Repsol Resources UK Limited

2024 Environmental Statement

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

At Repsol Resources UK Limited, we are dedicated to reducing our environmental footprint by operating in a safe and sustainable manner. This environmental statement outlines our performance against key environmental indicators and affirms our commitment to continuously improve our environmental performance across all of our operations. It has been prepared according to the requirements of OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5 to promote the use and implementation of Environmental Management Systems by the Offshore Industry.

The 2024 results reflect the following strategic highlights:

- The Company acknowledges the importance of managing the carbon intensity of our operations and has achieved further reductions in our greenhouse gas emissions, maintaining alignment with the Net Zero Emissions Targets outlined in the North Sea Transition Deal (NSTD).
- Company oil in water performance remained consistent with all installations achieving below the 30 mg/l Regulatory threshold for discharges to sea with significant improvements at the Bleo Holm.
- The Company continues to work closely with our chemical vendors to reduce the number of chemicals with a substitution warning used at our installations by identifying and adopting more environmentally acceptable alternatives.
- A 50% reduction in mass of liquids spilled to sea.
- We continue to collaborate closely with our dedicated waste management vendor to avoid sending waste to landfill. This has resulted in the quantity of waste being recycled continuing to exceed 65 %, whilst the quantity of waste being sent to landfill has reduced from 3 % to 1 %.

This is underpinned by Our Culture:

Mission

To be an energy Company commited to a sustainable world.

Vision

To be a global energy company that creates value in a sustainable manner through innovation, efficiency and respect to drive progress in society.

Values

Value creation • Respect • Efficiency • Anticipation

Behaviours

Results-oriented • Responsibility • Collaboration • Entrepreneural attitude • Inspirational leadership

We consistently set ourselves ambitious annual targets for environmental improvement and regularly evaluate our performance to analyse progress and achieve our objectives.

Michael Brady
Head of HSE UK

UK OPERATIONS

Fields and Installations

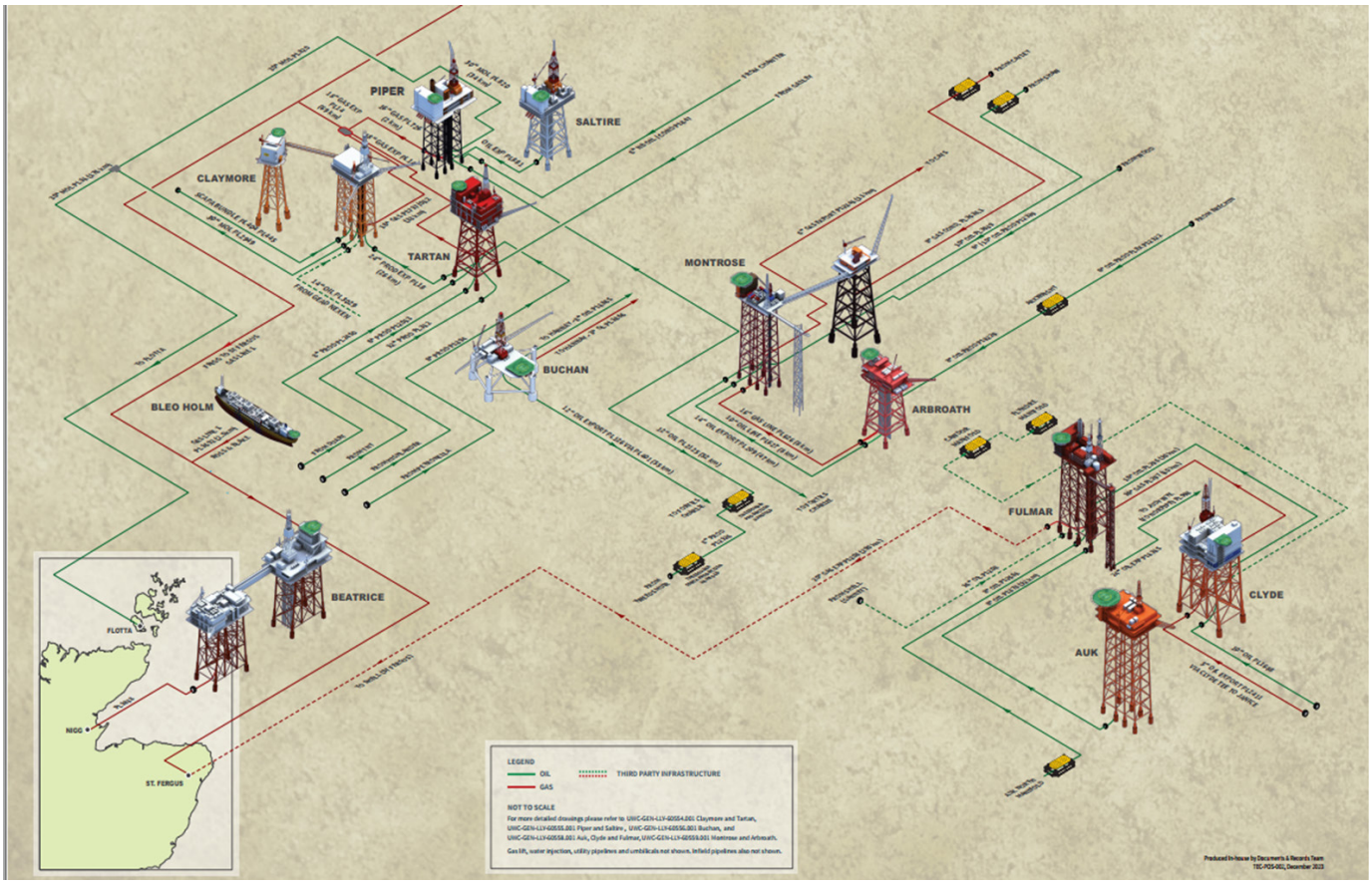
We have interests in 43 fields, of which we operate 36, on the UK Continental Shelf with 10 offshore installations (nine fixed and one floating) and two onshore terminals, at Flotta in Orkney and at Nigg in the Cromarty Firth (see Appendix 1).

Oil & Gas Production

Oil reservoirs contain a mixture of oil, water and natural gas. A primary function of an offshore production platform is to separate out the extracted ‘well fluids’ into these three components using separation vessels. Once separated, the oil 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 compressed, with some used to power the installations and the remainder exported via pipeline to the UK mainland, used for gas lift, or flared for safety reasons.

Drilling

As the fields mature and additional reservoir data becomes available, more wells may be drilled, or existing wells revisited. This can be accomplished either from the platform, or with mobile drilling rigs. Geological information and production tests help determine the optimal number of wells required for efficient oil and gas production.



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The Company has an established integrated Safety and Environmental Management System (SEMS) aimed at minimising environmental impact and fostering continuous improvement. This system ensures that safety and environmental policies are systematically planned, implemented and maintained with a strong emphasis on performance enhancement. The environmental elements of this system have been independently verified as meeting the requirements of the Oslo-Paris Convention (OSPAR) Recommendation 2003/5.

As defined in our Health, Safety & Environmental Policy, we are committed to minimising our impact on the environment and always comply with the law or the Company's standards, whichever is greater. All environmental aspects including climate change, air quality, spills, water quality and waste are issues that receive constant attention to minimise our environmental impact.

Two Phase Environmental Management Strategy

The first phase involves the identification and characterisation of our environmental impacts to evaluate their significance and how to manage them. This process considers local environmental sensitivities, Company and Legislative performance standards and stakeholder concerns. 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.

The second phase focuses on the development and implementation of environmental management strategies that are seamlessly integrated with business and operational systems. These strategies are essential to achieving all Company performance improvement objectives, including safety, installation integrity and security of supply. Secondary defence measures pertain 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 accident / emergency scenarios to ensure procedures and resources are in place for preventation, control and mitigation.
- Procedures to minimise operational leaks and spills and ensure availability of clean-up equipment to deal with spillages.
- Training of personnel to operate and maintain the above safeguards in good working order.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Objectives and Targets

Endorsed by our Executive Management Team (EMT), Environmental and Emissions objectives and targets are set annually. Performance is measured against the established Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

In 2024, we undertook several initiatives in support of our environmental objectives and targets, including:

- Implementation of emission reduction action plan (ERAP) initiatives resulting in a decrease of over 50,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions.
- Completion of several Energy Efficiency and Emission Reduction Assessments on our assets.
- Completion of top-down methane measurement surveys on selected sites, in support of our global methane initiative requirements.
- Implementation of Flare Combustion Efficiency software, following global methane initiative requirements.
- Ongoing third-party flare gas recovery assessments.
- Execution of emergency response exercises.
- Completion of oil spill exercises.
- Continued emissions awareness raising.
- Comprehensive review and execution of an improvement strategy for the Bleo Holm's produced water management system.

HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT POLICY

The Company Policy is to conduct our business in a manner that ensures we:

- cause no harm to people;
- minimise our impact on the environment;
- comply with regulatory requirements;
- choose safety over operational results;
- maintain a state of emergency preparedness.

The objectives of this Policy are to ensure we:

- always comply with the law or Company standards, whichever is of a higher standard;
- operate our business to ensure proactive risk mitigation and continuous improvement;
- set goals and targets, and measure performance against them;
- communicate openly with those who may be affected by our activities;
- strive to prevent all accidents and incidents, prevent pollution, use resources sustainably and capitalise on lessons learned;
- are able to respond to any foreseeable emergency.

SAFE OPERATIONS IN ALL COMPANY ACTIVITIES IS A CORE VALUE

If operational results ever conflict with this Policy, we all have a responsibility to choose compliance with this Policy over operational results and Repsol Resources UK Limited will support that choice.

Ferdinando Rigardo
CEO

IMS-POS-001, September 2024

ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

The Company recognises the importance of reducing emissions and managing the carbon intensity of our operations. It is the Company's expectation that all our operations are conducted in a manner that strives for good emissions management, seeking emissions reduction in line with or better than the North Sea Transition Deal (NSTD) Net Zero Emissions Targets.

2024 Emissions Performance

During normal operations, installations burn natural gas and diesel for power. In addition, any natural gas extracted from the reservoir, which cannot be used or exported, must be flared for safety reasons. The level to which different greenhouse gases (GHGs) contribute to Climate Change depends on the gas. For example, 1 tonne of methane (CH_4) has a much higher global warming potential than 1 tonne of CO_2. The Company follow the IPCC Global Warming Potential (GWP) Sixth Assessment Report major greenhouse gas values relative to CO_2 . To fully reflect the impact of our operations, GHGs are combined and expressed as tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) with relevant emission factors applied.

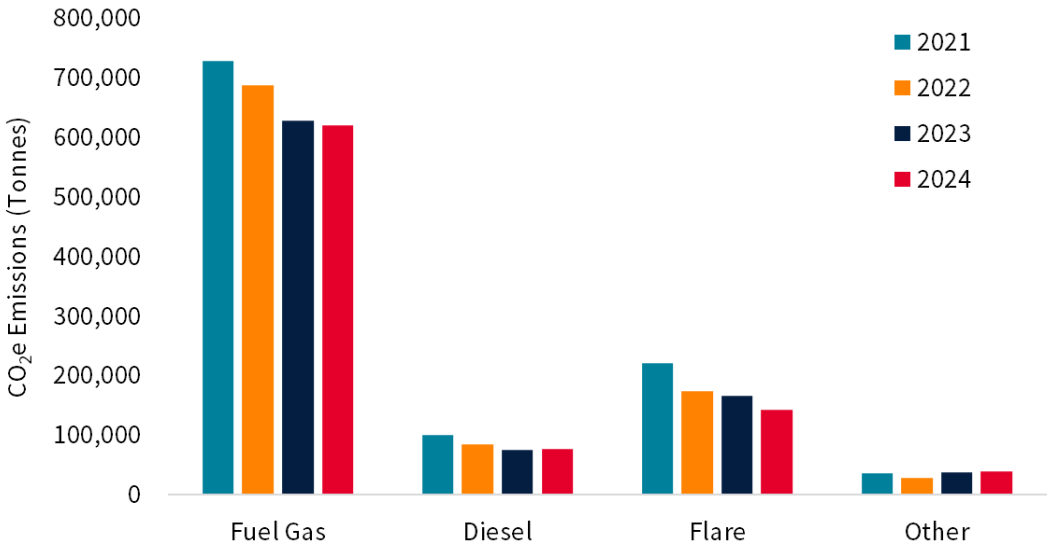


Figure1 - Tonnes CO_2e by source stream 2021 - 2024

Figure 1 shows the Scope 1 emission contribution of CO_2e from each emission source stream over the last 4 years.

ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

The Company's GHG Emission sources are split by the following categories:

Fuel Gas

A consistent reduction in fuel gas emissions has been achieved through the implementation of Emission Reduction Action Plan (ERAP) opportunities and as a result of unplanned shutdowns over the course of the year, reducing fuel gas consumption.

Diesel

The Company continues to optimise the use of fuel gas with diesel as back up i.e., good uptime performance of the platforms will result in low usage. Similar to fuel gas, diesel consumption has benefitted from the implementation of ERAP line items.

Flare

As with previous years, emissions from flare performance continues to improve. The reduction trend has been achieved through efficient operations and maintenance (valve replacement), continued focus on minimising flaring via the assessment of purge / pilot rates and unplanned shutdowns.

Other

This includes emissions from venting and fugitive emissions. Low venting and fugitive emissions were achieved for the year through sustaining steady operations, maintaining the flare system and reducing cold flaring / venting in favour of hot flaring (whilst hot flaring emits CO_2, emissions from cold flaring / venting can be proportionally higher due to the GWP of the gases emitted, namely methane).

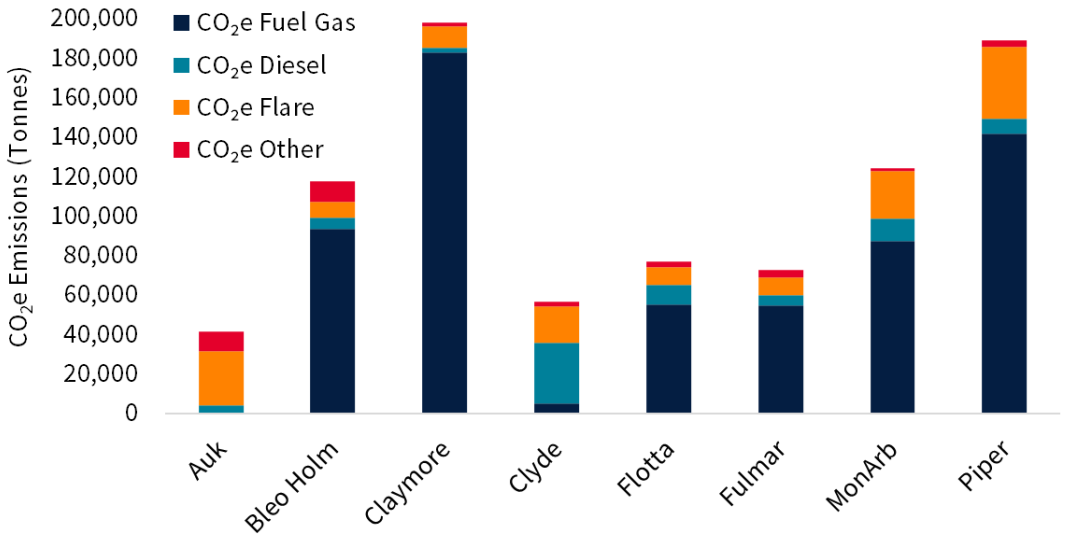


Figure 2 - 2024 CO_2e emissions (tonnes) by installation and source stream

Figure 2 presents the individual contribution of source streams in Tonnes CO_2 equivalent. In line with the Repsol Resources UK Limited Decarbonisation Standard and overall aspirations of becoming a more sustainable business, there is a continual drive to optimise hydrocarbon fuel use and minimise flaring activities to proactively reduce CO_2e emissions. In line with the United Kingdom Continental Shelf (UKCS) basin metrics, power generation is the largest contributor to the Company's GHG emissions.

OIL IN PRODUCED WATER (OIW)

Produced fluids from our oil wells are composed of a mixture of oil, entrained gas, and water. The primary function of our offshore installations is to separate the oil, gas, and water before sending the oil onshore, reusing the majority of produced gas as fuel. The water produced during the process is treated before it is safely discharged to sea.

To protect the marine environment, the Company operates to strict Regulatory limits for both the concentration and quantity of oil discharged in produced water, with a drive towards minimising these discharge concentrations. At these low concentrations, the entrained oil quickly disperses and is broken down by weathering and / or is biodegraded by marine microorganisms. The UK Government enforces a standard, internationally agreed, emission limit value of 30 mg of oil per litre of produced water discharged, to which all our offshore installations must adhere to.

The total volume of produced water discharged from our assets during 2024 was 14,041,025 m³. These discharges had an average dispersed oil concentration of 19.45 mg/l.

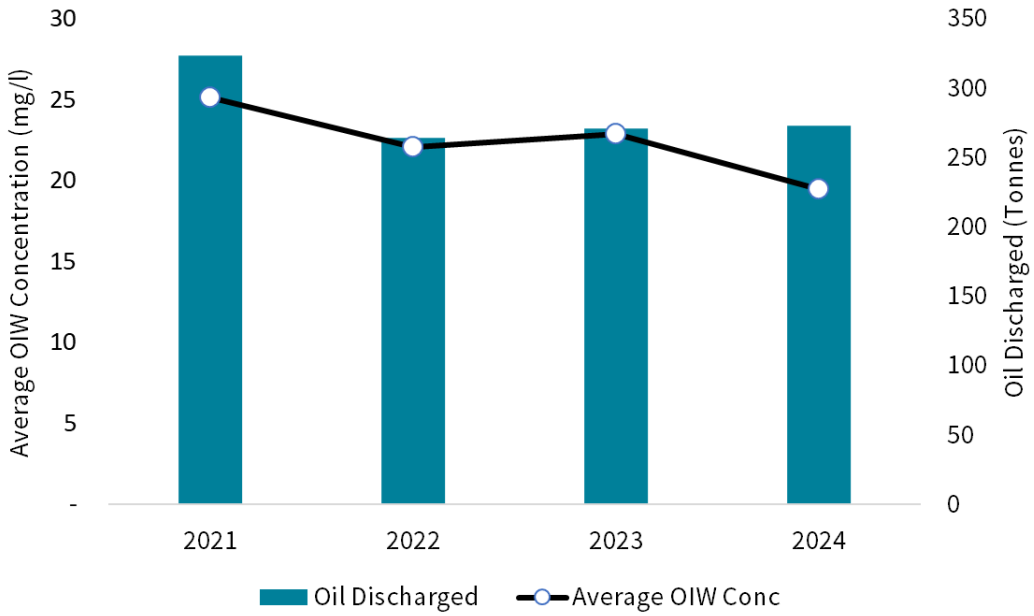


Figure 3 - Annual average oil in water concentration (mg/l) and total mass of oil discharged to sea (tonnes)

Figure 3 shows a 15 % decrease (3.44 mg/l) in average OIW discharge concentration for 2024 compared to 2023 and a 0.86 % increase in total mass of oil discharged in 2024 compared to 2023, largely due to an increase in water discharged to sea. The Company average OIW discharge continued to remain below the permitted limit of 30 mg/l (ave) with a yearly average concentration of 19.45 mg/l.

OIL IN PRODUCED WATER (OIW)

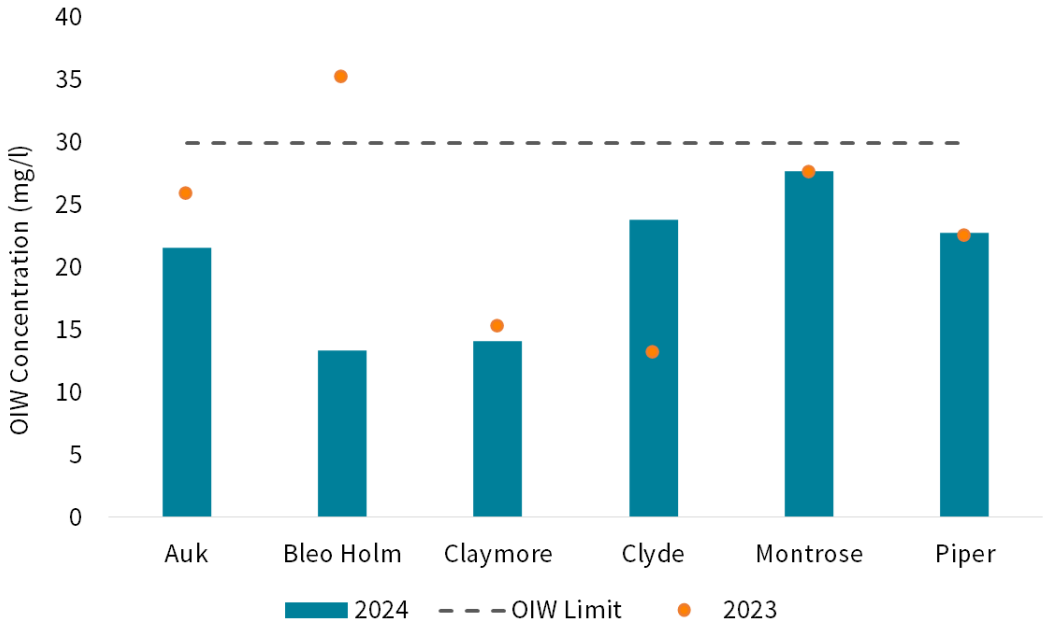


Figure 4: Installation oil in produced water performance

Figure 4 illustrates the annual average OIW concentrations for each operating installation in 2024 with 2023 as a comparison. All installations achieved better than the 30 mg/l threshold for discharges to sea in 2024.

In 2023, Bleo Holm FPSO had, due to inclement weather / sea states and vessel rolling, experienced challenges in maintaining effective oil in water separation. However, work to improve the separation of oil in water realised a further 62 % reduction in OIW concentrations in 2024. Clyde had a higher OIW average for 2024 compared with 2023 due to unstable production throughout the year. The overall average, however, remained below the Regulatory threshold.

The Company proactively monitors OIW compliance across the sites and where relevant, Produced Water Improvement Plans are generated to support the return of sites into compliance.

OIL IN PRODUCED WATER (OIW)

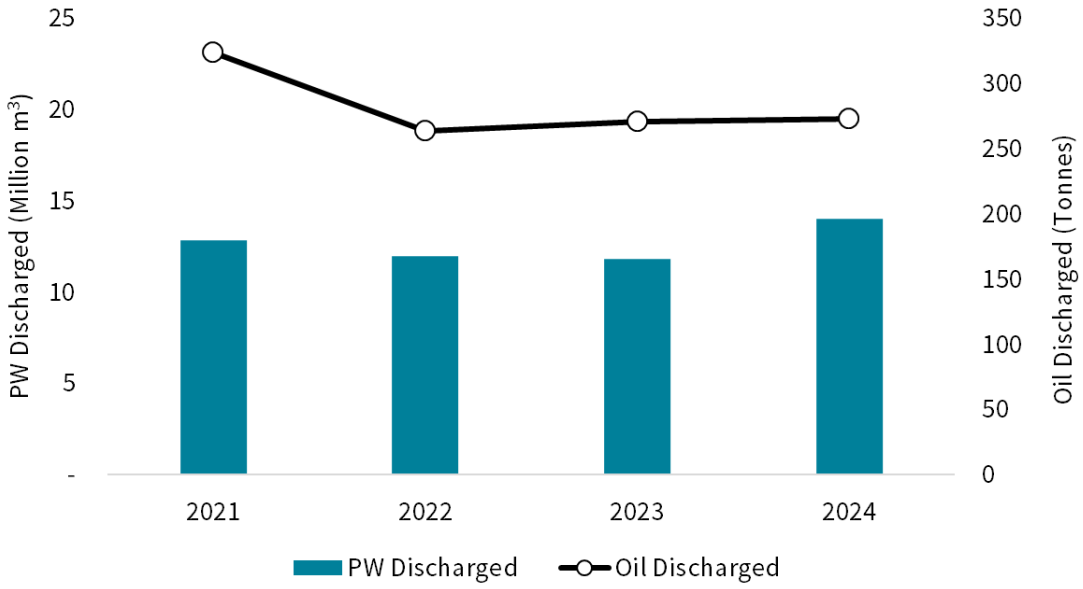


Figure 5: Annual discharge mass of oil and volume of produced water

Figure 5 highlights an increase in mass (2 tonnes) of oil discharged to sea throughout 2024 in comparison to 2023. Across all assets there was a 18.72 % increase (2,213,967 m³) of produced water discharged in 2024 compared to 2023, which can be attributed to improved production principally from Claymore and Piper.

Due to the nature of produced water, discharges can occasionally give rise to an oily sheen on the sea surface around the installation. Any notifications of sheens reported on our installations are investigated, and, if necessary, steps taken to rectify the cause. Where these sheens are considered more significant than normal, and extend outside the installation's 500 m zone, we are required to notify the environmental Regulator via a PON1 Permitted Discharge Notification (PDN). During 2024, the Company raised no such notifications which were attributed to significant sheens extending beyond the 500 m for our installations.

PRODUCTION CHEMICALS

The Company uses a variety of chemicals within the offshore production process. Chemicals are used to maintain and operate subsea infrastructure, improve the flow of fluids from the reservoir, aid separation, prevent corrosion and prevent, or remove, deposited solids within vessels and flow lines. Production chemicals are then either exported with oil to shore, degraded within a closed loop system or discharged to sea in the produced water stream.

The use and discharge of production chemicals offshore is closely regulated through the approval of a chemical permit for each installation or activity. An approved permit will incorporate Regulatory limits for each chemical used and discharged and is issued by the Regulator. Fundamental to this is the requirement for comprehensive testing, ranking, hazard assessment and management of chemicals and the substitution of chemicals where less hazardous alternatives are available.

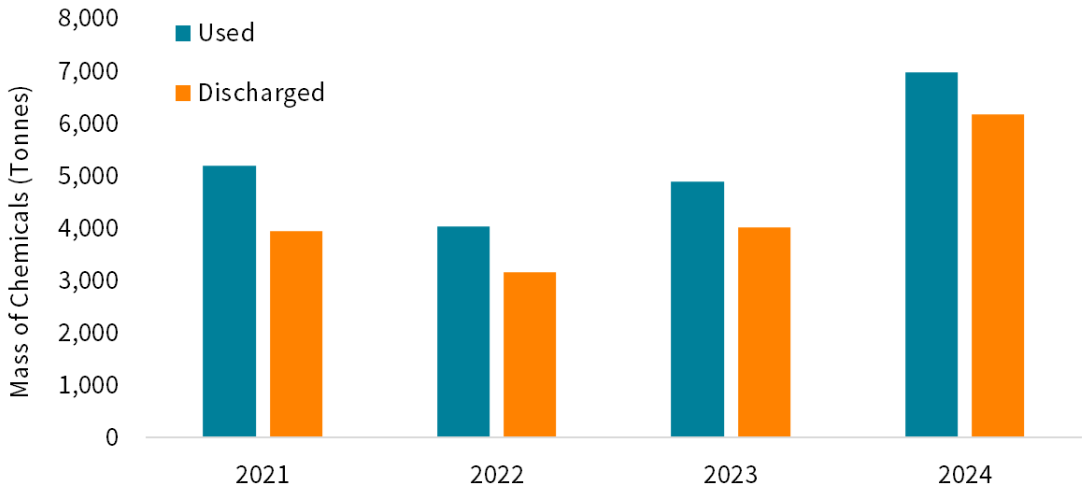


Figure 6: Production chemicals used and discharged 2021 - 2024

Figure 6 illustrates that there has been an increase in production chemical use and discharge in 2024 compared to 2023. The increase can primarily be associated with reduced production outages across our assets, new wells and the changing production profile associated with aging reserves.

Some of the production chemicals used and discharged have a substitution (SUB) warning. This means they contain components, or a component, that may present a hazard to the marine environment. Operators are required, where possible, to phase out and replace SUB chemicals for those which do not carry a SUB warning.

PRODUCTION CHEMICALS

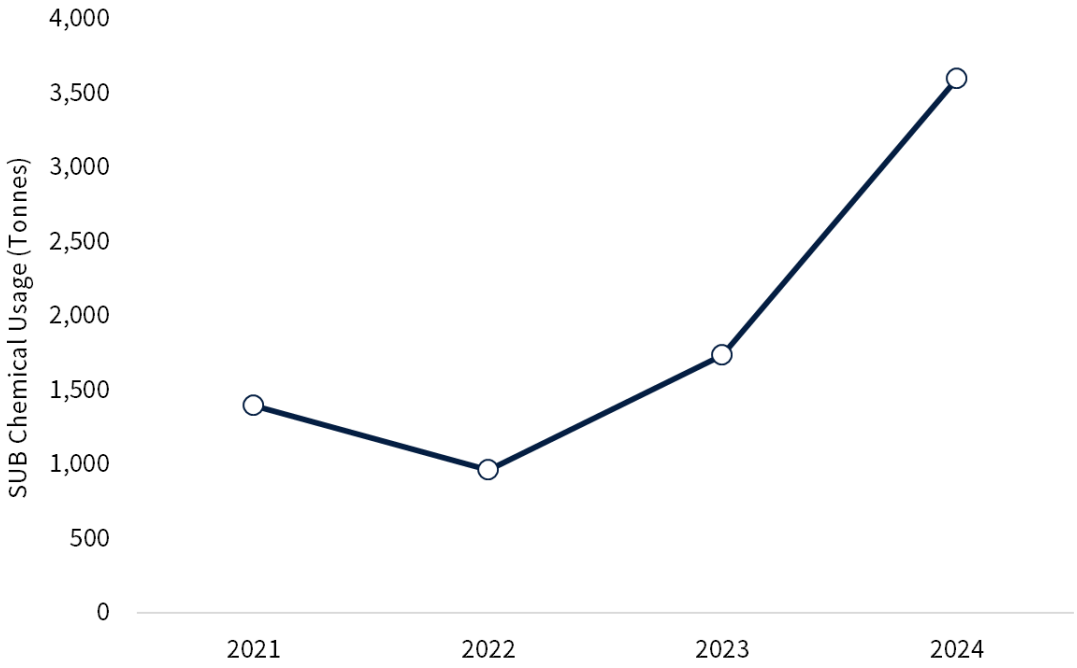


Figure 7: Usage of chemicals with substitution warning 2021 - 2024

Figure 7 shows an increase in the use of chemicals with SUB warnings in 2024 compared to previous years. The increase in use, and associated discharge of chemicals with a SUB warning in 2024 can primarily be attributed to a general increase in chemical use associated with improved production profile, chemicals not previously carrying a SUB warning being reclassified and a move to a chemical which resolved a long-standing oil in water issue. The move to this chemical was balanced against the environmental impact of poor oil in water separation and the chemical returning a low, overall environmental impact.

We collaborate closely with our chemical vendors to minimise the number of chemicals with a SUB warning used on our installations. This process involves evaluating performance, overall hazard and usage volumes and discharge route. These factors influence the overall environmental impact and help prioritise chemical replacements.

DRILLING, WELL INTERVENTION & PIPELINE CHEMICALS

In 2024, the Company conducted no new drilling activities, however continued implementing well interventions and subsea pipeline operations. These operations rely on the use of chemicals, all of which undergo a planned selection and permitting process to optimise the integrity, safety, and efficiency of the processes they are used in. Where possible, 'greener' products are used to minimise environmental impact.

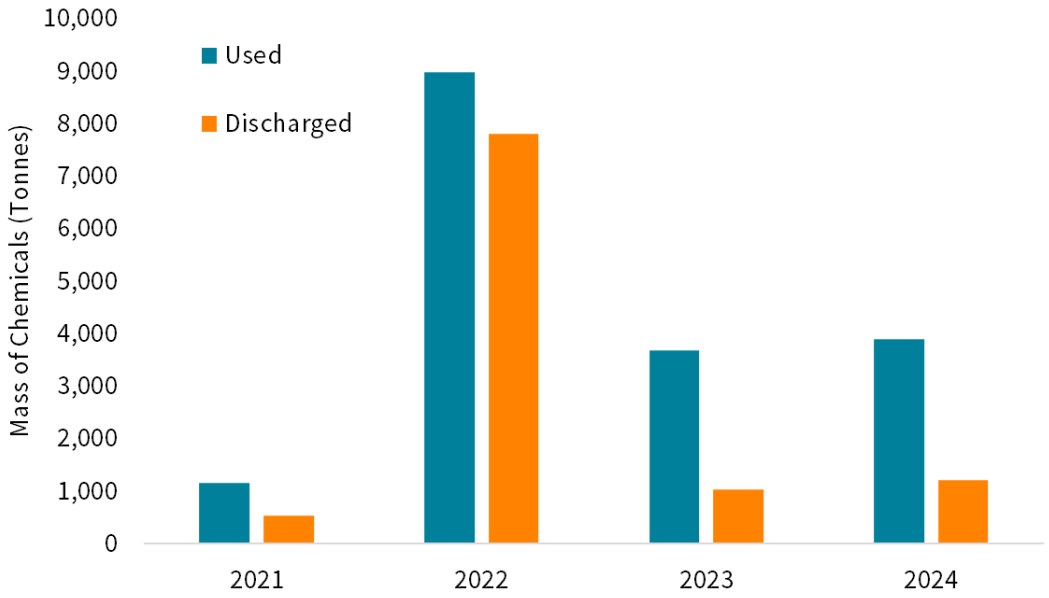


Figure 8: Total chemicals used and discharged in drilling, well interventions and pipeline operations

Figure 8 shows that 2024 saw an increase in the total chemical use and discharge across well interventions and subsea pipelines operations, compared to 2023, however remained below those of 2022. Routine well interventions were carried out across all assets as planned. These activities included all platform wells, two subsea tiebacks and subsea satellite well annual maintenance. Pipeline activities in 2024 included work at the Montrose subsea Wood well and production flowline change out.

No drilling operations were carried out in 2024, however, due to the permit duration of the 2023 Claymore drilling programme, its chemical use and discharge has been included in the 2024 data, as shown in **Figure 9**.

DRILLING, WELL INTERVENTION & PIPELINE CHEMICALS

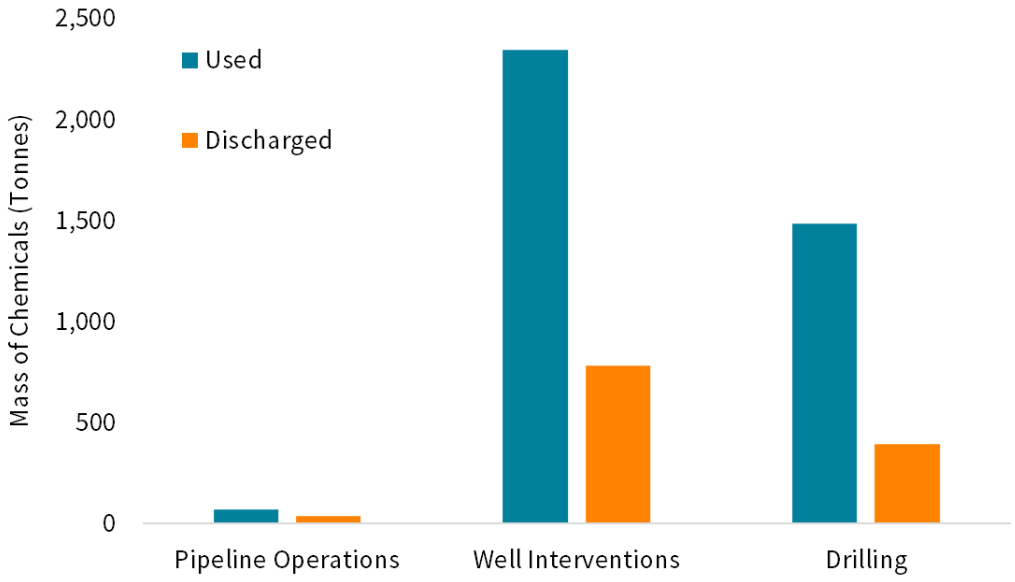


Figure 9: Chemical use and discharge by operations

Figure 9 demonstrates that the main portion of chemical use and discharge is accounted for by well interventions. As mentioned previously, the drilling activities reflect operations undertaken in 2023 and reported in 2024.

Well intervention chemicals are used on a routine basis, however in smaller quantities. Generally, these are routed back to the host production installation where discharge occurs via the produced water (PW) system.

Pipeline operations were mainly associated with subsea wells tie-in repair and maintenance, where discharges are associated with flushing, barrier testing and disconnection activities. The chemical volumes in these processes are generally very low.

During all pipeline, well intervention and drilling activities, careful consideration is given to the chemical disposal route and environmental impacts.

There is a strong focus on reducing the use of substitution (SUB) warning chemicals, replacing them with chemicals which do not have a SUB warning, where possible.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASES

The Company is dedicated to preventing unauthorised releases to the environment. Assuring plant integrity, raising awareness, and ensuring individuals are competent in their roles is crucial in the prevention of spills. All unauthorised releases are rigorously investigated and reported to the Regulator.

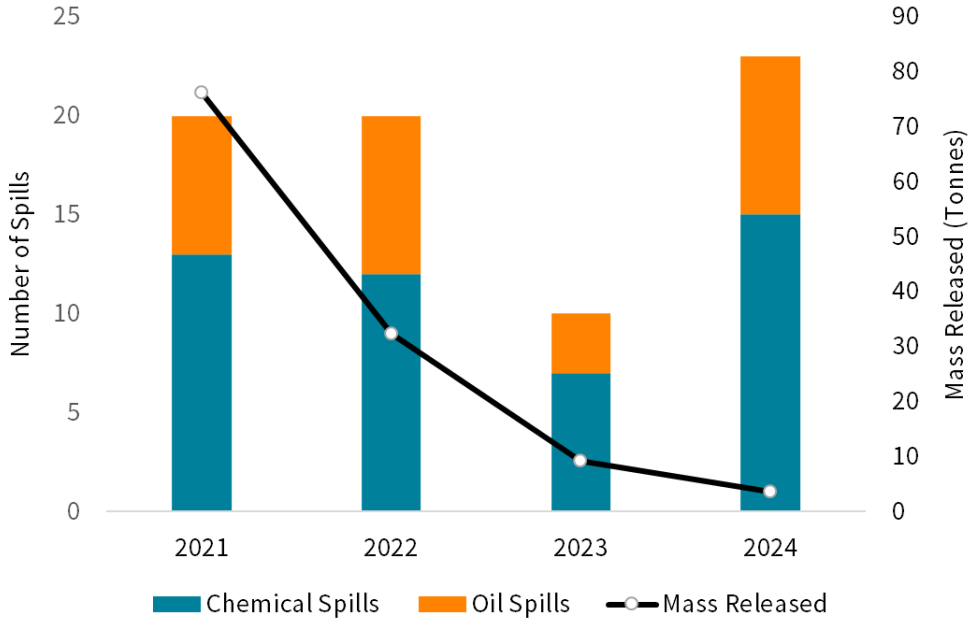


Figure 10: Overall total number of oil & chemical spills and mass released 2021-2024

Figure 10 shows an increase in the number of spill events for 2024 compared with 2023; there was a total of 23 spills in 2024 comprising 15 chemical spills and 8 oil spills. Despite this rise, the overall mass released from reportable spill events has been decreasing annually, highlighting a strong reporting culture within the Company.

Uncontrolled releases of hydraulic fluid from our subsea systems contributed towards a number of our reportable releases. This is attributable to the fact that, common to all Operators, subsea control systems are operated on a fix on fail basis. Computer modelling of hydraulic fluid loss is conducted as part of our environmental impact assessments and results show that those that have occurred are unlikely to have had a discernible enironmental impact. The uncontrolled release of hydraulic fluids, oil and other chemicals in 2024 occurred over a protracted period of time, with a combined total mass of 3.56 tonnes.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASES

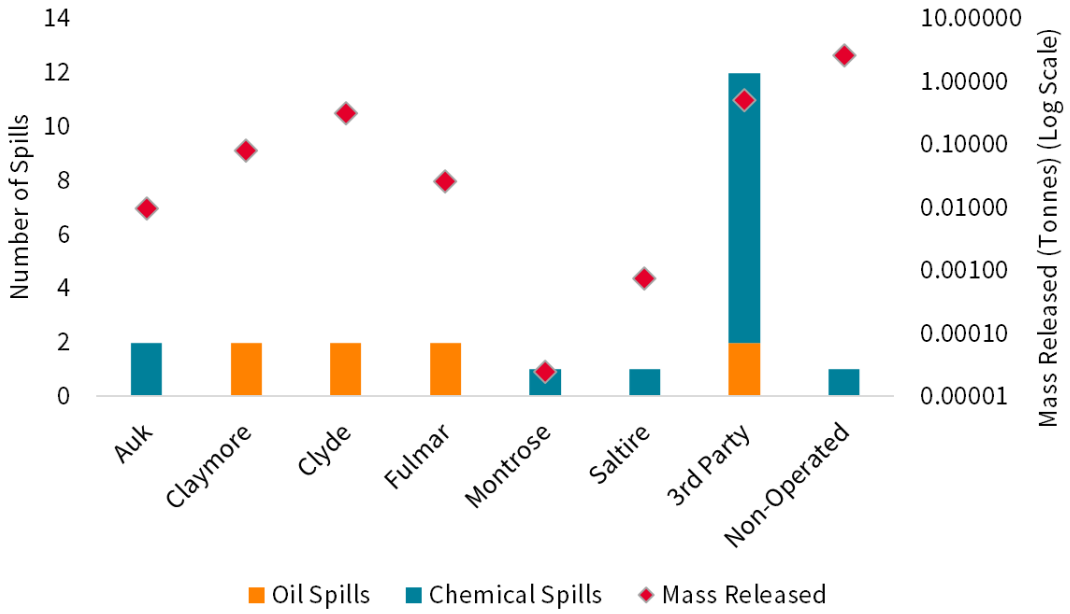


Figure 11: Reported spill events with associated mass released in 2024

Figure 11 details oil and chemical spills and the mass released in 2024 for each installation where a spill occurred. It is noteworthy that of the 23 oil and chemical spills, 13 are from 3rd Party or non-operated assets. These account for 86 % of the mass released.

The largest spill in 2024 occurred from the Enoch well, which is a subsea tie-back to the 3rd Party operated Brae Alpha, details below. A DSV was mobilised, and the leak repaired.

Table 1 - 2024 Spills with mass > 2 tonnes

Location	Brief Details	Hydrocarbon / Chemical	Mass Released (Tonnes)
Enoch Well	Following a subsea investigation and trials, the release point was identified as Production Master Valve. A DSV arrived at field on 16th November, the leak was repaired and the DSV departed field on 19th November 2024.	Chemical	2.61

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste Management is a key focus area for the Company and the energy industry. In conjunction with our HSE policy, we are continuously seeking opportunities to reduce the volume of waste produced by our operations.

By implementing the waste hierarchy, we prioritise opportunities to reduce, reuse, recycle, recover energy and responsibly dispose of waste. This approach maximises the value of waste as a resource, minimises energy usage, reduces the resources involved in moving and processing the waste and decreases the volume sent to landfill.

All offshore generated waste materials are segregated by type and transported to shore for treatment, reuse, recycling, or safe disposal by licensed waste companies. In accordance with legislation and best practices, the Company has established controls for the safe handling, storage, treatment, and disposal of waste from its activities. We strive for continuous improvement in this area by minimising the impacts associated with waste generation.

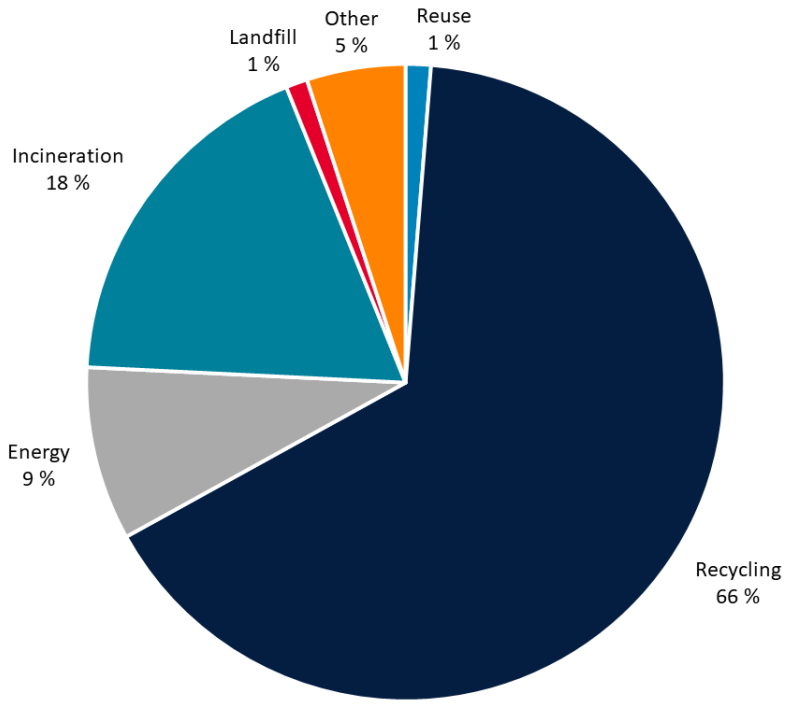


Figure 12: Percentage of waste by disposal routes 2024

Figure 12 represents the percentage of waste sent through disposal routes for the total volume of waste generated offshore in 2024, with 66 % of all Company waste being recycled.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

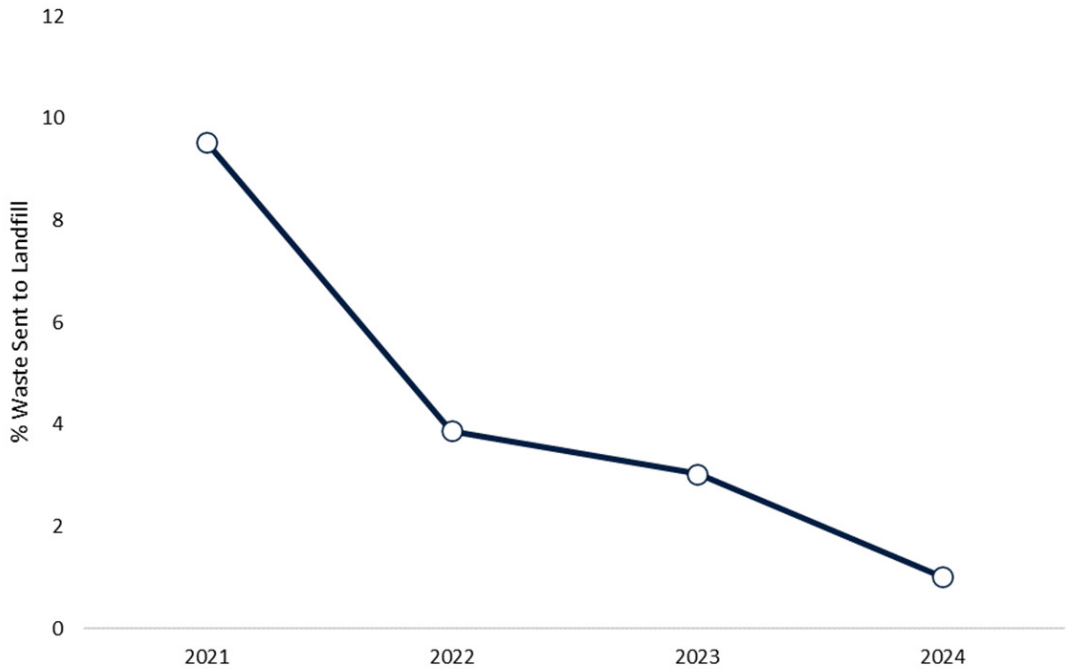


Figure 13: Percentage of operational waste sent to landfill

Figure 13 shows a decrease in the percentage of operational waste to landfill in 2024 when compared with previous years. This decrease can be ascribed to efficiencies in waste sorting offshore.

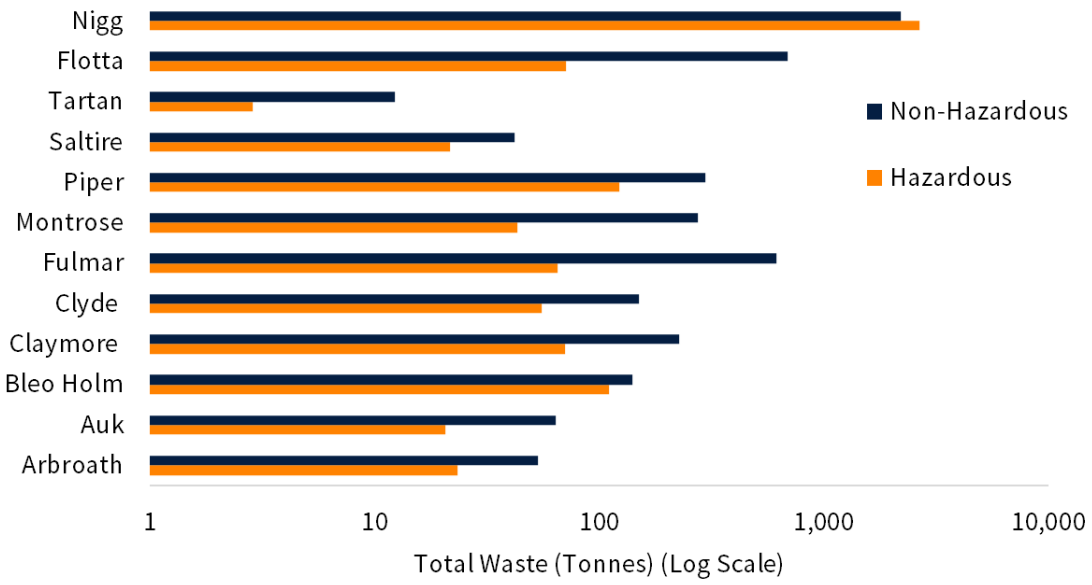


Figure 14: Total waste produced per installation in 2024; showing hazardous and non-hazardous break down

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Figure 14 shows that waste is predominantly non-hazardous. Nigg Terminal had the largest quantity of waste generated during 2024 due to ongoing decommissioning of the site. Similarly, Flotta Terminal completed decommissioning of a ballast water tank which involved a Tank Decontamination & Demolition work scope. This, consequently, generated a large quantity of waste.

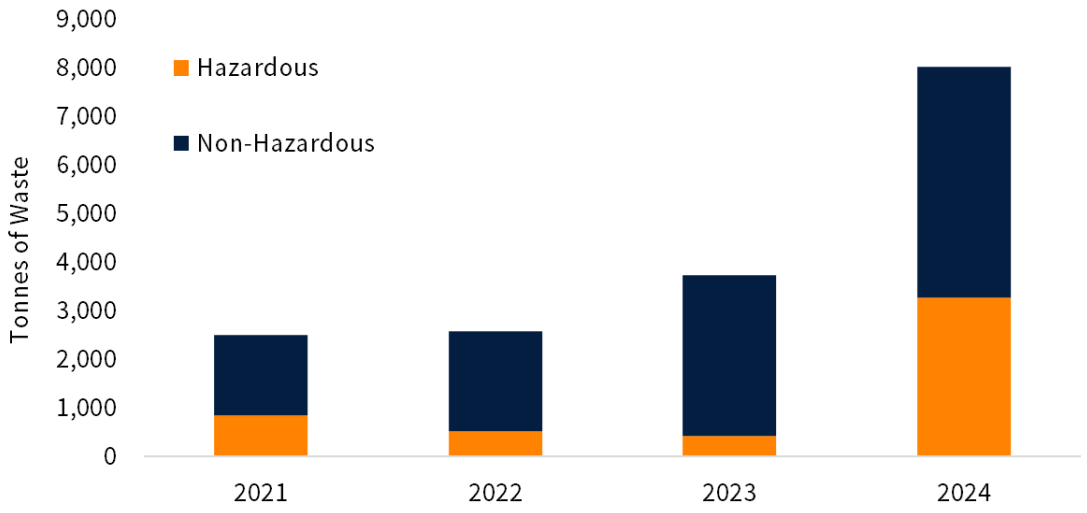


Figure 15: Tonnage of waste generated per year

Figure 15 shows a comparison of the total waste generated by the Company over a 4-year period. The growth in waste generation for 2024 can be attributed to increased decommissioning workscopes at the Nigg Terminal.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Decommissioning Waste

Beatrice, Saltire and Tartan are no longer in production and all waste from those assets is now classed as decommissioning waste. Alongside these assets, Nigg Terminal continues to be decommissioned with a considerable quantity of waste now being classed as decommissioning waste. Total waste from these assets in 2024 amounted to 4,929 tonnes, of which 3,852 tonnes was recycled.

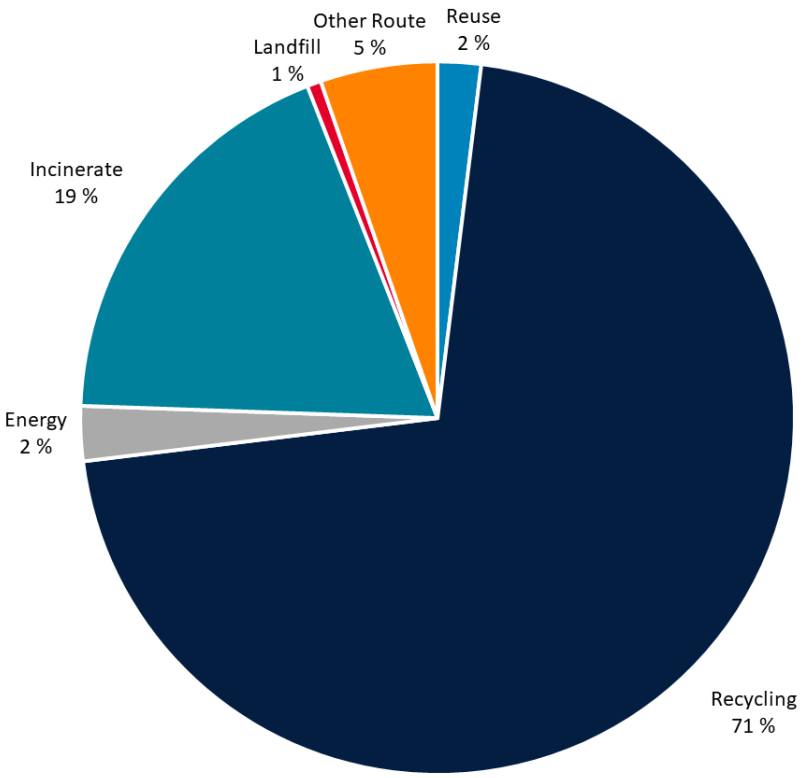


Figure 16: Percentage of Waste by Disposal Routes from Decommissioned Assets

Figure 16 shows the percentage breakdown for decommissioning waste, including wells abandonment in 2024. 71 % of waste was recycled, while only 1 % of the total was sent to landfill.

APPENDIX 1

Installations and Fields

Installation	Oil	Gas
Arbroath	Via Montrose	Via Montrose
Auk	Via Fulmar	N/A
Beatrice[1]	Nigg Oil Terminal[2]	N/A
Bleo Holm	Shuttle Tanker	Frigg Pipeline
Buchan[#]	Forties Pipeline	N/A
Claymore	Flotta Pipeline	N/A
Clyde	Norpipe Pipeline	SEGAL System
Fulmar[3]	Norpipe Pipeline	SEGAL System
Montrose	Forties Pipeline	CATS Pipeline
Piper B	Flotta Pipeline	Frigg Pipeline
Saltire[1]	Via Piper B	Via Piper B
Tartan[1]	Flotta Pipeline	Frigg Pipeline

FIELD	BLOCK	INSTALLATION
Arbroath	22/17n, 22/17s, 22/18 & 22/18n	Arbroath
Arkwright	22/23a	Arbroath
Auk	30/16n,t	Auk
Auk North [2]	30/16n,t	Fulmar
Beatrice [2]	11/30a	Beatrice Complex [1, 2]
Beauly [2]	16/21	Balmoral*[#]
Blake	13/24a,b	Bleo Holm
Brechin	22/23a	Montrose
Buchan [2]	21/01	Buchan[#]
Burghley [2]	16/22	Balmoral*[#]
Carnoustie	22/17s	Arbroath
Cayley	22/17s	Montrose
Chanter [2]	15/17	Piper B
Claymore 14/19	14/19	Claymore
Clyde	30/17b	Clyde
Duart [2]	14/20b	Tartan [1,2]
Flyndre	30/13 & 30/14	Clyde
Fulmar [2]	30/11b & 30/16s	Fulmar [3]
Godwin	22/17n & 22/17s	Arbroath
Halley [2]	30/11b & 30/12b	Fulmar [3]
Hannay [2]	20/05c	Buchan[#]
Iona [2]	15/17	Piper B
Leven	30/17b	Clyde
Medwin	30/17b	Clyde
Montrose	22/17n & 22/17s	Montrose
Nethan	30/17b	Clyde
Orion	30/18	Clyde
Piper	15/17	Piper B
Ross	13/27 & 13/29	Bleo Holm
Saltire [2]	15/17	Saltire[1, 2]
Scapa	14/18	Claymore
Shaw	22/22a	Montrose
Tartan [2]	15/16	Tartan [1,2]
Tweedsmuir	21/01c	Piper B
Tweedsmuir South	21/01c	Piper B
Wood	22/18	Montrose
Andrew*	16/27a	Andrew*
Balmoral*[2]	16/21a,b & c	Balmoral*
Glamis*[2]	16/21a	Balmoral*[#]
MacCulloch*[2]	15/24b	North Sea Producer*[#]
Stirling*[2]	16/21b,c	Balmoral*[#]
Wareham*	SY/88b, SY98a & SZ/8a	Onshore
Wytch Farm*	SY/88b, SY98a & SZ/8a	Onshore

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

[#] Installation no longer at location

[1] Installation Not Normally Attended (NNA)

[2] Field / Installation no longer in production

[3] Installation acts as production hub for Clyde and Auk, but with no native production

APPENDIX 2
Glossary

av	Average
CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Cessation of Production
DSV	Dive Support Vessel
FPSO	Floating Production, Storage, Offload vessel
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HMCS	Harmonised Mandatory Control System
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
mg/l	Milligram / Litre
NNA	Not Normally Attended
NSTA	North Sea Transition Authority
OCR	Offshore Chemicals Regulation 2002
OIW	Oil in Produced Water
OPPC	The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005
OPRED	Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning
OSPAR	The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic
PDN	Permitted Discharge Notification
PW	Produced Water
RQ	Risk Quotient
SEMS	Safety and Environmental Management System
SUB	Substitution Chemical
The Company	Repsol Resources UK Limited

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