	Completed and exercised via Exercise Phoenix (a National Contingency Plan emergency response exercise) involving over 200 participants from Harbour, government, and other response stakeholders.
<b>Publish Harbour's ESG report disclosing performance metrics in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and Sustainable Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards and compliant with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)</b>	Harbour's 2022 ESG report was published and is available via <a href="https://www.harbourenergy.com">harbourenergy.com</a>
<b>Develop and implement an ESG Standard</b>	A new leadership team position of EVP HSES, Net Zero and CCS was established to take responsibility for our HSES policies, standards, and procedures, and to drive our net zero and CCS goals forward. The development of the business management system documentation is now ongoing.
<b>Develop and implement a GHG emissions accounting procedure</b>	We took a refreshed look at our approach to GHG accounting and established an interim net zero target of 50 per cent reduction in emissions by 2030 against a 2018 baseline or reference year and expanded the extent of our Scope 3 emissions disclosures.
<b>Implement asset GHG emissions reduction action plans (ERAPs) across the UKBU portfolio</b>	Emissions reduction opportunities hopper and ERAPs were standardised for the Harbour Group implementing a governance structure aligned with annual business planning.

### 2023 environmental objectives

Our focus for 2023 is to continue to work on the simplification of business processes, ensuring the continuation of safe and environmentally responsible activities.

Topic	Objective
<b>Waste management</b>	Rationalise waste management processes to capture all business activities.
<b>Atmospheric emissions</b>	Atmospheric emission process integration and procedural alignment. Assess feasibility of incorporation of additional assets into automated emissions calculation software.
<b>Radiation</b>	Embed new radiation contract and local rules across the UKBU.
<b>Environmental compliance</b>	Environmental compliance requirement standardisation and procedural development.
<b>ESG database</b>	Progress the design and build of a corporate digitised a corporate digitalised ESG Reporting Database.
<b>Flaring and venting</b>	Establish a standardised approach for flaring and venting management.
<b>Methane</b>	Develop methane reduction plans for all assets.
<b>GHG metrics</b>	Embed GHG metrics into key third party contracts.

## HSES policy documents

### Health, Safety, Environment and Security Policy

Our Health, Safety, Environment and Security (HSES) Policy is implemented through our Business Management System (BMS), which comprises a comprehensive set of standards and procedures that define our expectations and requirements for managing all our business activities.

**Harbour Energy**

## Health, Safety, Environment and Security Policy

Harbour Energy is committed to operating responsibly and securely, never compromising our Health, Safety, Environmental or Security (HSES) standards. Harbour Energy will do all that is reasonably practicable to reduce HSES risks, ensure the safety and security of everyone affected by our operations, protect the environment by minimising our environmental impacts, and protect our assets and business data.

**To achieve this Harbour Energy will:**

- Provide strong, visible leadership and commitment at all levels of the business
- Effectively identify hazards, threats and vulnerabilities to assess and manage risks
- Meet or surpass our legal and other requirements (e.g., compliance obligations)
- Set objectives and targets to drive improvement
- Support and train our people and assure their competence
- Provide appropriate resources
- Encourage open and honest communication
- Effectively manage the HSES risks associated with contracted work
- Maintain safe, clean, healthy and secure workplaces to protect our people, environment, assets and data
- Maintain protected high quality documented systems and processes
- Plan and prepare for potential emergencies
- Report, investigate and learn from any incidents and near misses
- Routinely inspect the workplace and audit systems and processes
- Seek opportunities to continually improve our performance

It is the responsibility of everyone in Harbour Energy to conform to our Policies and Standards and to assist the business in their implementation.

**Linda Z Cook**  
CEO Harbour Energy Plc  
01 April 2021

HAE-GLO-HSE-POL-0001, Revision 1

### Climate Change Policy

Responsibility for climate change matters, including adaptation, resilience and transition, ultimately rests with our Board of Directors. The HSES Committee is established as a committee of the Board and is responsible for monitoring and reviewing Group-wide HSES and net zero strategies.

### Sustainability Policy

Our Board established the Group's purpose, values and strategy, and is also responsible for our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance. It approves our Sustainability Policy and endorses the management of significant sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

For more information, or to see these policies, [harbourenergy.com/about-us/our-policies](https://harbourenergy.com/about-us/our-policies)



