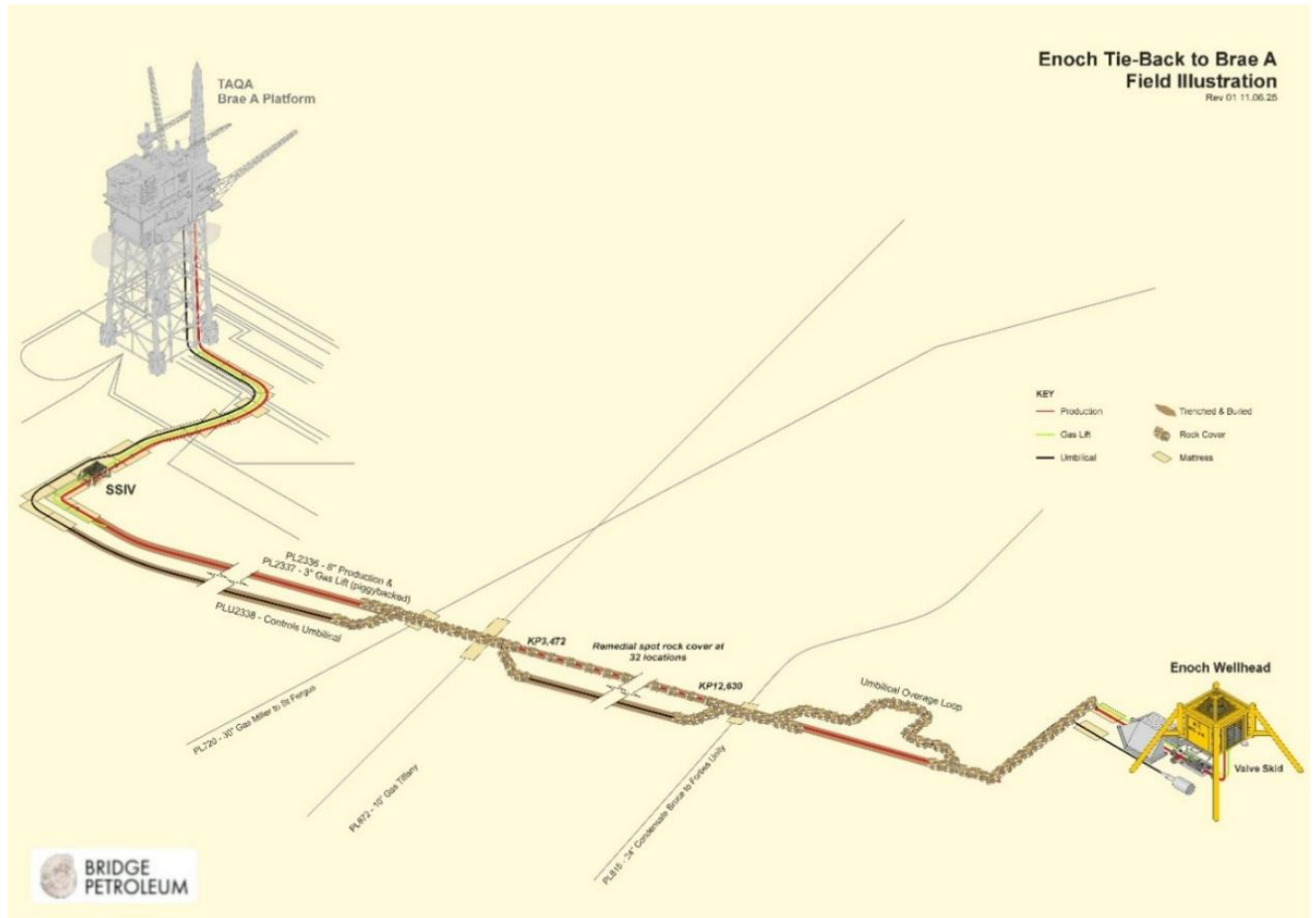




BRIDGE
PETROLEUM



ENOCH SUBSEA DECOMMISSIONING PROGRAMMES

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Consultation Draft

July 2026

Document Control

Approvals

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Name/Title	Company	No of Copies
OPRED	Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning	1
NSTA	North Sea Transition Authority	1
SFF	Scottish Fishermen's Federation	1
NFFO	The National Federation of Fishermen's Organisation	1
NIFPO	Northern Irish Fish Producers Organisation	1
GM	Global Marine Group	1

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Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
"	Inches
BAT	Best Available Technique
BEP	Best Environmental Practice
CA	Comparative Assessment
CCUS	Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CoP	Cessation of Production
CSV	Construction Support Vessel
DP	Decommissioning Programme
EA	Environmental Appraisal
EMODnet	European Marine Observation and Data Network
ESAS	European Seabirds at Sea
ESDV	Emergency Shutdown Valve
ETS	(UK) Emissions Trading Scheme
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
FFS	Fisher Friendly Structure
FPS	Forties Pipeline System
GBP	Great British Pounds
H ₂	Hydrogen
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
ICES	International Council for Exploration of the Sea
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
m	Metre
Kg	Kilogramme
km	Kilometre
LTOBM	Low Toxicity Oil-Based Drilling Mud
MAT	Master Application Template
NCS or NOCS	Norwegian Continental Shelf
NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material
NSTA	North Sea Transition Authority
OBM	Oil Based Mud
OD	Outer Diameter
ODU	Offshore Decommissioning Unit
OEUK	Offshore Energies UK
OPRED	Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning
OSPAR	Oslo Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine environment of the North-East Atlantic

Abbreviation	Explanation
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PL	Pipeline (Number)
PLU	Pipeline Umbilical (Number)
PMF	Priority Marine Features
PWA	Pipeline Works Authorisation
ROV	Remotely Operated Vehicle
RPS	Radiation Protection Supervisor
SAT	Subsidiary Application Template
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SCAP	Supply Chain Action Plan
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SFF	Scottish Fishermen's Federation
SOSI	Seabird Oil Sensitivity Index
SSIV	Subsea Isolation Valve
SUTU	Subsea Umbilical Termination Unit
Te	Tonnes
THC	Total Hydrocarbon Concentrations
TOM	Total Organic Matter
TUTU	Topsides Umbilical Termination Unit
UKCS	United Kingdom Continental Shelf
UKHO	United Kingdom Hydrographic Office
UKOOA	UK Offshore Operators Association
WBM	Water Based Mud
WGS 84	World Geodetic System (1984)
WONS	Well Operations Notification System
WHPS	Wellhead Protection Structure
XT	Christmas (Xmas) Tree

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Holds

Hold	Section	Description
01	1.2	Section 29 Notice Holder's letters will be issued with final version of Decommissioning Program (DP) post-public consultation.
06	5	Interested Party Consultation Details and Results

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Decommissioning Programmes

This document contains two (2) Decommissioning Programmes (DP) covering the Section 29 (S29) Notices associated with the Enoch Subsea installations (S29/178/07) and pipelines (S29/202/07) which are being submitted by Bridge Petroleum 3 Limited (hereafter referred to as Bridge Petroleum) as the field operator on behalf of the S29 holders.

The infrastructure to be decommissioned includes the Subsea Isolation Valve (SSIV), 8" rigid flowline (PL2336), 3" gas lift piggyback flowline (PL2337), tie-in spools, umbilical (PLU2338), protection structures, stabilisation features and the single subsea well operated by Bridge Petroleum.

The limits of the scope for the pipeline systems are the ESDV at the top of the Enoch caisson at Brae Alpha and the Enoch well tie-in spools. For the umbilical, the limits are the Topsides Umbilical Termination Unit (TUTU) and the Subsea Umbilical Termination Unit (SUTU). The valve skid, located under the tree, is included, as is the wellhead protection structure.

The demarcation of responsibility for pipeline and gas lift line decommissioning to include the riser is in line with Enoch Pipeline Works Authorisation (PWA). The riser decommissioning, however, will fall within the scope of the Brae Alpha Jacket decommissioning. This will be consistent with the identified technical scope for the Brae Alpha Jacket decommissioning.

A summary of the items covered by this DP submission is provided in Section 1.4.

The schedule outlined in this document is for an 9 year decommissioning project, due to commence in 2026.

1.2 Requirement for Decommissioning Programmes

1.2.1 Installations

In accordance with the Petroleum Act 1998, the Section 29 notice holders of the Enoch Field (see Table 1-2) are applying to the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) to obtain approval for decommissioning the installations detailed in Section 2.1 of this programme. (See also Section 8.)

1.2.2 Pipelines

In accordance with the Petroleum Act 1998, the Section 29 notice holders of the Enoch Field pipelines (see Table 1-4) are applying to OPRED to obtain approval for decommissioning the pipelines detailed in Section 2.2 of this programme. (See also Section 8.)

In conjunction with public, stakeholder and regulatory consultation, the DP is submitted without derogation and in compliance with national and international regulations and OPRED guidelines.

1.3 Introduction

The Enoch Field, UK license number P219 and Norwegian license number PL048D, is located in United Kingdom Continental Shelf (UKCS) block 16/13a (Central North Sea), 15 km East of the Brae Complex. The field partially extends into the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS). The facilities are located entirely within the UKCS. First discovered in 1985, first production was achieved in 2007, and Cessation of Production (CoP) is now being planned for Q3 2026.

The field is approximately 230 kilometres (km) North East of Aberdeen and is in water depths of approximately 120 meters (m).

Enoch is a single well development (well 16/13a-7), tied back to the Brae Alpha platform. The tieback is approximately 15.8 km in length and consists of three lines laid between the Enoch well and the Brae Alpha platform:

- 8" OD Oil Production Flowline (PL2336).
- 3" OD Gas Lift Flowline (PL2337) (piggy-backed onto the 8" line).
- Combined Control, Power, Signal, Hydraulic, and Chemical Injection (E/H/CI) Umbilical (PLU2338).

The infield lines are tied back to Brae Alpha via flexible risers and oil production is exported from Brae Alpha via the Forties Pipeline System (FPS).

An illustration of the subsea infrastructure is provided in Figure 1-1 overleaf.

Prior to planning for decommissioning, Bridge Petroleum considered repurposing the Enoch infrastructure as part of an assessment submitted to the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA) [Ref. 1].

Various options for the reuse or repurposing of the Enoch structures, pipelines and well for continued production, Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), Hydrogen (H₂) production and/or transportation were considered.

The assessment noted that the trans-median reservoir volume, together with a strong aquifer, would limit injection capacity and quantity. A material evaluation of the infrastructure would be required for either the Carbon (CO₂) or the H₂ service.

There are significant technical and engineering barriers to implementation of CCUS, Hydrogen, and Hydrocarbon used for the Enoch infrastructure. No sources of CO₂ or H₂ were identified for the CCUS and Hydrogen concepts and no viable export route was identified. The conclusion of the assessment was that none of the aforementioned options were feasible.

Bridge Petroleum continues to assess opportunities to tie-back Enoch to other host installations. This would, however, still require decommissioning of the existing Enoch facilities and pipeline infrastructure tied-back to Brae Alpha.

This DP explains the principles of the decommissioning activities and is supported by a Comparative Assessment (CA) [Ref. 2] for the pipelines and umbilical and an Environmental Appraisal (EA) [Ref. 3].

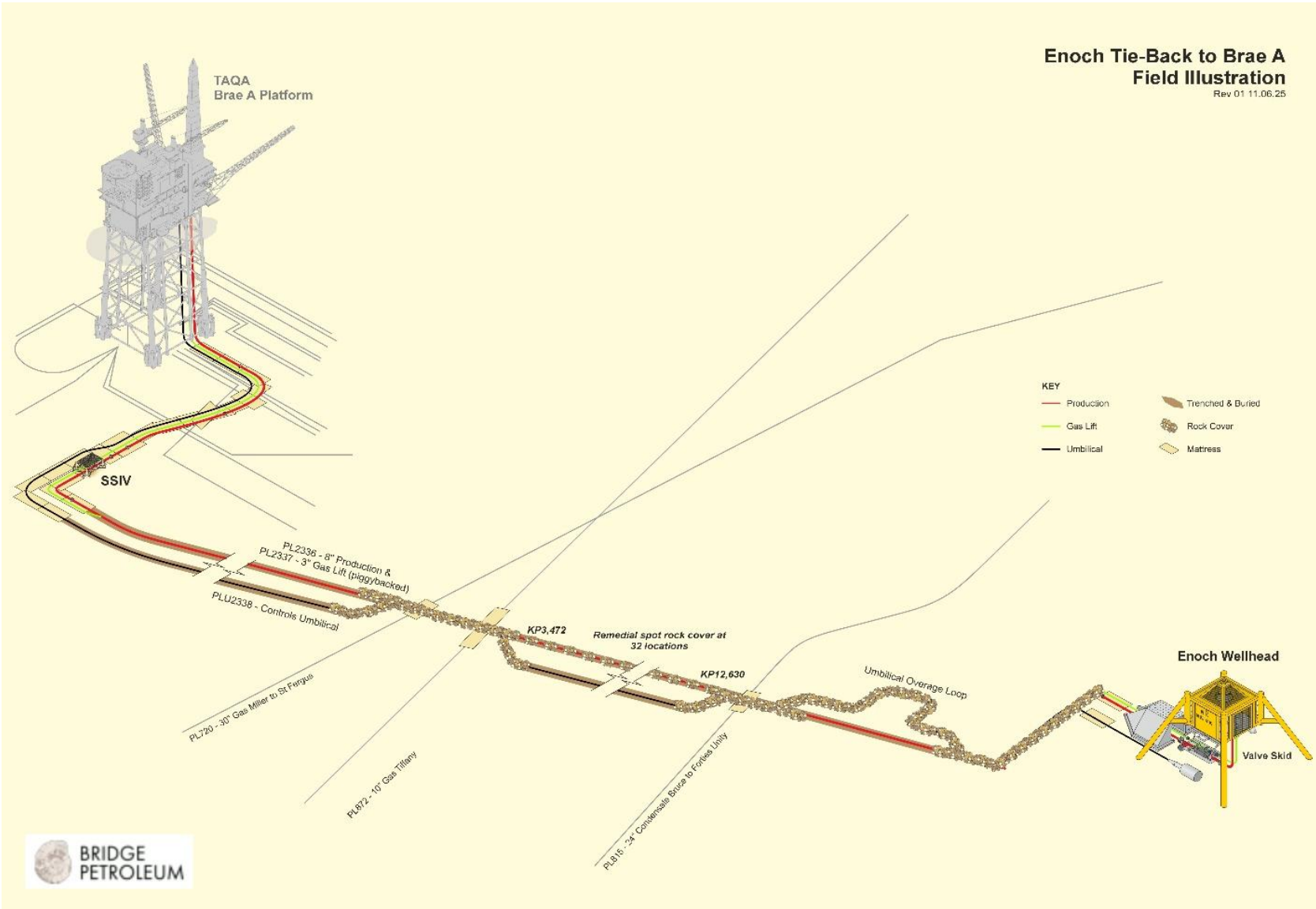


Figure 1-1: Enoch Field Layout

1.4 Overview of Installations & Pipelines Being Decommissioned

1.4.1 Installations

Table 1-1: Installations Being Decommissioned			
Field	Enoch	Production Type	Oil
Water Depth (m)	120	UKCS block	16/13a
Distance to median (km)	< 5	Distance from nearest UK coastline (km)	230
Subsea Installations		Number of Wells	
Number	Type	Platform	Subsea
1	Wellhead Protection Structure	N/A	1
1	Tree Valve Skid	-	-
Drill Cuttings Pile			
Number of Existing Cutting Piles	0 ¹	Total Estimated volume (m ³)	46.9

Table 1-2: Installations Section 29 Notice Holders Details ²		
Section 29 Notice Holder	Registration Number	UK Equity Interest (%)
Bridge Petroleum 3 Limited	10650893	69.7
DNO North Sea (ROGB) Limited	01852301	18.18
Waldorf Production UK Plc	05030838	12.12
DNO Norge AS	NO 996 888 177	0
Aker BP ASA	NO 989 795 848	0
Dana Petroleum (BVUK) Limited	03337437	0
Equinor Energy AS	NO 990 888 213	0
ONE-Dyas E&P Limited	04024945	0
Petrolia Noco AS	NO 997 015 231	0
NEO Next + Energy LNS Limited	02483161	0
NEO Next + Energy North Sea Limited	01061863	0

¹ There are drill cuttings present close to the Enoch well. However, as there was only one well drilled the cuttings are not classified as a 'cuttings pile' under OSPAR Recommendation 2006/5. Refer also to Section 3.6.

² The Enoch field is transmedian, and reserves are distributed between UKCS licence P.219 and the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NOCS) licence PL048D with 80% of reserves attributed to UKCS licence P.219 and 20% of reserves attributed to NOCS licence PL048D.

1.4.2 Pipelines

Table 1-3: Pipelines Being Decommissioned

Number and total length (km) of Pipelines / Umbilicals	2x Pipelines (31.600 km) 1x Umbilical (15.375 km)
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Table 1-4: Pipelines Section 29 Notice Holders Details²

Section 29 Notice Holders	Registration Number	UK Equity Interest (%)
Bridge Petroleum 3 Limited	10650893	69.7
DNO North Sea (ROGB) Limited	01852301	18.18
Waldorf Production UK Plc	05030838	12.12
DNO Norge AS	NO 996 888 177	0
Aker BP ASA	NO 989 795 848	0
Dana Petroleum (BVUK) Limited	033374373	0
Equinor Energy AS	NO 990 888 213	0
ONE-Dyas E&P Limited	04024945	0
Petrolia Noco AS	997 015 231	0
NEO Next + Energy LNS Limited	02483161	0
NEO Next + Energy North Sea Limited	01061863	0

1.5 Summary of Proposed Decommissioning Programmes

Table 1-5: Summary of Decommissioning Programmes	
Proposed Decommissioning Solution	Reason for Selection
Subsea Installations	
There are two installations, both are gravity based: - Wellhead Protection Structure (WHPS) - Tree Valve Skid The installations will be completely removed and recycled onshore.	To comply with OSPAR requirements leaving unobstructed seabed. Removes a potential obstruction to fishing operations and maximises recycling of materials.
Subsea Installation Stabilisation Features	
The mattresses in the Enoch Field will be recovered and recycled onshore unless noted otherwise.	Leaves clear seabed, removes any potential obstruction to fishing operations and other users and maximises recycling of materials.
Pipeline Structures	
Enoch SSIV will be completely removed and recycled onshore.	To comply with OSPAR requirements leaving unobstructed seabed. Removes a potential obstruction to fishing operations and maximises recycling of materials.
Riser Sections	
There are two rigid riser sections, 8" oil production (PL2336) and a 3" Gas lift (PL2337), as well as the 10" J tube for the umbilical (PLU2338), which are contained within a 30" caisson on the Brae Alpha platform. Note the caisson also includes a 4" rigid riser which is not allocated to Enoch. Full removal of the upper sections (+10 m LAT to -85 m LAT) of the risers and J tube will be completed by TAQA Bratani Limited as detailed in the Brae Alpha Upper Jacket and associated riser sections Decommissioning Programme. The footings of the Brae Alpha jacket including the lower sections of the risers and J tube are subject to a derogation candidate under OSPAR 98/3 and there is a chance if derogation is granted that they will be left in situ. However base case for the DP is that the risers will be fully recovered, if derogation is not granted. The decommissioning of the riser sections will be conducted by TAQA Bratani Limited.	To comply with OSPAR requirements.

Table 1-5: Summary of Decommissioning Programmes

Proposed Decommissioning Solution	Reason for Selection
Pipelines, Flowlines and Umbilicals	
There are two pipelines and one umbilical: • 8" OD Oil Production Flowline (PL2336). • 3" OD Gas Lift Flowline (PL2337) (piggy-backed onto the 8" line). • Combined Control, Power, Signal, Hydraulic, and Chemical Injection (E/H/CI) Umbilical (PLU2338). The preferred option for the rigid Production and Gas Lift flowlines following Comparative Assessment is to remediate in-situ with exposed sections cut and removed. Further acceptable options identified are to remediate in-situ with exposed sections rock covered, or to remediate in-situ with exposed sections trenched and buried. The preferred option for the umbilical following Comparative Assessment is for remediate in situ with exposed ends cut and removed³. Whilst this is the preferred option, when considering other users of the sea, further technical assessment will be required, and that alternative options may need re-consideration.	These are in line with UK regulations and they are the preferred options following Comparative Assessment [Ref. 2].
Pipeline and Related Infrastructure Stabilisation Features	
The mattresses and 21 concrete plinths associated with the third-party crossings are under rock cover and will remain in-situ. The remaining mattresses and pipe tunnel in the Enoch Field will be recovered and recycled onshore unless noted otherwise.	Leaves clear seabed as far as practicable, removes any potential obstruction to fishing operations and other users and maximises recycling of materials.
Pipeline Crossings	
There are a total of ten third-party pipeline crossings, details can be found below in Table 1-6. Three of the third-party pipeline crossings are on the main pipeline route, with all 3 of the Enoch lines (PL2336, PL2337 and PLU2338), crossing: • Bruce (PL815 24" condensate line); • Tiffany (PL872 10" gas line); and • Miller (PL720 30" gas line). The preferred option for the rigid Production and Gas Lift flowlines following Comparative Assessment is to remediate in-situ with exposed sections cut and removed. Further acceptable options identified are to remediate in-situ with exposed sections rock covered, or to remediate in-situ with exposed sections trenched and buried. Hence, the sections of rigid pipeline crossing the third-party pipelines would remain in-situ.	These are the preferred options following Comparative Assessment [Ref. 2].

³ The base case methodology is for the sections of umbilical under rock cover to be left *in situ*, where the cuts would be made at the edge of the respective rock cover and spot rock put over the cut ends.

Table 1-5: Summary of Decommissioning Programmes

Proposed Decommissioning Solution	Reason for Selection
The preferred option for the umbilical following Comparative Assessment is remediate in situ with exposed ends cut and removed. The majority of the umbilical (92%) is below the 0.6m depth of cover and therefore is considered exposed and will be removed. The sections at the main crossings over third-party pipelines are under rock cover and are to be left in-situ where the cuts would be made at the edge of the respective rock cover associated with each crossing. The other seven crossings are within the Brae A 500m zone and will take account of TAQA Bratani Limited decommissioning of the Brae A. All crossings under the Enoch lines (where stability has been placed) will be removed fully in coordination with Brae A decommissioning.	
Wells	
The well will be decommissioned to industry standards which comply with "Offshore Installations and Wells (Design and Construction, etc.) Regulations 1996" and align with Offshore Energies UK (OEUK) Well Decommissioning Guidelines (Issue 7, November 2022). A Master Application Template (MAT) and the supporting Subsidiary Application Template (SAT) will be submitted in support of activities carried out. Additionally, there will be a Well Operations Notification System (WONS) submission, as well as the planned work being reviewed by a well examiner to Bridge Petroleum standards then submitted to the UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE) for review. Well conductor will be cut to a target depth of -3 m below the seabed level.	Meets the OPRED, NSTA and the HSE regulatory requirements.
Interdependencies	
The decommissioning schedule of the Enoch Subsea Infrastructure will look to maximise the efficiency of offshore execution by scheduling the work in conjunction with TAQA Bratani Limited removal of the Brae Alpha risers, spools, and structures. Consideration will also be given to synergies and opportunities with the wider Brae Area subsea decommissioning in relation to cost, emissions reduction, and opportunities to work toward Net Zero targets. The Enoch production system is to be flushed by Dive Support Vessel to the platform. Fluid returns will be managed at the Brae Alpha processing facilities. The 3" gas lift system will be depressurised through the Brae Alpha process system and water flooded from the platform. Hydraulic lines will be displaced by closed loop circulation from the platform and power cores in the umbilical will be de-energised at Brae Alpha. Drill cuttings are predominantly accumulated on the north-facing side of the Brae Alpha platform. The Enoch tie-ins are located at the north corner of the platform's east face. Drill cuttings were present at the time of installation; however, the caisson end flange is located approximately 14 m above the upper surface of the cuttings mound at this corner. The tie-in flexibles and umbilical were installed over the existing cuttings deposit, and therefore only limited disturbance is anticipated during the base-case full removal scope to the base of the riser. Should the Brae Alpha footings be derogated and left in situ, the flexibles and umbilical will be recovered at a logical break point in accordance with the derogation.	

1.6 Field Location Including Field Layout and Adjacent Facilities

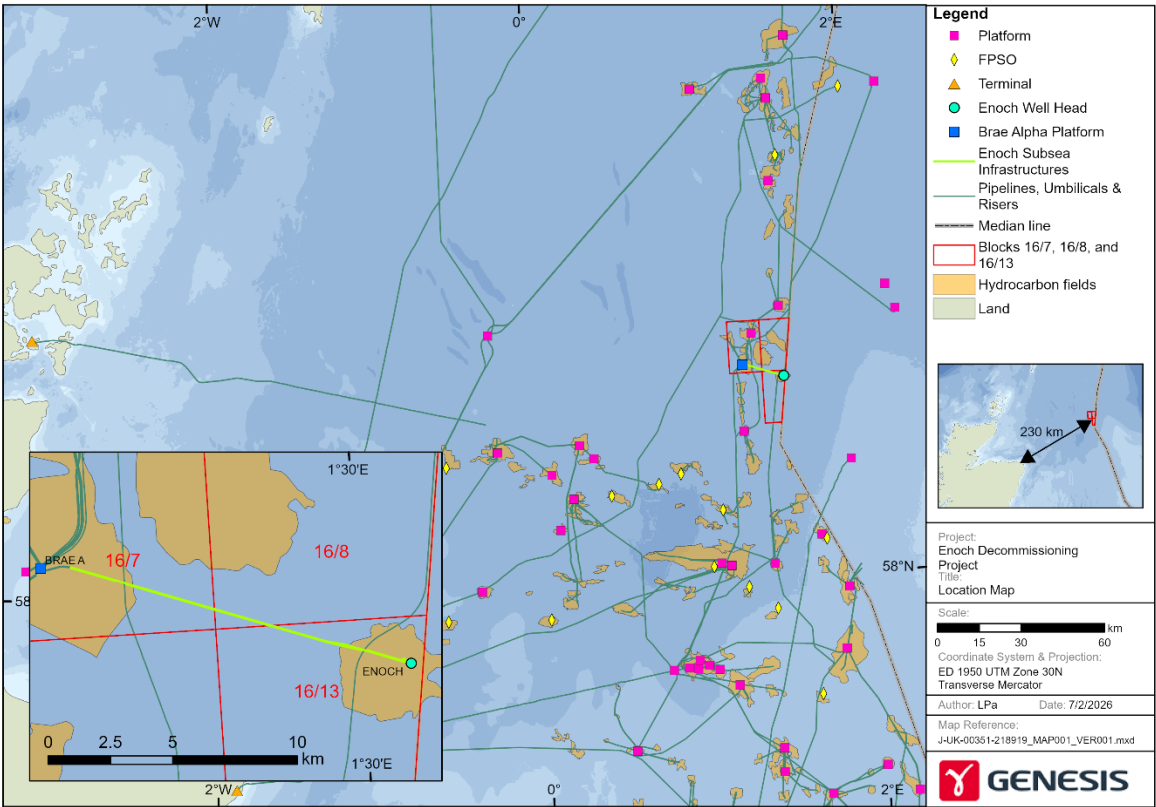


Figure 1-2: Field Location in UKCS

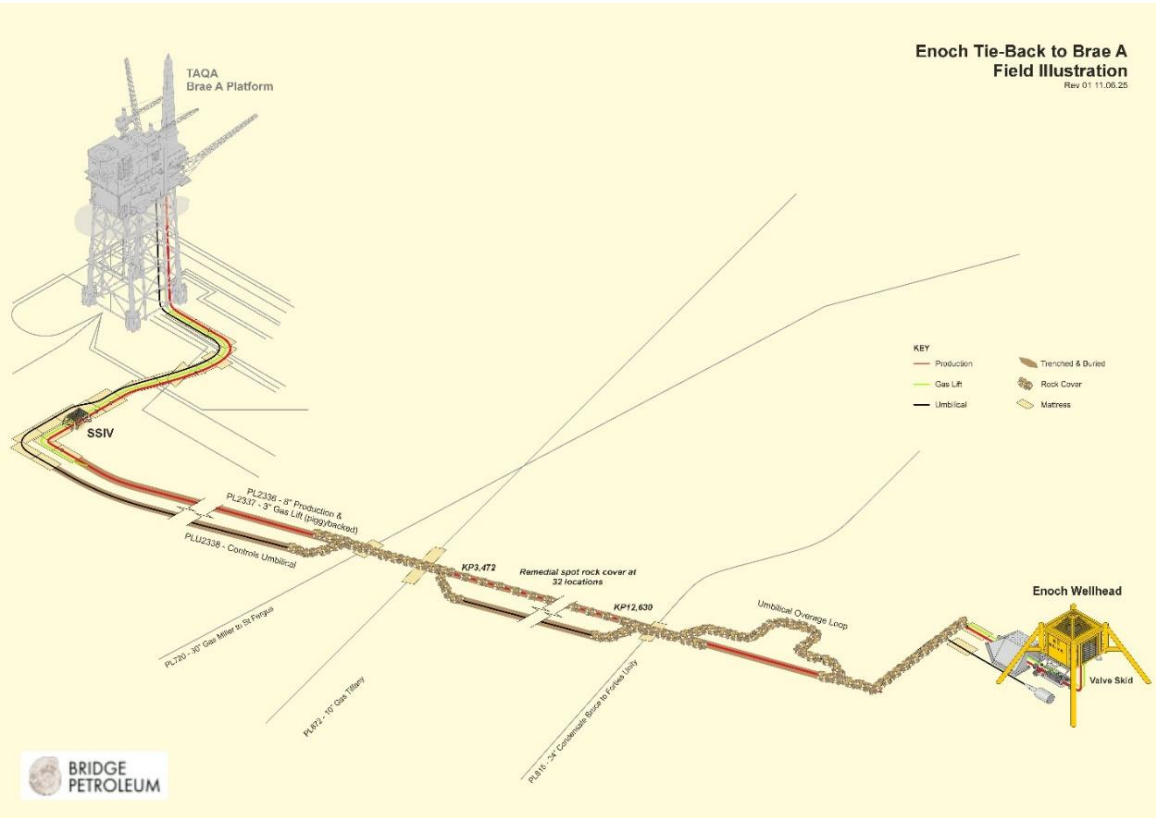


Figure 1-3: Field Layout

Table 1-6: Adjacent Facilities					
Operator/Owner	Name	Type	Distance/Direction	Information	Status
BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited	Miller	Platform	11.3 km North-West	Redundant production platform	Non-operational (topsides and jacket have been removed, footings remain)
BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited	PL720 (Miller)	30" Gas Pipeline	Crossing at KP 3.111	Crosses under PL2336/PL2337 & PLU2338	Non-operational
CNR International (U.K.) Limited	Tiffany	Platform	24.1 km South-West	Production Platform	Operational
CNR International (U.K.) Limited	PL872 (Tiffany)	10" Gas Pipeline	Crossing at KP 3.356	Crosses under PL2336/PL2337 & PLU2338	Operational
Serica Energy (U.K.) Limited	PL815 (Bruce)	24" Condensate Pipeline	Crossing at KP 13.354	Crosses under PL2336/PL2337 & PLU2338	Operational
TAQA Bratani Limited	PL6120	PMS Cable	Crossing at KP 0.198	Crosses under PL2336/PL2337 & PLU2338	Operational
BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited	PL722	18" Oil Export Pipeline	Crossing at KP 0.176	Crosses under PL2336/PL2337 & PLU2338	Non-operational
Equinor Energy AS	PL301	8" Condensate pipeline	Crossing at KP0.096	Crosses under PL2336/PL2337 & PLU2338	Non operational
TAQA Bratani Limited	PL6119	PMS Cable	Crossing at KP0.090	Crosses under PL2336/PL2337 & PLU2338	Non-operational
TAQA Bratani Limited.	PLU5089	Umbilical	Crossing at KP0.040	Crosses over PL2336/PL2337 & PLU2338	Operational
TAQA Bratani Limited	PLU4203	Umbilical	Crossing at KP 0.020	Crosses under PL2336/PL2337 & PLU2338	Non-operational
TAQA Bratani Limited	PLU4031	Umbilical	Crossing at KP0.084	Crosses over PL2336/PL2337 & PLU2338	Operational
TAQA Bratani Limited	Brae Alpha	Platform	15.3 km West-North-West	Redundant production platform	Operational (expected to be in place at time of Enoch facilities decommissioning – Brae Alpha will remain in service until Enoch umbilical is flushed and air-gapped)

Table 1-6: Adjacent Facilities					
Operator/Owner	Name	Type	Distance/Direction	Information	Status
TAQA Bratani Limited	Brae Bravo	Platform	19.4 km North-West	Redundant production platform	Non-operational (topsides and jacket have been removed)
Impacts of Decommissioning Proposals on Third Party / Adjacent Facilities					
There are not expected to be any impacts on further third party or adjacent facilities, other than host Brae Alpha, from the decommissioning of the Enoch Field subsea infrastructure. Bridge Petroleum will engage with adjacent facility operators and pipeline owners (third party crossings) regarding the impact and timing of decommissioning work at Enoch. Discussions are ongoing with the Brae Alpha platform operator to optimise synergies between Enoch and the Wider Brae Area subsea decommissioning, and the potential to reduce exposure of the host facility decommissioning to tie-back decommissioning activity.					

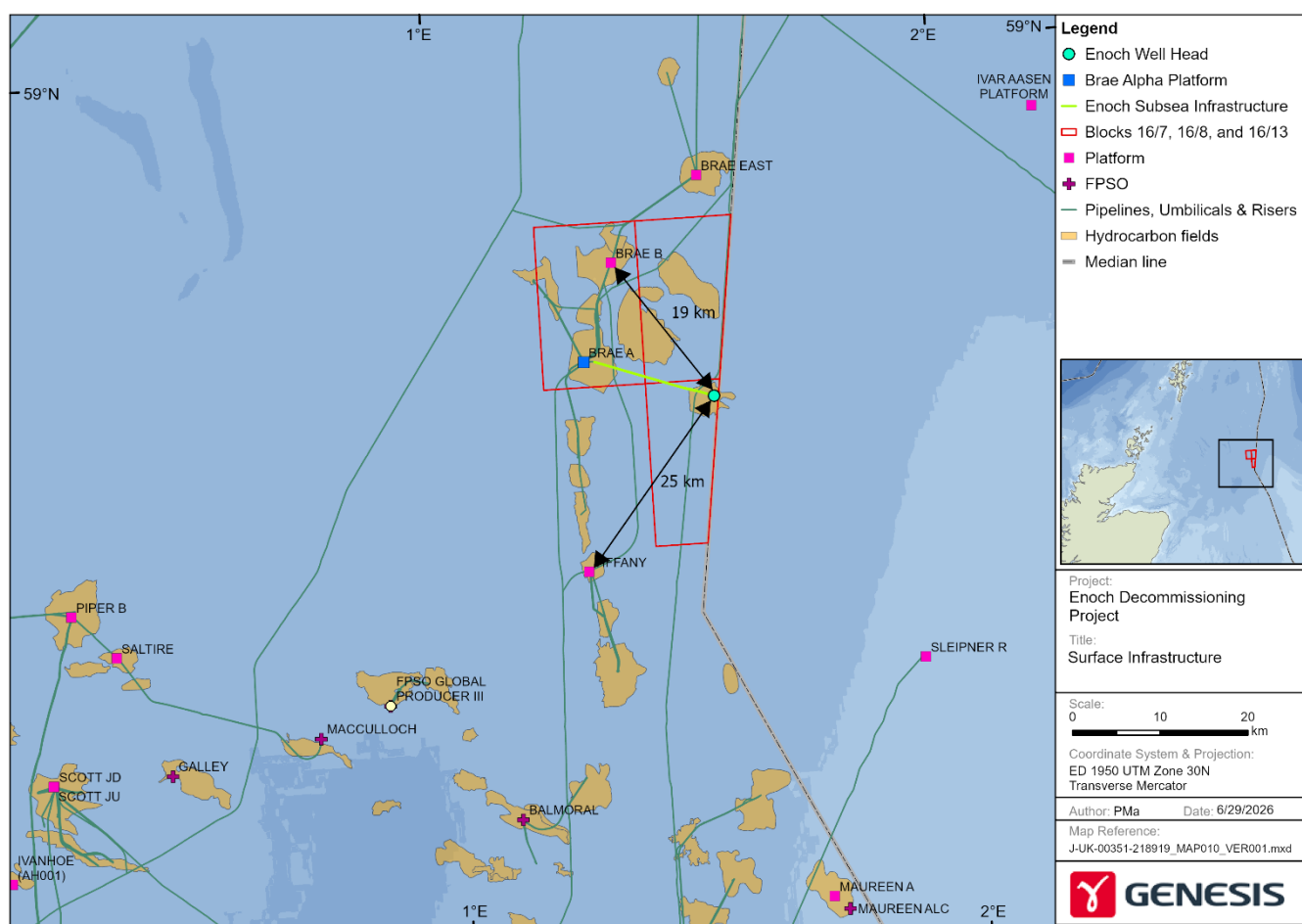


Figure 1-4: Adjacent Facilities

1.7 Industrial Implications

Bridge Petroleum are actively exploring potential synergies to combine Enoch subsea decommissioning activities with other developments or decommissioning activities to reduce mobilisation and demobilisation costs should the opportunity arise. Competitive tendering will be considered where feasible. Where participation in multi-operator campaign scopes is considered, the ownership for tendering will sit outside of Bridge Petroleum's influence. However, such opportunities would still remain consistent with delivering NSTA Decom Stewardship Expectations for decommissioning cost reduction and development of sustainable supply chain models. The decommissioning schedule is intended to allow flexibility for when decommissioning operations are carried out and completed, and to maximise efficiency with other decommissioning execution work scopes.

Bridge Petroleum will demonstrate this intention by:

- Publishing information on the decommissioning project and timelines on its decommissioning website.
- Working closely with OPRED, NSTA and other industry bodies in engagement sessions with the decommissioning supply chain on issues relating to the DP and timelines, including engaging directly with disposal yards that serve the North Sea.
- Where competitive tendering is feasible, utilising the *SEQual* pre-qualification system as a source for establishing tender lists for contracts/purchases and NSTA's open-source *Energy Pathfinder* tool to evaluate ongoing supply chain decommissioning & development activities in the North Sea.
- Where feasible, competitively tendering all removal scopes, including the onshore disposal scope.
- Aligning supply chain and decommissioning activity, wherever possible, with Operators of adjacent infrastructure to optimise efficiencies and cost reduction.
- Development and submission of the Supply Chain Action Plan (SCAP) to NSTA.

2 DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS TO BE DECOMMISSIONED

2.1 Installations: Subsea Including Stabilisation Features

Table 2-1: Subsea Installations and Stabilisation Features					
Subsea Installations	Number	Size (m) Weight (Te)	Location		Comments/Status
Tree Valve Skid	1	3.500 x 1.500 x 1.700 6.5	WGS84 Degrees Decimal Minutes	N 58° 38' 59.223 E 1° 31' 59.840	Structure is gravity based
Wellhead Protection Structure (WHPS)	1	7.831 x 9.277 x 5.616 15.0	WGS84 Degrees Decimal Minutes	N 58° 38' 59.223 E 1° 31' 59.840	Structure is gravity based
Mattresses at WHPS	9	6.000 x 3.000 x 0.300 75.0			—

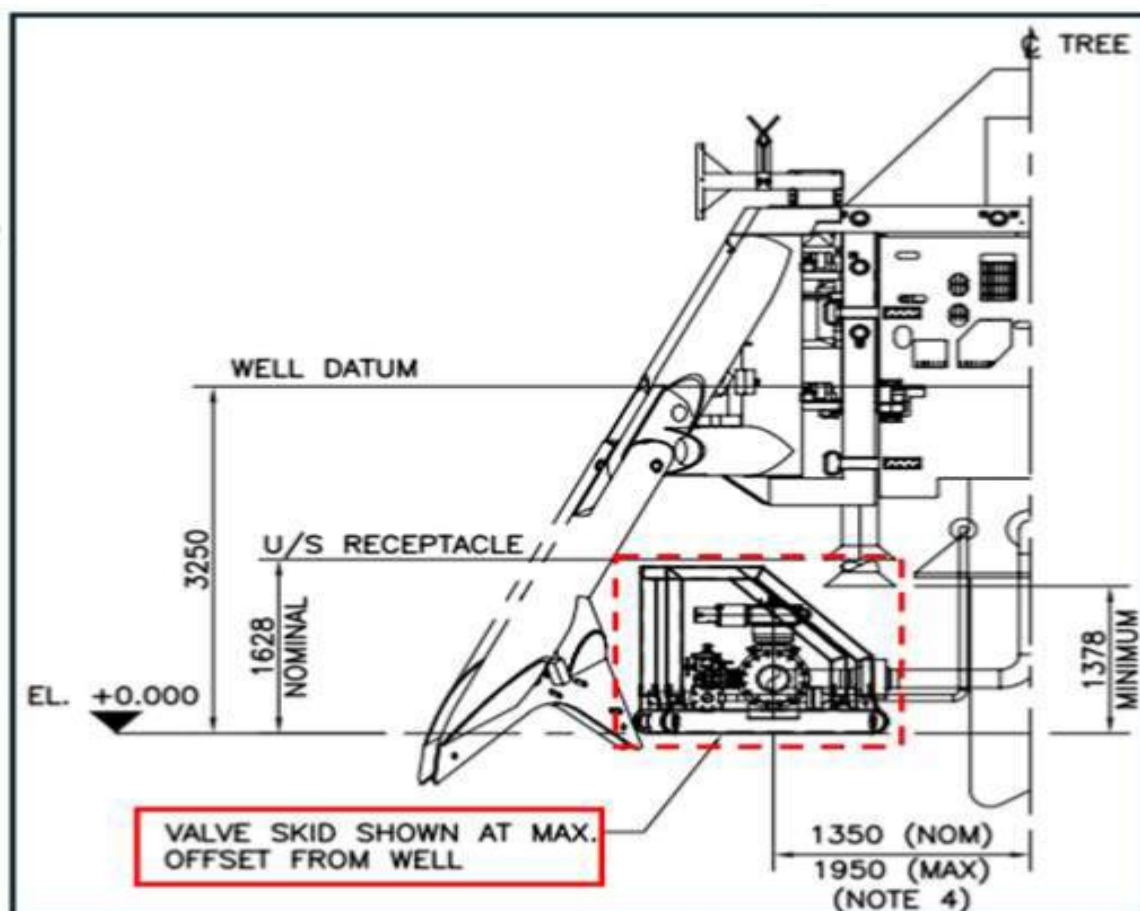


Figure 2-1: Tree Valve Skid

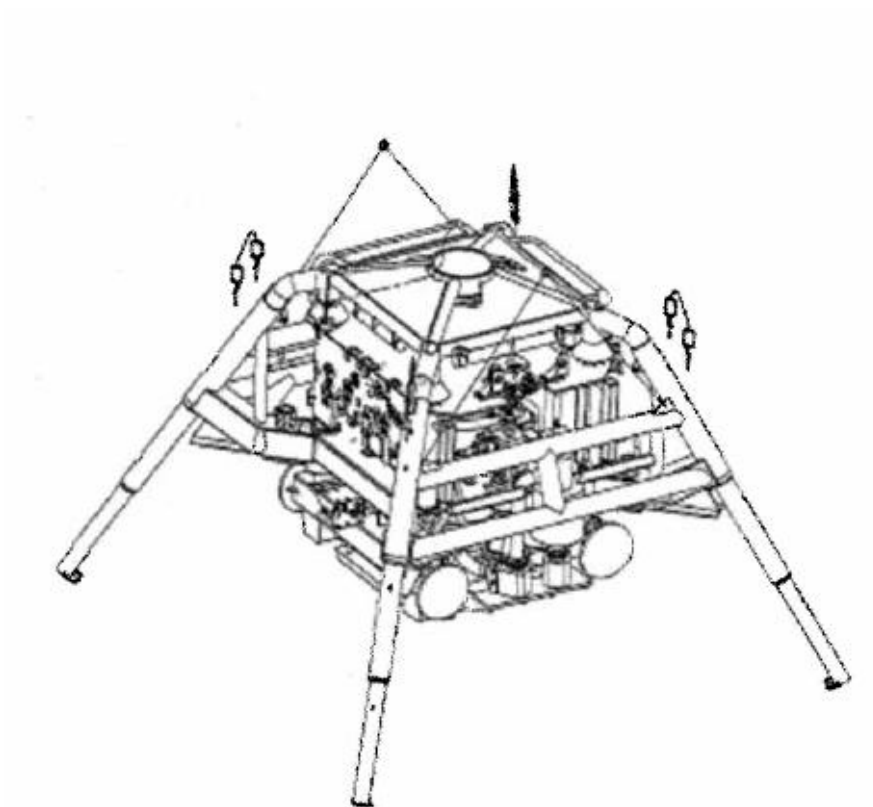


Figure 2-2: Enoch Tree and Wellhead Protection Structure

2.2 Pipelines Including Stabilisation Features

Table 2-2: Pipeline/Flowline/Umbilical Information

Pipeline Number	Description	Length (km)	Product Conveyed	From – To Location Points	Burial Status	Pipeline Status	Current Content
PL2336	8" Production Flexible	15.8004	Oil	Enoch Wellhead to Brae Alpha Platform	Trenched and Buried with Partial Rock Cover	In service	Hydrocarbons
PL2337	3" Gas Lift Flowline	15.7979	Lift Gas	Brae Alpha Platform to Enoch Wellhead	Trenched and Buried with Partial Rock Cover	In service	Hydrocarbons
PLU2338	Electric Hydraulic Control & Chemical Injection umbilical	15.375	Electrical Hydraulic Chemical	Brae Alpha Platform to Enoch Wellhead	Trenched and buried with Partial Rock Cover	In service (Brae Alpha will remain in service until Enoch umbilical is flushed and air-gapped)	Methanol Wax Inhibitor Scale Inhibitor Hydraulic Fluid

Table 2-3: Structures Associated with Pipelines					
Structures Associated with Pipelines	Number	Size (m) Weight (Te)	Location		Comments/Status
Enoch SSIV	1	6.000 x 2.400 x 2.200 21 Te	WGS84 Degrees Decimal Minutes	N 58° 39' 04.097 E 01° 31' 59.419	Structure is gravity-based.

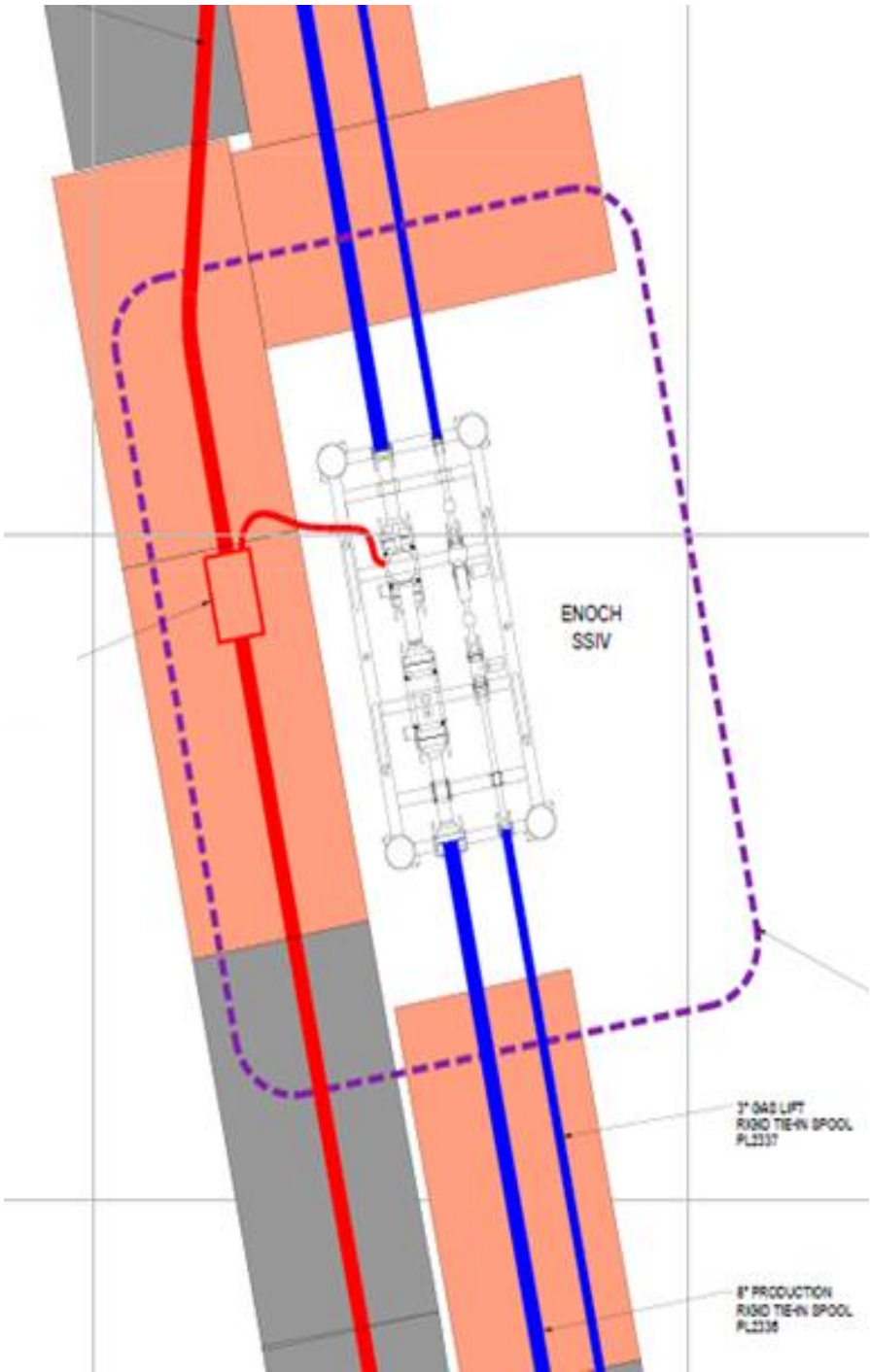


Figure 2-3: Enoch SSIV

Table 2-4: Subsea Pipeline Stabilisation Features

Stabilisation Feature	Number	Length x Width x Height Weight (Te)	Location		Condition
			From	To	
Mattresses	99	6 x 3 x 0.3 825.1 ⁴	Covering surface-laid pipeline / umbilicals, (PL2336, PL2337 and PLU2338), at the Brae A end of lines, caisson entry and crossing support at Brae A.		Exposed
Mattresses (Miller Crossing)	4	6 x 3 x 0.3 33.3	KP 3.036	KP 3.171	Rock Covered
Mattresses (Tiffany Crossing)	5	6 x 3 x 0.3 41.7	KP 3.300	KP 3.400	Rock Covered
Mattresses (Bruce Crossing)	3	6 x 3 x 0.3 25.0	KP 13.250	KP 13.474	Rock Covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Miller Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 0.74 11.75	KP 3.036	KP 3.171	Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Miller Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 1.1 14.89			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Miller Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 1.3 16.81			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Miller Pipeline Crossing)	2	6 x 2 x 1.42 17.68			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Miller Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 1.29 16.54			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Miller Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 0.99 13.93			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Miller Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 0.51 9.75			Rock covered

⁴ Mattresses are 8,334 kg each.

Table 2-4: Subsea Pipeline Stabilisation Features

Stabilisation Feature	Number	Length x Width x Height Weight (Te)	Location		Condition
			From	To	
Concrete Plinth Support (Tiffany Pipeline Crossing)	2	6 x 2 x 0.43 9.05	KP 3.306	KP 3.458	Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Bruce Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 0.54 10.01	KP 13.284	KP 13.474	Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Bruce Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 0.885 13.02			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Bruce Pipeline Crossing)	2	6 x 2 x 1.1 14.89			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Bruce Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 1.17 15.50			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Bruce Pipeline Crossing)	2	6 x 2 x 1.2 15.76			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Bruce Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 0.975 13.80			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Bruce Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 0.815 12.41			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Bruce Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 0.615 10.66			Rock covered
Concrete Plinth Support (Bruce Pipeline Crossing)	1	6 x 2 x 0.37 8.53			Rock covered
Rock Cover (Miller / Tiffany Crossing)	-	8,831	KP 2.986	KP 3.452	Exposed
Rock Cover (Bruce Crossing)	-	5,585	KP 13.248	KP 13.522	Exposed
Rock Cover (Miller / Tiffany Crossing)	-	2,040	KP 3.332	KP 3.852	Exposed
Rock Cover (Bruce Crossing)	-	2,109	KP 13.150	KP 13.550	Exposed
Rock Cover (PL2336 and PL2337)	-	16,507	KP 0.025	KP 2.986	Exposed
Rock Cover (PL2336 and PL2337)	-	34,141	KP 3.472	KP 12.630	Exposed

Table 2-4: Subsea Pipeline Stabilisation Features					
Stabilisation Feature	Number	Length x Width x Height Weight (Te)	Location		Condition
			From	To	
Rock Cover (PL2336 and PL2337)	-	5,411	KP 13.295	KP 15.205	Exposed
Rock Cover (PLU2338)	-	608	KP 13.580	KP 13.920	Exposed
Pipe Tunnel (with concrete ballast)	1	4.0 x 4.5 x 1.7 21.6	At Enoch Well		Exposed

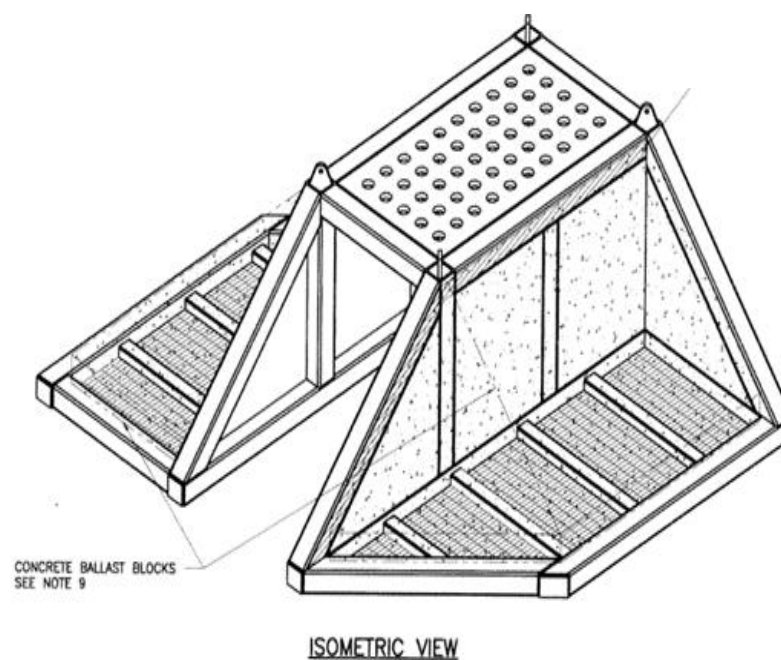


Figure 2-4: Pipe Tunnel with Concrete Ballast

2.2 Wells

Table 2-5: Well Information			
Well Number	Designation	Status	Category of Well
Subsea Wells			
16/13a-7	Development (Oil Production)	Completed (Operating)	SS-3-0-1

2.3 Inventory Estimates

Installations Materials Inventory
(Total Weight = 21.5 tonnes)

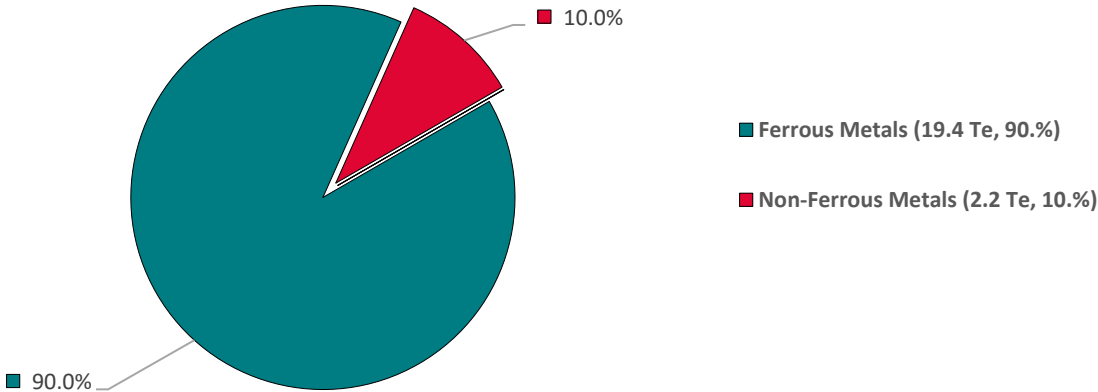


Figure 2-3: Pie Chart of Estimated Inventories (Installations)

Installations Stabilisation Features Materials Inventory
(Total Weight = 75.0 tonnes)

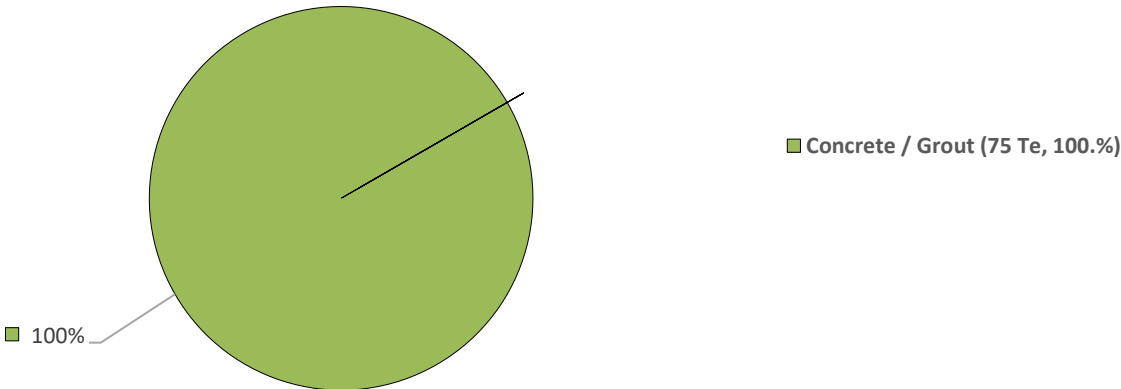


Figure 2-4: Pie Chart of Estimated Inventories (Installation Stabilisation Features)

SSIV Materials Inventory
(Total Weight = 21.0 tonnes)

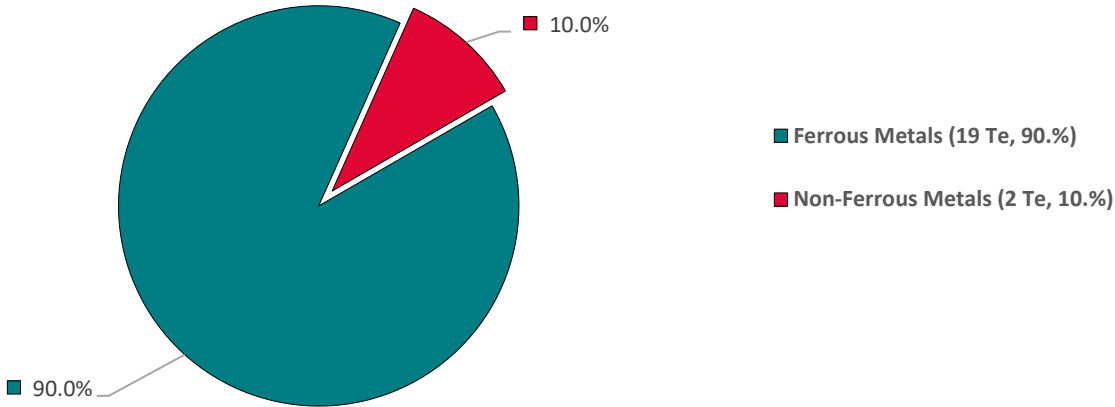


Figure 2-5: Pie Chart of Estimated Inventory (Structures Associated with Pipelines)

Pipelines Materials Inventory
(Total Weight = 2,011.7 tonnes)

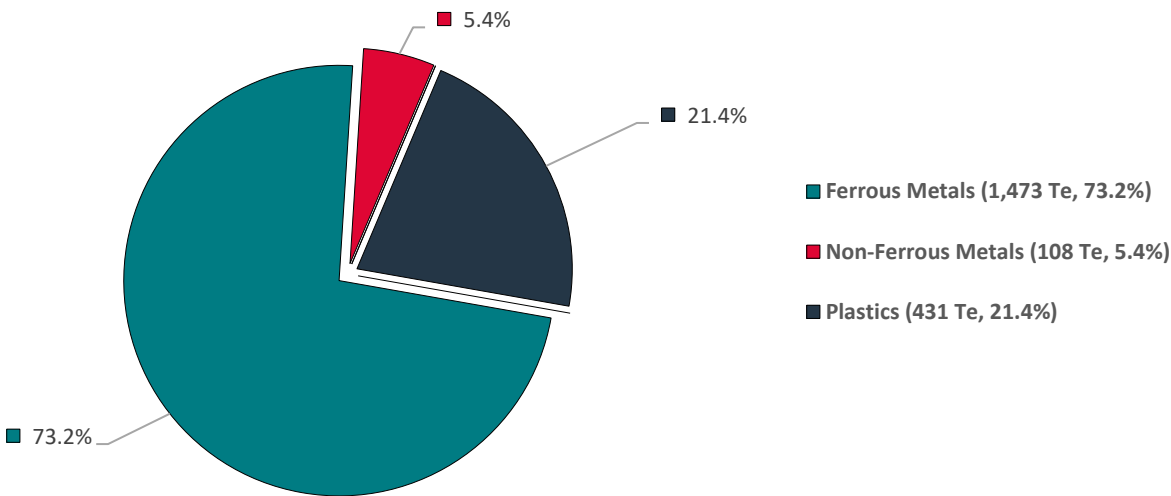


Figure 2-6: Pie Chart of Estimated Inventory (Pipelines)

Pipeline Stabilisation Features Materials Inventory
(Total Weight = 76,403.6 tonnes)

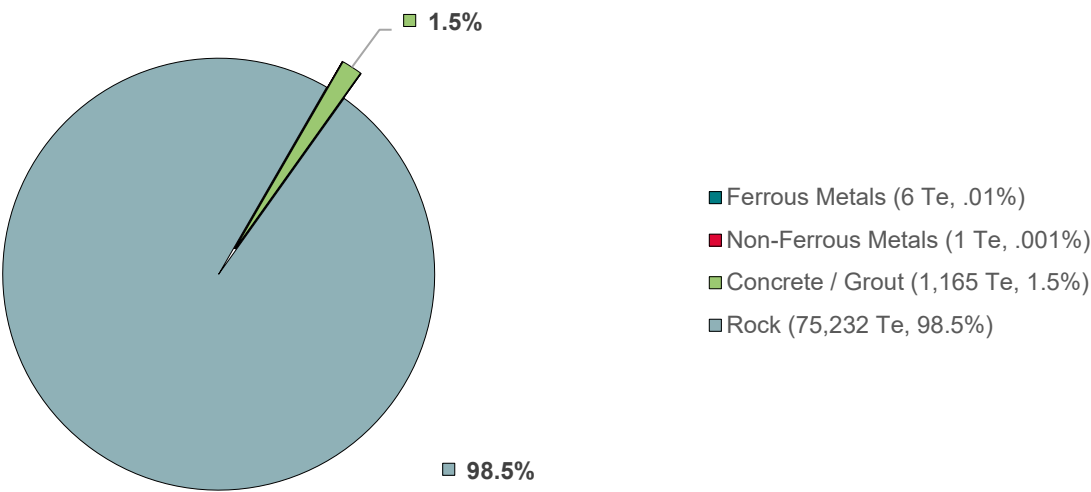


Figure 2-7: Pie Chart of Estimated Inventory (Pipeline Stabilisation Features)

3 REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL METHODS

3.1 Subsea Installations and Stabilisation Features

Table 3-1: Subsea Installations and Stabilisation Features Decommissioning Options			
Subsea Installations and Stabilisation Feature	Number	Option	Disposal Route
Tree Valve Skid	1	Full Removal incl Fishing Friendly Structure (FFS)	Return to shore for reuse, recycling and disposal in line with the waste hierarchy.
Wellhead Protection Structure	1		
Mattresses	9	The 9 mattresses at the well will remain <i>in-situ</i> , as they are rock covered.	N/A

3.2 Pipeline Structures and Stabilisation Features

Table 3-2: Pipeline Structures Decommissioning Options			
Subsea Installations and stabilisation Feature	Number	Option	Disposal Route
Enoch SSIV	1	Full Removal	Return to shore for reuse, recycling and disposal in line with the waste hierarchy.

3.3 Pipelines

3.3.1 Decommissioning Options

Table 3-3: Key to Options	
Identification	Option
1A	Total Removal by Reverse Reeling
1B	Total Removal by Lift and Cut
2A	Remediate <i>in situ</i> with Exposed Sections Rock Covered
2B	Remediate <i>in situ</i> with Exposed Sections Trenched and Buried
2C	Remediate <i>in situ</i> with Exposed Sections Cut and Removed

Table 3-4: Pipeline or Pipeline Groups Decommissioning Options			
Group	Condition of Group	Whole or Part of Group	Decommissioning Options Considered
Group A – PL2336 and PL2337	Trenched and Buried with Partial Rock Cover	Whole	1A, 2A, 2B and 2C
Group B – PLU2338	Trenched and Buried with Partial Rock Cover and Areas of Exposure	Whole	1A, 1B, 2A, 2B and 2C

3.3.2 Comparative Assessment Method:

Bridge Petroleum conducted a CA of the decommissioning options for the Enoch Pipelines and Umbilical [Ref 2]. The CA process followed is aligned with the OEUK Guidelines for Comparative Assessment in Decommissioning Programmes, OPRED Guidance Notes for the Decommissioning of Offshore Oil & Gas Installations and Pipelines and Updates to Offshore Oil and Gas Decommissioning Guidance. The pipelines and umbilical were scoped into a logical grouping. All feasible decommissioning options for the groups have been identified, assessed, ranked, and assessed against five main criteria: Safety, Environmental Impact, Technical, Societal and Economic, which were further split into 14 sub-criteria to compare the relative merits of each credible decommissioning option for the group.

3.3.3 Outcome of Comparative Assessment:

Table 3-5: Outcome of Comparative Assessment		
Group	Recommended Option	Justification
Group A – PL2336 and PL2337	2C. Remediate <i>in situ</i> with Exposed Sections Cut and Removed is the best performing option identified. Acceptable options identified are: 2A. Remediate <i>in situ</i> with exposed sections rock covered. 2B. Remediate <i>in situ</i> with Exposed Sections Trenched and Buried.	These are the preferred options following Comparative Assessment [Ref. 2].
Group B – PLU2338	2C. Remediate <i>in situ</i> with Exposed Sections Cut and Removed is the best performing option identified. ⁵	These are the preferred options following Comparative Assessment [Ref. 2].

⁵ Since the umbilical crossings are under rock, the conclusion was to leave them in-situ. This will be subject to the plans and schedules of the respective crossed pipeline operators.

3.4 Pipeline Stabilisation Features

Table 3-6: Pipeline Stabilisation Features			
Stabilisation features	Number	Option	Disposal Route
Mattresses ⁶ 6m x 3m x 0.3m	111	For the Production and Gas Lift flowlines where exposed sections are cut and removed or trenched and buried, where possible the mattresses directly associated with these sections of rigid pipeline will be removed. It should be noted that some mattresses provided a dual protection: protecting both the rigid pipelines and the umbilical. For the umbilical, if possible, the mattresses directly associated with the umbilical would be removed.	Full removal of 99 mattresses which will be returned to shore for reuse, recycling and disposal in line with the waste hierarchy. It should be noted that these 99 mattresses are within the Brae Alpha platform 500m exclusion zone and Enoch well approach. The 12 mattresses associated with the third-party crossings will remain <i>in-situ</i> , as they are rock covered.
Concrete Plinths 6m x 2m x various heights (ranging from 0.37m to 1.42m)	21	The concrete plinths provide support at the three third-party pipeline crossings: Bruce (24" condensate line), Tiffany (10" gas line) and Miller (30" gas line).	All concrete plinths are associated with the third-party crossings and will remain <i>in-situ</i> , as they are rock covered.
Rock Cover	75,232 Te	The rock cover will remain <i>in-situ</i> , with some disturbance to the berm peripheries in order to remove short jumpers and spools partially covered by rock.	N/A
Pipe Tunnel (with concrete ballast)	1	The pipe tunnel will be fully removed.	Pipe tunnel will be returned to shore for reuse, recycling and/or disposal in line with the waste hierarchy.

⁶ In the event of practical difficulties encountered with the removal of surface laid mattresses, alternatives will be discussed and agreed with OPRED.

3.5 Wells

Table 3-7: Well Plug and Abandonment
The well listed in Table 2-5, will be decommissioned in compliance with the requirements of the Offshore Installations and Wells Regulations⁷ and abandoned in accordance with the latest version of the OEUK Well Decommissioning Guidelines.⁸ The Xmas Tree (XT), Wellhead, WHPS and conductor/casings (down to a target depth of -3m) will be removed.

⁷ The Offshore Installations and Wells (Design and Construction, etc.) Regulations 1996.

⁸ Offshore Energies UK. Well Decommissioning Guidelines. Issue 7, November 2022.

3.6 Drill Cuttings

There was only one well drilled, therefore any associated cuttings are not classified as a cuttings pile under OSPAR Recommendation 2006/5.

3.7 Waste Streams

Table 3-8: Waste Stream Management Methods	
Waste Stream	Removal and Disposal method
Bulk liquids	Bridge Petroleum will flush all relevant structures with seawater and endeavour to achieve returns to a sampling point of <30 mg/l of oil in water [Ref. 6].
Marine growth	Where necessary and practicable to allow access and inspection, some marine growth will be removed offshore. The remainder would be brought to shore for disposal should a recycling route (e.g., potential for use as a fertiliser) not be identified.
NORM/LSA Scale	Tests for NORM will be undertaken offshore, and work will be carried out in full compliance with all relevant regulations. There will a suitably qualified Radiation Protection Supervisor (RPS) on the vessel in relation to regulations.
Asbestos	No asbestos materials are anticipated; however, if asbestos containing materials are found they will be recovered to shore and disposed of appropriately.
Other hazardous wastes	Will be recovered to shore and disposed of in full compliance with all relevant regulations.
Onshore Dismantling sites	Appropriate licensed sites will be selected for disposal and OPRED will be informed when a disposal yard has been selected.

Table 3-9: Inventory Disposition			
	Total Inventory Tonnage	Planned tonnage to shore	Planned tonnage left <i>in situ</i>
Installations	21.5	21.5	0
Installations Stabilisation Features	75.0 (9 off mattresses)	0.0	75.0 (9 off mattresses)
Structures Associated with Pipelines	21.0	21.0	0.0
Pipelines	1510.6 (pipelines) 501.1 (umbilical)	47.8 (pipelines) 460.4 (umbilical)	1,462.9 (pipelines) 40.7 ⁹ (umbilical)
Pipeline Stabilisation	925.1 (111 off mattresses) 246.6 (21 concrete plinths + 1 pipe tunnel) 75,232.0 (rock cover)	825.1 (99 off mattresses) 21.6 (1 pipe tunnel) 0.0 (rock cover)	100 ⁹ (12 off mattresses) 225 ¹⁰ (21 concrete plinths) 75,232 (rock cover)

⁹ The sections of umbilical and the mattresses under rock cover will be left *in situ*.

¹⁰ The concrete plinths are under rock cover and will be left *in situ*.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL OVERVIEW

4.1 Environmental Sensitivities (Summary)

Table 4-1: Environmental Sensitivities	
Environmental Receptor	Main Features
Conservation interests	The closest protected area to the Enoch wellhead is Braemar Pockmarks SAC located 34 km North, there are no other designated areas within 40 km of the Enoch fields such that the proposed decommissioning activities will not impact on any protected sites.
Seabed	A survey was carried out in 2023 which covered the Enoch Field, the pipelines route and the cuttings pile around the Enoch wellhead, where only WBM cuttings were discharged, the findings are summarised here. The dominant seabed habitat across the Enoch field, as defined by the European Nature Information System (EUNIS), is MD521'Offshore Circalittoral Sand'. There are also small areas of MD42 'Offshore Circalittoral Mixed Sediment' [Ref. 7]). The results of the particle size analysis indicated that the survey area is primarily composed of sand, with moderate or equal proportions of fines and minimal gravels across all stations sampled along the Enoch to Brae Alpha pipeline route. The samples collected in the survey area represented four Wentworth classifications with the most frequent category being assigned as 'Coarse Silt' (52% of total stations). Mixed sediment was noted in proximity to the Enoch wellhead comprising concrete and shell fragment overlying cuttings material. The increase in shell density identified, was likely due to the baffled water currents increasing the natural accumulation of shell material [Ref. 8]. The Total Hydrocarbon Concentrations (THC) ranged from 2.52 mg.kg⁻¹ to 16.50 mg.kg⁻¹. THC concentrations were below the UK Offshore Operators Association (UKOOA) (2001) 95th percentile and also the Oslo Paris convention for the Protection of the Marine environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) THC threshold [Ref. 9]. All THC concentrations recorded in the survey were below these published thresholds values and the faunal community was not expected to be influenced by the THC concentrations. The THC content was slightly higher near the Enoch wellhead due to the presence of a weathered diesel signature along with a Low Toxicity Oil-Based Drilling Mud (LTBM) [Ref. 8]. The Total Organic Matter (TOM) levels were fairly consistent across the Enoch field, 17 of 23 stations had TOM values that exceeded the UKOOA 95th percentile threshold of 2.04% (Benthic Solutions, 2024). The highest TOM concentrations were observed at stations surrounding the cutting piles due to the presence of a concrete and sand paste, likely, containing fly ash and volcanic which are organically enriched and commonly used ingredients of marine concrete [Ref. 10]. The Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) levels were consistent across the Enoch survey area, below the UKOOA 95th percentile (0.80 mg.kg⁻¹). Moisture content was similar across the Enoch site with no clear spatial pattern due to the general sand dominance across the survey area.
Fish	Several fish species are known to use the Enoch area as a nursery and spawning ground. These include cod, mackerel, <i>Nephrops</i> and spotted ray. Additionally, the area is considered a high intensity spawning ground for Norway pout. A number of fish species in the area have been identified as Scottish PMFs including those listed here [Ref. 11].

Table 4-1: Environmental Sensitivities	
Environmental Receptor	Main Features
Fisheries	Fishing effort statistical data, of UK vessels over 10 m in length, between 2019 and 2023 for International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) rectangle 46F1 was reviewed. When compared to all ICES rectangles in the UKCS, fishing effort within 46F1 accounted for an average of 0.4 % of the overall fishing effort between 2019 and 2023. Fishing effort within these rectangles is therefore considered relatively low. The data show that demersal fish species contributed the highest landings in terms of weight and shellfish contributed to highest landings in terms of value from 2019 to 2023, except for in 2020 where demersal fish species contributed to higher landings in terms of both value and weight [Ref. 12].
Marine Mammals	The Atlas of Cetacean Distribution in Northwest European Waters [Ref. 13] has indicated that the following cetaceans are likely to be present in the Enoch area: harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, white-beaked dolphin, Atlantic white-sided dolphin, killer whale and minke whale. Grey seals have the potential to be present in the vicinity of the Enoch area in low numbers while harbour seals are not likely to be present [Ref. 14].
Birds	European Seabirds at Sea (ESAS) data [Ref. 15] indicates the presence of a number of bird species in the area of the Enoch field. This includes, but is not limited to, northern fulmar, Manx Shearwater, Atlantic puffin, northern gannet and razorbill. The vulnerability of seabirds to surface oil pollution was assessed using the Seabird Oil Sensitivity Index (SOSI). The sensitivity of seabirds to surface pollution within the Enoch area varies throughout the year. For the majority of the block, sensitivity is low throughout the year. Sensitivity is extremely high in May for Block 16/8. No data is available for November and December.
Onshore Communities	Waste generated during decommissioning will be transported to shore in an auditable manner through licensed waste contractors. The waste management hierarchy of 'reduce, re-use, recycle' will be followed. Bridge Petroleum Limited intends to engage approved waste management contractors to handle, store and dispose of all waste generated by the decommissioning activities. Waste management contributes to the local economy and recycling is an important contributor to emissions reduction and the achievement of Net Zero. The relative volume of Enoch waste is low impact in relation to road traffic emissions.
Other Users of the Sea	Blocks 16/7, 16/8 and 16/13 lie within a well-developed oil and gas area of the CNS with many fields, supporting infrastructure and pipelines present in the area. The 2023 vessel density in Block 16/13a ranges from 0 to > 100 hours per km² per month [Ref. 16]. The closest wind farm site is located c. 125 km southwest of the Enoch field. There are no known military activities, power cables, offshore aggregate extraction sites or aquaculture sites in the vicinity of the Enoch field. There may be a residual impact from pipeline operators of infrastructure that remains "live" post Enoch CoP which Bridge Petroleum does not have influence over in relation to impact on other users of the sea.

Table 4-1: Environmental Sensitivities	
Environmental Receptor	Main Features
Atmosphere	Emissions to atmosphere offshore will arise from the vessels used to decommission the Enoch infrastructure. Onshore emissions will result from the yard activities including recycling of the steel etc. associated with the structures returned to shore. The Bridge Petroleum contracting strategy will seek to minimise emissions through shared vessel mobilisation and optimisation of marine assets. Similarly, participation in multi-operator campaigns and logistics will contribute to reducing onshore emissions from road transport and waste management/recycling.

4.2 Potential Environmental Impacts and their Management

Environmental Impact Assessment Summary:

Table 4-2: Environmental Impact Management

Activity	Main Impacts	Management
Decommissioning of subsea infrastructure including protection/stabilisation materials (e.g. mattresses)	When assessing the impacts associated with recovery of the subsea infrastructures the aspects considered as part of the EA process included: • The physical presence of vessels; • Atmospheric emissions; • Underwater noise from vessels; • Discharges to sea from vessels; • Temporary disturbance to the seabed from recovery; • Permanent disturbance to the seabed from spot rock cover at cut ends of pipelines in CA Group A and B; • Discharges to sea from the infrastructure during decommissioning operations; • Production of waste materials. Applying the mitigations summarised in this table (detailed in the EA Report) the environmental and societal significance of the proposed activities associated with recovering the subsea infrastructure is considered low.	During decommissioning of the subsea infrastructures including stabilisation materials, a number of mitigation measures will be adhered to, in order to minimise the marine environmental and socio-economic impacts. These are identified in the EA Report and are summarised here: Bridge Petroleum or Contractors will carry out a detailed assurance process on all vessels prior to contract award and all contractors will originate from countries signed up to the International Maritime Organisation and will adhere to their guidelines. Vessel use will be optimised. Flushing and cleaning has been completed in line with BAT/BEP (Best Available Technique/Best Environmental Practice) requirements. Work procedures will be in place to minimise duration of activities and minimise likelihood of dropped objects. SIMOPS (simultaneous operations) will be managed through bridging documents and communications. Cutting/dredging/jetting work plans will be in place. Internal cutting of the concrete where possible. Preference will be given to the use of side scan sonar surveys to determine a clear seabed. In the event that any mattresses cannot be recovered Bridge Petroleum will consult with OPRED to discuss alternative approaches. A post decommissioning survey strategy will be agreed with OPRED for monitoring any stabilisation features that will be decommissioned <i>in situ</i>.
Decommissioning Pipelines	Recovery of the partially buried umbilical, outwith the rock covered sections, and decommissioning of the trenched and buried pipelines <i>in situ</i> will cause some disturbance to the seabed and discharges of line contents to the water column.	During decommissioning of the pipelines and umbilicals the relevant mitigation measures identified for 'Subsea Installation Removal' (see above) will be applied. In addition: With respect to remediating the pipeline ends cut and removal will be prioritised over deposition of rock cover and trench and bury.

Table 4-2: Environmental Impact Management

Activity	Main Impacts	Management
	Decommissioning of the buried pipelines <i>in situ</i> will require cut and removal of the exposed pipeline ends. Aspects considered for the decommissioning of the pipelines and umbilicals include those considered for 'Subsea Installation Removal'. In addition, they included: • Legacy impacts, and • Permanent seabed disturbance from deposition of rock cover should alternative options be selected. Applying the mitigations summarised in this table (detailed in the EA Report) the environmental and societal significance of the activities associated with decommissioning the pipelines and umbilicals is considered low.	If rock cover option is used, it will be minimised and will be laid in profiles aligned with industry standards. Preference will be given to the use of side scan sonar surveys to determine a clear seabed. Post decommissioning survey strategy arrangements will be considered in relation to industry good practise.

5 INTERESTED PARTY CONSULTATIONS

[HOLD 06]

Consultations Summary:

Table 5-1: Summary of Stakeholder Comments		
Who	Comment	Response
Informal Stakeholder Consultations		
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)	Initial engagement made, no comments received.	
Scottish Fishermen's Federation (SFF)	Initial engagement made, no comments received.	
North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA)	Initial engagement made, no comments received.	
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	Initial engagement made, no comments received.	
Public		
Statutory Consultations		
National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations		
Scottish Fishermen's Federation		
Northern Ireland Fish Producers Organisation		
Global Marine Group		
North Sea Transition Authority	Bridge Petroleum has consulted with NSTA under S29(2A) of the Petroleum Act.	

6 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

6.1 Project Management and Verification

Bridge Petroleum has established a multi-disciplinary team lead by a Project Manager responsible for the implementation of activities and co-ordination of all services. An execution plan will align with established Bridge Petroleum Health, Safety and Environment policies and meet all relevant legislative requirements. A contracting strategy will be based on Bridge Petroleum procurement and contracts policies, including competitive tendering as applicable, in line with Bridge Procurement and Sub Contractor Management procedure.

Where possible, activities will be co-ordinated with other decommissioning operations and take account of any initiatives promoted by the NSTA, such as operator or supply chain initiatives. Bridge Petroleum will report regularly on the execution of this DP to OPRED and discuss any changes to plans.

Bridge Petroleum will ensure all pipelines will be monitored until decommissioning activities commence. The nature and frequency of pipeline surveys will be discussed and agreed with OPRED. Integrity management, including monitoring will be maintained as per Bridge Petroleum pipeline operator Pipeline Integrity Management System procedure (PIMS).

6.2 Post-Decommissioning Debris Clearance and Seabed Clearance Verification

A pre-decommissioning survey will be completed to identify oilfield debris within the installations' 500 m zones and within the 100 m pipeline corridor. The clear seabed will be validated either by overtrawl or non-intrusive methods and the chosen approach will be discussed and agreed with OPRED. Any debris related to offshore oil and gas activities will be recovered for onshore recycling or disposal in line with existing waste management policies.

The clear seabed will either be validated by an independent verification trawl over the installation sites and pipeline corridors or by the post decommissioning survey. Following full Enoch field decommissioning, post-decommissioning site surveys will be conducted within a 500m radius of the installation sites and a 100m corridor of the pipeline route. Once the Enoch field installations and pipelines are decommissioned Bridge Petroleum will inform OPRED and provide evidence of any removal. The main risk from infrastructure remaining in situ is the potential for interaction with other users of the sea, specifically from fishing related activities. Where the infrastructure is trenched below seabed level or trenched & buried, the effects of interaction with other users of the sea are considered to be negligible. When decommissioning activity has been completed, updated information will be made available to update Admiralty Charts and the FishSafe system. In addition, where applicable, the safety zones around offshore infrastructure will be removed. Operations activities involving vessels, rigs etc, will be notified through submission to the Kingfisher notification system.

The S29 Notice holders recognise their commitment to undertake post-decommissioning monitoring of infrastructure left in situ. After the post-decommissioning survey reports have been sent to OPRED and reviewed, a post-decommissioning monitoring survey regime, detailing the required scope and frequency of inspections, will be agreed with OPRED.

6.3 Schedule

The main milestones in the Enoch DP are:

- Subsea well abandonment
- Subsea infrastructure removal
- Onshore recycling
- Site remediation and monitoring
- Close Out Report

The schedule may change to maximise economic recovery or to exploit opportunities to minimise decommissioning impacts by combining other decommissioning activities with third party decommissioning.

The schedule for the Enoch DP is outlined in Figure 6-1.

6.3.1 Project Plan

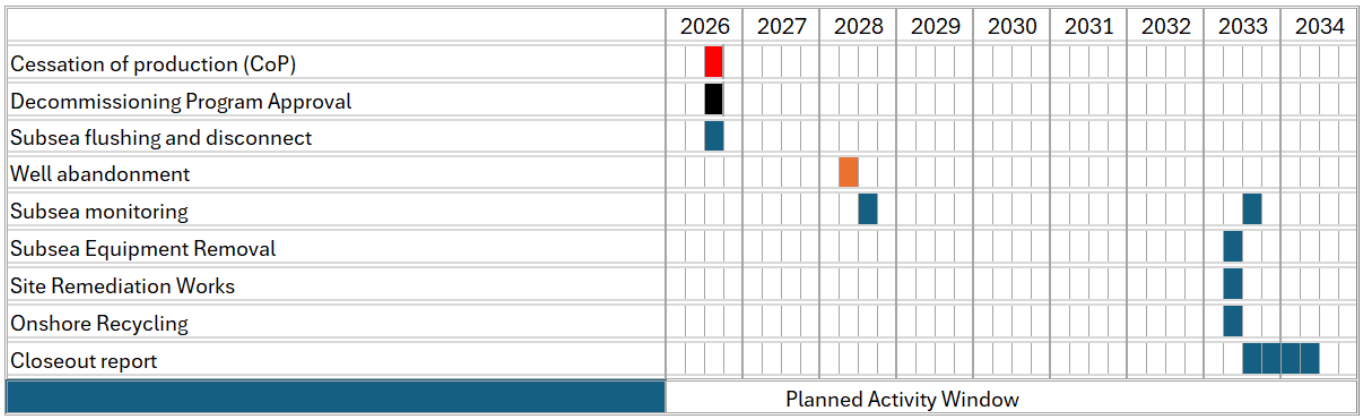


Figure 6-1: Gantt Chart of Project Plan

The schedule will ultimately be driven by opportunities to collaborate with multi-operator campaigns in order to support efforts to reduce decommissioning costs and therefore actual timing may subsequently change within the window indicated.

6.4 Costs

Bridge Petroleum has used the OEUK Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) to develop cost estimates for the Enoch DP. The provisional cost estimates will be provided separately to OPRED, in confidence.

6.5 Close Out

A close out report will be submitted to OPRED within 12 months of the completion of decommissioning, including debris clearance and initial post-decommissioning surveys. Any material changes to this DP will be discussed and agreed in advance by OPRED.

An as-left environmental seabed survey covering the Enoch subsea infrastructure will be carried out when all decommissioning activity has been concluded. The survey will focus on chemical and physical disturbances caused by decommissioning activities and be compared with the pre-decommissioning survey. The definitive survey scope will be proposed by Bridge Petroleum and discussed with OPRED. Results of the survey will be forwarded to OPRED to enable a post-monitoring survey regime to be agreed by both parties which will form part of an integrated post-monitoring regime for the Enoch field.

Infrastructure currently shown on Admiralty Charts and the FishSAFE system shall be revised upon completion of the removal activities outlined in this DP.

6.6 Post-Decommissioning Monitoring and Evaluation

Bridge Petroleum will endeavour to follow as appropriate the post-decommissioning monitoring and evaluation process requirements as per guidance and industry good practice including appropriate post-decommissioning surveys and chemical and physical disturbances with any results forwarded to OPRED to enable a post-decommissioning monitoring survey regime to be established.

Upon completion of the decommissioning activities detailed in the programmes, at a minimum, Bridge Petroleum will commit to an as-left environmental, debris clearance and seabed clearance survey. The result of these surveys will be discussed and agreed with OPRED.

7 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Table 7-1: Supporting Documents		
Reference	Document Number	Title
1	N/A	Enoch Repurposing Screening Matrix, Rev V1
2	ENO-P001-GEN-DE-RE-0002	Comparative Assessment (CA) Report
3	ENO-P001-GEN-EN-RE-0003	Environmental Appraisal (EA) Report
4	PRJ000836-SUB-REP-006	Benthic Solutions (2024). Clyde Area & Enoch Environmental Survey, Environmental Baseline and Cuttings Pile Report, February 2024
5	PRJ000836-SUB-REP-002	Clyde Area & Enoch Environmental Survey
6	TB-BRA13117-P-PH-0001-000	Enoch Subsea Infrastructure Disconnection Flushing Philosophy
7	PRJ000836-SUB-REP-004	Clyde Area & Enoch Environmental Survey, Enoch Habitat Assessment Report, October 2023.
8	PRJ000836-SUB-REP-006	Clyde Area & Enoch Environmental Survey, Environmental Baseline and Cuttings Pile Report, February 2024.
9	(OSPAR, 2006)	Recommendation 2006/5 on a Management Regime for Offshore Cutting Piles
10	N/A	Cadix, A. and James, S. 2021. Fluid Chemistry, Drilling and Completion: Oil and Gas Chemistry Management Series. Cementing additives, 187-254
11	N/A	Tyler-Walters, H., James, B., Carruthers, M. (eds.), Wilding, C., Durkin, O., Lacey, C., Philpott, E., Adams, L., Chaniotis, P.D., Wilkes, P.T.V., Seeley, R., Neilly, M., Dargie, J. and Crawford-Avis, O.T. (2016). Descriptions of Scottish Priority Marine Features (PMFs). Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 406.
12	N/A	Scottish Government Marine Directorate (SGMD) 2024, 2023 Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistics - Fishing Effort and Quantity and Value of Landings by ICES Rectangles. Available at: https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-sea-fisheries-statistics-2023/
13	N/A	Reid, J., Evans, P.G.H., & Northridge, S. (2003). An Atlas of Cetacean Distribution on the Northwest European continental shelf. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK, 77pp.
14	N/A	Carter, M.I., Boehme, L., Cronin, M.A., Duck, C.D., Grecian, W.J., Hastie, G.D., Jessopp, M., Matthiopoulos, J., McConnell, B.J., Miller, D.L. and Morris, C.D., 2022. Sympatric seals, satellite tracking and protected areas: habitat-based distribution estimates for conservation and management. <i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i> , 9, p.875869.
15	N/A	Kober, K., Webb, A., Win, I., Lewis, M., O'Brien, S., Wilson, L.J., Reid, J.B., (2010), An analysis of the numbers and distribution of seabirds within the British Fishery Limit aimed at identifying areas that qualify as possible marine SPAs, JNCC Report 431, ISSN 0963-8091.
16	N/A	EMODnet Human Activities, Vessel Density Map. Available at: https://emodnet.ec.europa.eu/geonetwork/srv/eng/catalog.search#/metadata/0f2f3ff1-30ef-49e1-96e7-8ca78d58a07c

8 SECTION 29 NOTICE HOLDER'S LETTERS OF SUPPORT

[HOLD 01]

APPENDIX A – COPY OF PUBLIC NOTICE

[HOLD 06]

APPENDIX B – STATUTORY CONSULTEE CORRESPONDENCE

[HOLD 06]