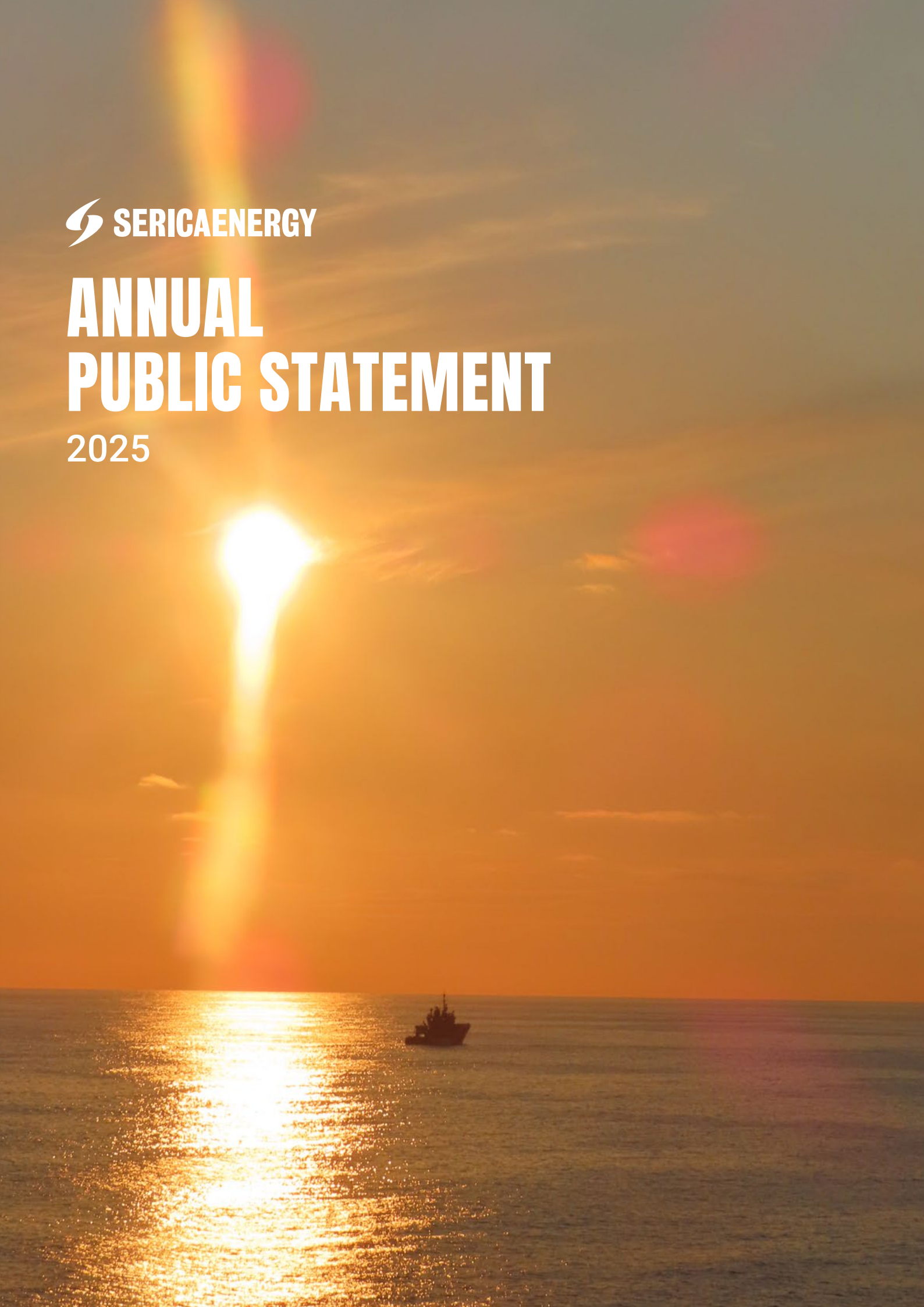




# ANNUAL PUBLIC STATEMENT

2025



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## CEO's Letter

“At Serica Energy, care for the environment is not an afterthought—it is a fundamental part of how we do business. It shapes the way we make decisions every day, both strategically and operationally. We recognise that producing oil and gas comes with important environmental responsibilities, and we are fully committed to meeting them with care, openness, and accountability.”

Our approach is supported by strong systems, clear governance, and a mindset of continuous improvement. We have established comprehensive environmental management frameworks aligned with industry best practice and OSPAR requirements, helping us to consider environmental impacts at every stage of our work—from initial planning through to operations and eventual decommissioning.

Just as important as our systems are our people. We are proud of our teams, who bring skill, commitment, and vigilance to protecting the environment. Across the organisation, individuals are encouraged and trusted to identify risks early, take action, and seek better ways of working. This shared sense of responsibility, supported by clear leadership, is central to our culture.

In 2025, we made further progress, including reducing flaring by over 900 tonnes compared to 2024, largely due to fewer plant upsets and proactive intervention offshore. Methane emissions also decreased, supported by lower flaring and venting volumes. We continued to advance key projects, including our flare gas recovery system, completed in 2026, and our produced water reinjection project, on track for next year.

Looking ahead, we remain focused on building on this progress. We will continue to invest in the right technologies, strengthen our processes, and support our people so that we can operate responsibly in a changing energy landscape. Our ambition is not just to meet requirements, but to go further wherever we can.

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



**Chris Cox**  
CEO  
June 2026



## HSEQ Policy – (OMS-1A-07)



### Our Commitment

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

## Principles

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

- comply with all applicable legislation, industry standards and good practice
- promote a positive HSEQ culture through visible leadership commitment, personal accountability, communication and engagement with key stakeholders
- understand our risk profiles and apply a risk management process that reduces this risk to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)
- ensure that HSEQ remains integral to the planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance and disposal of our assets
- promote environmental sustainability and the reduction of our carbon footprint
- provide staff with suitable information, instruction and training relevant to their duties and responsibilities
- maintain emergency response plans and the

organisational capability to respond effectively to incidents and emergencies

- continually improve our HSEQ performance by defining performance objectives, monitoring and measuring results, and completing a programme of audit and assurance activities

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chris Cox', is positioned above the printed name and title.

**Chris Cox**  
CEO

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

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

In accordance with the above requirement, this report presents Serica Energy plc environmental performance for 2025.

The Company's key producing assets are grouped around two major hubs: the Bruce, Keith, and Rhum fields in the Northern North Sea, where Serica is the operator; and a mix of operated and non-operated fields connected to the Triton FPSO in the Central North Sea. Serica's wider portfolio also includes production from the Columbus field, Erskine, Orlando and Lancaster fields.

In 2025, we completed the acquisition of Prax Upstream Limited, which includes a 100% equity stake in the Lancaster field. The Lancaster field was operated by Bluewater Limited on behalf of Serica Energy via the Aoku Mizu FPSO. Production from the Lancaster field ceased in May 2026.

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

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

Orlando and Columbus are both single subsea wells, tied back to the Ninian and Shearwater facilities respectively. Serica operates the Columbus subsea well and Petrofac operate the Orlando subsea well. The host facilities are

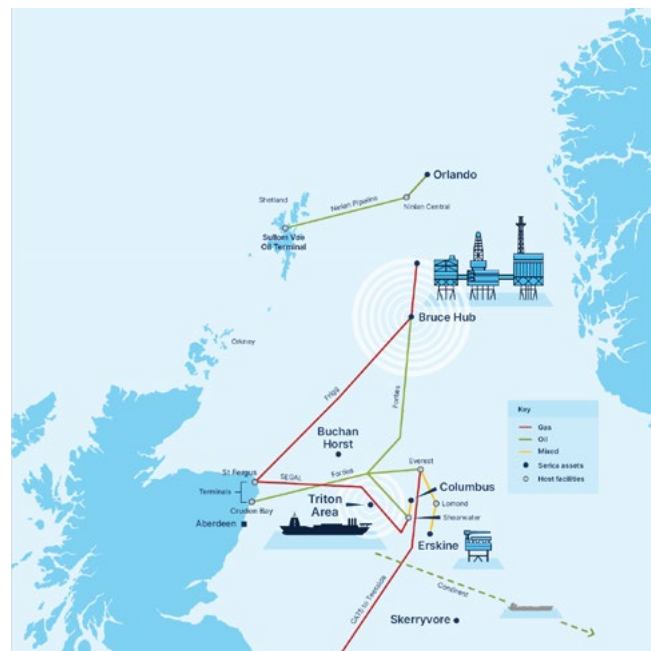


Figure 1 Serica North Sea Asset map

operated by third parties. Erskine is a field that produces via a small, non-manned platform that has five production wells and the oil and gas is piped to the Harbour operated Lomond platform, where it is processed and transported via pipeline to shore.

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

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

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

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

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

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



**Red Crossbill on Bruce** Photo: Dave Black

## North Sea Operations

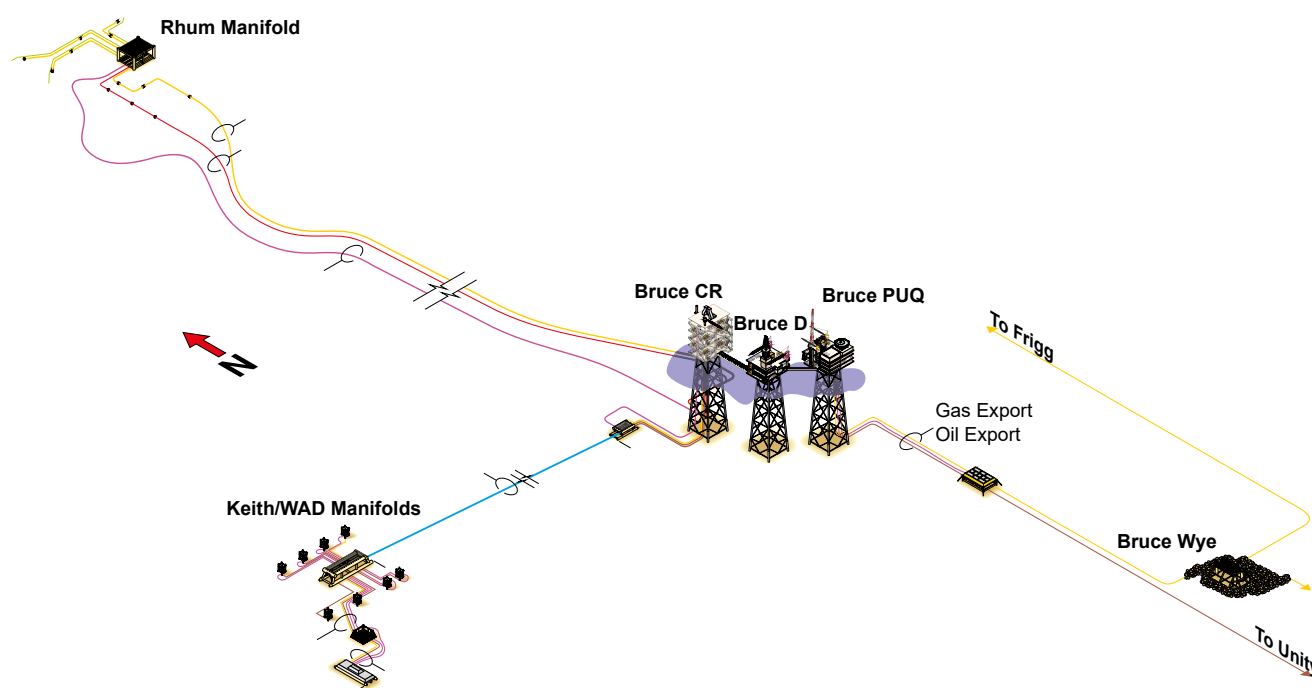
### The Bruce, Keith and Rhum Fields

The Bruce Platform is located on the United Kingdom's Continental Shelf (UKCS) 148 km East of Shetland and 17 km West of the UK and Norwegian median line in water depths of 122 meters in the NNS.

The Bruce facilities, operated by Serica Energy, consist of:

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

Oil is exported via the Forties Pipeline System to Cruden Bay, near Peterhead, and to the Kinneil Terminal in Grangemouth and Gas is exported to St Fergus via the Frigg pipeline. In 2025 BKR net production averaged 16,100 boe/d net to Serica.



**Figure 2** – BKR Fields, Pipeline and Platform Schematic

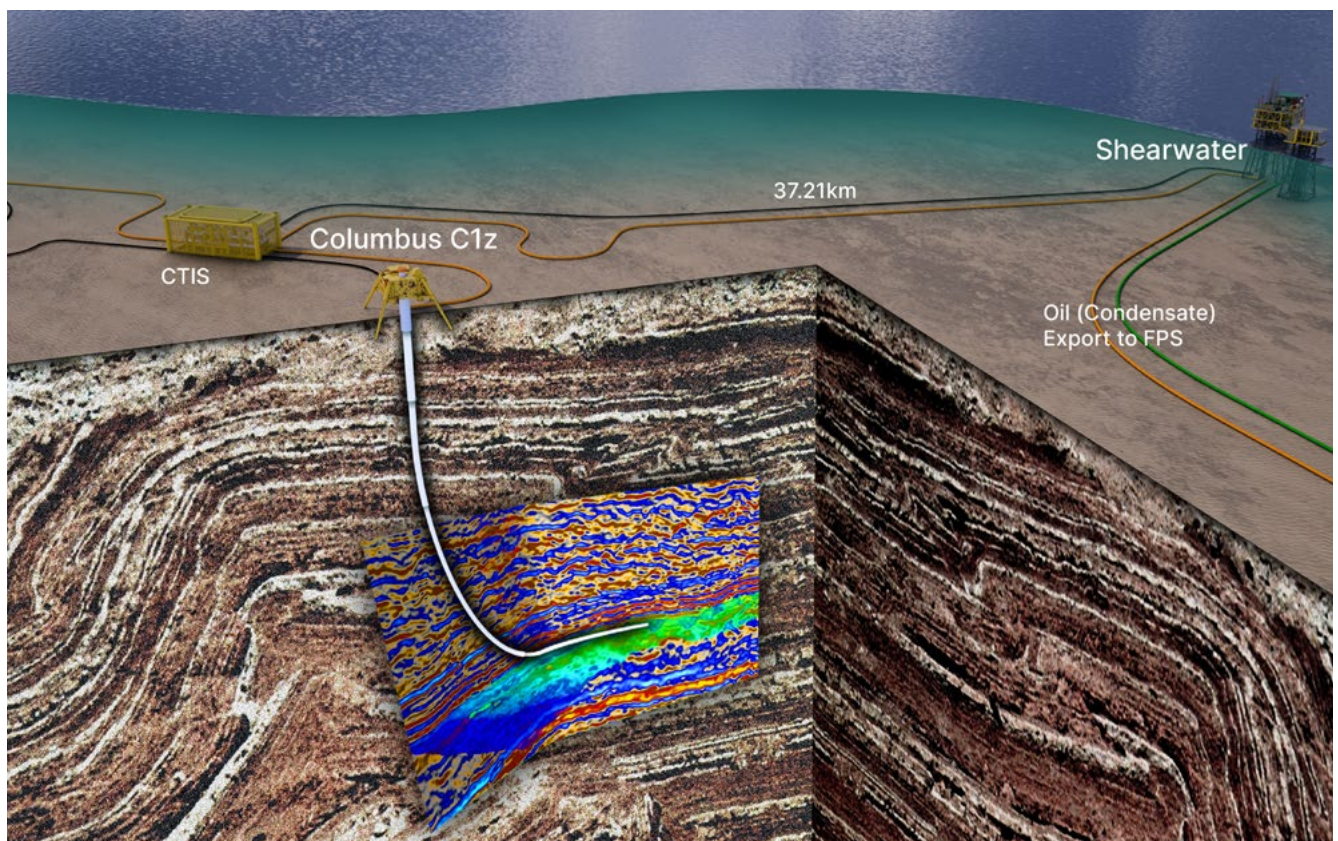
## North Sea Operations continued

### Columbus

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

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

Serica's net production in 2025 from Columbus was 1,300 boe/d net.



**Figure 3** Columbus field layout

## North Sea Operations continued

### Triton Area

The Triton Area consists of eight producing oil fields developed via common infrastructure in the UK Central North Sea, located approximately 190km east of Aberdeen in water depths of 90m. The fields currently producing oil and gas via the Triton Floating Production Storage & Offloading (FPSO) vessel are Evelyn, Bittern, Guillemot West and Guillemot North West, Gannet E, Clapham, Pict and Saxon. Dana Petroleum Limited ("Dana") and Waldorf Production UK Limited ("Waldorf") are our partners in the Triton cluster. Dana operates the Triton FPSO along with the Bittern, Guillemot West / North West, Clapham, Saxon, and Pict fields. Serica is operator of the Gannet E and Evelyn fields, with Dana as pipeline operator and Petrofac as well operator. The Gannet E, Evelyn and Belinda fields are 100% owned by Serica. The Belinda field is not yet in production. The gas is exported to St Fergus via the Fulmar Gas Pipeline.

Triton production net to Serica was 5,900 boe/d.

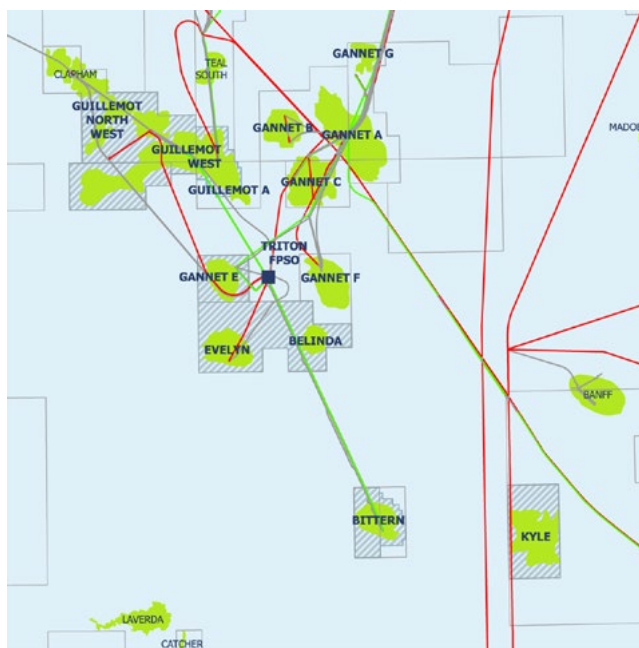


Figure 4 Triton field layout

### Erskine

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

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

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

Erskine production levels in 2025 averaged over 1,900 boe/d net to Serica.

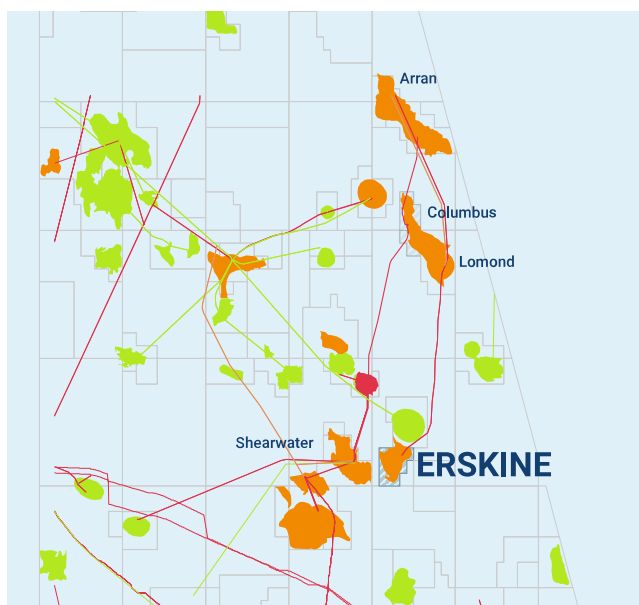


Figure 5 Erskine field layout

## North Sea Operations continued

### Orlando

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

The Orlando asset consists of a single producing well tied back to the Ninian Central Platform (NCP). Serica is the Licence Holder of the Orlando field and is also the pipeline operator and Petrofac are the Well Operator.

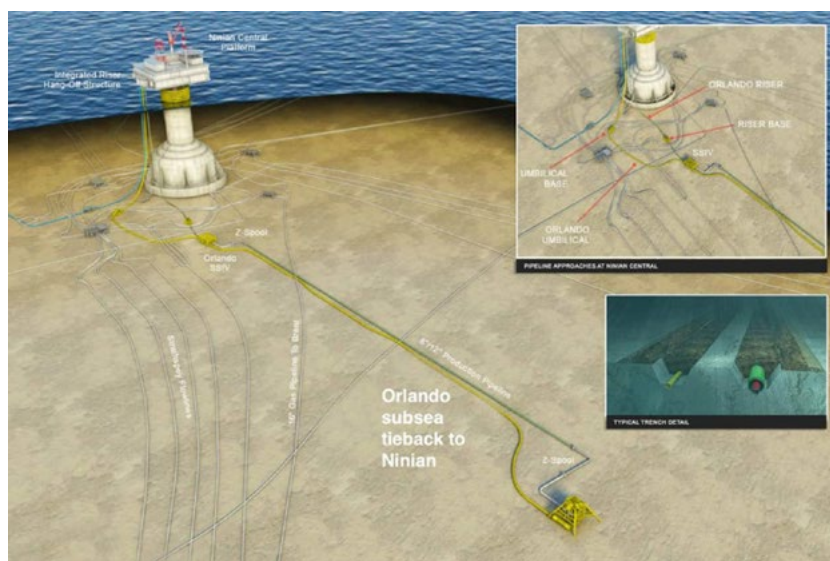


Figure 6 Orlando field layout

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

Orlando production levels in 2025 averaged 2,000 boe/d net to Serica. Orlando will cease production in 2027 with decommissioning operations commencing thereafter.

### Skerryvore

The Skerryvore prospect lies in the Central North Sea, 60km south of the Erskine field. Serica held 20% of the licence prior to the completion of the acquisition of Parkmead (E&P) Limited in April 2025, when the company increased its holding to 70% and became the operator of the licence.

The commitment work programme included drilling an exploration well on the Skerryvore prospect by the end of September 2025. Given the lack of clarity regarding the future fiscal and licensing regime, the joint venture applied for an extension to the period, and the NSTA has agreed to extend the P2400 licence to 31 March 2027.

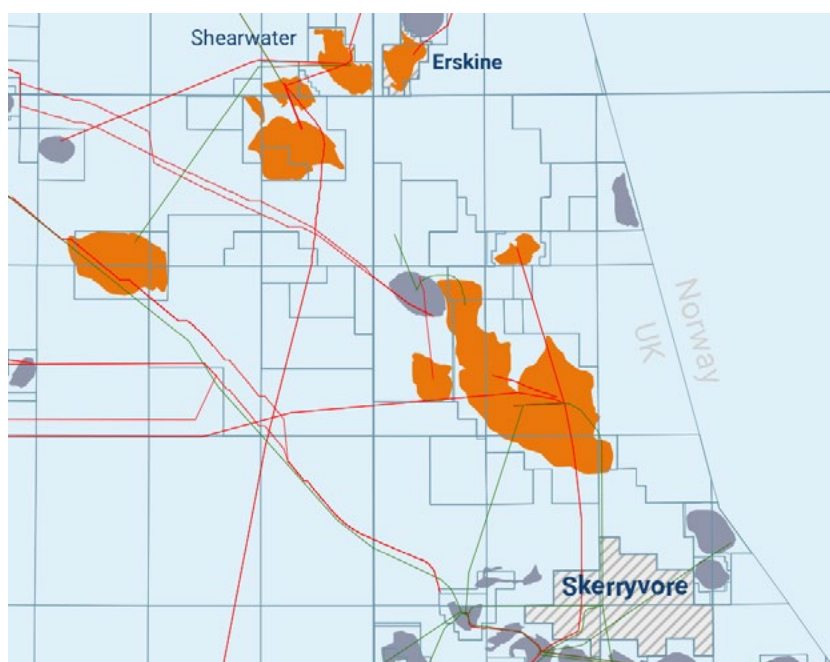


Figure 7 Skerryvore field layout

## North Sea Operations continued

### Greater Buchan Area

The Greater Buchan Area (GBA) encompasses several discoveries and exploration prospects some 150 km north-east of Aberdeen in the Outer Moray Firth. The largest of these accumulations was developed originally as the Buchan oil field, which produced for over thirty years and ceased production in 2017 owing to the end of the useable life of the floating production facility. It is proposed to re-develop the remaining resources as the Buchan Horst field through the drilling of new wells and the installation of new subsea infrastructure tied back to a newly deployed floating production facility.

The Buchan Horst field has an estimated 23 mmboe of resources net to Serica and the potential for 10,000 boepd peak net production.

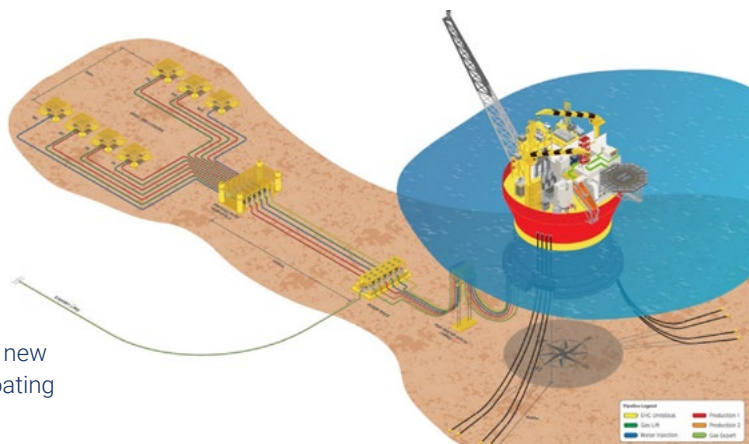


Figure 8 Greater Buchan Area field layout



Bruce sunset looking from PUQ to drilling module Photo: Dave Black

## West of Shetland

### Lancaster

The Lancaster field is located in blocks 205/21a, 205/22a and 205/26b, licence P1368 Central and was discovered in 2009.

Serica acquired a 100% interest in the Lancaster field as part of the purchase of Prax Upstream Limited in December 2025.

The FPSO Aoka Mizu, which is owned and operated by Bluewater, was deployed at the Lancaster field. The Lancaster field ceased production during May 2026 and the Aoku Mizu moved off station on 1st June 2026.

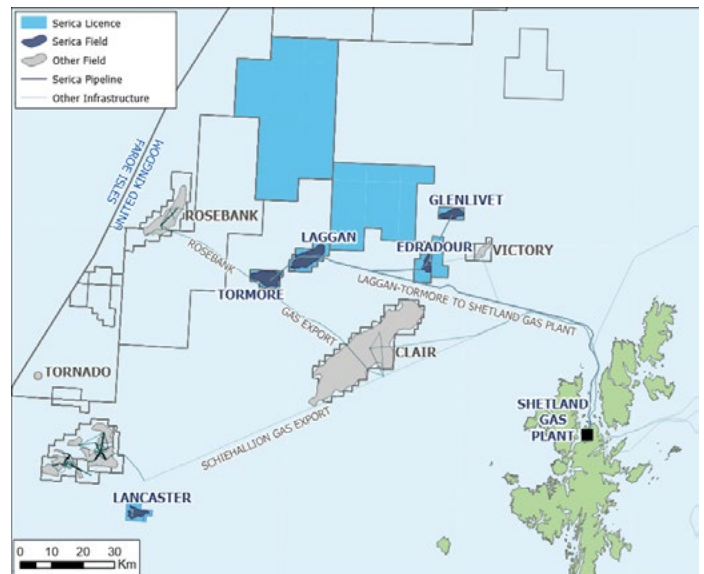


Figure 9 Lancaster field layout

### Greater Laggan Area

Serica has a 40% operated interest in Laggan, Tormore, Glenlivet, Edradour and Glendronach fields, the Shetland Gas Plant, and nearby exploration licences. This was acquired from TotalEnergies in March 2026.

There are currently eight producing wells from four fields in the Greater Laggan Area.

### Non-Operated OSPAR environmental reporting

Emissions and discharges associated with Triton, Columbus, Erskine, Orlando and Lancaster are not included in Serica Energy 2025 OSPAR reporting as they are reported via the relevant installation operators.



Black-Legged Kittiwake Photo: Dave Black

## BKR – Environmental Performance

### Atmospherics – Summary

Serica Energy has a strong focus on integrating environmental performance into everyday planning and operations. KPIs are set on a yearly basis and primarily cover BKR operations.

A summary of 2025 atmospheric BKR KPIs included:

1. Total produced CO<sub>2</sub> below 210,000 tonnes. Annual target achieved at 188,294 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted during 2025.
2. Routine (Category A) flaring below 9 tonnes/day. This target was achieved with 5.83 tonnes/day.
3. Non-routine (Category B and C) flaring below 6.45 tonnes/ day. This target was achieved with 3.71 tonnes/day flared.
4. Total flare below 5,000 tonnes. Annual target was achieved. 3,679 tonnes of gas was flared in 2025
5. Carbon Intensity below 19kg CO<sub>2</sub>/boe. Achieved 19.6 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/boe which was slightly above annual target.

All emissions related KPIs were designed to ensure Serica Energy supports the UK and industry climate change objectives as outlined in the NSTD.

### BKR Atmospherics – Discussion

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

The Bruce Emissions Reduction Action Plan (ERAP) sets out the projects aimed at reducing emissions from the installation. In 2025, construction began of the first phase of the Bruce Flare Gas Recovery ('FGR') system which, once operational, will substantially reduce 'routine flaring' from the installation. This involved project work to remove LP Compression equipment to create space for the new FGR system.

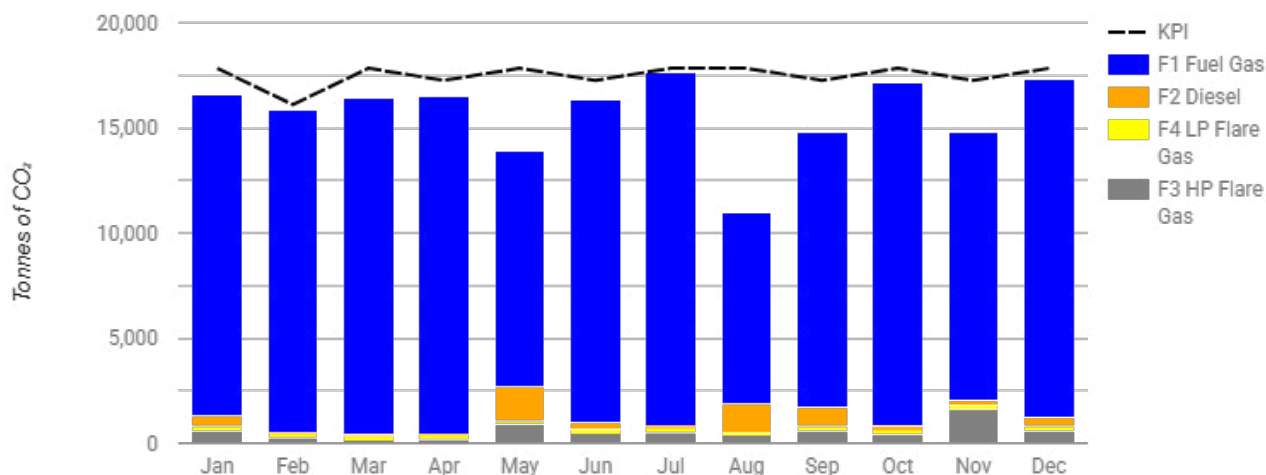
In 2025, Serica achieved KPI (1) (see above), with total emissions as reported under the UK Emissions Trading Scheme, reaching 188,294 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> by the end of the year. This was 11,927 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> less than the 2024 annual BKR total and represents a decrease of 6% – see Figure 10. The main contributor to this CO<sub>2</sub> decrease was decreased use of turbines associated with lower production levels which reduced the power consumption associated with gas compression.

2025 Bruce total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reflect a 25% reduction relative to the 2018 baseline of 252,236 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.

In 2025, 3,679 tonnes of gas was flared from the Bruce installation; this is a 20% reduction from the 4,581 tonnes flared in 2024. The reduction can be attributed primarily to the result of fewer flaring events caused by plant upsets, continued operational vigilance and managing the facilities to avoid unnecessary flaring.

### Carbon Intensity

Figure 10 2025 Monthly CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the Bruce Platform (UK-ETS-2026)



## BKR Environmental Performance continued

### Diesel Consumption

Diesel is used to fuel the power generators when the plant is offline and fuel gas is unavailable. Diesel is also used to fuel smaller pieces of equipment such as lifeboats, fire pumps, and temporary equipment such as air compressors etc. When the plant is not operational for significant periods of time, such as during a prolonged period of maintenance or annual shutdown, diesel consumption can increase.

Comparatively, diesel use emits more CO<sub>2</sub> than fuel gas (by approximately 1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> per tonne of fuel) and results in higher NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and VOC emissions. Serica strives to minimise diesel usage to low as reasonably practicable. 2025 saw 29% less diesel consumed on the Bruce Platform compared to 2024.

**Table 1** – 2025 Breakdown of Emissions from Diesel Consumption (EEMS 2026)

|          | Total Use (tonnes) | CO <sub>2</sub> (tonnes) | NO <sub>x</sub> (tonnes) | N <sub>2</sub> O (tonnes) | SO <sub>2</sub> (tonnes) | CO (tonnes) | CH <sub>4</sub> (tonnes) | VOC (tonnes) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Turbines | 1,381              | 4,420                    | 19                       | 0.3                       | 2.76                     | 1.3         | 0.05                     | 0.41         |
| Engines  | 428                | 1,370                    | 25                       | 0.09                      | 0.86                     | 7           | 0.08                     | 0.86         |

### Flaring

Flare minimisation is a priority for Serica Energy. In 2025 the mass of gas flared decreased by 901 tonnes compared to 2024. This can be attributed in part to improved flare management and steady production. The total flared hydrocarbon mass in 2025 was 3,679 tonnes. In 2025, the total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with High Pressure (HP) flaring was 6,698 tonnes and 2,511 tonnes from the Low Pressure (LP) flare.

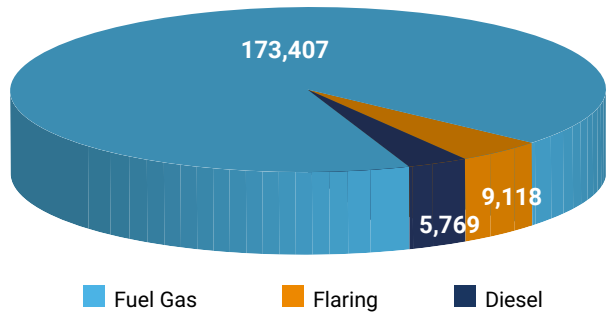
Serica Energy continues to set flare reduction targets to drive continuous improvement.

**Table 2** 2025 Flaring volume per month (EEMS 2026)

| Month     | HP Flaring: Flare Gas: Gross (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> ) | LP Flaring: Flare Gas: Gross (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> ) | Monthly Total (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> ) |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| January   | 543                                                    | 235                                                    | 778                                     |
| February  | 243                                                    | 226                                                    | 469                                     |
| March     | 165                                                    | 223                                                    | 388                                     |
| April     | 238                                                    | 207                                                    | 445                                     |
| May       | 866                                                    | 152                                                    | 1018                                    |
| June      | 531                                                    | 203                                                    | 734                                     |
| July      | 502                                                    | 219                                                    | 721                                     |
| August    | 384                                                    | 129                                                    | 513                                     |
| September | 596                                                    | 214                                                    | 810                                     |
| October   | 417                                                    | 298                                                    | 715                                     |
| November  | 1631                                                   | 172                                                    | 1803                                    |
| December  | 582                                                    | 233                                                    | 815                                     |
| Totals    | 6,698                                                  | 2,511                                                  | 9,209                                   |

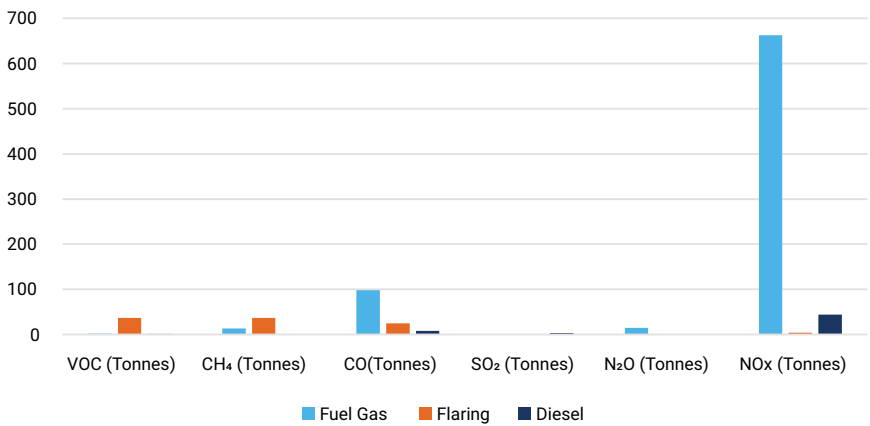
# BKR Environmental Performance continued

Figure 11 2025 Bruce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



In 2025 the combustion of BKR fuel gas for the compression train and power generation accounted for 92% of the Bruce Platform’s overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions – see Figure 11 and this was also the largest contributor to non-CO<sub>2</sub> GHG emissions (see Figure 12). Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the combustion of fuel, flare and diesel gas on the Bruce platform totalled 188,294 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> (UK-ETS).

Figure 12 2025 Total GHG emissions by source (2026 EEMS returns)



Total CH<sub>4</sub> emitted from fuel gas consumption in the platform’s Open Cycle Gas Turbines (OCGT) equalled 13 tonnes (EEMS) with NO<sub>x</sub> emissions totalling 663 tonnes (EEMS). Note that for 2025 methane reporting, Serica utilised Emission Factor (EFs) obtained from stack sampling testing rather than using generic industry EFs. This was to deliver more accurate levels of CH<sub>4</sub> emissions to air– see Figure 12.

Carbon intensity (CI) is a key performance indicator used as a benchmark both within the industry and externally. It helps us to understand the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted per unit of hydrocarbon produced, reported as kilograms of CO<sub>2</sub> per barrel of oil equivalent (boe) exported from the platform.

The average carbon intensity in 2025 was 19.6 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/boe (see Figure 13). This is 2.6 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/boe higher than the 2024 carbon intensity figure of 17 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/boe. Plant instability in late 2024 and into 2025 meant that the average CI at the start of 2025 was high. However, throughout 2025 the CI steadily improved but not enough to meet the 2025 target.

Figure 13 2025 Carbon intensity performance



# BKR Environmental Performance continued

## Chemical Use and Discharge

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

All chemicals that are regulated under OCR have been tested to evaluate their toxicity, bio accumulation and bio degradation, and are ranked according to their potential to cause harm to the receiving environment. All chemicals will either get an A to E classification or a Purple to Gold colour banding – see Tables 3 and 4. The most hazardous chemicals carry a substitution (SUB) warning label, and operators are required to strive to reduce their usage of SUB chemicals and justify continued usage. Our goal is to minimise use of SUB chemicals wherever feasible and to minimise any remaining use as far as possible.

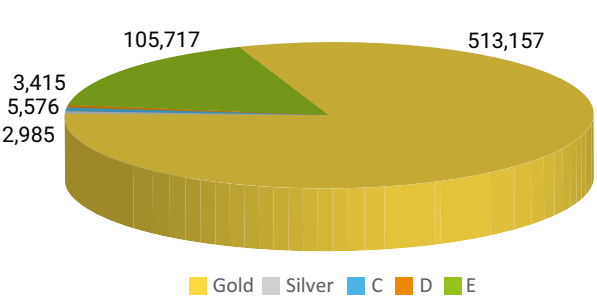
**Table 3** Initial OCNS groupings (cefas.co.uk)

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

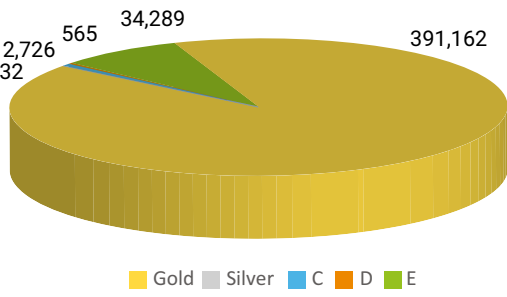
**Table 4** OCNS HQ and Colour Bands

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

Figures 14 and 15 below show permitted chemical use and discharge by chemical ranking. As can be seen no OCNS group A or B chemicals were permitted for use or discharge in 2025.



**Figure 14** Bruce 2025 Permitted chemical usage (by mass (kg))



**Figure 15** Bruce 2025 Permitted chemical Discharge (by mass(kg))

## BKR Environmental Performance continued

### Operations

2025 BKR offshore operations used a total of 212,664 kg of chemicals. This is a decrease from the 2024 figure of 264,778kg and can be attributed to lower production levels over the course of 2025.

205,734 kg of this was discharged to sea including 130,237 kg of Gold chemicals. The most used chemical in 2025 was Scavtreat 18822 145,834 kg. This is an H<sub>2</sub>S scavenger required to remove H<sub>2</sub>S from the gas phase. This chemical helps reduce corrosion and improves plant safety by removing a toxic gas.

The Bruce platform submitted no Offshore Chemical Non-Compliance Reports (NCR) to the regulator in 2025.

### Projects

Throughout 2025 Serica undertook a range of subsea and well activities including wellhead maintenance, intervention campaigns and decommissioning work.

#### Platform Well Intervention Campaign

During the Spring of 2025, Serica carried out a 90-day planned platform well intervention campaign. The campaign's primary focus was to improve the operational performance of the 12 out of the 28 platform wells on Bruce, WAD and Keith. The methods of enhancement included sulphate scale removal, annulus top ups, injectivity testing, wax treatment and pressure testing. The campaign ran to schedule and was successful, resulting in an uplift of production.

#### Bruce Caisson Inspection and Removal Campaign

During the summer of 2025, Serica undertook inspection and removal work on C12 and C15 caissons using DeepOcean's Island Ocean Multi-Purpose Support Vessel, and DeepOcean's Deep Vision Multi-Purpose Support Vessel. The work is part of a larger structural integrity programme on the platform as part of extending the asset's life. The two-seawater lift caisson (C12 and C15) were removed due to their degraded nature and the fact that they were no longer in use on the PUQ jacket. The second operation during the campaign involved inspecting and installation of shims onto other caissons (C14 and C16) to aid in their integrity before Serica remove them in the coming years. The work was carried out by ROVs, which was decided so as to avoid any divers in the water and carry out as safe operations as possible. During the campaign and through the use of the ROV tooling, a PON1 was submitted (IRS/2025/6377/PON1) as a result of a release of a small volume of hydraulic fluid as part of the hot-stab operation.

### Discharges to Sea

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

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

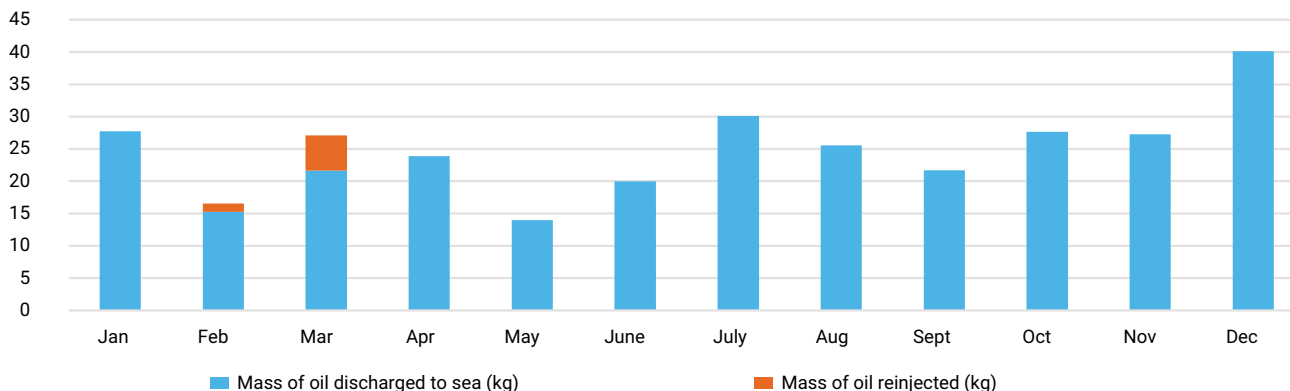
### Produced Water Reinjection (PWRI)

For a large portion of 2025 PWRI was not available. As part of the PWRI recommissioning process, we are installing new pumps and hard-piping some produced water lines.

A total of 47,816 m<sup>3</sup> of produced water was discharged overboard after treatment by the deoiling package. A total of 0.294 tonnes of oil was discharged to sea at an average oil in produced water concentration of 6.2 mg/l. See Figure 16.

## BKR Environmental Performance continued

**Figure 16** 2025 Oil in Produced Water Discharges



In 2025 a total of 1,334 m<sup>3</sup> of produced water was reinjected into well A5(C5). A total of 6.71 kg of oil was reinjected at an average oil in produced water concentration of 5.02 mg/l.

Serica Energy reported no Non-Compliance Reports (NCRs) in 2025 for oil to sea activities.

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

In 2025 Serica Energy submitted 2 PON1s relating to chemical (hydraulic fluid) releases from the Bruce Platform or as a consequence of subsea operations. The majority component of hydraulic fluids is water or PLONOR chemicals. These are summarised in Table 5 below. This is an decrease from the 9 PON1s reported in 2024. The releases ranged from 0.017 kg to 327 kg in magnitude. Bruce reported zero PON1s with greater than one tonne of oil or chemical released to sea in 2025.

Serica Energy has no ongoing PON1 releases. PLONOR refers to the OSPAR List of Substances Used and Discharged Offshore which Are Considered to Pose Little or No Risk to the Environment (PLONOR).

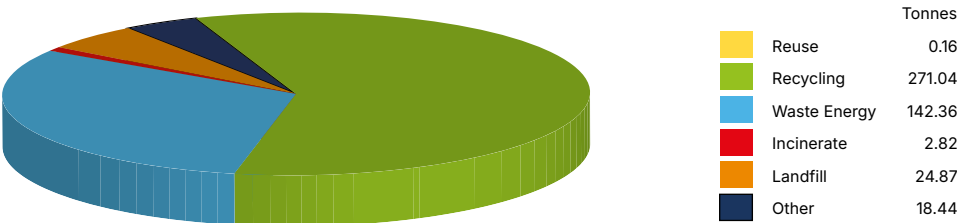
Information on all PON1s is publicly available via [OPRED website \(https://itportal.energysecurity.gov.uk/irs/publications/oppc/2025/notification/7272\)](https://itportal.energysecurity.gov.uk/irs/publications/oppc/2025/notification/7272).

**Table 5** Serica Bruce PON1 releases 2025

| Date       | Substance Released | Mass (kg) | PON1 Reference     | Asset | Location     |
|------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------|--------------|
| 06-Jan-25  | Hydraulic Fluid    | 0.327     | IRS/2025/5618/PON1 | Bruce | Rhum         |
| 01-July-25 | Hydraulic Fluid    | 0.17      | IRS/2025/6377/PON1 | Bruce | Island Ocean |

# BKR Environmental Performance continued

Figure 17 Serica Bruce Platform Waste 2025



## Waste

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

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

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

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

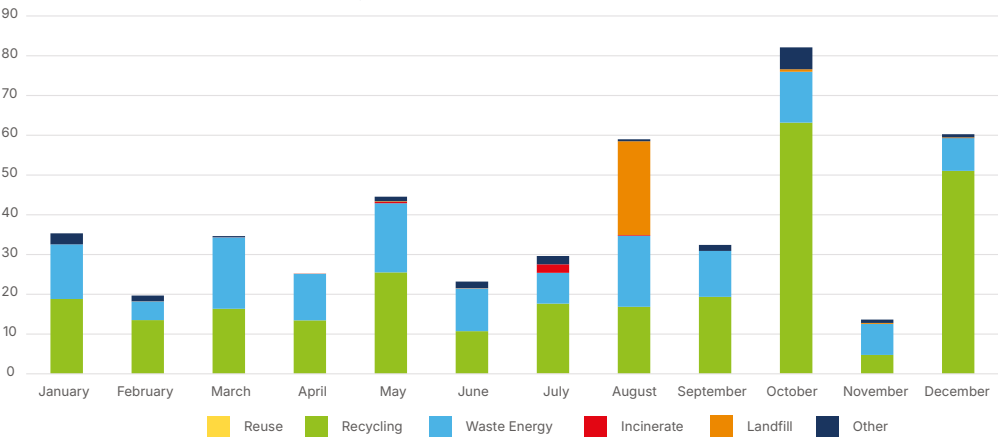
In 2025 the Bruce platform generated a total of 460 tonnes of waste. This is an increase of 79 tonnes relative to the 2024 total. This is a result of increased activity on Bruce.

To help drive waste management improvement, the Bruce platform had two 2025 waste performance KPI targets:

- 1. Re-use, recycle or send to a Waste to Energy plant at least 90% of generated waste. This target was achieved as 90% of waste generated fell into this category.
- 2. Produce less than 90 tonnes of General Waste and Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR). This target was not achieved and remained at the same level as the 2024 performance of 127 tonnes. We are looking at alternative waste targets as this target is very much dependent on platform activity.

Figure 18 shows the split of 2025 Bruce waste by disposal route.

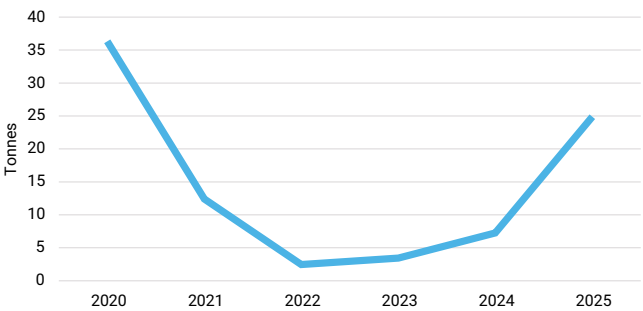
Figure 18 Total waste generated offshore by disposal method



# BKR Environmental Performance continued

The Bruce platform saw a consistent reduction in waste going to landfill from 2020-2022 – see Figure 19. It is noted that the figure has risen significantly in 2025 relative to previous years. In 2025, this increase is largely due to the misdirection of project waste to landfill. Other options should have been explored. To this end we are instigating a less than 3% waste to landfill target for 2026.

**Figure 19** Bruce platform waste going to landfill



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



**Grey seal swimming around Bruce platform** Photo: Dave Black

## List of Abbreviations

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>3D</b>             | three-dimensional                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>ALARP</b>          | As Low as Reasonably Practicable                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>boe/d</b>          | barrels of oil equivalent (barrels of oil, condensate and LPG plus the heating equivalent of gas converted into barrels at the appropriate rate) produced per day |
| <b>BKR</b>            | Bruce, Keith and Rhum fields                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>CH<sub>4</sub></b> | Methane                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>CO</b>             | Carbon Monoxide                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>CO<sub>2</sub></b> | Carbon Dioxide                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>EEMS</b>           | Environmental and Emissions Monitoring System                                                                                                                     |
| <b>EMS</b>            | Environmental Management System                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>ERAP</b>           | Emissions Reduction Plan                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>ESG</b>            | Environment, Social & Governance                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>FGR</b>            | Flare Gas Recovery                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>GHG</b>            | Greenhouse Gas                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>HP</b>             | High Pressure                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>HPHT</b>           | High Pressure High Temperature                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>HSE</b>            | Health, Safety and Environmental                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>HSEQ</b>           | Health, Safety, Environment & Quality                                                                                                                             |
| <b>KPIs</b>           | Key Performance Indicators                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>LP</b>             | Low Pressure                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>mg/l</b>           | milligrams per litre                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>mmboe</b>          | million barrels of oil equivalent                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>mmscfd</b>         | million standard cubic feet per day                                                                                                                               |
| <b>NNS</b>            | Northern North Sea                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>NO<sub>x</sub></b> | Nitrogen Oxides                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>NCR</b>            | Non-compliance report                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>OCR</b>            | Offshore Chemicals Regulations                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>OCNS</b>           | Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme                                                                                                                             |
| <b>OCGT</b>           | Open Cycle Gas Turbines                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>OGA</b>            | Oil and Gas Authority                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>OiPW</b>           | Oil in Produced Water                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>OMS</b>            | Operations Management System                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>OPPC</b>           | Oil Pollution Prevention & Control                                                                                                                                |
| <b>OPRED</b>          | Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning                                                                                                  |
| <b>OSPAR</b>          | Oslo Paris Convention                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>PLONOR</b>         | Poses little or no risk to the environment                                                                                                                        |
| <b>PON</b>            | Petroleum Operations Notification                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>PWRI</b>           | Produced Water Re-injection                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>SO<sub>2</sub></b> | Sulphur Dioxide                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>SSIV</b>           | Subsea Isolation Valves                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>SUB</b>            | Substitution                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>UKCS</b>           | United Kingdom Continental Shelf                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>VOC</b>            | Volatile Organic Compound                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>WAD</b>            | Western Area Development                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>WEEE</b>           | Waste, Electrical & Electronic Equipment                                                                                                                          |



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