2024

UK ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

TAQA

UK.TAQA.COM

At TAQA, we are committed to excellent standards of health, safety, security and environmental (HSSE) performance.

We work to respect the natural environment and to achieve our goals of ensuring that no harm comes to people; providing a safe, secure workplace; and carrying out our activities with minimal impact on the environment.

SECTION 1.0

WELCOME TO

TAQA UK'S 2024 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

I'm pleased to present the 2024 Environmental Statement for TAQA UK's business and to reaffirm our commitment to excellent health, safety, security, environmental and quality (HSSEQ) performance.

2024 was a significant year for TAQA UK. We transitioned from six producing platforms at the start of the year (our seventh operated platform, Eider, ceased production in 2018), to ceasing production at all four of our Northern North Sea (NNS) platforms (including Eider). In September 2024 two of those platforms, Eider and Tern, were disembarked following cessation of production and completion of the associated Drain, Flush, Purge and Vent (DFPV) operations. In addition a multitude of complex and interconnected decommissioning-related activities surrounding these key milestones were successfully delivered.

During this period of high activity, we continued to deliver excellence in safe and responsible late-life operations and decommissioning, and many of our activities positively influenced our environmental performance.

Across all our operations in 2024, 3,112 tonnes of waste was diverted to reuse from landfill; and overall we reused or recycled 79% of operational waste.

With production decreasing and well plug and abandonment (P&A) activities progressing across our assets, we decreased produced water discharges by 55% (6,127,498 m^3 decrease from 2023) and chemical usage and discharge by 44% and 37% respectively. Furthermore, 98% of all permitted chemical discharges were of the lowest risk CHARM (Chemical Hazard Assessment and Risk Management) category or the lowest non-CHARM category of chemical - the most environmentally friendly type of chemical available.

2024 saw a 25% reduction in CO_2 emissions compared with 2023; and we continued to drive improvement in our emissions performance by implementing energy saving and emission reduction process reviews across our platforms, including the continued evolution of Emission Reduction Action Plans (ERAP).

As we continue our journey of excellence in late-life operations and decommissioning, we will likewise continue our efforts to further reduce our impact on the environment.

Sandy Hutchison
Managing Director

79%

of operational waste was reused or recycled

55%

reduction in produced water discharges

25%

reduction in CO_2 emissions on last year

TAQA UK HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY

The health, safety and security of our employees, contractors and the public is our highest priority; it is more important than any operational priority.

We must also:

Ensure that our assets are operated safely

Assure the integrity of our assets

Respect, protect and understand the natural environment

HSSE = Health, Personal Safety, Major Accident Prevention, Security and Environment

We strongly believe that excellent business performance requires excellent HSSE performance – we recognise this as a core value. Employees and contractors are required to focus on the four areas below:

LEADERSHIP

Everyone within TAQA demonstrates commitment and accountability to implement this policy and to work in accordance with the TAQA Management System Elements and Expectations

Everyone within TAQA understands their accountabilities for the management of HSSE

The structure and resources necessary to achieve and measure HSSE accountabilities are provided

Requirements of applicable legislation and standards are identified, understood and complied with

Personnel have the required competencies and are fit for work

Our workforce is aligned, involved and empowered in the identification and management of HSSE hazards and the achievement of our HSSE goals

Key stakeholder groups are identified and a good working relationship is maintained with them (understanding and addressing their issues and concerns)

OPERATIONAL RISK IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

Risks are identified, assessed and appropriately managed

Information required to support safe operation is identified, accurate, available and up to date

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The standards, procedures and operating manuals required to support project, maintenance and operational activities are identified, developed, understood and consistently applied

Process and operational status monitoring and handover requirements are defined, understood and carried out

Operational interfaces with third parties are identified, assessed and appropriately managed

Risks arising from any form of change are systematically identified, assessed and managed

A systematic process is in place to verify the safe condition of plant and equipment and to ensure that personnel are appropriately prepared (before start-up or return to normal operations)

We are appropriately prepared for all necessary actions which may be required for the protection of the public, personnel (including contractors), the environment, plant equipment and reputation in the event of an incident

We aim to prevent pollution and protect the environment from the impact of our operations

REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

We routinely monitor our activities through internal/external audits and produce key performance indicators – we review these indicators and intervene as necessary

Compliance with our expectations is routinely reviewed and audited to determine whether this policy remains appropriate and is being implemented effectively

The management system is routinely reviewed for continual improvement and to enhance HSSE performance

All incidents, near misses and opportunities for improvement are consistently reported and investigated, and that identified actions and learnings are implemented on a timely basis

We all have a personal responsibility to work safely and protect the environment. We are all safety leaders, irrespective of our role or location. Everyone is empowered to challenge and stop work if they are in any doubt regarding a job they are involved in or observing.

Sandy Hutchison,
Managing Director

Jeremy Kibble,
Finance Director

Brad Youngson,
HSSEQ & Assurance Director

Calum Riddell,
Operations Director

David Wilson,
Decommissioning and Projects Director

Corinne Kelt,
HR Director

SECTION 2.0

NORTH SEA OPERATIONS

BRAE BRAVO:
one of the largest infrastructure removal projects in the UK North Sea

TAQA

Our roots are in Abu Dhabi with operations in the UAE and beyond. We're a top 10 integrated utilities champion in the EMEA region with power and water and oil and gas operations in 10 countries around the world.

TAQA was established in 2005; however, our story begins in 1998 with the privatisation of Abu Dhabi's power and water sector, underscoring the importance of water security and provision of power to communities across the UAE. This move paved the way for TAQA's establishment as a publicly listed company on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX) in 2005. Since then, we've grown into a diversified company with operations in the UAE as well as Canada, Ghana, India, Morocco, the Netherlands, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom and the United States.

We are proud to be a company that provides energy and water to communities around the world.

TAQA UK

Since acquiring its first North Sea interests in 2006 and assuming operatorship of those assets in 2008, TAQA UK has played a significant role in the UK offshore oil and gas industry.

Today, the company's portfolio puts it at the forefront of late-life operations and decommissioning. In 2022 TAQA UK executed one of the largest infrastructure removal projects in the UK North Sea with the removal of the Brae Bravo platform. Production ceased from its four Northern North Sea platforms in 2024 and from the Brent System Pipeline, which the company had operated since 2009. Production continues at its two* Central North Sea platforms, which are expected to cease production by 2027.

* East Brae was producing during 2024 and ceased production in April 2025

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT - 2024 OVERVIEW

In 2024, TAQA UK continued its journey of delivering excellence in safe and responsible late-life operations and decommissioning.

SAFETY

We continued to put safety above all else during 2024 and delivered improved safety performance with a recordable injury rate of 1.16 against a target of 1.61. We started the year with our best ever safety performance and we worked hard to keep ourselves and each other safe. Key factors contributing to this included maintaining our focus with safety programmes offshore, reinforcing our safety messages with our workforce safety engagement campaigns and supporting the group-wide HSSE week.

FINANCIALS & PRODUCTION

2024 finished at 22,000 barrels per day, higher than the budget of 19,600 barrels per day. Exceptional performance across our Central North Sea (CNS) assets in reliability and production volumes contributed significantly to offsetting the financial burden of our decommissioning activity.

PROJECTS

Our P&A activities continued at multiple locations, completing operations on Tern, North Cormorant and East Brae, continuing at Cormorant Alpha and maturing preparations for early 2025 startups on Brae Alpha and the mobile rig. The mobile rig is for the multi-year subsea P&A campaign. We also progressed our rig return to service projects on Brae Alpha and Harding.

Production ceased at all our Northern North Sea (NNS) platforms, Tern, Eider, North Cormorant and Cormorant Alpha and we safely disembarked both Tern and Eider.

We progressed the Northern North Sea Engineering, Preparation, Removal and Disposal (EPRD) project to prepare for the removal and disposal of all four of these iconic platforms. And we started the portfolio-wide flushing and disconnection of our subsea infrastructure and prepared for the P&A of our subsea wells.

We also progressed the tender process for the Brae Alpha EPRD project, while continuing to scope options for the complex removal of the Harding platform.

SUPPORTING OUR PEOPLE

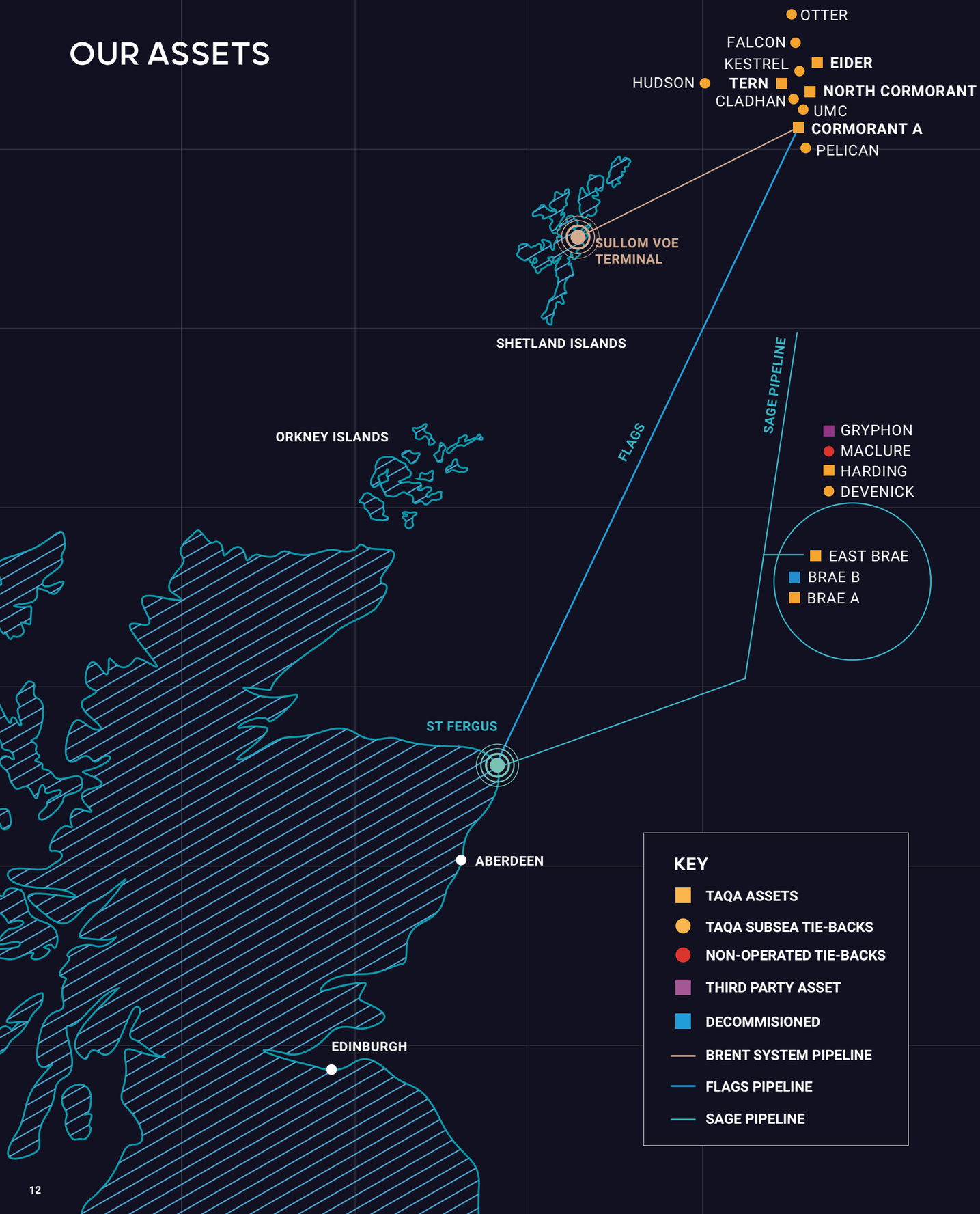
In 2024 supporting our people was essential. Our journey of late-life operations and decommissioning meant we began seeing changes in our organisation. We continued supporting employees with our Future You programme (a platform for individuals to consider and undertake learning and development opportunities) and launched our online Culture Hub with ideas and inspiration to encourage everyone to make the most of life at TAQA UK.

SHORTLISTED:

WELLBEING AND WORKFORCE ENVIRONMENT AWARD

at the Offshore Safety Awards in 2024 for our successful heart health campaign – Early Action Saves Lives

OUR ASSETS



7

Platforms operated by TAQA UK

3

Producing assets*

4

Assets ceased production

* East Brae was producing during 2024 and ceased production in April 2025

PRODUCING ASSET

BRAE ALPHA

POSITION: 207km (129 miles) east of Sumburgh Head, Shetland

BLOCK NUMBER: 16/7a

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 76.2% TAQA

DISCOVERY DATE: 1975

WATER DEPTH: 112m (367ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Oil (and natural gas liquids) are exported through the TAQA operated Brae to Forties pipeline and onwards via the Forties Pipeline System to the Kinneil reception terminal on the Firth of Forth.

GAS PRODUCTION:
Gas from the Brae area is piped to the St Fergus gas terminal via a tie–in to the SAGE pipeline system.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Eight legged steel jacket structure.

FUNCTION:
The Brae Alpha platform is a single, integrated platform consisting of drilling rig, production, utility and accommodation facilities. Brae Alpha topside facilities process produced fluids from the South, Central and West Brae and fluids from the Enoch reservoir, operated by Repsol Sinopec.

PRODUCING ASSET

HARDING

POSITION: 320km (200 miles) north-east of Aberdeen

BLOCK NUMBER: 9/23b

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 70% TAQA

DISCOVERY DATE: 1987

WATER DEPTH: 110m (330 ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Oil from Harding is exported via 24-inch diameter oil export pipeline to a submerged tanker loading system.

STORAGE CAPACITY:
600,000 barrels.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Harding is a heavy-duty jack-up production unit, resting on a gravity base/storage tank.

FUNCTION:
The basis of the Harding development is a large, heavy-duty jack-up platform. It is a fully integrated drilling and production platform for the Harding field. The topsides structure sits on the Gravity Base Tank (GBT), a reinforced concrete structure that provides the foundation. The GBT is also a T-shaped storage tank, which acts as a large storage tank for the export of crude oil. Oil production is exported from the GBT around every 4-6 weeks via a short (2km), 24" pipeline and submerged Offshore Loading System (OLS) to shuttle tankers.

PRODUCING ASSET

EAST BRAE

POSITION: 193km (120 miles) east of Sumburgh Head, Shetland

BLOCK NUMBER: 16/3a

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 79.3% TAQA

DISCOVERY DATE: 1980

WATER DEPTH: 116m (380ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Oil (and natural gas liquids) are exported through the TAQA operated Brae to Forties pipeline and onwards via the Forties Pipeline System to the Kinneil reception terminal on the Firth of Forth.

GAS PRODUCTION:
Gas from the Brae area is piped to the St Fergus gas terminal via a tie–in to the SAGE pipeline system.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Manned four legged steel platform.

FUNCTION:
East Brae is a single integrated platform consisting of drilling rig, production, utility and accommodation facilities. East Brae topside facilities process produced fluids from the TAQA operated East Brae and Braemar Field reservoirs. In October 2012, Devenick, was tied-back to the East Brae platform and brought online. Plug and Abandonment operations on the native platform based East Brae well stock commenced mid-2021 and was completed in 2024. Cessation of Production (CoP) for the Braemar and Devenick tie-backs was completed in April 2025.

CEASED PRODUCTION

CORMORANT ALPHA

POSITION: 161km (100 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland

BLOCK NUMBER: 211/26a

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 100% TAQA *(not including Brent System owners' interest)*

DISCOVERY DATE: 1972

WATER DEPTH: 150m (492ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Production at Cormorant Alpha ceased in September 2024. Prior to CoP, oil production was via the Brent System.

GAS PRODUCTION:
Production at Cormorant Alpha ceased in September 2024. Prior to CoP, gas was commingled in process separation then via Western leg to FLAGS line to St Fergus.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Concrete gravity structure – four legs.

FUNCTION:
Cormorant Alpha ceased production in September 2024. Prior to CoP, Cormorant Alpha was designed to drill, produce, meter and pump oil and gas. Cormorant Alpha also received oil via pipelines from North Alwyn and North Cormorant platforms as well as from the Underwater Manifold Centre (UMC) and Pelican subsea tie-backs. Oil from Cormorant Alpha was exported to Sullom Voe Terminal in the Shetlands via the Brent System. Gas from Cormorant Alpha also joined the Western Leg Gas Pipeline link to the Far North Liquids and Associated Gas System (FLAGS). Disembarkation is expected end of 2026.

CEASED PRODUCTION

NORTH CORMORANT

POSITION: 177km (110 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland

BLOCK NUMBER: 211/21a

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 100% TAQA

DISCOVERY DATE: 1974

WATER DEPTH: 161m (528ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Production at North Cormorant ceased in June 2024. Prior to CoP, oil production was via Brent System.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Eight legged steel jacket.

FUNCTION:
North Cormorant was disembarked in January 2025 and the platform is in Unattended Installation (UI) mode. Production ceased in June 2024 and subsequently all platform-based wells have been plugged and abandoned and all hydrocarbon pipelines have been flushed and disconnected. The Otter subsea field was tied back to North Cormorant, where fluids were processed and then exported via the Brent System to Sullom Voe Terminal. Otter was flushed and disconnected in 2024 prior to further decommissioning operations being undertaken.

CEASED PRODUCTION

TERN

POSITION: 169km (105 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland

BLOCK NUMBER: 210/25a

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 100% TAQA

DISCOVERY DATE: 1975

WATER DEPTH: 167m (548ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Production at Tern ceased in March 2024. Prior to CoP, oil production was via Brent System.

GAS IMPORT/EXPORT:
Production at Tern ceased in March 2024. Prior to CoP, gas production was via Western Leg and Western Isles.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Eight legged steel jacket.

FUNCTION:
The Tern platform is an Unattended Installation (UI) following disembarkation in September 2024. Prior to CoP in March 2024, the Tern platform served as a production facility for the Tern, Cladhan, Falcon, Hudson and Kestrel fields, and as a drilling facility for the Tern field. During 2024, production of the subsea tie-back fields was also ceased and a campaign was completed to flush and disconnect to allow for future decommissioning operations.

CEASED PRODUCTION

EIDER

POSITION: 184km (114 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland

BLOCK NUMBER: 211/16a and 211/21a

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 100% TAQA

DISCOVERY DATE: 1976

WATER DEPTH: 157.5m (517 ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Production at Eider ceased in January 2018.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Eight legged steel jacket.

FUNCTION:
Eider was disembarked in September 2024, and the platform is now in Unattended Installation (UI) mode. Prior to disembarkation, Eider served as a utility platform providing power, chemical and control systems to support the Multi Phase Pump (MPP) operation for the subsea Otter field. Otter reservoir fluids were produced through the MPP, a subsea pumping station which pumped the fluids along the pipeline to North Cormorant. Decommissioning activities at Eider are ongoing.

DECOMMISSIONED ASSET

BRAE BRAVO

POSITION: 191km (119 miles) east of Sumburgh Head, Shetland

BLOCK NUMBER: 16/7a

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 76.2% TAQA

DISCOVERY DATE: 1976/1977

WATER DEPTH: 99m (324ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Production at Brae Bravo ceased in December 2018.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
The Brae Bravo topside modules and jacket has been removed and only the footings remain in place.

FUNCTION:
The Brae Bravo platform was a single integrated platform consisting of drilling rig, production, utility and accommodation facilities. Production at Brae Bravo ceased in 2018 and the platform was disembarked in July 2019. Decommissioning activities commenced in 2021 and all topsides were removed, with the platform jacket being removed in 2022.

BRENT SYSTEM

TAQA ceased production from Cormorant Alpha on 10 September 2024, thus ceasing all oil production to Sullom Voe Terminal via the Brent System.

Prior to Cormorant Alpha ceasing production, the Brent System was responsible for transporting around 13,000 barrels a day from nine North Sea fields. This accounted on average 20% of the oil processed by Sullom Voe Terminal.

The Brent System is a joint venture between 11 participants who each own a percentage interest in the system. The Brent System consists of a proportion of the processing system on, and structure of, the TAQA operated Cormorant Alpha platform, as well as the 153km pipeline connecting Cormorant Alpha to the Sullom Voe Terminal in the Shetland Islands.

TAQA has been operator of the Brent System since 2009.

13K **BARRELS**

Average amount of oil transported per day in 2024 *(prior to 10 September Cormorant Alpha Cessation of Production)*

153KM

Transportation distance from Cormorant Alpha to Sullom Voe

16%

TAQA interest

TAQA UK HSSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ELEMENTS & EXPECTATIONS

LEADERSHIP

01. Leadership Involvement and Responsibility

02. Compliance with Legislation and Standards

03. Employee Competence

04. Workforce Engagement

05. Communication with Stakeholders

RISK IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

06. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

07. Documentation, Records and Knowledge

RISK MANAGEMENT

08. Operating Manuals and Procedures

09. Process and Operational Status Monitoring and Handover

10. Management of Operational Interfaces

11. Technical Standards

12. Management of Change and Project Management

13. Operational Readiness and Process Start-up

14. Emergency Preparedness

15. Inspection and Maintenance

16. Management of Safety Critical Devices

17. Work Control, Permit to Work and Task Risk Management

18. Contractor Management

REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

19. Incident Reporting and Investigation

20. Audit, Assurance and Management Review

COMMITMENT TO OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

TAQA'S GLOBAL HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT (HSSE) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TAQA is committed to the pursuit and attainment of HSSE performance. It pledges to respect the natural environment, and to work to achieve its goals of ensuring that no harm comes to people; to provide a safe, secure workplace; and to carry out its activities with minimal impact on the environment. To meet this commitment, TAQA has established an HSSE policy that describes its core principles for HSSE management.

To implement the HSSE management system, TAQA utilises 14 elements from the commitment to operational excellence. The elements correspond to the "Plan-Do-Check-Act" elements of the International Standards organisation (ISO) standards for health, safety, environment and quality management systems.

THE GLOBAL HSSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ENSURES THAT WITHIN ALL OF ITS ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS, TAQA WILL AS A MINIMUM:

01 Ensure all TAQA leaders demonstrate leadership and commitment to Commitment to Operational Excellence (COE) throughout the Organisation.

02 Work constructively to seek to influence proposed laws and regulations, and consult on emerging issues.

03 Provide assurance that personnel are competent to safely perform their designated work roles, consistently and reliably to, at least, a minimum defined standard of performance. To do this they must possess the required underpinning working knowledge, understanding, skill and attitude to routinely perform their tasks and activities.

04 Identify key stakeholder groups and develop and maintain a good working relationship with them, understanding and addressing their issues and concerns.

05 Perform comprehensive hazard identification and risk assessments, identify control measures, develop and implement plans to manage significant risks to an acceptable level.

06 Identify, maintain and safeguard important information. Ensure personnel can readily access and retrieve information. Promote and encourage constructive dialogue within the organisation to share industry recommended practices and acquired knowledge.

07 Design, construct, install, commission, operate, maintain, assure and decommission all TAQA assets in a healthy, safe, secure, environmentally sound, reliable and efficient manner.

08 Prevent incidents by identifying and minimising workplace and personal health risks. Promote and reinforce all safe behaviours.

09 Identify all necessary actions to be taken to protect people, the environment, TAQA's assets and reputation in the event of a crisis and/or an emergency.

10 Maintain operations stability and integrity throughout the lifecycle of the facility by use of clearly defined and documented operational, maintenance, inspection and corrosion control programs. Seek improvements in process and equipment reliability by systematically eliminating defects and sources of loss. Assessment of the degree to which expectations are met is essential to improve operations and integrity and maintain accountability and reliability.

11 Ensure that risks and exposures from proposed changes are identified, evaluated and managed to remain within pre-set (design) acceptance criteria.

12 Ensure contractors and suppliers perform in a manner that is consistent and compatible with TAQA policies and business performance standards. Ensure contracted services and procured materials meet the requirements and expectations of TAQA standards.

13 Report and investigate all incidents. Learn from incidents and use the information to take corrective action and prevent recurrence.

14 Confirm that TAQA processes are implemented and assess whether they are working effectively. Measure progress and continually improve towards meeting TAQA HSSE objectives, targets and key performance indicators.

SECTION 3.0

ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND ISO 14001

TAQA UK operates an Environmental Management System (EMS) which is set out in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14001. In 2024, TAQA UK continued utilisation of the ISO 14001:2015 standard.

ISO is a non-governmental network of global national standards institutes. ISO 14001 is the main management systems specification document in the ISO 14000 series containing the essential elements that must be satisfied by an organisation seeking registration or certification for its EMS.

The EMS provides a systematic approach to help control processes or activities which may have a potential environmental impact by means of procedures, instructions, training and education. It's designed to minimise the impact to the environment from TAQA UK's day-to-day operations, ensure compliance with legal obligations and support the business in the event of any emergency scenarios.

THE KEY COMPONENTS OF TAQA UK'S ISO 14001 CERTIFIED EMS ARE:

ORGANISATIONAL CONTEXT
Structure of organisation, which also includes the scope of the EMS. Identifies processes, roles and responsibilities.

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT & REVIEW
Leadership commitment, including the HSSE policy. Management reviews are crucial to the cycle for continuous improvement. Regular management review meetings ensure that environmental improvements continue to be recognised.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
Identification of applicable legal regulations is an integral part of the EMS. Confirmation of operations to legal, statutory and regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS
Elements or activities that may result in a positive or negative impact on the environment and how to control them.

OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND PROGRAMMES
TAQA UK's 'objectives and targets list' with respect to environmental performance is reviewed annually then translated into plans and programmes to ensure effective and successful implementation.

TRAINING, AWARENESS AND COMPETENCE
Periodic training and awareness are cornerstones of TAQA UK's Learning and Development Programme.

DOCUMENT CONTROL
All EMS documentation is systematically managed to ensure it's up to date, accurate and traceable.

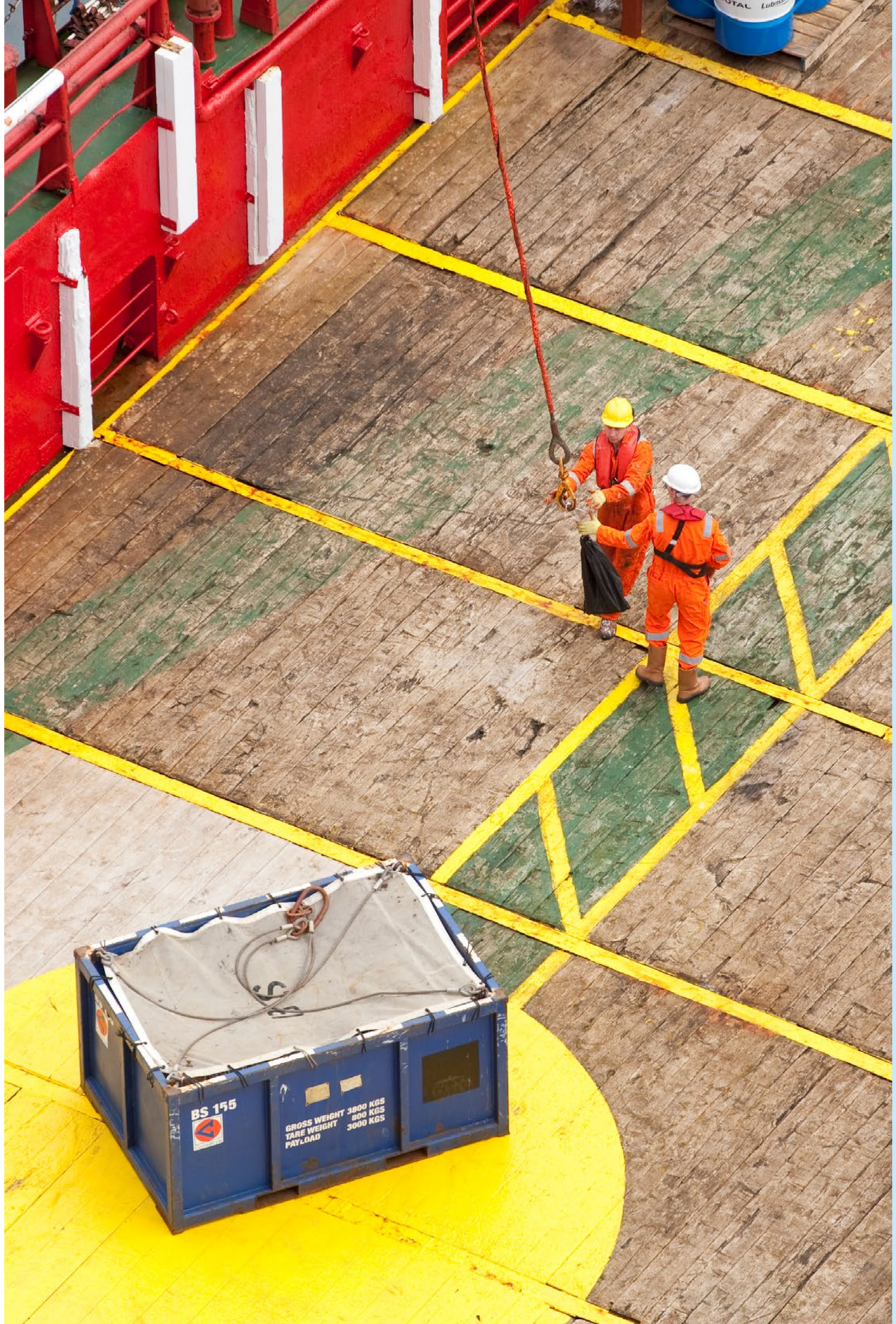
OPERATIONAL CONTROL
TAQA UK's procedures and work instructions are set up to minimise and control the impact of environmental aspects.

COMMUNICATION
Effective external and internal communication of environmental issues by TAQA UK contributes to the success of the EMS. This is carried out internally through regular meetings and offshore visits and externally with authorities and third parties.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
Location level response plans are in place and are designed to effectively manage a wide variety of emergency scenarios. Necessary resources are available and exercises carried out to measure effectiveness – including oil spill response and control.

MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT
All incident reports, such as near misses, incidents and accidents are systematically recorded, root causes identified and preventative/corrective actions are tracked.

AUDITING
Regular auditing ensures the continued effectiveness of the EMS. All internal audits are performed according to TAQA UK's audit procedure, with results discussed in cross-functional meetings and corrective actions tracked for progress.



PLAN-DO-CHECK-ACT

The ISO 14001 philosophy is based on the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) management model. In continuously going through each individual step, environmental management can result in improved environmental performance. The use of the PDCA cycle helps in keeping the environmental management system a continuous process instead of an individual event.

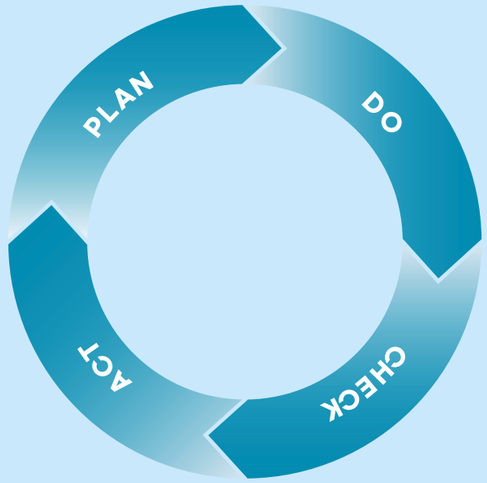
PLAN: tools for identification of targets in environmental performance.

DO: tools for achieving goals of environmental management.

CHECK: tools for checking the effect of environmental management.

ACT: tools for taking effective adjusting measures in environmental management.

Two independent ISO 14001 surveillance audits were undertaken in 2024. One audit was conducted virtually (North Cormorant) and the other was conducted offshore (Harding). These audits covered all elements of the ISO 14001 standard. All audits were positive with only a small number of minor non-conformances and opportunities for improvement being identified. Where possible, action was taken immediately to rectify issues, and subsequent actions are in place for the remaining findings.



ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

In 2024 TAQA UK's focus on safe, efficient and sustainable operations continued, with an ongoing focus on decommissioning activities, including Plug and Abandonment (P&A), De-energisation and Disembarkation (D&D), removals and waste disposal.

In the context of environmental performance, this focus helped to realise improvements during 2024, for example, a 25% reduction in total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, a further 44% reduction in Oil Pollution Prevention Control (OPPC) permitted discharges to sea and 79% of all operational waste being either reused or recycled.

25%

Reduction in total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions

79%

of all operational waste being either reused or recycled

44%

Reduction in Oil Pollution Prevention Control (OPPC) permitted discharges to sea

ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

Atmospheric emissions from TAQA UK's offshore activities arise primarily from the combustion of fuel gas and diesel for power generation and flaring, which is an integral part of a platform's safety system.

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order (2020) is the statutory mechanism used to regulate and reduce CO_2 emissions to atmosphere in the UK. All TAQA UK assets are in scope of the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), until the permits are surrendered, and are required to obtain and surrender allowances to cover the annual greenhouse gas emissions.

The major combustion processes on TAQA UK platforms resulting in the production of CO_2 are gas turbines which are used for power generation. Flaring and diesel usage are also contributors. **Table 1** shows the actual (full year) quantity of CO_2 emitted against the total ETS allowance.

TABLE 1

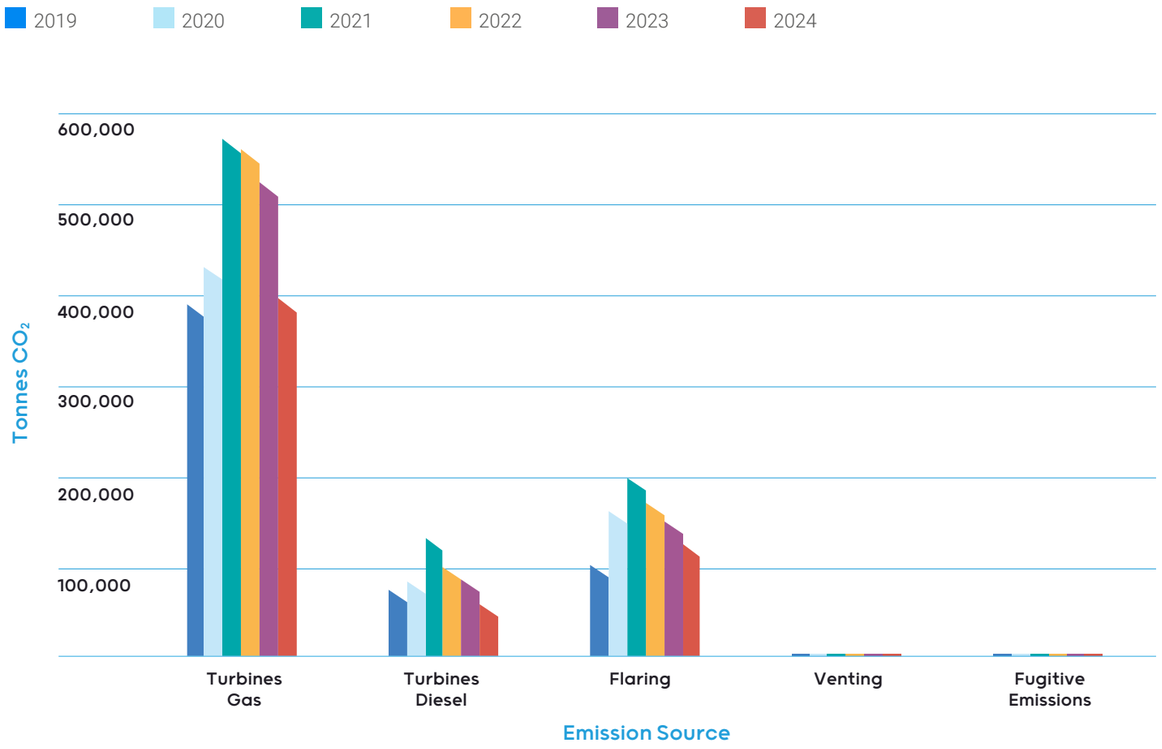
2024 VS 2023 FULL YEAR CO_2 EMISSIONS VERSUS ETS ALLOWANCES

	2023 SUMMARY	2024 SUMMARY
Total	783,626	590,296
ETS Allowances	190,027	160,752
Surplus/Deficit	-593,599	-429,544

In Figure 1 the largest proportion (67%) of CO_2 emissions are derived from gas turbine usage. CO_2 emissions from gas turbines increased year-on-year between 2018-2021, declined 2022-2023 and again in 2024, where there was a significant reduction of 188,769 tonnes of CO_2 compared to 2023 (25%). CO_2 emissions in 2024 were also reduced when compared to 2023 for diesel turbines (27%) and flaring (20%). Venting emission sources did increase in 2024 to 572 tonnes which was attributed to an increase in the produced water rates on Brae Alpha which is the main contributor to the vent volume.

FIGURE 1

TAQA UK'S CO_2 EMISSIONS BY SOURCE



OTHER ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

The main combustion emission from TAQA UK's operations is CO_2, however emissions of nitrous oxide (NOx), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), methane (CH_4) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) are also produced as part of TAQA UK's production activities. Non-CO_2 atmospheric emissions from TAQA UK's installations are regulated via the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulations which cover flaring, venting and combustion plant emissions, including gas/diesel turbines.

Figure 2 shows the non-CO_2 atmospheric emissions for TAQA UK's operated assets. These emissions are permitted through the TAQA UK PPC permits which are asset specific. Five out of the six platforms which hold Pollution Prevention Control (PPC) permits were within the permitted allowances. The Tern platform had one PPC non-compliance where the CO and CH_4 limits were exceeded prior to an approved permit variation.

It is noted that Eider is the only platform that does not have a PPC permit because the installed combustion plant on board is below the threshold required to hold a permit.

The Tern PPC permit was surrendered in August 2024 and the North Cormorant PPC permit was surrendered in January 2025.

FIGURE 2

TAQA UK'S ACTUAL NON- CO_2 ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS VERSUS PERMIT ALLOWANCE

PRODUCED WATER

Produced water is created during the extraction of oil and gas from subsurface. The produced water may contain water which has come directly from the reservoir, water injected into the formation to aid the extraction of oil or gas and any chemicals added during the production/treatment process. Oil reservoirs typically produce more water during extraction compared to gas reservoirs and as the reservoirs mature the proportion of water increases. The produced water is separated from the hydrocarbons; therefore, it can contain dissolved and dispersed hydrocarbons.

The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (OPPC) (as amended) regulate all oil discharges to sea and require that all these discharges must be permitted by the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED). OPRED place strict limitations on both the concentration and quantity of oil discharged within the produced water to protect the marine environment.

The six producing TAQA installations report a total of eleven individual discharge streams – two on Cormorant Alpha, two on North Cormorant, three on Tern, two on Harding, one on East Brae and one on Brae Alpha – all of which must meet the legal monthly oil in water discharge average of 30mg/l. The exception to this is the second discharge stream on Harding which comprises of displacement water discharged from the Buffer Cell (during oil production, water is displaced through the Buffer Cell and discharged to sea in compliance with a legislative limit of 40mg/l).

Reporting discharge streams on an individual basis ensures that a constant focus can be maintained on the quality of each discharge stream via the required sample regime. If any deterioration in quality is observed, then subtle process adjustments can be made (e.g., skimming produced water flash drums or changing vessel liquid interface levels) to minimise the overall quantity of dispersed oil being discharged to sea.

Figure 3 shows that TAQA UK's internal targets for average oil in produced water (OIPW) concentration were within internal targets for six of the 11 discharge streams associated with life permits. The discharge streams which exceeded TAQA UK's internal targets were Tern's Train A and Train B, Harding's Produced Water Flash Drum (PWFD) and Brae Alpha and East Brae streams. Overall, TAQA UK was 13% below the annual permitted total for oil in produced water discharged in tonnes.

13%

Below the annual permitted total tonnage of oil in produced water discharged.

FIGURE 3

TAQA UK'S 2024 ACTUAL VERSUS TARGET OIPW CONCENTRATIONS

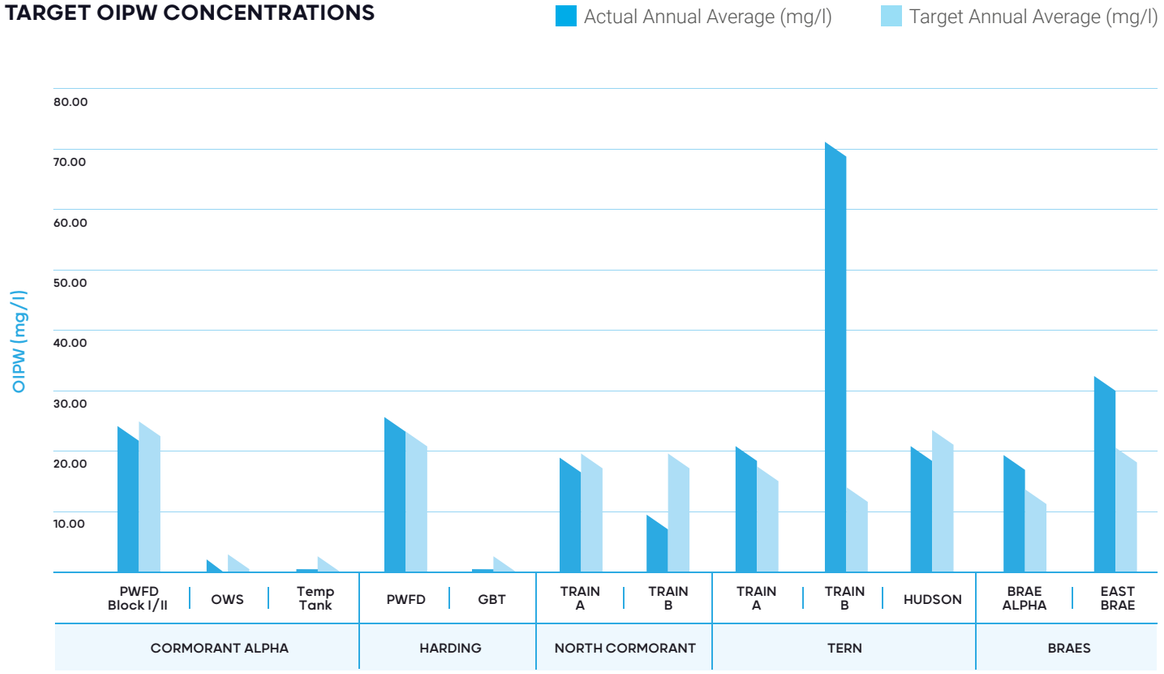


Figure 4 compares the volume of produced water discharged versus TAQA UK's internal target for each asset. The internal target was achieved for seven of the 11 discharge streams. The discharge streams which exceeded TAQA UK's internal targets was the Harding Gravity Based Tank (GBT), Tern Train A and Train B, Brae Alpha and East Brae.

Overall, TAQA UK's assets discharged 5,027,318 m^3 of produced water during 2024. The total volume of produced water discharged during 2024 was 40% below the total permitted values and 55% lower than the volume discharged during 2023. This is due to the decrease in production on assets where P&A operations occurred. The reduction in oil discharged to sea (illustrated in **Figure 5**) is also linked to P&A operations and assets ceasing production (North Cormorant, Cormorant Alpha and Tern).

FIGURE 4

TAQA UK'S 2024 ACTUAL VERSUS TARGET PRODUCED WATER DISCHARGE

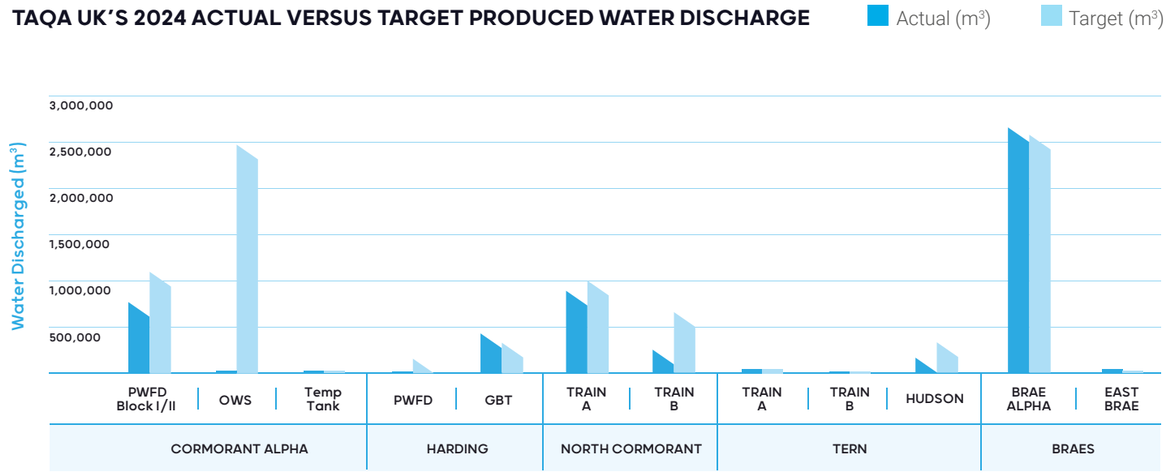
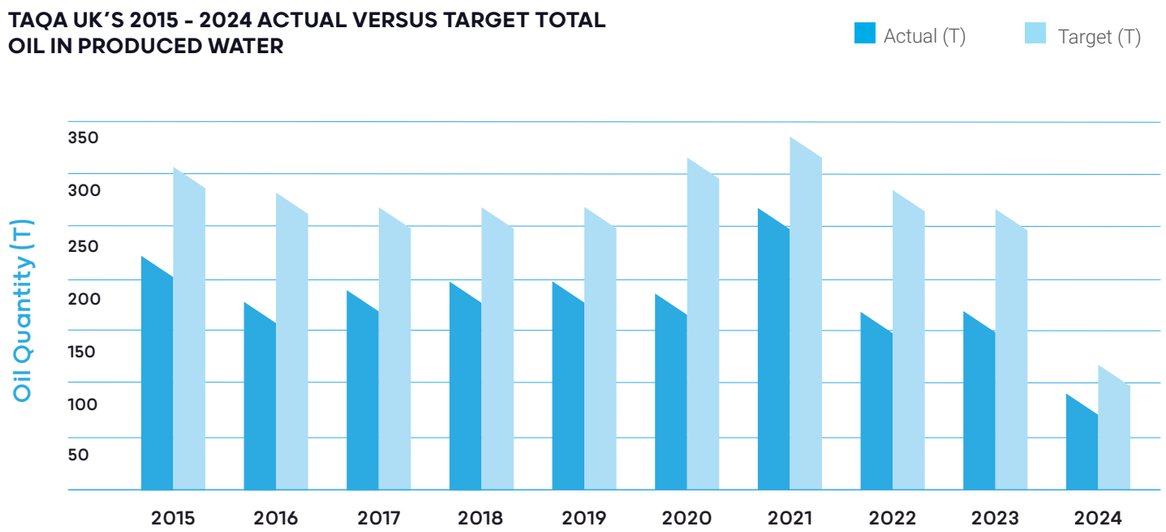


Figure 5 shows the actual quantity of oil discharged to sea via produced water for all TAQA UK's platforms during 2024 compared to permitted targets. A total of 90 tonnes of dispersed oil was discharged to sea, which is 13% below permitted levels.

There was a significant decrease (44%) in the quantity of oil discharged to sea during 2024 when compared to 2023 (71 tonnes less).

FIGURE 5

TAQA UK'S 2015 - 2024 ACTUAL VERSUS TARGET TOTAL OIL IN PRODUCED WATER



In addition to the platform production produced water discharge streams there were 7 term-based permits in place during 2024. These term-based permits covered various work scopes including the Kestrel and Falcon, Hudson, Cladhan, Otter and UMC disconnections and P&A activities on East Brae and Cormorant Alpha.

A combined quantity of 0.41 tonnes of oil was discharged from the seven term-based permits. All discharges made were within permitted conditions and all permits expired during 2024.

WASTE

The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Garbage) Regulations 1998 prohibits overboard discharge of offshore waste. All waste is therefore segregated offshore and disposed of onshore via an array of routes including reuse, recycling, waste-to-energy (WtE), landfill and incineration.

A variety of solid and liquid hazardous wastes are produced from TAQA UK's offshore operations, including process vessel solids, waste chemicals, tank washings, waste oil, paper, scrap metal, glass and wood. To ensure legal compliance, all TAQA UK's platforms actively segregate their waste streams which reduces contamination of disposal routes and minimises environmental impact by reusing, recycling and using waste in waste-to-energy plants (where possible), following the waste hierarchy, as shown in **Figure 6**.

FIGURE 6
TAQA UK'S WASTE DISPOSAL HIERARCHY

Can we be resource efficient by preventing waste and re-using materials?

If waste is unavoidable can we recycle or recover value (waste to energy)?

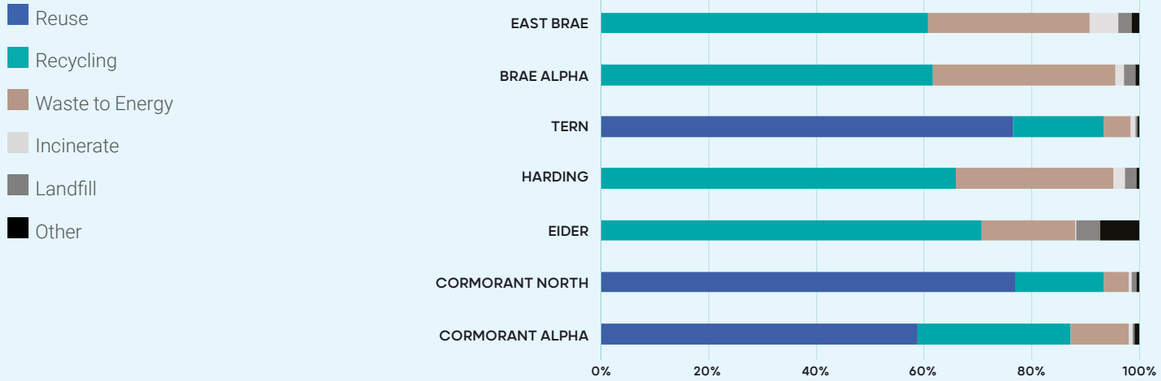
If there is no other option can we treat or dispose of waste (discharge or landfill)?

Figure 7 details the method of disposal for TAQA UK's operational waste produced during 2024.

A total of 6,768 tonnes of waste was produced from operational activities, of which 79% or 5,318 tonnes of all waste produced was either reused or recycled. A significant component of the total waste reused was from P&A activities across the TAQA UK assets (55%), including well conductors and tubing, and re-use of well equipment. The topside platform make safe De-energisation and Disembarkation (D&D) works contributed 18% of all waste, and this was mainly wet bulk wastes from process and vessel cleaning and drain down.

During 2024, 1% of operational waste was disposed of by landfill. TAQA UK's continued focus on minimising waste landfilled resulted in a significant quantity of waste being sent for WtE rather than landfill. As a result, the tonnage of operational waste landfilled in 2024 was 71 tonnes. A total of 541 tonnes of waste was disposed of by WtE in 2024 which accounted for 8% of all operational waste. The remaining 838 tonnes of waste produced by operational activities during 2024 was either sent for incineration (328 tonnes) or treatment (510 tonnes), which is recorded under the 'Other' disposal method category.

FIGURE 7
TAQA UK'S 2024 OPERATIONAL WASTE DISPOSAL ROUTE COMPARISON (TONNES)



5,318 TONNES
of waste produced was either reused or recycled

CHEMICALS

Chemical use and discharge is regulated under the Offshore Chemical Regulations 2002 (as amended) (OCR). A permit must be obtained from OPRED prior to the use and discharge of chemicals associated with production, abandonment, well interventions and pipeline operations offshore.

These permits describe the selection, deployment, discharge route and environmental impact assessment for chemicals that are either used continuously or on a batch (ad-hoc) basis. A key objective of the OCR Regulations is "to identify chemicals that might be considered hazardous and to ensure wherever possible their substitution by less hazardous or non-hazardous chemicals".

Classification of chemicals is undertaken via the Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme (OCNS). This scheme assigns a substance a risk/hazard category. This is either a colour or letter (dependent on the method used to model the risk), based on the varying levels of hazard/risk to the receiving environment associated with its discharge (see Table 2).

Table 2 shows the relative quantities of chemicals used and discharged in 2024, according to their classification under the OCNS. The quantities of chemicals used (6,161 tonnes) and discharged (3,525 tonnes) cover all activities and pipeline operations. There was a decrease of 44% (4,834 tonnes) of chemicals used overall. The quantity of chemicals discharged also decreased in 2024 by 37% (2,062 tonnes) when compared to 2023 data. Chemicals used and discharged continued on assets which ceased production during 2024 due to the well intervention (predominantly plug and abandonment) campaigns. This is expected to continue during 2025 as TAQA UK progresses with the D&D of assets.

A substitution warning is assigned to an offshore chemical if it is considered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) to be harmful to the environment, i.e., the chemical or one of its components fails to meet set criteria with respect to biodegradation, bioaccumulation potential or toxicity.

It should be noted that of the 3,525 tonnes of chemicals discharged during 2024, 98% of this was a discharge of either the lowest risk CHARM (Chemical Hazard Assessment and Risk Management) category Gold, or the Non-CHARM lowest risk category E. This is a 1% increase of chemical discharged for these categories when compared to 2023. Of all chemicals discharged to sea, only 6% had a substitution warning and of this grouping of chemicals, 42% were classified as Gold (lowest risk) on the CHARM classification system.

TABLE 2

2024 CHEMICAL USAGE AND DISCHARGE QUANTITIES ACCORDING TO OCNS CATEGORY

CHEMICAL RANKING	TOTAL (KG) USED	TOTAL DISCHARGED (KG)
A	583	2,614
B	140	0
C	76,789	46,036
D	9108	9,110
E	4,688,165	2,441,700
White	0	0
Silver	36,901	15,051
Gold	1,349,348	1,010,472
Total (kg)	6,161,034	3,524,983

FIGURE 8

TAQA UK'S 2024 CHEMICAL USAGE AND DISCHARGE

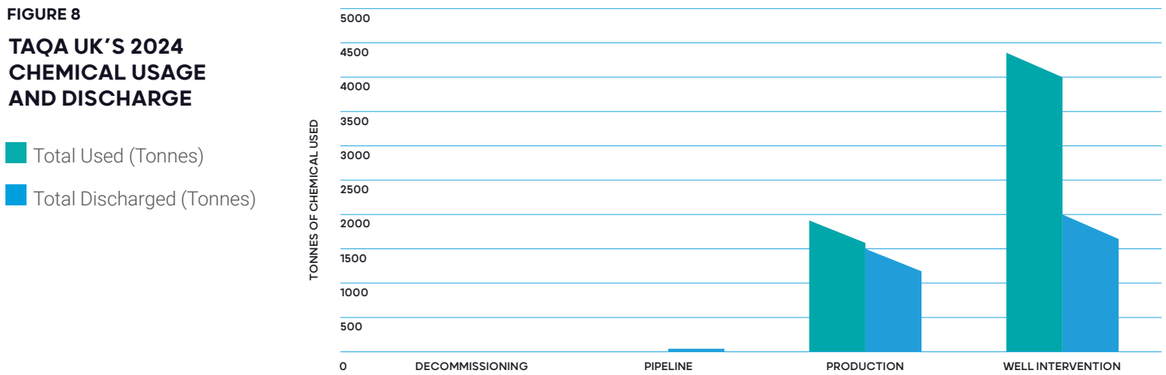


Figure 8 shows TAQA UK's chemical use and discharge for each usage and discharge type. The decrease in chemical usage from 2023 (10,995 tonnes) was mainly due to the decrease in well intervention and production chemicals. A total of 4,362 tonnes of well intervention chemicals were used during 2024 which represented 71% of all chemical use for the year. Pipeline activities accounted for a relatively small usage of chemicals (17 tonnes) whilst chemical discharge was split between pipeline (52 tonnes), production (1,462) and well intervention (2,011 tonnes) work scopes.

UNPLANNED DISCHARGES

All offshore operations must be covered by an approved Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). These plans describe the procedures and notifications that must be undertaken in the event of a release. They are regularly tested and exercised by offshore and onshore response teams to ensure they are robust and fit for purpose. All unplanned discharges to sea of oil and chemicals, regardless of volume, must be reported to relevant authorities (OPRED, Marine Directorate, Maritime Coastguard Agency (MCA) and Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)) via a Petroleum Operations Notice 1 (PON1).

At TAQA UK, there are a variety of systems and procedures in place to mitigate against and reduce the potential of unplanned releases to sea. If a loss of containment does occur, whether it reaches the sea or is recovered at the location, it is captured in the company's incident reporting database. The release is then subject to investigation to identify the root cause.

Table 3 shows the number of Petroleum Operations Notices (PON1s) submitted by TAQA UK during 2024, detailing corresponding total oil or chemical quantities. A total of 12 PON1s were submitted by TAQA UK's operations in 2024. Three less than 2023. Of these, three PON1s were for oil and totalled 0.315 tonnes. Chemicals accounted for 2.84 tonnes of non- permitted discharges recorded during 2024.

One incident on the Brae Alpha platform involved the release of approximately 2.2 tonnes of cooling medium (comprised of 99% coolant and the rest corrosion inhibitor and biocide chemicals) during operations, where the cooling medium entered the LP Flare system and was then subsequently discharged via the produced water caisson over a period of time. The cooling medium system was being operated within manufacturer parameters and had been inspected in line with the maintenance regime. It was found through investigation that a Pressure Safety Valve (PSV) had lifted light and not re-seated correctly leading to the loss. The PSV was then isolated and losses ceased immediately. The PSV has remained isolated until change-out of the PSV can occur. The cooling medium that was lost to sea can normally be permitted to be discharged via the open drains caisson under controlled conditions. All other operational assets were checked as a precaution.

TABLE 3

TAQA UK'S 2024 UNPLANNED DISCHARGES TO SEA

PLATFORM	NUMBER OF PON1 NOTIFICATIONS	TOTAL VOLUME OIL/ CHEMICAL (TONNES)
Brae Alpha	1	2.2
East Brae	0	0
Cormorant Alpha	2	0.30005
Eider	1	0.01
Harding	7	0.6257
North Cormorant	0	0
Tern	1	0.015

ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

Each year several key environmental objectives are set. The purpose of these objectives is to help achieve and demonstrate continual improvement in TAQA UK's environmental performance. Each objective is made up of several individual targets.

Table 4 provides an overview of the status of TAQA UK's 2024 objectives at year end.

TABLE 4
TAQA UK'S 2024 ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Objective	Status
1	Environmental Projects/Assurance Activities	99%
2	Environmental Engineering Control	95%
3	Offshore Operations Improvements	50%
4	Waste Management	100%
5	Environmental Management System Management	98%

Completed/archived (>90%) Partially complete (>75%) Incomplete/ not achieved (>75%)

In summary, the majority of objectives in 2024 were fully or partially completed, with one objective incomplete. A summary of each is provided below:

Environmental project/assurance activities involved supporting several business units, including the Northern North Sea (NNS) and East Brae De-energisation and Disembarkation (D&D), Subsea Disconnect Project, Cormorant Alpha Attic oil removal/recovery and Plug and Abandonment operations.

The **environmental engineering control improvements** were based on the completion of asset-based emissions reduction opportunities reviews, progression of methane action plans and completion of methane measurements on Brae Alpha and Harding.

The **offshore operations improvements** were focussed on E-Reps engagement and updating eLogbook and Power BI annual targets for reporting purposes. Objective was not completed as attendance at the industry based E-Reps forum was not possible.

The **waste management targets** were based on diversion of waste from landfill as this option is the least favoured within the waste hierarchy. All offshore assets achieved the targets, which resulted in only 1% of all 2024 waste going to landfill for disposal.

EMS continuous improvements included successful completion of the ISO 14001 surveillance audits to maintain certificate, implementing Group Environmental Standard ahead of gap analysis for application in UK, reworking and formatting OPEP management process, roll out of Mutual Aid Framework agreement and undertake Start-Stop-Continue exercise.

In 2025, TAQA UK is again continuing its efforts on focused objectives in six key areas:

01.
NNS Decommissioning and Projects

02.
CNS Decommissioning and Projects

03.
Operations Improvements

04.
EMS Management

05.
Emissions Management

06.
Subsea and Wells

SECTION 4.0

DECOMMISSIONING

During 2024, progress was made on decommissioning scopes and the associated Decommissioning Programmes (DPs) in the Northern North Sea (NNS) and Central North Sea (CNS).

This included supporting:

- De-energisation and Disembarkation (D&D)
- Subsea field and pipeline flushing and disconnections
- Well P&A
- Engineering, Preparation, Removal & Disposal (EPRD) project execute activities
- Transfrontier shipment of waste consents
- Disposal yard assurance, waste reporting and repatriation of waste to the UK

The following sections summarise the main activities.

NNS OVERVIEW

Decommissioning activities included environmental permit support through PLANC (Permits, Licences, Authorisations, Notifications and Consents) management, along with continued regulator and stakeholder engagements:

D&D Projects
OPRED engagement and over 20 permit approvals across four assets

Offshore bird deterrent surveys to identify equipment and mitigation measures for installing prior to disembarkation

Active Waste Management Plan (AWMP) support during de-oiling and removal of residual chemicals

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) surveys to inform residual NORM levels for onshore treatment

Subsea
Subsea flushing and disconnects project support

More than 50 environmental permit approvals, including variations

Developing waste management plans for removed subsea equipment, Otter roof hatches (see image) and pipeline wax management strategies

Subsea materials inventory verification and categorisation

PL04 (Brent System Pipeline)
Supporting stakeholder engagement

Assisting de-oiling strategies and permitting

Hazardous materials inventory development

P&A
Development and submission of topsides permits for Tern, North Cormorant and Cormorant Alpha

Development and submission of Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) permits

MODU loss of containment audits conducted

EPRD (Topside & Jacket Removals)
Transfrontier Shipment of waste (TFS) regulator engagements, focusing on NORM waste disposal and repatriation

Eider topside TFS consent application

Preparation and submission of Eider removal (topside and jacket cuts) permits for work to commence in 2025

Active Waste Management Plan (AWMP) support and dismantling yard assurance

Otter Roof Hatches

Brae Bravo Jacket and the Brae Alpha Rig 1 at onshore demolition yard

CNS OVERVIEW

Decommissioning activities included environmental permit support through PLANC, continued regulator and stakeholder engagements and close out of decommissioning projects:

Benthic Solutions Limited (BSL) Frame Core Tool

East Brae D&D
Offshore bird deterrent surveys to identify equipment and mitigation measures for installing prior to disembarkation

Active Waste Management Plan (AWMP) support during de-oiling and removal of residual chemicals

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) Surveys to inform residual NORM levels for onshore treatment

Subsea
Preparations for permit approvals

Active waste management plan support

Harding
Update environmental survey data following 2023 survey

P&A
East Brae and Brae Alpha permit preparations and submission

Brae Apha loss of containment audits

Harding Rig Return to Service project waste management

Topside and Jacket Removals
TFS consent close out and reporting

Brae Bravo NORM waste TFS repatriation to England

Brae Alpha Facilities Removal project select phase support

SECTION 5.0

ONSHORE INITIATIVES

NORTH EAST SCOTLAND BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP (NESBIP)

In 2024 TAQA UK supported two NESBIP projects aimed at enhancing local biodiversity. The funding supported providing equipment for scything workshops and the organisation of local workshops on wildflower seed collection. Wildflowers play a crucial role in our ecosystem. They offer sustenance to various species, including insects that, in turn, feed other animals and pollinate our crops. As well as helping to increase biodiversity, scything provides other benefits such as health and wellbeing through movement and strengthening community through achieving shared tasks.

EAST GRAMPIAN COASTAL PARTNERSHIP (EGCP)

EGCP is a not-for-profit limited company representing individuals and organisations who have an interest in the well-being of the local coast between Kinnaird Head, Fraserburgh and the mouth of the River North Esk, by St Cyrus. TAQA UK continues to support the partnership to clean up the beaches in this area.

RIVER DEE TRUST EDUCATION PROGRAMME

The River Dee Trust is a conservation charity that works to preserve and communicate the importance of the River Dee. Through our community investment programme, TAQA UK and others provided funding for an Education Support Officer to deliver a programme to build environmental awareness to children and young people. In 2024, the programme was delivered to 15 schools and 29 classes, including 17 riverbank visits, engaging over 1,100 pupils. As part of World Environment Day, TAQA UK also invited the River Dee Trust to deliver a lunch and learn about the work of the charity and the importance of the River Dee to local biodiversity.

GREENPOWER EDUCATION TRUST

Greenpower Education Trust is a UK based charity which gets young people enthusiastic about science and engineering by challenging them to design, build and race an electric car. Greenpower is helping to address the Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) skills gap. TAQA UK is a long-term sponsor of the Grampian heat in the North East of Scotland. In 2024, 32 teams consisting of around 300 young people participated across two days, with around 15 TAQA UK staff volunteering at the event.

ABERDEEN FOOTBALL CLUB COMMUNITY TRUST (AFCCT)

In 2024 TAQA UK partnered with the AFCCT for the Community Cup, which encourages primary age children to participate in community and social actions, as well as football Fair Play fixtures, to win points. Community actions can include community litter picks or visiting local care homes, while social actions range from school-based environmental projects, creating anti-bullying campaigns or even starting a new lunchtime club. As part of the programme a waste and recycling specialist delivered an interactive lesson on the importance of recycling and upcycling.

River Dee Trust Education Programme

Greenpower Education Trust

Greenpower Education Trust

SECTION 5.0

GLOSSARY

A

ADX - Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange

AWMP - Active Waste Management Plan

B

boepd - Barrels Oil Equivalent per Day

BRA - Brae Alpha Platform

BRE - East Brae Platform

C

CEFAS - Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Agricultural Science

CH4 - Methane

CHARM - Chemical Hazard Assessment and Risk Management

CNS - Central North Sea

CO - Carbon Monoxide

CO_2 - Carbon Dioxide

COA - Cormorant Alpha Platform

COE - Commitment to Operational Excellence

CON - North Cormorant Platform

CoP - Cessation of Production

D

D&D - De-energisation and Disembarkation

DFPV - Drain Flush Purge and Vent

E

EIA - Eider Platform

EMS - Environmental Management System

EPRD - Engineering, preparation, removal and disposal

ERAP - Emissions Reduction Action Plan

ETS - Emissions Trading Scheme

F

FLAGS - Far North Liquids and Associated Gas System

G

GBT - Gravity Base Tank

H

HAR - Harding Platform

HSSE - Health, Safety, Security and Environment

HSSEQ - Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality

I

ISO 14001 - International Standards Organisation 14001 – specifies the requirements for an environmental management system

J

JNCC - Joint Nature Conservation Committee

M

mboe/d - Thousand Barrels Oil Equivalent per Day

MCA - Maritime and Coastguard Agency

MDU - Modular Drilling Unit

MODU - Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit

MI - Materials Inventory

MPP - Multi Phase Pump

N

NNS - Northern North Sea

NORM - Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material

NOx - Oxides of Nitrogen

O

OCR - Offshore Chemicals Regulations (2002) (as amended)

OCNS - Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme

OIPW - Oil in Produced Water

OLS - Offshore Loading System (oil export system installed at the Harding Field during 2016)

OPEP - Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPPC Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations (2005) (as amended)

OPRED - Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning

OWS - Oily Water Separator

P

P&A - Plug & Abandonment

PDCA - Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle for environmental management and improvement

PLANC - Permit, Licence, Application, Notification & Consent

PON - Petroleum Operations Notice

PPC - Offshore Combustion Installations (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations (2013)

PWFD - Produced Water Flash Drum

S

SAGE - Scottish Area Gas Evacuation pipeline system

SO2 - Sulphur Dioxide

SOx - Sulphur Oxides

T

TEA - Tern Platform

TFS - Transfrontier Shipment of waste

U

UKCS - United Kingdom Continental Shelf

UMC - Underwater Manifold Centre

V

VOC - Volatile Organic Compound

TAQA BRATANI LIMITED
BRIMMOND HOUSE,
PRIME FOUR BUSINESS PARK,
KINGSWELLS, ABERDEEN, AB15 8PU

+44 (0)1224 275275