Annual Environmental Report 2025

one dyas

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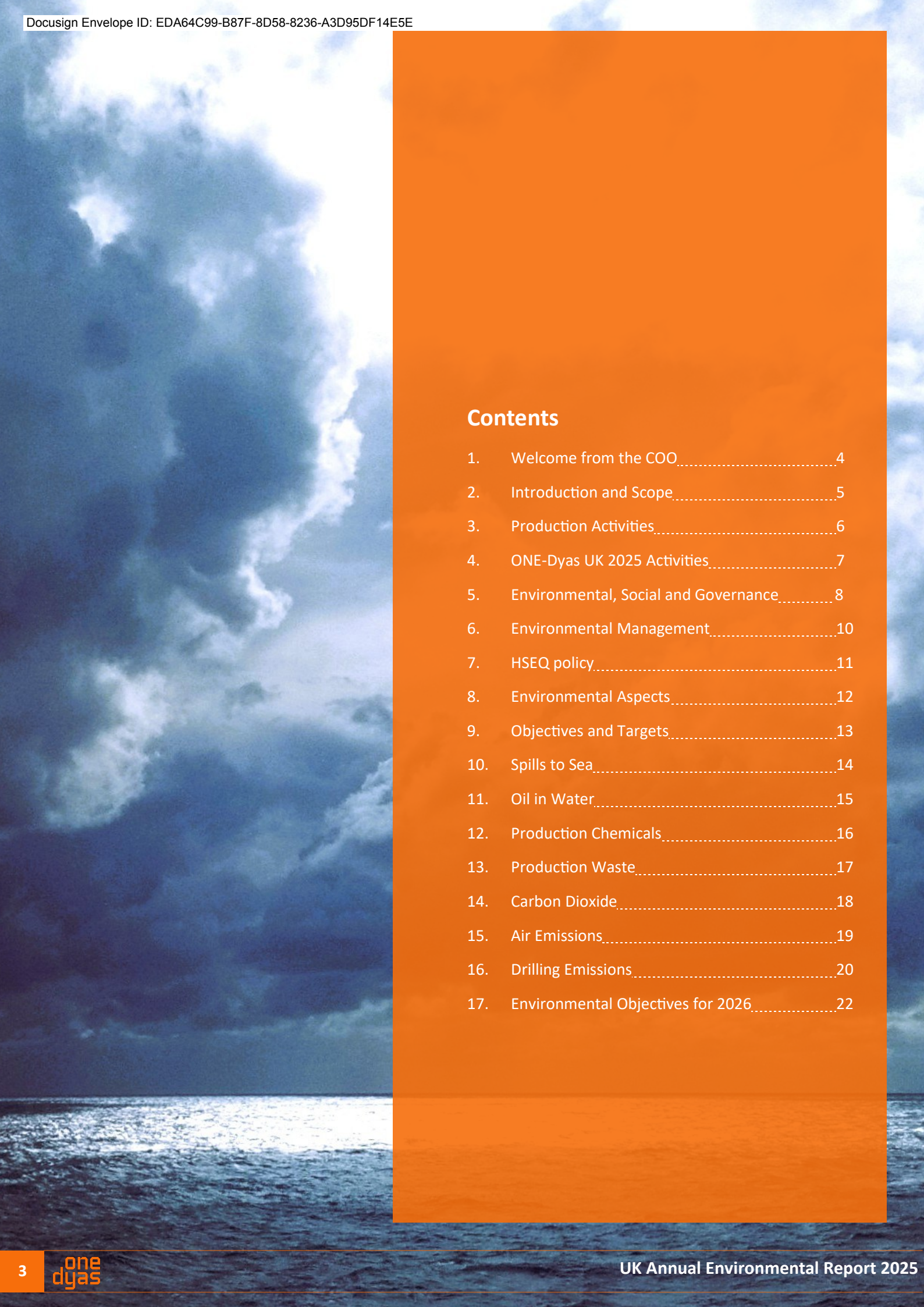

Contents

1 Welcome from the COO

In June, ONE-Dyas celebrated 10 years since completing the acquisition of the Sean interest and officially becoming the operator in the UK.

At the end of the first quarter the 42/14a-3 appraisal well was spudded using the Prospector 1 non-production installation. The appraisal well was located in the Southern North Sea, 81 km from Flamborough Head and targeted the Crosgan discovery. The rig was on location for two months and outperformed the planned drill time and cost. A comprehensive data acquisition programme was performed on the high-quality reservoir, including the collection of core samples for evaluation of the discovery. Overall, it was a good result for ONE-Dyas which one of the greatest discoveries of the last decade marking another step towards a potential development in the Mid North Sea High area.

In June, ONE-Dyas celebrated 10 years since completing the acquisition of the Sean interest and officially becoming the operator in the UK. Since taking over the Sean asset, ONE-Dyas has extended the life of the Sean field well beyond the original planned cessation of production of 2019. Over the past decade, the field produced an impressive 4.3 billion cubic metres (bcm) of gas. Both our UK and Dutch colleagues working together made it possible, from establishing the UK office and enhancing platform efficiency to drilling new wells, optimizing facilities and monitoring emissions.

ONE-Dyas has successfully retained its Gold Standard Pathway status under the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0 framework for Year two reporting. This covers our company wide methane emissions including Sean. This recognition highlights our continued commitment to emissions transparency and responsible environmental practices. Under OGMP 2.0, ONE-Dyas has set a methane intensity target of 0.05% by 2027 (calculated as a percentage of marketed gas volumes), which will place us amongst the top performers in the sector.

The annual survey of Sean Romeo Kittiwake population recorded 41 nests in 2025, which were distributed across the North face and also East and West faces. Because of the late survey in September 2025 the number of fledglings were difficult to estimate. But, in the 4 years since the population monitoring began it was estimated that more than 70 chicks had been recruited to the population. The deterrence strategy is being finalised for preventing the Kittiwakes disturbance during the final removal operations, estimated to be in summer 2027.

In December 2025 a new diesel powered generator was installed in the Sean Papa platform in preparation for ceasing production. It had been identified as an energy saving opportunity during the decommissioning phase while the platform needs to run on diesel for power. It was estimated that using the engine instead of the Platform Ruston turbines would more than half the diesel consumption. In addition to saving money it will save more than 6000 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide emissions in 2026.

The last day of 2025 saw the last gas production on the Sean Papa from the Sean Field. The Sean field was first discovered in 1969 and development started in 1984 with the installation of the PD Wellhead jacket, the first gas was produced in 1986. At 05:45 in the morning of January 1st 2026, the Sean crew came together to officially shut in production for the very last time. Some of the crew have been working on the Sean for more than 20 years so it was a poignant moment. The preparations and permitting have been ongoing during 2025 for the process cleaning, well plug and abandonment (P&A), pipeline flushing, subsea removals and final removal. So 2026 will see an extremely busy period with the commencement of the commissioning activities.

Peter Nieuwenhuijze

Peter Nieuwenhuijze

Chief Operating Officer - ONE-Dyas BV

2 Introduction and Scope

This report provides:

- A description of the UK assets and activities
- An overview of the ONE-Dyas Environmental Management system
- An overview of the main 2025 operations included in the report
- Details on the key environmental aspects related to ONE-Dyas operations
- A summary of the 2025 performance in relation to legislative requirements and environmental objectives and targets

The ONE-Dyas portfolio consists of operated and non-operated assets in the UK, Dutch and German sectors of the North Sea. In the UK, ONE-Dyas holds non-operated equity shares in the Buzzard and Golden Eagle assets (operated by CNOOC), Breagh and Pegasus (operated by INEOS), Mariner (operated by Equinor), Elgin-Franklin (operated by TotalEnergies), Catcher (operated by Premier Oil), Cladhan (operated by TAQA), and the Pensacola exploration licence (operated by Shell). ONE-Dyas continues to be the operating company for the Sean field in partnership with SSE. This report provides an overview of the environmental performance of the Papa and Romeo platforms as operated by ONE-Dyas.

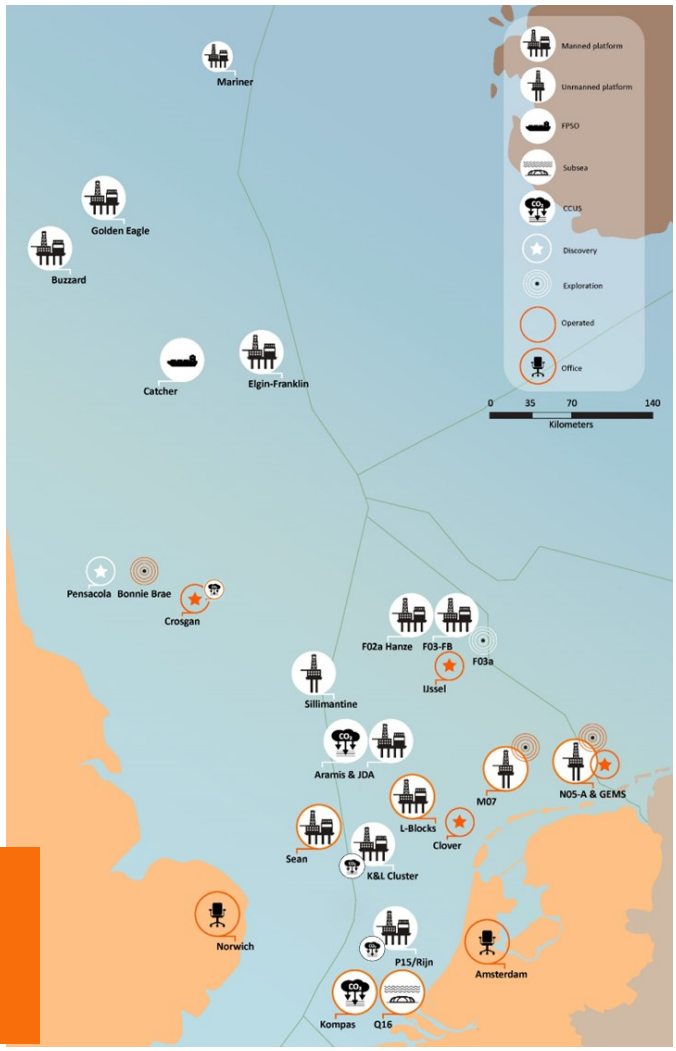

Figure 1

Over view of ONE-Dyas assets in the Dutch, UK and German North Sea

The annual statement is issued in line with the objectives of OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5 to promote the use and implementation of environmental management systems by the offshore industry, as implemented by the UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). In accordance with OPRED guidance on Environmental Management Systems (EMS), operators on the UK continental shelf (UKCS) must maintain a certified EMS, including the requirement to produce an annual public statement covering all offshore operations undertaken in 2025.

3 ONE-Dyas UK 2024 Production

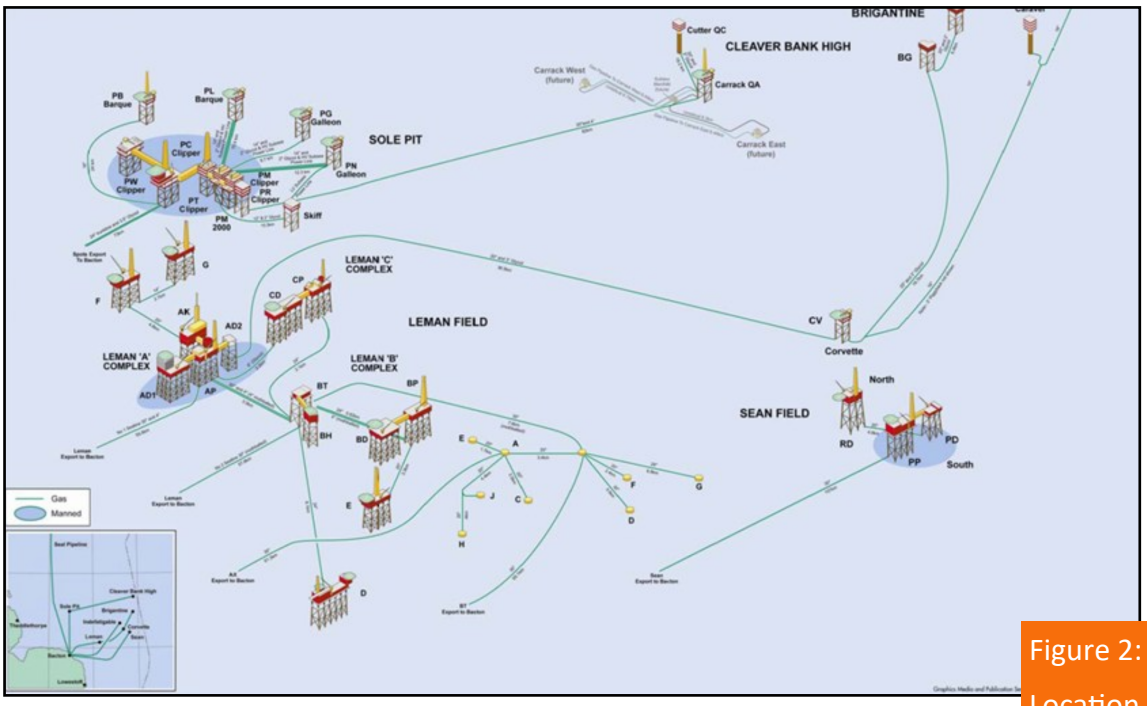

Figure 2:
Location of Sean Assets

The **Sean Papa** installation is located in the southern part of the UK sector in the North Sea, in block 49/25a approximately 94 km from the nearest point on the Norfolk coast. It is a Normally Manned Installation (NMI) comprising two fixed bridge linked platforms; a wellhead platform (PD) and a production and accommodation platform (PP). Gas from Sean Papa is exported to the Bacton terminal in Norfolk via a dedicated 30" pipeline. The Sean Papa platforms ceased production at the end of 2025.

The **Sean Romeo** is approximately located at 4.5 km from the Sean PP and PD in block 49/25a and is connected with the Sean PP and PD through a 20" duplex pipeline. The installation stands in approximately 30 metres of water and is situated 94 km from the Norfolk coast. The Sean Romeo has been converted to a Not Normally Manned Installation (NNMI). The gas from Sean Romeo wells is piped to Sean Papa for processing before export to Bacton. The Romeo platform ceased producing and was plugged and abandoned in 2024.

Figure 3:
Sean Papa

Figure 4:
Sean Romeo

4 ONE-Dyas UK 2025 Activities

Figure 5:

Prospector 1 on tow to the location of Crosgan appraisal well

ONE-Dyas 2025 UK Activities

The Prospector 1 drilling rig moved onto the Crosgan well location in block 42/14a on the 19th March 2025 and took 69 days to complete. The appraisal well was in the Southern North Sea, 81 km from Flamborough Head and was drilled to a depth of 2858m targeting the Zechstein Hauptdolomit and Carboniferous section below. The well was drilled using water based mud system, and the wellbore was cleaned up and a successful well test was performed. Following the completion of drilling operations the well was cemented and permanently abandoned. The Environmental reporting from the Crosgan drilling activities is detailed in section 16.

Figure 6:

Replacement of Ruston Turbines for decommissioning power generation

In December 2025 a new 800kVA diesel powered generator was installed in the Sean Papa PP platform in preparation for ceasing production at the end of 2025. It had been identified during the Energy Saving & Opportunities (ESOS) audit as an energy saving opportunity for provision of power during decommissioning and before being removed. One of the Ruston turbines was retained for use on diesel for maintenance purposes and to provide additional power when required for manning the Romeo. It is estimated that using the engine for normal operations instead of the Platform Ruston turbines will more than half the diesel consumption. In addition to saving money, it is estimated it should save more than 6000 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide emissions in 2026.

5 ONE-Dyas Environmental, Social and Governance— Methane Level 4 reporting

ONE-Dyas becoming a signatory to the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP 2.0) in 2023. This is a United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) initiative designed to help gas and oil companies identify and mitigate methane emissions through improved measurement, reporting, verification and peer learning. The reporting was in line with the materiality assessment and included methane emissions from our operated assets in the UK and The Netherlands as well as equity shares of methane emissions from non-operated assets.

2025 reporting year was the second year of reporting for ONE-Dyas as a company, and the first year of production for the new N05-A Dutch asset. There was a small reduction in methane intensity from 0.17% in the 2023 base year to 0.12% in 2025 and an increase in Level 4 reporting. This was due to improvements in combustion of emissions from the glycol reboiler on Dutch assets. No methane reduction measures were implemented on the Sean Platforms in 2025 due to Cessation of Production.

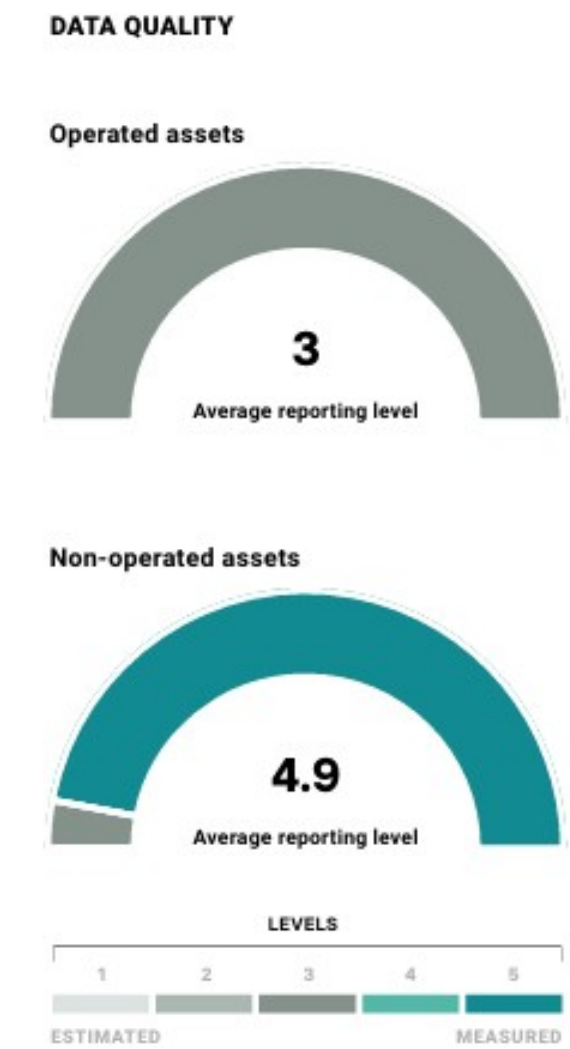

Figure 7: OGMP 2.0 2025 fact sheet reporting for ONE-Dyas

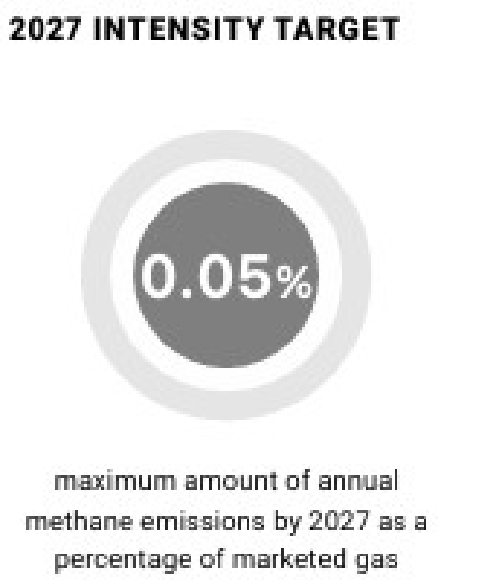

Figure 8: 2025 progress on OGMP Gold Standard Pathway award

5 ONE-Dyas Environmental , Social and Governance— Seabird Update

Camera monitoring of the Noth face Kittiwake colony continued in 2025, and Ornithological surveys were completed for Sean Romeo and Sean Papa towards the end of the nesting season in September. No nests were recorded on the Sean Papa. Approximately 41 Potential Nest Locations (PNL) were recorded on the Romeo which was an increase from 28 PNL in 2024. The location of the nests had also spread from the North and East faces in 2024 to also include the West cardinal face in 2025.

The Kittiwakes arrived earlier in 2025 (March) compared to 2024 (May). This is due to the presence of the Prospector 1 obstructing access to nesting ledges on the North face in 2024. Despite this, the nesting was completed around the same time, with the last fledgling evident on 5th September 2024 and on 22nd September 2025.

The Offshore Petroleum Regulator for the Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) were presented with the results of the Kittiwake monitoring, with discussion on the proposal for deterrence options to be implemented in 2027 for the final removal of the platforms.

Figure 9: Location of the Romeo nesting locations in 2025. West face (top) East face (middle) and North face (bottom)

6 ONE-Dyas Environmental Management

The ONE-Dyas Environmental Management System (EMS) comprises of strategic corporate documents cascading down to UK and Sean platform specific documents and procedures. The UK Environmental Management System was first successfully certified to the ISO14001:2015 standard in December 2017. Surveillance audits have been completed annually since then, with the last one in August 2025. This was a combined UK and Dutch DNV audit for ISO14001 and ISO45001 Occupational Health and Safety.

Figure 10:

Structure of ONE-Dyas Environmental Management System

The ONE-Dyas EMS provides a framework to protect the environment and respond to changing environmental conditions in balance with socio-economic needs. It specifies the systematic approach that enables ONE Dyas to operate, explore and develop gas and oil production assets in compliance with all relevant legal and stakeholder requirements. The first Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) report was published in 2024 (https://onedyas.com/esg-report/)

7 Health, Safety, Environmental and Quality Policy

As part of the undertaking to social responsibility, ONE-Dyas continues to promote the Environment, Health, Safety and wellbeing of employees, contractors and the public both onshore and at sea.

The ambition never changes: the complete avoidance of injuries, occupational illnesses and environmental incidents. All ONE-Dyas activities across the UK, the Nether lands and Germany must align with our dedicated Health, Safety, Environment and Quality policy. The policy reflects ONE-Dyas determination to protect the Health and Safety of employees and partners and to operate in the most sustainable way possible to minimise the impact to the environment.

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HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL & QUALITY (HSEQ) POLICY

Commitment

ONE-Dyas B.V. and its subsidiaries are committed to conduct operations in a safe and sustainable way, to minimise the impact on the environment and to protect the health, safety and wellbeing of employees, contractors and the public.

All employees, consultants and/or contractors working for ONE-Dyas are responsible for achieving our HSEQ goals, through compliance with our HSEQ standards, requirements and ambitions.

Personnel is authorised and expected to take action and stop unsafe work and to report incidents, near-misses and sub-standard conditions.

Pro-active HSEQ and risk management is an integrated part of all our activities and is considered a key factor in our licence to operate.

Implementation

To implement our commitments we will:

- Maintain a systematic HSEQ Management System, developed to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Develop an annual HSEQ program, with tangible goals and measurable targets, to assure continuous improvement of our HSEQ performance;
- Conduct twice a year a compliance and effectiveness review of our HSEQ Management System;
- Perform risk assessments for all operated and non-operated assets and ensure effective controls and mitigations are in place, to minimise the risk of harming people, the environment, our assets and company reputation;
- Perform internal and external risk-based audit and verification activities;
- Investigate incidents in order to identify direct and indirect causes. Results of investigations will be shared openly;
- Actively co-operate with the industry and authorities, to further enhance HSEQ standards and performance.

Chris de Ruyter van Steveninck
CEO

one dyas

Figure 11:

ONE-Dyas Health, Safety, Environmental and Quality Policy

8 Environmental Aspects

As part of the process of establishing, implementing and maintaining the EMS, ONE-Dyas has identified the significant environmental aspects of its onshore and offshore production and drilling activities. This report covers the associated the environmental performance associated with these.

7.1 Spills to sea

Non-permitted releases of oil or chemicals to the sea must be reported using a Petroleum Operations Notice 1 (PON1) which is submitted to Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) on the IRS electronic Portal. This notice provides details of the spill and actions taken to prevent a reoccurrence. ONE-Dyas reports and investigates all potential spills to sea and tracks and manages the actions on the Synergi system. Exercises to prepare in the event of a spill are completed annually.

7.2 Oil in Water

Produced water from wells associated with gas production is regulated by OPRED. ONE-Dyas has a permit to re-inject produced water into the A-2002 well on the Sean PD installation. Volumes of water and concentrations of oil are metered, monitored and reported on the Environmental and Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS) system. Drainage water discharged to sea from the skimmer tank is also tested for oil content and reported.

7.3 Offshore Chemicals

ONE-Dyas holds a chemical permit for chemicals associated with gas and oil production activities on the Sean Papa and Romeo. The permit is regulated under the Offshore Chemicals (Amendment) Regulations 2011. The annual use and discharge of these chemicals for production, drilling and well intervention activities is reported to OPRED via Environmental Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS).

7.4 Waste

ONE-Dyas manages waste in line with the waste management plan and waste hierarchy. Waste is segregated on the installations to help minimize the quantity of waste shipped and disposed of to landfill, and to identify reuse opportunities.

Figure 12: Coriolis meter to measure volumes of produced water re-injected

7.5 Atmospheric Emissions

Sean Papa atmospheric emissions are highly regulated and reported under several pieces of associated legislation. This includes venting, Carbon Dioxide (under United Kingdom Emissions Trading Scheme legislation) and other combustion gases including Nitrous Oxides, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Methane and Volatile Organic Compounds. In addition, refrigeration gases are regulated, monitored and reported annually.

9 Environmental Objectives and Targets

A description of the extent to which the environmental objectives and targets of ONE-Dyas 2024 have been achieved

2025 Environmental Objective	Achievement
Report 2024 methane data under OGMP 2.0 - plan and implement monitoring to enable Level 4/5 reporting for material emission sources and make progress towards the methane reduction target	✓ OGMP 2.0 UK data was reported in May 2025. Progress was made towards company methane reduction target with installation of NL platform.
Implement waste management strategy due diligence for decommissioning activities	- Waste management activities are ongoing into 2026, as waste subcontractors were not appointed in 2025.
CO2 Reduction energy savings from Turbines, with replacement for Cessation of Production, estimated at more than 40% saving on diesel use	✓ Generator installed in December 2025, ready for operation on 31st December on Cessation of Production.
Management of environmental planning and permitting for Sean Papa plug and abandonment activities	✓ All permits were approved for the Plug and Abandonment by 11th Dec 2025
Continued implementation of the seabird management programme in relation to decommissioning activities and participation in research opportunities	✓ Ongoing monitoring of Kittiwakes on Romeo identified increase in nests of 32%
	✗ Research opportunities could not be scheduled with Romeo activities

10 Spills to Sea

All incidents are investigated and actions tracked on the Synergi system.

There were no spills reported from the UK assets during 2025. The 2017 incident is ongoing and the quantity of fluid lost is updated to the regulator on a monthly basis, the amount lost has been reduced since 2020, and there was no top up of Oceanic during 2025, therefore no loss to sea was reported.

Date	Type	Quantity	Description
Ongoing from 17/02/2017	Oceanic subsea hydraulic fluid	No loss during 2025	From the Sean Papa. This leak is ongoing from 2017 from a subsea hydraulic connection to the Bacton export pipeline SSIV. This has been monitored and the PON1 updated on a monthly basis. Lowering the pressure has reduced the leak rate. There were no Oceanic top ups during 2025. Therefore no loss reported.

Figure 13:
PON1 Spill current in 2025

11 Oil in Water

All produced water originating from the Sean Papa and Romeo wells is physically treated and re-injected. There are no re-injection limits applied to the oil in water content. No produced water was discharged during 2024, the volumes of water and oil re-injected during 2024 (as reported monthly on EEMS) are shown in Figure 14. There was much lower volumes of produced water re-injected from in July due to a period of no production.

The skimmer installed to replace the lost caisson from the PD platform, has the facility to sample the drainage water discharged. These results as reported in Figure 15 are all markedly below the 40 mg/L discharge limit, some missing samples were the result of little or no flow.

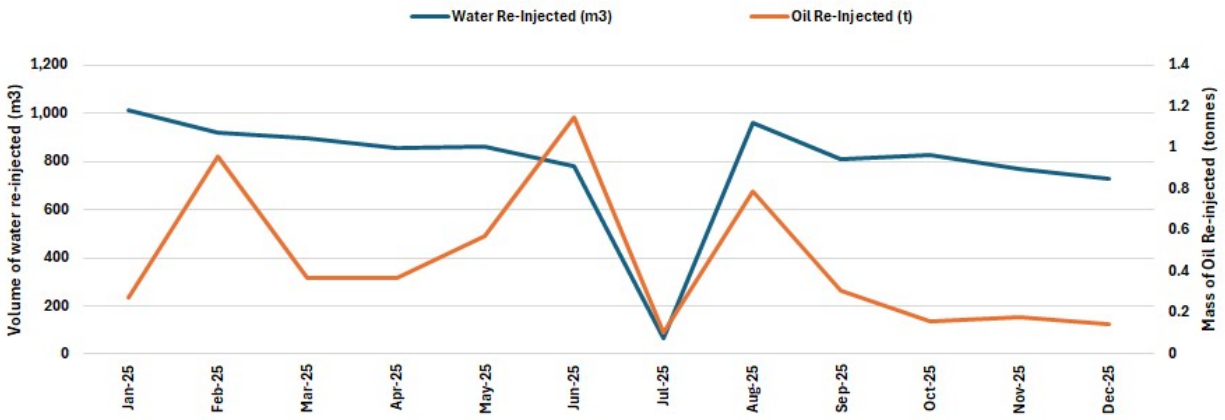


Figure 14:
Volume of produced water and mass of oil re-injected

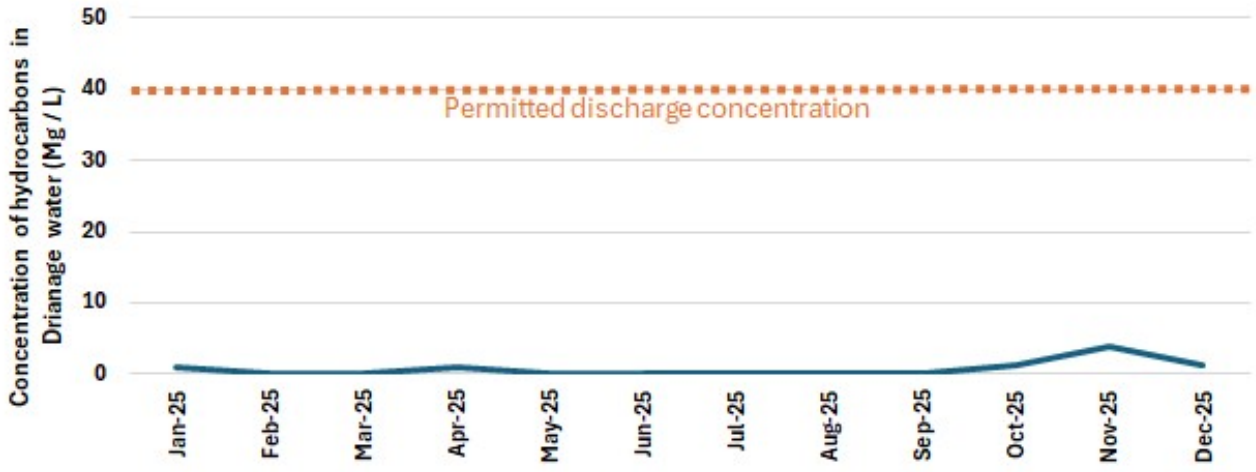


Figure 15:
Oil in water concentration in drainage water

12 Production Chemicals

Total use and discharge of chemicals (as reported in EEMS for 2025) is reported below (Figure 16) according to the label and ranking categories. Overall chemical use in production decreased in 2024 (from 13,000 kg to 983) this use was demulsifier, corrosion inhibitor and detergent for turbine wash which is not discharged to the environment. There were no chemical discharges to sea during 2025. There was no addition of Oceanic (category C) added to the Sub Sea Control Valve in 2025.

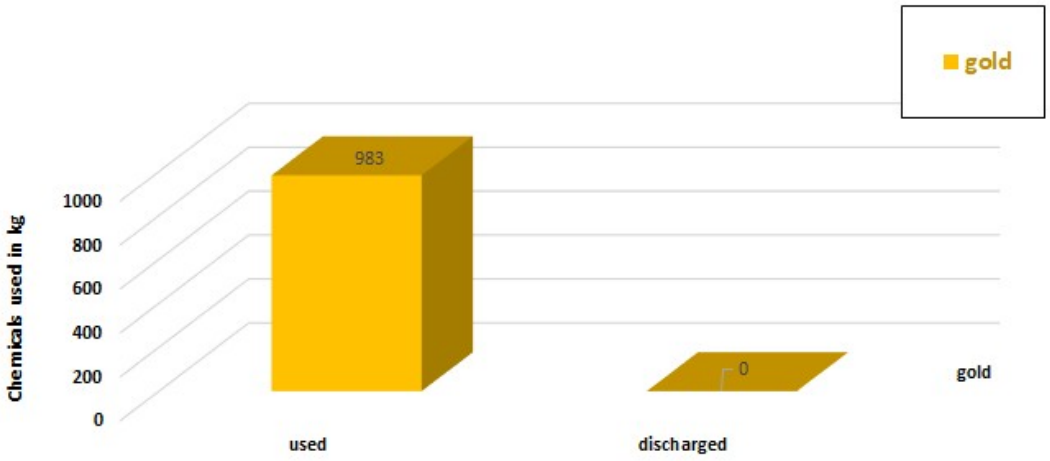
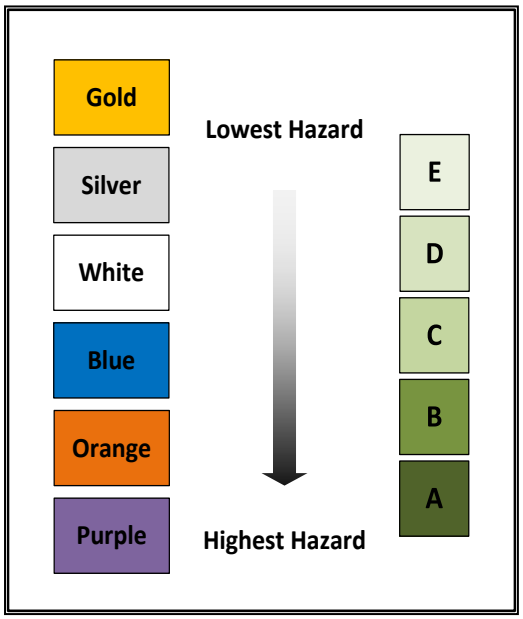


Figure 16:

Production Chemicals used and discharged from the Sean Platform in 2025



13 Production Waste

The Sean Papa and Romeo platforms shipped a total of 25 tonnes of waste in 2025, which is a decrease from 2024 (55 tonnes). This was due to a decrease in waste from having no planned shutdown and vessel cleaning in 2025, and so liquid waste was reduced. The operational waste was shipped to Den Helder in The Netherlands for treatment. The tonnes of waste have been charted according to type and disposal route. The types of waste remained similar to last year (Figure 17). Waste oils formed a larger proportion of the waste in 2025 with disposal of oils from equipment and from helicopter fuel. Segregated recyclables and scrap metals were similar to 2025. More waste was reused and recycled in 2025 than in 2024, and less waste was recycled and went for waste to energy (Figure 18). Waste from drilling is reported in section 16.

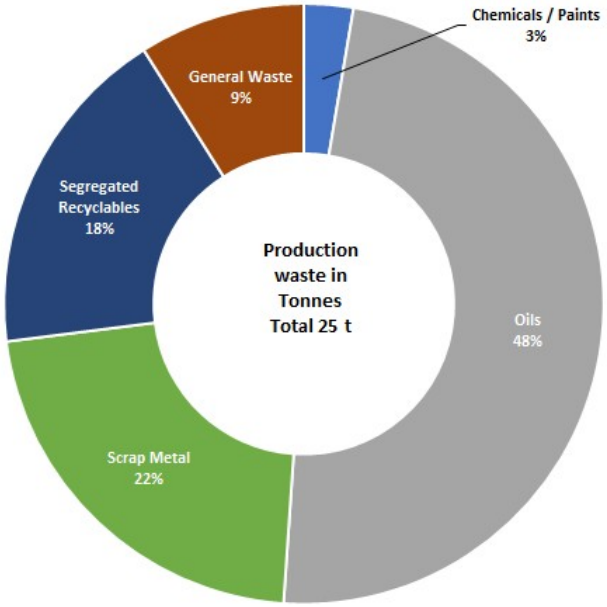


Figure 17:
2025 Sean production waste in tonnes categorised by waste type

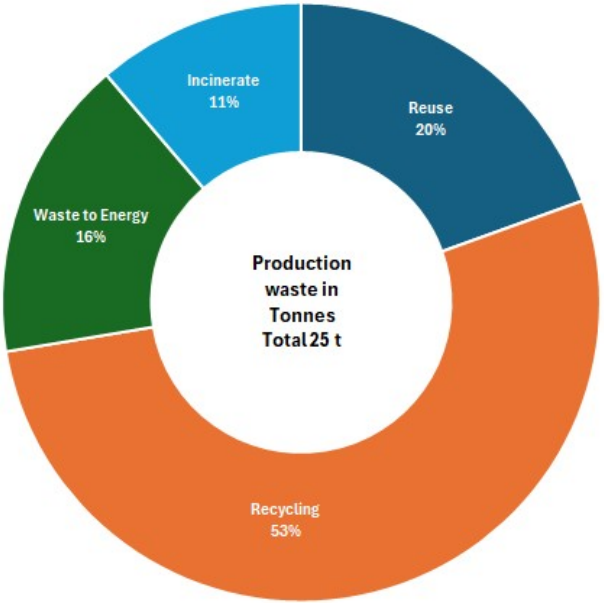
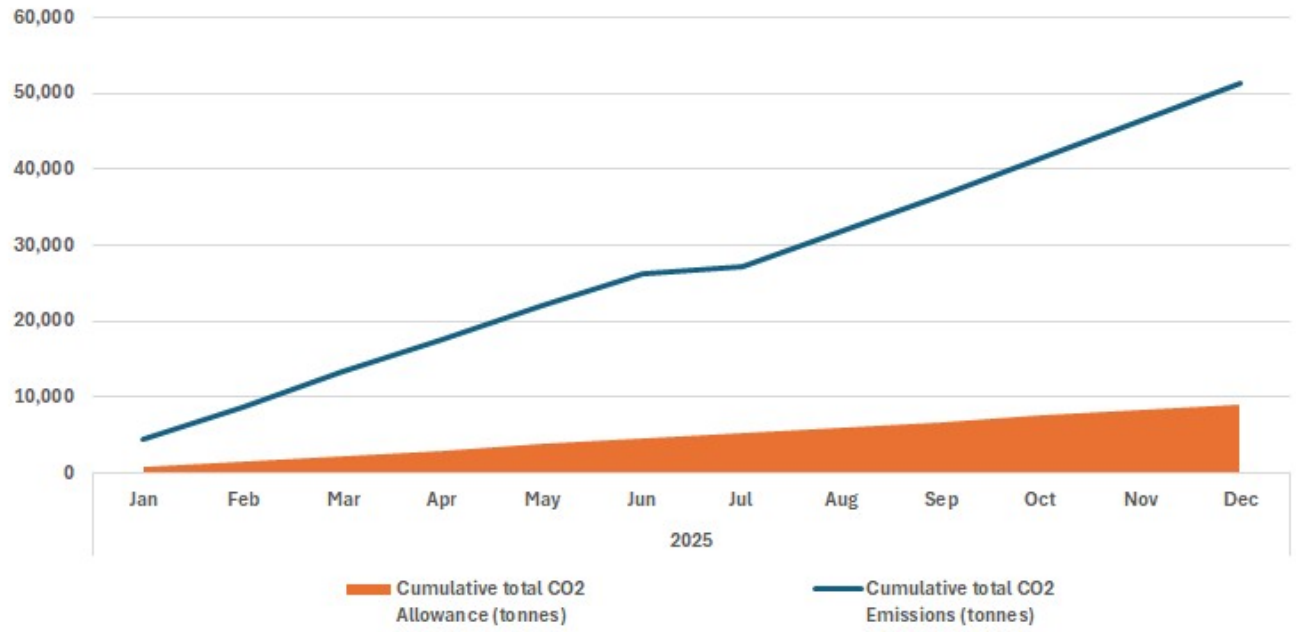


Figure 18:
2025 Sean production waste in tonnes categorised by disposal route

14 Carbon Dioxide

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) emissions are strictly monitored and reported for UK-ETS purposes. On the Sean Papa, 51.4 thousand tonnes of Carbon Dioxide was emitted from fuel gas and diesel use in 2025. This was an increase of 35% from 2024 (33.3 thousand tonnes) as the result of an extended period of shut down and no production between June and October 2024, resulting in lower emissions. 2025 emissions are broadly similar to 2023 which was also a full production year.

The monthly accumulated Carbon Dioxide emissions from all combustion equipment on the platform is presented in Figure 19 below. Installation of the diesel powered generator set for platform power will substantially reduce emissions in 2026 and take it out of ETS reporting.



2025	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cumulative total CO_2 Emissions (tonnes)	4,481	8,762	13,402	17,631	22,064	26,275	27,297	31,782	36,674	41,498	46,469	51,446
Cumulative total CO_2 Allowance (tonnes)	751	1,502	2,253	3,003	3,754	4,505	5,256	6,007	6,758	7,508	8,259	9,010

Figure 19:
2025 Sean Carbon Dioxide emissions and allowances in tonnes

15 Air Emissions

Emissions reported to EEMS under a permit issued under the Offshore Combustion Installations (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2013 are shown in Figure 20 below. These are split into emissions from diesel combustion and fuel gas combustion. The largest proportion of emissions from combustion are for Nitrous Oxides (NOx) emitted from the combustion of fuel gas and diesel. Emissions from diesel and from fuel gas decreased due to a reduction in production time in 2024.

Emissions vented under the Energy Act 1976 are included, which show the highest contribution from Methane (CH_4) emissions. The 2024 Sean Papa venting emissions data shows an increase in reported Methane emissions from 366 tonnes CH_4 in 2024 to 431 tonnes in 2025 due to increased production and no planned shutdown. Fugitive emissions from EEMS have been included in the graph for completeness.

There were some emissions from refrigeration gases (Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)) 2025 from the UK ONE-Dyas assets this was from a repaired leak in cooling for process equipment.

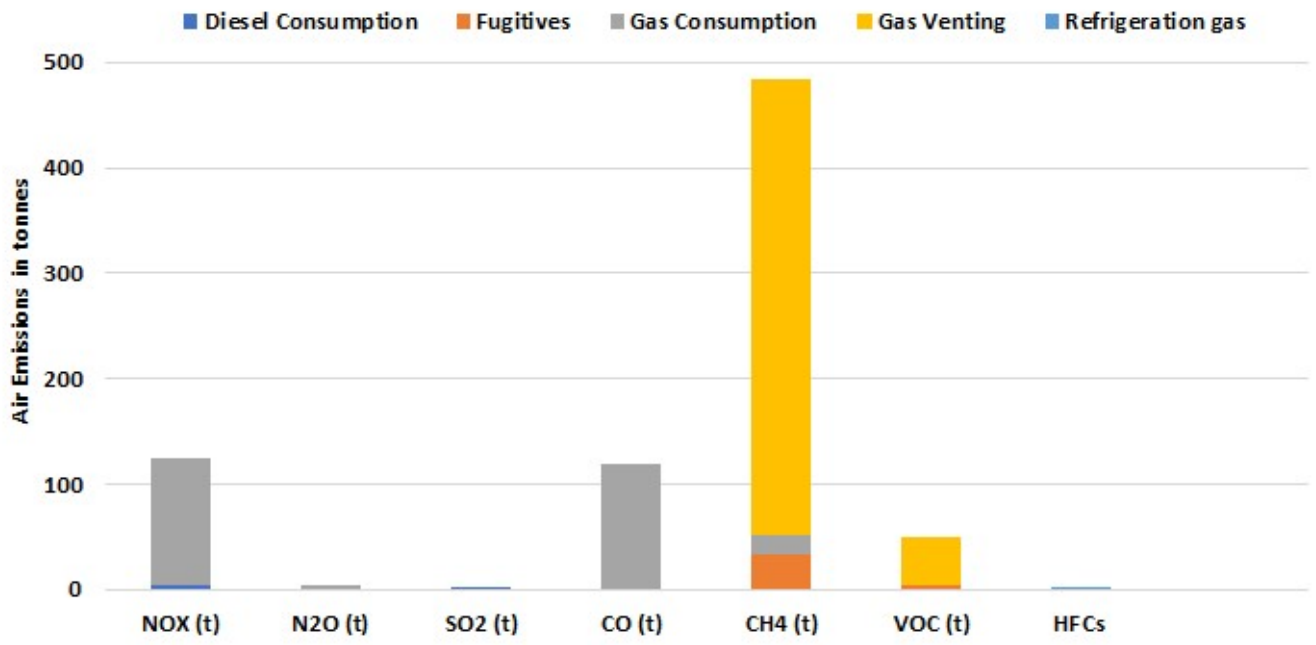


Figure 20:
2025 Air emissions from Sean combustion, venting and F gas

16 Drilling emissions

As permitted by OPRED, a total of 1820 tonnes of chemicals were used in the 42/14a-3 Crosgan appraisal well (Figure 20) 1095 tonnes of these were discharged. No Oil Based Muds (OBM) were used and 97% of the chemicals discharged were classed as Posing Little or No Risk to the Environment (PLONOR). Total mass of drill cuttings and drill fluids discharged to sea and sent to shore is shown in Figure 21 containing a total of 0.03 tonnes of Oil.

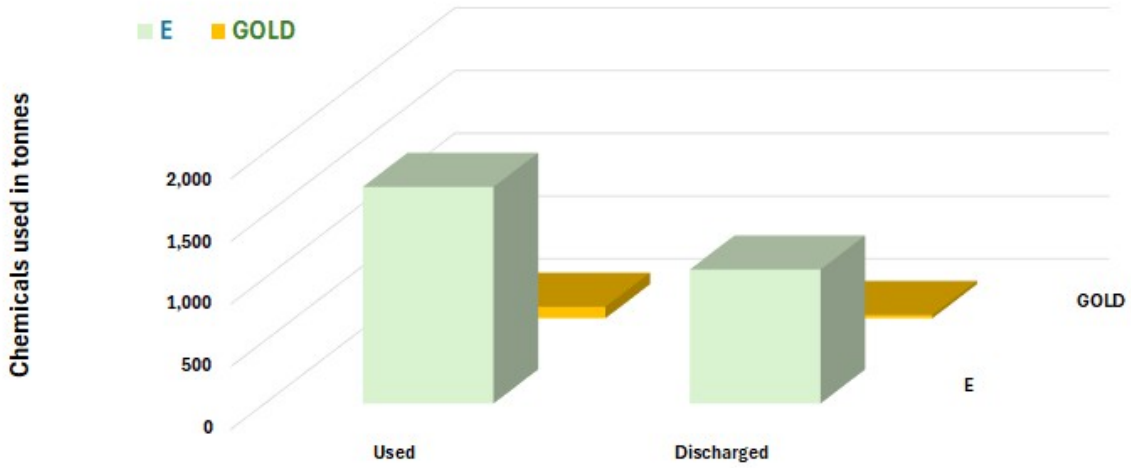


Figure 21:
Chemical use and discharge from drilling of Crosgan 42/14a-3 appraisal well

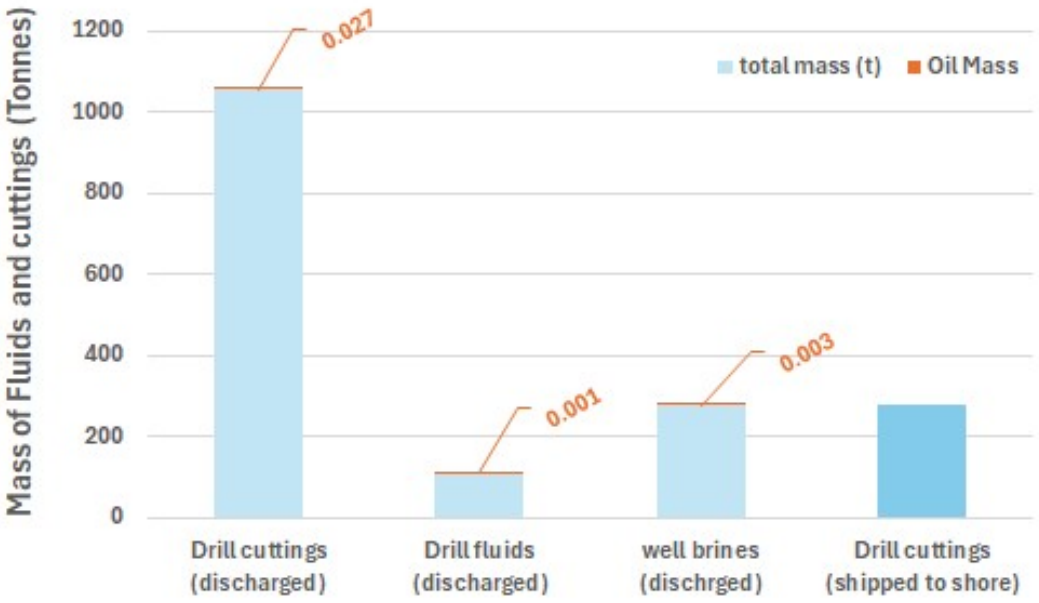


Figure 22:
2025 Drill cuttings and drill fluids discharged from drilling of Crosgan 42/14a-3 appraisal well

16 Drilling emissions

Air emissions reported on EEMS from drilling the Crosgan 42/15a appraisal well are shown in figure 22. The majority is Carbon Dioxide from consumption of diesel in the Prospector 1 drilling rig and from the flaring of well test fluids.

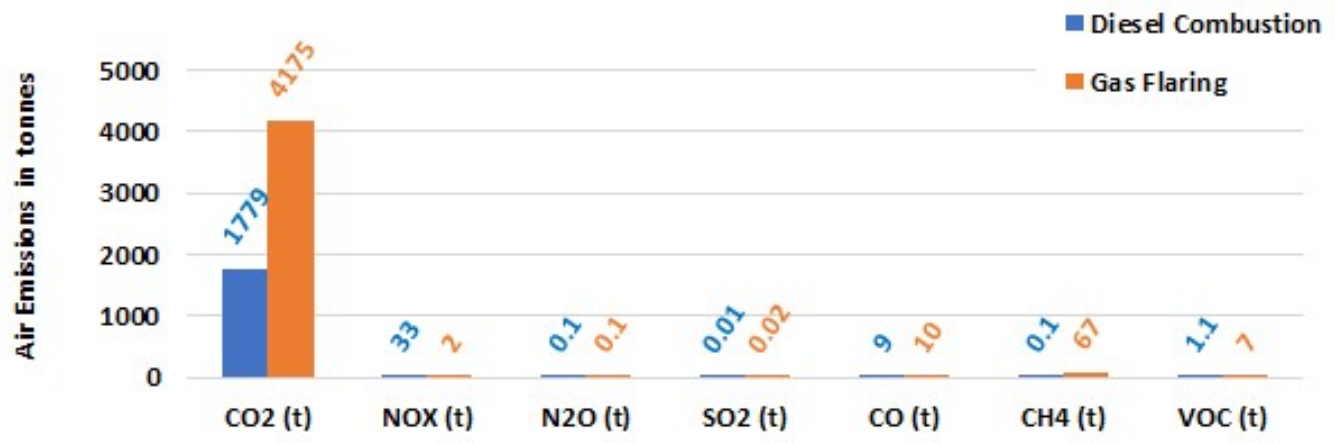


Figure 23:
2025 Emissions to air from drilling of Crosgan 42/14a-3 appraisal well

Figure 24:
2025 Crosgan 42/14a-3 appraisal well Drilling operations

ONE-Dyas has developed the environmental objectives below for 2026

→ Implement waste management strategy due diligence for decommissioning activities

→ Plan for 95% recycling from subsea and platform removal activities

→ Gather data and submit Trans-Frontier shipment notification before End of October 2026

→ Monitor CO2 Reduction energy savings from Turbines, against estimated emissions from Rustons, estimated at 40% saving on diesel use

→ Management of environmental planning and permitting for cleaning, subsea removal and Light House Mode activities

→ Continued implementation of the seabird management programme in relation to decommissioning activities, trial deterrent options and participation in workshop opportunities

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