SERICAENERGY

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

2024

Contents

CEO's Letter

"At Serica we are committed to playing our part in the energy transition. We lead by example by minimising our impact on the environment, whilst providing much needed oil and gas and supporting the UK economy through providing jobs, paying taxes and funding the supply chain."

We involve all our staff in this endeavour, using environmental targets as part of staff remuneration and providing regular communications on our performance in reducing emissions, flaring, waste, chemical usage and oil in water. Our Board of Directors provides guidance and direction to our environmental efforts, setting targets and monitoring performance through our Sustainability Committee. Our Executive Leadership Team is responsible for achieving the targets and goals set by the Board.

We are committed to the North Sea Transition Deal, reducing GHG emissions from our assets, transparent reporting of our ESG performance, supporting the development of new energy technologies and positively influencing the wider industry.

2024 was an important year in our ESG journey. Our contribution to the basin-wide emissions reduction target from our Bruce Hub at the end of 2024 is a reduction of 26% relative to 2018 on a CO_2e basis. To continue this momentum, during 2024 we progressed key projects in our emissions reduction plan, including a major gas compression upgrade and the first phase of a flare gas recovery project.

In accordance with OSPAR's Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Northeast Atlantic, this annual statement focuses on our operations on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS), providing an overview of all the environmental aspects that are of material relevance to us and our stakeholders.

Chris Cox
CEO

HSEQ Policy

Our Commitment

Serica is committed to conducting its business activities in a manner that assures the **health**, **safety** and **well-being** of our staff and contractor personnel whilst also safeguarding the environment within which we operate.

Principles

Serica's Operations Management System (OMS) provides an integrated and systematic approach to Health, Safety, Environmental and Quality (HSEQ) management and demonstrates how we:

- comply with all applicable legislation, industry standards and good practice
- promote a positive HSEQ culture through visible leadership commitment, personal accountability, communication and engagement with key stakeholders
- understand our risk profiles and apply a risk management process that reduces this risk to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)
- ensure that HSEQ remains integral to the planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance and disposal of our assets
- promote environmental sustainability and the reduction of our carbon footprint
- provide staff with suitable information, instruction and training relevant to their duties and responsibilities
- maintain emergency response plans and the organisational capability to respond effectively to incidents and emergencies
- continually improve our HSEQ performance by defining performance objectives, monitoring and measuring results, and completing a programme of audit and assurance activities

Serica expects everyone involved in our activities to take responsibility and be accountable for compliance with this policy, our OMS, current legislation and all applicable regulatory requirements.

The Chief Executive Officer, supported by the Board of Directors, is accountable for the HSEQ performance of the company and shall ensure that sufficient resources are in place to implement this policy.

Chris Cox
CEO
July 2024

Serica Energy

OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5 is a government recommendation to promote the use and implementation of Environmental Management Systems (EMSs) by the Offshore Industry. As a consequence of this recommendation, the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) requires all operators of offshore installations to produce an annual Public Statement to report their environmental performance.

These Public Statements (Environmental Statements) are prepared on an annual basis covering offshore installation activities carried out during the previous calendar year and are made available to the public via the OPRED website.

In accordance with the above requirement, this report presents Serica Energy (UK) Ltd (SEUK) environmental performance for 2024.

SEUK core business is production from and development of its Northern North Sea (NNS) production asset, the Bruce Platform. SEUK core business is production from and development of its Northern North Sea (NNS) production asset, the Bruce Platform. Serica's wider portfolio also includes production from the Columbus field, Triton area, Erskine and Orlando fields.

Bruce, Keith and Rhum (BKR) fields are produced into the SEUK operated Bruce facilities, three bridge-linked platforms that accommodate over 100 people and provide over 5% of the UK's gas production. Oil and gas is processed on the platform and transported to shore via the Forties (oil) and Frigg (gas) pipelines.

The Triton area consists of subsea wells that produce from a number of fields tied back via pipelines to the Triton Floating Production, Storage and Offloading vessel (FPSO), which is operated by Dana Petroleum. Oil is then sent to refineries via tankers from the FPSO. The gas is exported to St. Fergus via the Fulmar Gas Pipeline.

Orlando and Columbus are both single subsea wells, tied back to the Ninian and Shearwater facilities respectively. Serica operates the Columbus subsea well and Petrofac operate the Orlando subsea well. The host facilities are operated by third parties. Erskine is a field that produces via a small, non-manned platform that has five production wells and the oil and gas is piped to the Harbour operated Lomond platform, where it is processed and transported via pipeline to shore.

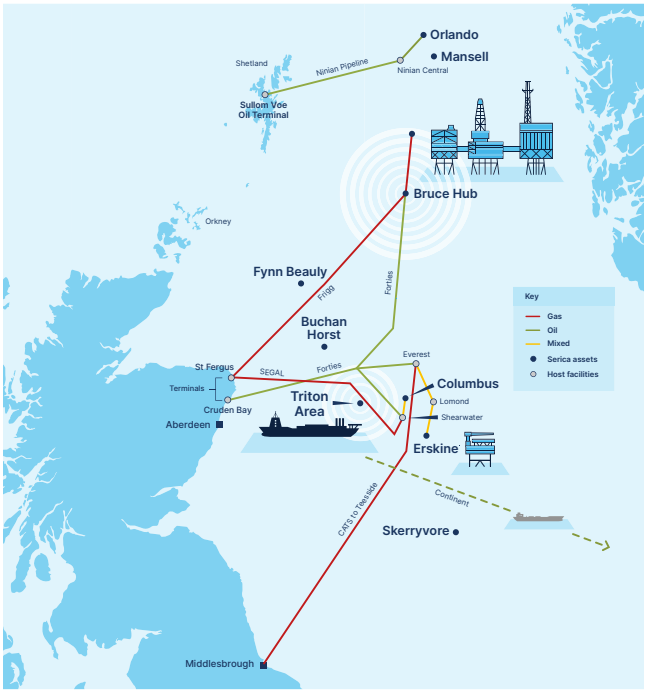


Figure 1 Asset map

Serica prioritises environmental performance across all operations and sets measurable and meaningful Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) designed to both maintain existing high standards and drive continuous improvement. These include environmental KPIs which are aligned with the North Sea Transition Deal (NSTD) and the World Bank Zero Flaring Initiative.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The Serica Operations Management System (OMS) provides the framework for systematic management of HSEQ across the Serica organisation and is designed to ensure the delivery of safe, environmentally responsible, and reliable operations in accordance with defined policies, practices, procedures, and standards.

The EMS, described within document "OMS-3A-42 – Environmental Management System (EMS) and OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5", covers aspects of environmental management, such as chemical management, pollution prevention and control, emissions management, and is designed to achieve Serica's corporate expectation to implement best practice above and beyond the requirements of the regulations.

The structure and content of the OMS recognises the principles of HSG65 (Managing for health and safety), ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems), ISO 14001 (Environmental Management Systems) and ensures that risks to health and safety of personnel and to the environment are reduced to As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).

Serica's EMS was successfully verified against the requirements of OSPAR 2003/5 in April 2025 by ERM CVS Limited.

The Bruce, Keith and Rhum Fields

The Bruce Platform is located on the United Kingdom's Continental Shelf (UKCS) 148 km East of Shetland and

17 km West of the UK and Norwegian median line in water depths of 122 meters in the NNS.

The Bruce facilities, operated by SEUK, consist of:

- The Bruce and adjacent Keith and Western Area Development (WAD) fields, located in UKCS Blocks 9/8a, 9/9a and 9/9b.
- The Rhum gas field (3/29a), situated 44km North of Bruce and tied back via a subsea manifold and pipeline.

Oil is exported via the Forties Pipeline System to Cruden Bay, near Peterhead, and to the Kinneil Terminal in Grangemouth and Gas is exported to St Fergus via the Frigg pipeline.

In 2024 BKR net production averaged 19,800 boe/d net to Serica.

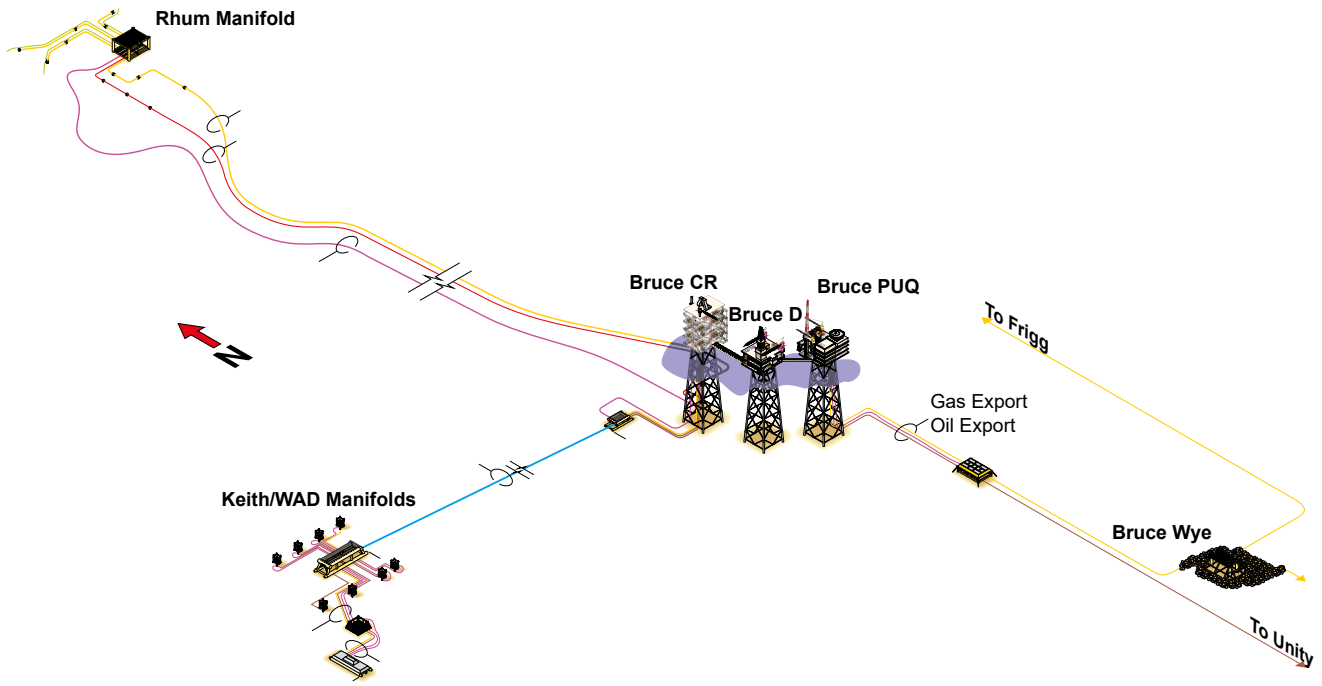


Figure 2 – BKR Fields, Pipeline and Platform Schematic

North Sea Operations

Columbus

The Columbus gas condensate field (23/16f) contains a single subsea production well that was successfully drilled in Q2 2021 and commenced production in November 2021. The pipeline and umbilical were installed and connected to a tie-in manifold structure on the Shell Arran pipeline that comingles and exports hydrocarbons to the Shell operated Shearwater Platform approximately 43 km southwest of the Columbus well.

Hydrocarbons (predominantly gas/gas condensate) from the Columbus Field are exported to shore from the Shearwater Platform, gas to St Fergus via the SEGAL pipeline and condensate/oil via the Forties pipeline to Cruden Bay.

Serica's net production in 2024 from Columbus was 1,400 boe/d net.

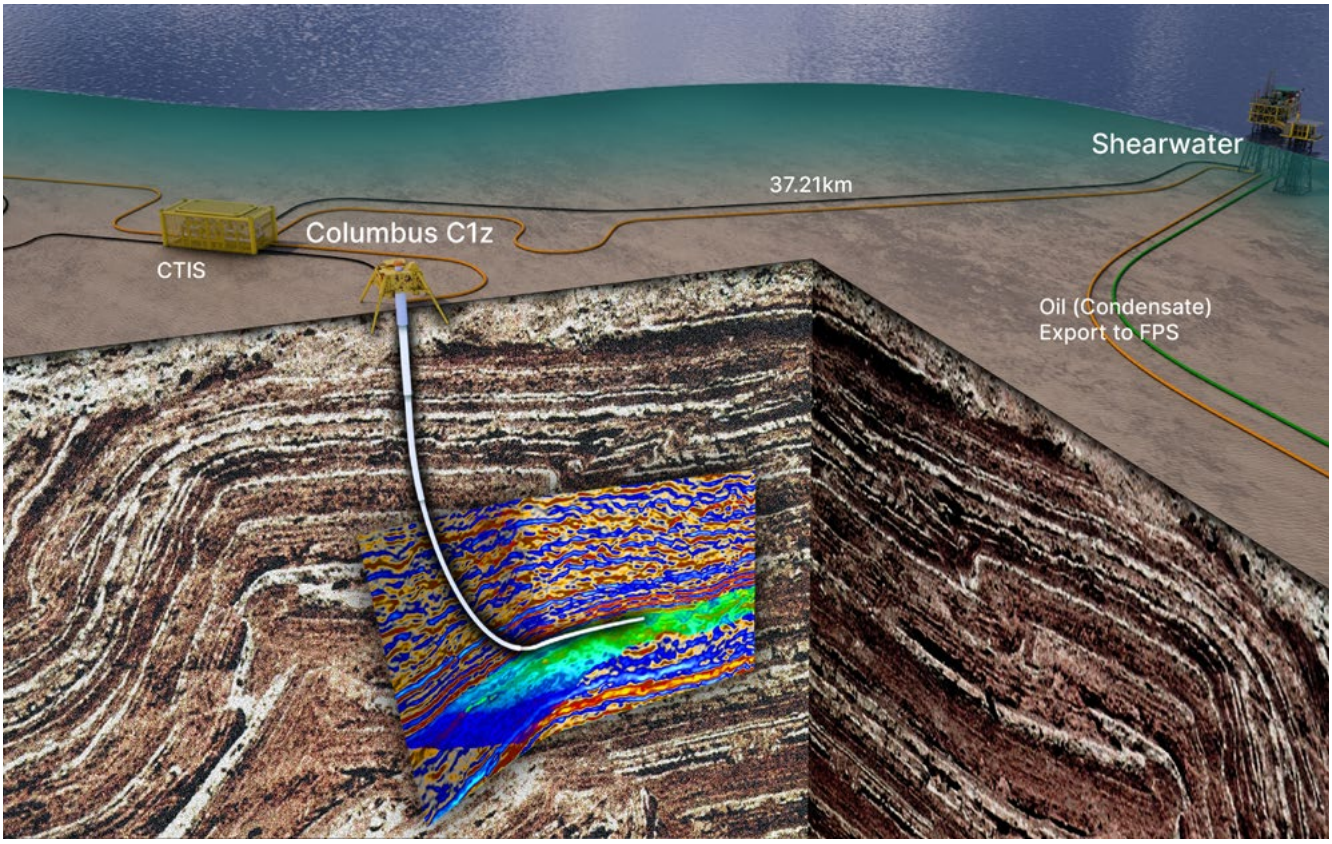


Figure 3 Columbus field layout

Triton Area

The Triton Area consists of eight producing oil fields developed via common infrastructure in the UK Central North Sea, located approximately 190km east of Aberdeen in water depths of 90m. The fields currently producing oil and gas via the Triton Floating Production Storage & Offloading (FPSO) vessel are Evelyn, Bittern, Guillemot West and Guillemot Northwest, Gannet E, Clapham, Pict and Saxon. Dana Petroleum Limited ("Dana") and Waldorf Production UK Limited ("Waldorf") are our partners in the Triton cluster. Dana operates the Triton FPSO along with the Bittern, Guillemot West / North West, Clapham, Saxon, and Pict fields. Serica is operator of the Gannet E and Evelyn fields, with Dana as pipeline operator and Petrofac as well operator. The Gannet E, Evelyn and Belinda fields are100% owned by Serica. The gas is exported to St Fergus via the Fulmar Gas Pipeline.

Triton production net to Serica was 9,000 boe/d.

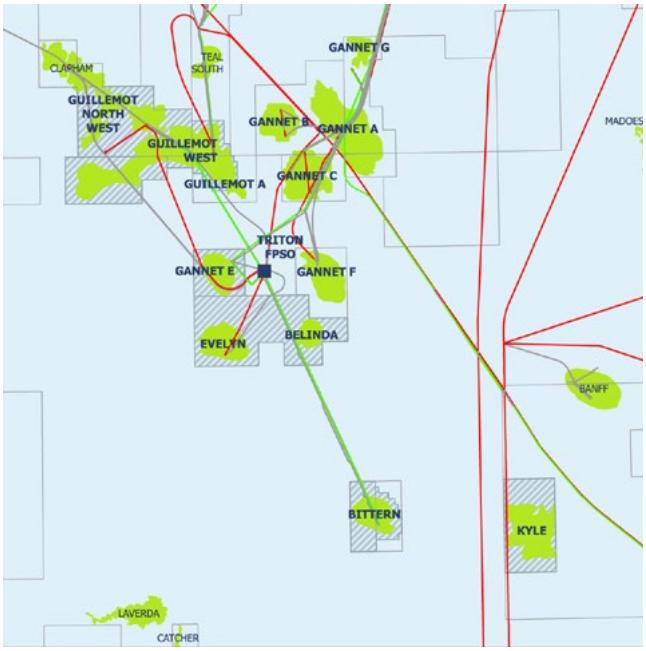


Figure 4 Triton field layout

Erskine

Serica holds an 18% non-operating interest in the Erskine gas condensate field, which is located in the Central North Sea (UK) and operated by Ithaca Energy.

The field is High Pressure High Temperature (HPHT) with the main reserves lying in three separate but overlying Jurassic sandstone producing horizons. It was originally discovered in 1981 and five wells have thus far been developed.

The production facilities comprise of a normally unattended installation located at the Erskine field with production handled and controlled from the Harbour Energy (32%) operated Lomond Platform. Erskine condensate is exported through the Forties Pipeline System via the Central Area Transmission System (known as CATS) riser platform at Everest and gas is exported via the CATS pipeline to the CATS terminal at Teesside.

Erskine production levels in 2024 averaged over 1,200 boe/d net to Serica.

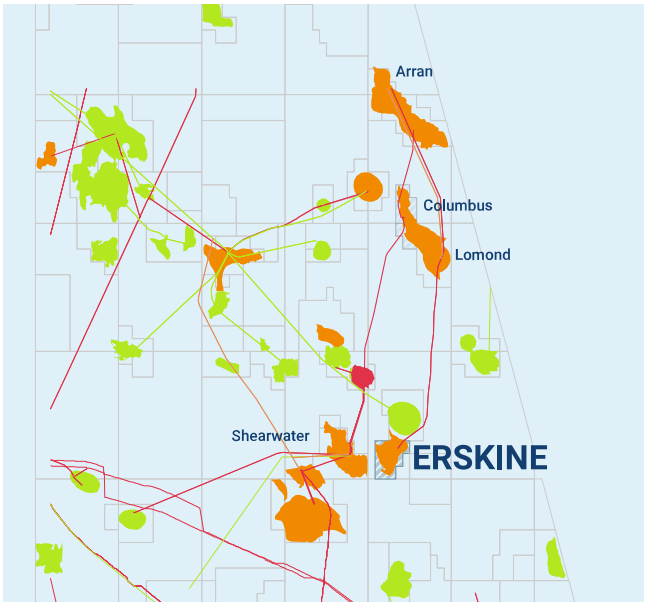


Figure 5 Erskine field layout

Orlando

The Orlando Field is located in the Northern North Sea approximately 127km east of Shetland, 17km from the UK/Norway Median Line and 11km north-east of the Canadian Natural Resources International (CNRI) operated Ninian Central Platform (NCP).

The Orlando asset consists of a single producing well tied back to the Ninian Central Platform (NCP). Serica is the Licence Holder of the Orlando Field and is also the pipeline operator and Petrofac are the Well Operator. The Orlando hydrocarbons are produced through an 8"/12", 11.5km long pipe-in-pipe production line to NCP and into the Orlando separator.

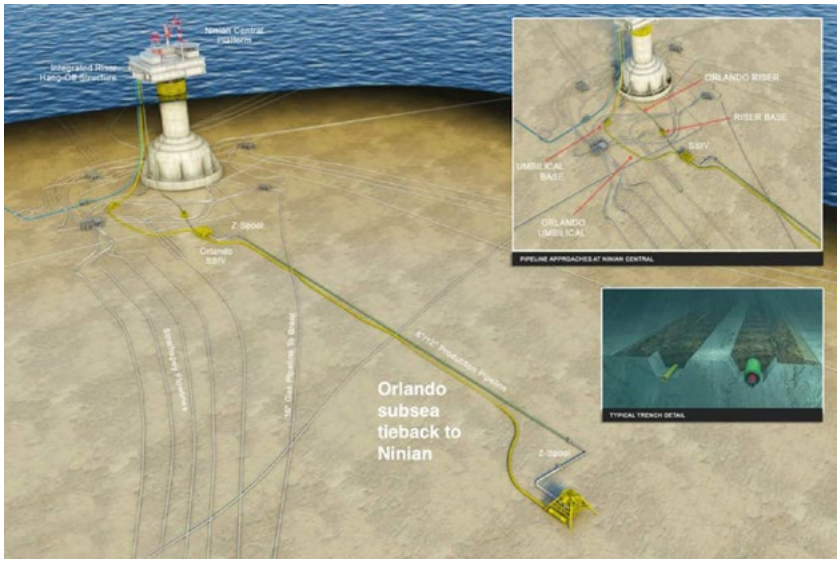


Figure 6 Orlando field layout

The Orlando hydrocarbons are produced through an 8"/12", 11.5km long pipe-in-pipe production line to NCP and into the Orlando separator. Following separation, Orlando oil is routed via the Orlando metering package, Following separation, to co- mingle with Brent oil upstream of the Brent oil heater/cooler. The fluids then pass through the Brent Low Pressure Separator, before leaving for export via the Strathspey metering package. Gas can be channelled to either fuel or to flare. NCP does not have gas export facilities, and gas is therefore used as either fuel gas or flared.

Orlando production levels in 2024 averaged 3,300 boe/d net to Serica.

BKR – Environmental Performance

SEUK has a strong focus on integrating environmental performance into everyday planning and operations. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are set on a yearly basis and primarily cover BKR operations.

In 2024 BKR KPI's included:

(1) Daily Category A flaring below 9 tonnes

(2) Carbon Intensity below 15.5kg CO_2/boe

(3) Produced CO_2 below 215,000 tonnes

(4) Total flare below 5000 tonnes

(5) Waste generated offshore (general waste and dry mixed recyclables) below 90 tonnes

All emissions related KPIs were designed to ensure SEUK progresses towards achieving the UK and industry climate change objectives as outlined in the NSTD.

Emissions and discharges associated with Triton, Columbus, Erskine and Orlando are not included in SEUK reporting as they are reported via the relevant installation operators.

Atmospherics

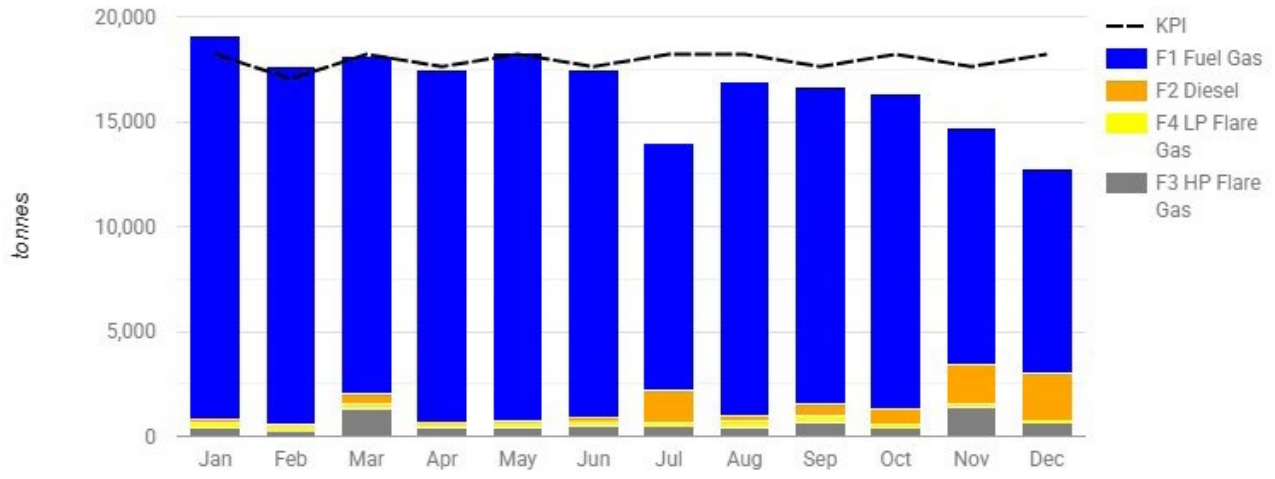
Serica is aligned with the emission reduction targets set out in the North Sea Transition Deal (NSTD), which commits the UK oil and gas industry to reduce total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 10% by 2025, by 25% by 2027, 50% by 2030, and become Net Zero by 2050 from a 2018 baseline. Serica also supports the World Bank's target of reaching zero routine flaring by 2030.

In 2024, Serica achieved targets (3) and (4) (see above), with total emissions (as reported under the UK Emissions Trading Scheme) reaching 200,221 tonnes of CO_2 by the end of the year. This was 20,774 tonnes of CO_2 more than the 2023 annual Bruce total and represents an increase of 12% – see Figure 7. The main contributor to this CO_2 increase was increased use of turbines associated with increased production and less scheduled production outages over the course of the year.

2024 Bruce total CO_2 emissions reflect a 21% reduction relative to the 2018 baseline of 252,236 tonnes of CO_2.

In 2024, 4,581 tonnes of gas were flared from the Bruce installation; this is a 3% reduction from 4,708 tonnes flared in 2023. The reduction can be attributed primarily to steady operations, enabled by continued vigilance and managing the facilities to avoid unnecessary flaring and promptly investigating any elevated flaring levels.

Figure 7 2024 Monthly CO_2 emissions from the Bruce Platform (UK-ETS-2025)



Diesel Consumption

Diesel is used to fuel the power generators when the plant is offline and fuel gas is unavailable. Diesel is also used to fuel smaller pieces of equipment such as lifeboats, fire pumps, and temporary equipment such as air compressors etc. When the plant is down for significant periods of time, such as during a prolonged period of maintenance, diesel consumption can increase.

Comparatively, diesel use emits more CO_2 than fuel gas (by approximately 1 tonne of CO_2 per tonne of fuel) and results in higher NOx, SO2 and VOC emissions. Serica strives to minimise diesel usage to low as reasonably practicable. 2024 saw 9% more diesel consumed on the Bruce Platform compared to 2023. Diesel usage remained consistent in the first half of the year but in the later half, more diesel was used due to plant instability and restarts.

Figure 8 – 2024 Breakdown of Emissions from Diesel Consumption (Emtrax EEMS 2025) Flaring

	Total Use (tonnes)	CO_2 (tonnes)	NO_x (tonnes)	N_2O (tonnes)	SO_2 (tonnes)	CO (tonnes)	CH_4 (tonnes)	VOC (tonnes)
Turbines	1,981	6,339	27	0.44	4	1.8	0.065	0.584
Engines	576	1,842	34	0.13	1	9	0.104	1.151

Flaring

Flare minimisation is a priority for SEUK. In 2024 the mass of gas we flared decreased by 184 tonnes compared to 2023. This can be attributed in part to improved flare management and steady production. The total flared hydrocarbon mass in 2024 was 4,581 tonnes. In 2024, the total CO_2 emissions from High Pressure (HP) flaring was 3,179 tonnes and 1,402 tonnes from the Low Pressure (LP) flare.

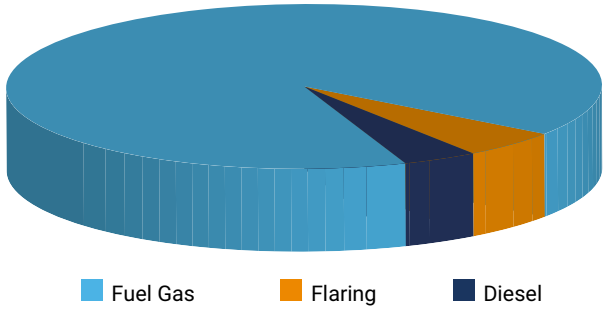
SEUK continues to set ambitious flare reduction targets in 2025 to drive continuous improvement.

Figure 9 2024 Flaring volume per month (EEMS 2025)

Month	HP Flaring: Flare Gas: Gross (tonnes)	LP Flaring: Flare Gas: Gross (tonnes)	Monthly Total (tonnes)
January	164	138	302
February	111	117	223
March	527	108	635
April	160	117	277
May	154	126	280
June	190	136	326
July	179	105	285
August	151	141	292
September	275	134	409
October	160	115	276
November	770	86	856
December	335	79	414
Totals	3,179	1,402	4,581

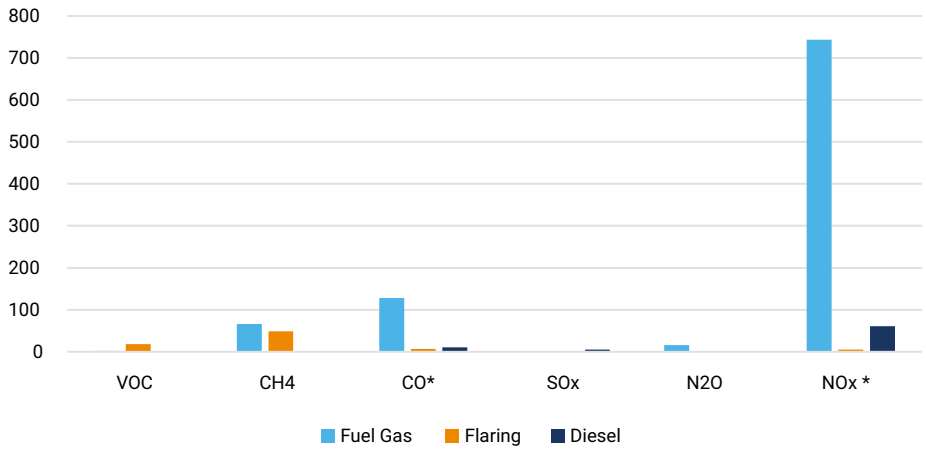
BKR Environmental Performance continued

Figure 10 2024 Bruce CO_2 emissions



In 2024 the combustion of BKR fuel gas for the compression train and power generation accounted for 90% of the Bruce Platform's overall CO_2 emissions – see Figure 10 and this was also the largest contributor to non-CO_2 GHG emissions (see Figure 11). Total CO_2 emissions from the combustion of fuel gas on the Bruce Platform totaled 181,872 tonnes of CO_2 (UK-ETS).

Figure 11 2024 Total GHG emissions by source (source Emtrax and 2024 EEMS returns)



Total CH_4 emitted from fuel gas consumption in the platform's Open Cycle Gas Turbines (OCGT) equalled 66 tonnes (EEMS) with NOx emissions totalling 743 tonnes (EEMS). * Note that for 2024, NOx and CO reporting, Serica utilised Emission Factors (EFs) obtained from stack sampling testing results rather than using generic industry EFs. This was to deliver more accurate data of levels of emissions to air. This has resulted in an increase in reported NOx emissions and a decrease in reported CO emissions for 2024 reported figures relative to 2023 reported figures – see Figure 11.

Carbon Intensity

Carbon intensity (CI) is a key performance indicator used as a benchmark both within the industry and externally. It helps us to understand the amount of CO_2 emitted per unit of hydrocarbon produced, reported as kilograms of CO_2 per barrel of oil equivalent (boe) exported from the platform.

The 2024 average carbon intensity was 17 kg CO_2/boe (see Figure 12). This is 0.6kg CO_2/boe higher than the 2023 carbon intensity figure of 16.4 kg CO_2/boe. CI decreased over the course of 2024 due to steady production until Q4 when plant instability led to rising CI levels. The 2024 Bruce value remains lower than the 2023 NSTA platform definition for small platform assets >25 years old which is 21 kg/boe.

Figure 12 2024 Running Carbon intensity (Emissions Dashboard)

Chemical Use and Discharge

The use and discharge of chemicals offshore is regulated by the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED). This is legislated via the Offshore Chemical Regulations (OCR) (2002) (as amended). Most chemicals used offshore are regulated via the OCR, requiring a chemical risk assessment and OPRED approval prior to their use and discharge.

All chemicals that are regulated under OCR have been tested to evaluate their toxicity, bio accumulation and bio degradation, and are ranked according to their potential to cause harm to the receiving environment. All chemicals will either get an A to E classification or a Purple to Gold colour banding – see Figures 13 and 14. The most hazardous chemicals carry a substitution (SUB) warning label, and operators are required to strive to reduce their usage of SUB chemicals and justify continued usage. Our goal is to minimise use of SUB chemicals wherever possible.

Figure 13 Initial OCNS groupings (cefas.co.uk)

Initial grouping	A	B	C	D	E
Result for aquatic-toxicity data (ppm)	<1	>1-10	>10-100	>100-1,000	>1,000
Result for sediment-toxicity data (ppm	<10	>10-100	>100-1,000	>1,000-10,000	>10,000

Figure 14 OCNS HQ and Colour Bands

Minimum HQ value	Maximum HQ value	Colour banding	
>0	<1	Gold	
≥1	<30	Silver	Lowest hazard
≥30	<100	White	↓
≥100	<300	Blue	
≥300	<1,000	Orange	Highest hazard
≥1,000		Purple	

Figures 15 and 16 below present chemical use and discharge by chemical ranking. As can be seen no OCNS group A or B chemicals were used or discharged in 2023.

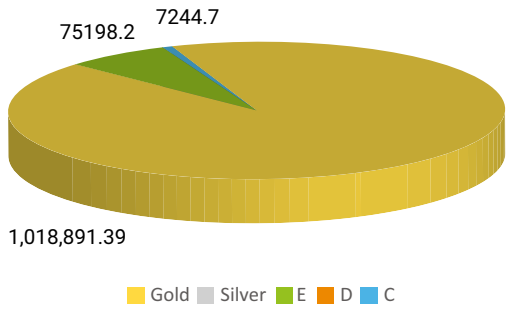


Figure 15 Bruce 2024 Chemical usage (by mass (kg))

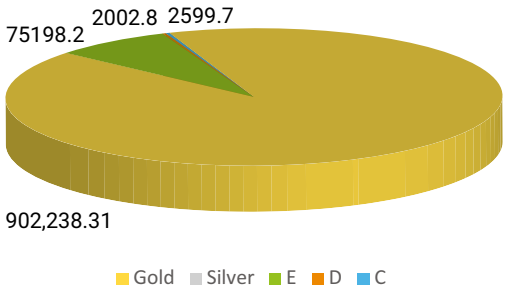


Figure 16 Bruce 2024 Chemical Discharge (by mass(kg))

Operations

2024 BKR offshore operations used a total of 264,778 kg of chemicals. This is an increase from the 2023 figure of 228,821kg . This can be attributed to higher production levels (requiring more chemicals) over the course of 2024

155,663 kg of this was discharged to sea including 130,237 kg of Gold chemicals. The most used chemical in 2024 was HSCV10610A 113,235 kg. This is an H2S scavenger required to remove H2S from the gas phase. This chemical helps reduce corrosion and improves plant safety by removing a toxic gas.

The Bruce platform submitted one Offshore Chemical Non-Compliance Reports (NCR) to the regulator in 2024. This was for an incident where we had exceeded the permitted use/discharge allowance of HW740R v4. Measures have been taken to more strictly monitor levels of HW740R v4 and to increase understanding of chemical permit management.

Projects

Throughout 2024 Serica undertook a range of subsea and well activities including wellhead maintenance, intervention campaigns and decommissioning work.

Light Well Intervention Campaign (LWIV)

During the Spring of 2024, Serica carried out a Light Well Intervention Campaign using Helix Energy Solutions Group's vessel the Well Enhancer. The campaign focused on two wells within the Bruce WAD Field and one in the Keith Field with the intention of increasing production at these wells. Operations were completed with only one reportable chemical non-compliance (IRS/2024/4419/OCR). This was in relation to two Biocide sticks being used instead of the permitted one stick.

Keith and North Eigg Plug and Abandonment (P&A) Campaigns

During November of 2023 Serica began the first phase of the decommissioning commitment as outlined in the NSTA's Decommissioning Strategy. Using the Siem Day vessel, four Keith wells were successfully moved to AB3 status by using wellhead severance methods and setting environmental plugs. After our operations at Keith, the vessel went to North Eigg to fully abandon the three spud locations of the exploration wells that were drilled earlier in the year. Both aspects of the campaign had high levels of environmental compliance with no incidents occurring throughout the duration of the campaign. These campaigns were completed in early 2024.

A further P&A campaign at Keith commenced in Spring 2024 using Diamond Offshore's Ocean Patriot vessel. The campaign successfully moved two of the Keith wells to AB3 status by using wellhead severance methods and setting environmental plugs. During this campaign, there were two PON1s relating to faulty hoses on ROVs (IRS/2024/4224/PON1 and IRS/2024/4246/PON1). This is summarised later in the document – see Figure 18.

Discharges to Sea

BKR wells produce a mixture of crude oil, water, condensate, and gas. Following separation, produced water is either re-injected via a dedicated well or cleaned to permitted oil in water concentrations using a deoiling package and discharged overboard.

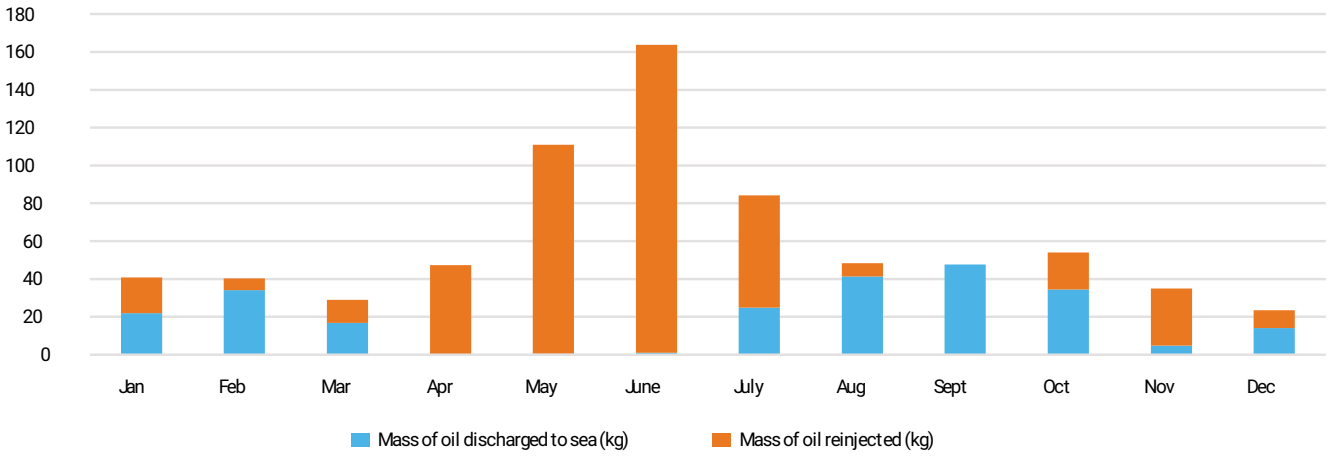
Routine discharge and re-injection of produced water is closely monitored and monthly concentrations of oil in produced water (OiPW), and mass of dispersed oil discharged are recorded and reported to OPRED, as per the conditions of the Oil Discharge Permit under the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (as amended)(OPPC permit).

As mentioned above, the PWRI package was reinstated in April 2023 and over the course of its operation in 2024 achieved an uptime of 50% and reduced discharges to sea by 50%. In 2024 due to deterioration of the receiving well C5, a new donor well D3 was selected and utilised for PWRI purposes.

A total of 27,553 m^3 of produced water was utilised for discharge overboard after treatment by the deoiling package. A total of 0.24 tonnes of oil was discharged to sea at an average oil in produced water concentration of 8.76mg/l. See Figure 17.

BKR Environmental Performance continued

Figure 17 2024 Oil in Produced Water Discharges



In 2024 a total of 31,707 m^3 of produced water was reinjected into well A5(C5). A total of 0.483 tonnes of oil was reinjected at an average oil in produced water concentration of 15.23 mg/l.

SEUK reported no OPPC Non-Compliance Reports (NCRs) in 2024.

A Petroleum Operations Notification No 1 (PON1) is the method used to report all releases to sea to OPRED of oil and offshore chemicals that occur during offshore oil and gas activities.

SEUK submitted 11 PON1 in 2024 relating to oil or chemical releases from the Bruce Platform or as a consequence of subsea operations. These are summarised in Figure 18 below. This is an increase from the two PON1s reported in 2023. The releases ranged from <0.0007 kg to 264 kg in magnitude. Bruce reported zero PON1s with greater than one tonne of oil or chemical released to sea.

SEUK has one ongoing PON1 (IRS/2021/501/PON1) where 2,378 tonnes of hydraulic fluid has been released to sea since 2019. This is due to a release from the Gas Subsea Isolation Valve (SSIV) B hydraulic control system. The majority of the hydraulic fluid is water or PLONOR chemicals. PLONOR refers to the OSPAR List of Substances Used and Discharged Offshore which Are Considered to Pose Little or No Risk to the Environment (PLONOR).

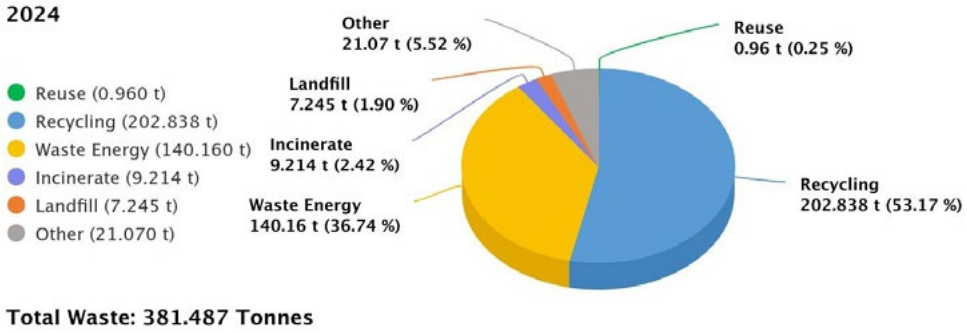
Information on all PON1s is publicly available via the OPRED website.

OPPC Data – Integrated Reporting Service

Figure 18 Serica Bruce PON1 releases 2024

Date	Substance Released	Mass (kg)	PON1 Reference	Asset	Location
24-Feb-24	Diesel	0.055	IRS/2024/4108/PON1	Bruce	Platform – D
08-Mar-24	Oil	0.000738	IRS/2024/4166/PON1	Bruce	Platform – D
20-Mar-24	Hydraulic Oil	0.209	IRS/2024/4224/PON1	Keith	Ocean Patriot
26-Mar-24	Hydraulic Oil	0.033	IRS/2024/4246/PON1	Keith	Ocean Patriot
09-Apr-24	Inhibited seawater	26.2	IRS/2024/4316/PON1	Bruce	Platform – D
13-May-24	Hydraulic Fluid	264	IRS/2024/4476/PON1	Bruce	Subsea
19-Jul-24	Oil	1	IRS/2024/4760/PON1	Bruce	Platform – D
05-Sep-24	Lube Oil	0.013	IRS/2024/4964/PON1	Bruce	Platform – CR
13-Sep-24	Diesel	0.026508	IRS/2024/5000/PON1	Bruce	Platform – PUQ
19-Oct-24	Hydraulic Oil	1.6	IRS/2024/5179/PON1	Bruce	Platform – D
27-Nov-24	Hydraulic Oil	136	IRS/2024/5380/PON1	Bruce	Platform – D

Figure 19 Serica Bruce Waste 2024



Waste

Waste is generated offshore during oil and gas production operations. This waste can be categorised as either liquid or solid waste. These waste streams are strictly regulated and covered separately under permits for authorised chemical disposal.

Liquid waste streams can include produced water, chemicals or oils. Some of the produced water can be shipped to shore, injected down-hole or discharged to sea.

Solid waste streams require shipping onshore for appropriate treatment, recycling, or disposal, in line with the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Sewage and Garbage from Ships) Regulations 2008 (as amended) which prohibit the disposal of solid waste at sea. These waste items include scrap metal, barrels, wood, plastics, cardboard, aluminium cans, medical waste and WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment).

The volume of waste generated, and its type, is entirely dependent on the activities being conducted. SEUK has robust arrangements in place for the management and segregation of waste materials generated by its BKR operations, through application of its Waste Management procedures. SEUK's waste policy is that where possible, waste should be eliminated and minimised according to the waste hierarchy.

To help drive waste management improvement the Bruce platform had two 2024 waste performance targets:

1. Re-use, recycle or send to a Waste to Energy plant at least 90% of generated waste.
2. Produce less than 90 tonnes of General Waste and Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR).

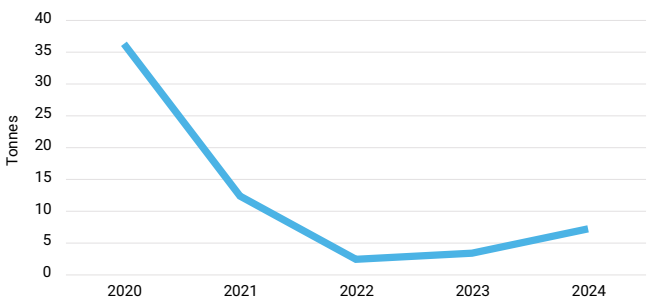
In 2024 the Bruce platform generated 382 tonnes of waste. This is an increase of 78 tonnes relative to 2023. This is a result of increased activity on Bruce during 2024.

In 2024 the Bruce platform achieved 90% for waste that is Reused, Recycled or sent to a Waste to Energy plant and produced 127 tonnes of General Waste and Dry Mixed Recyclables(DMR). This is an increase of 22 tonnes relative to 2023.

Figure 19 shows the split of 2024 Bruce waste by disposal route.

In terms of minimising waste going to landfill, the Bruce platform has largely reduced this figure each year since 2020 – see Figure 20. It is noted that the figure has risen in 2024 relative to 2023. It is difficult to attribute an exact reason for the increase as the waste generated will be related to platform activities throughout 2024.

Figure 20 Tonnes of waste going to landfill per annum



In 2025, SEUK will continue to investigate ways in which waste can be removed or reduced at source. We believe that a focus on engagement and constructive interaction with the supply chain, supplemented by input from our ESG champions and workforce, is the best way to achieve a continued reduction in waste.

List of Abbreviations

3D	three-dimensional
ALARP	As Low as Reasonably Practicable
boe/d	barrels of oil equivalent (barrels of oil, condensate and LPG plus the heating equivalent of gas converted into barrels at the appropriate rate) produced per day
BKR	Bruce, Keith and Rhum fields
CH_4	Methane
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
EEMS	Environmental and Emissions Monitoring System
EMS	Environmental Management System
ESG	Environment, Social & Governance
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HP	High Pressure
HPHT	High Pressure High Temperature
HSE	Heath, Safety and Environmental
HSEQ	Health, Safety, Environment & Quality
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LP	Low Pressure
mg/l	milligrams per litre
mmboe	million barrels of oil equivalent
mmscfd	million standard cubic feet per day
NNS	Northern North Sea
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NCR	Non-compliance report
OCR	Offshore Chemicals Regulations
OCNS	Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbines
OGA	Oil and Gas Authority
OiPW	Oil in Produced Water
OMS	Operations Management System
OPPC	Oil Pollution Prevention & Control
OPRED	Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning
OSPAR	Oslo Paris Convention
PLONOR	Poses little or no risk to the environment
PON	Petroleum Operations Notification
PWRI	Produced Water Re-injection
SEUK	Serica Energy (UK) Limited
SO_2	Sulphur Dioxide
SSIV	Subsea Isolation Valves
SUB	Substitution
UKCS	United Kingdom Continental Shelf
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WAD	Western Area Development
WEEE	Waste, Electrical & Electronic Equipment

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