OSPAR Public Statement 2025

Environmental Performance

Issue Date: 29/05/26

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

Under Recommendation 2003/5 of the Oslo Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic [OSPAR], the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning [OPRED] requires that all companies operating in the United Kingdom Continental Shelf [UKCS] have systems and procedures in place to identify, monitor and control the environmental aspects associated with offshore activities.

This document details the 2025 OSPAR Public Statement for Bluewater Energy Services B.V. (hereinafter referred to as Bluewater) and reports the environmental performance of a) the Pierce Field operations and activities during 2025, and b) the Lancaster Field operations and activities during 2025, in line with the requirements of OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5. The scope focuses on the two offshore assets, the Hæwene Brim Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) and the Aoka Mizu FPSO for the period 1st January to the 31st December 2025.

2. OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Pierce Field Offshore Activities

The Pierce development is located in Blocks 23/22a and 23/27a of the Central North Sea (CNS). The development is served by a FPSO facility, the Hæwene Brim (Figure 2-1). The Hæwene Brim FPSO is located at 57° 09' 38.834" N, 02° 17' 35.130" E which is 247.5 km from the United Kingdom (UK) coastline, 2.6 km from the UK/Norwegian median line and in a water depth of approximately 85 m.
On behalf of Adura Operations Ltd (hereinafter referred to as 'Adura'), Enterprise Oil plc is the field operator in conjunction with joint venture partner Ithaca Energy UK Limited. Pierce Production Company Limited (PPCL) serves as the operator of the Hæwene Brim FPSO.

Figure 2-1 The Hæwene Brim FPSO

The Hæwene Brim FPSO's main functions are:

- Receipt of fluids from subsea wells;
- Control of the subsea wells;
- Processing of the incoming fluids for separation into crude, water and gas;
- Storage of the stabilised crude oil and maintaining it at the required temperature;
- Treatment of effluent for discharge of water to the sea;
- Chemical injection;
- Produced gas export;
- Offloading of crude into tandem moored shuttle tankers;
- Power generation for process, gas compression, offloading, utilities and ship systems; and
- Provide accommodation for operating and maintenance personnel.

Operational activities during 2025 included normal production operations, maintenance and well optimisation work.

Lancaster Field Offshore Activities

The Lancaster field is located in Blocks 205/21a of the CNS to the west of the Shetland Islands. The development is served by the Aoka Mizu FPSO (Figure 2-2).

The Aoka Mizu FPSO is located at 60° 10’ 49.82” N, 03° 52’ 5.16” W which is 98 km from the UK coastline, 54 km from the UK/Faroes median line and in a water depth of approximately 158 m. Prax Upstream Ltd (hereinafter referred to as Prax) is the licence operator for the Lancaster field. Bluewater Lancaster Production (UK) Ltd are the formally approved Installation Operator of the Aoka Mizu FPSO.

Figure 2-2 The Aoka Mizu FPSO

The Aoka Mizu FPSO’s main functions are:

- Receipt of fluids from subsea wells;
- Control of the subsea wells;
- Processing of the incoming fluids for separation into crude, water and gas;
- Storage of the stabilised crude oil and maintaining it at the required temperature;
- Treatment of effluent for discharge of water to the sea;
- Chemical injection;
- Offloading of crude into tandem moored shuttle tankers;
- Power generation for process, gas compression, offloading, utilities and ship systems; and
- Provide accommodation for operating and maintenance personnel.

Operational activities during 2025 included normal production operations, maintenance and well optimisation work.

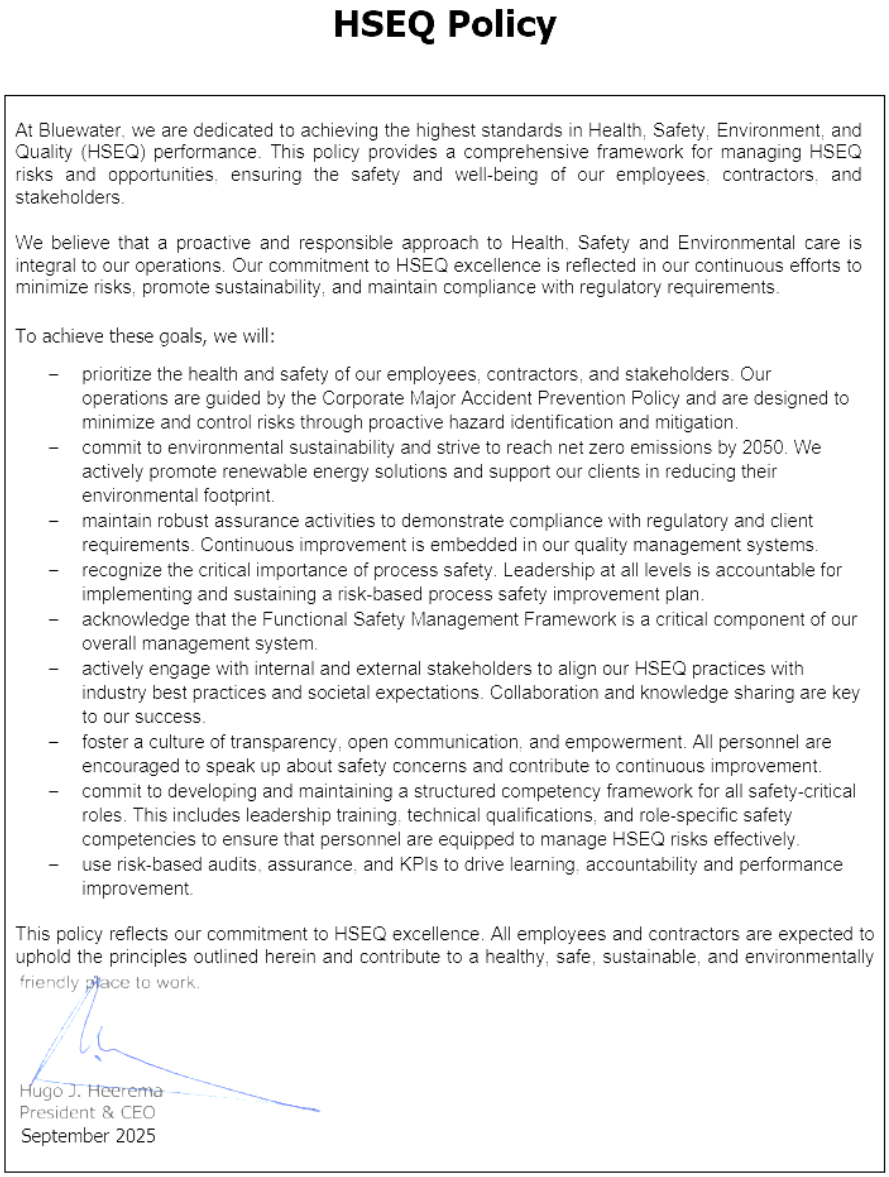
3. SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL (SEMS) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Bluewater Health, Safety, Environmental and Quality (HSEQ) Policy

Bluewater Services (UK) Limited adopts the Bluewater HSEQ policy, which sets out the principles to which all the affiliates and the Hæwene Brim and Aoka Mizu FPSO activities comply with. These include:

- ✓ Promoting Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) Protection;
- ✓ Seeking and achieving continual improvement;
- ✓ Working towards Net-Zero by 2050; and
- ✓ Compliance with all regulatory requirements.

The requirements of the policy are implemented through management systems, interface arrangements and operational management controls. The Bluewater policy is provided in Figure 3-1.



HSEQ Policy

At Bluewater, we are dedicated to achieving the highest standards in Health, Safety, Environment, and Quality (HSEQ) performance. This policy provides a comprehensive framework for managing HSEQ risks and opportunities, ensuring the safety and well-being of our employees, contractors, and stakeholders.

We believe that a proactive and responsible approach to Health, Safety and Environmental care is integral to our operations. Our commitment to HSEQ excellence is reflected in our continuous efforts to minimize risks, promote sustainability, and maintain compliance with regulatory requirements.

To achieve these goals, we will:

- prioritize the health and safety of our employees, contractors, and stakeholders. Our operations are guided by the Corporate Major Accident Prevention Policy and are designed to minimize and control risks through proactive hazard identification and mitigation.
- commit to environmental sustainability and strive to reach net zero emissions by 2050. We actively promote renewable energy solutions and support our clients in reducing their environmental footprint.
- maintain robust assurance activities to demonstrate compliance with regulatory and client requirements. Continuous improvement is embedded in our quality management systems.
- recognize the critical importance of process safety. Leadership at all levels is accountable for implementing and sustaining a risk-based process safety improvement plan.
- acknowledge that the Functional Safety Management Framework is a critical component of our overall management system.
- actively engage with internal and external stakeholders to align our HSEQ practices with industry best practices and societal expectations. Collaboration and knowledge sharing are key to our success.
- foster a culture of transparency, open communication, and empowerment. All personnel are encouraged to speak up about safety concerns and contribute to continuous improvement.
- commit to developing and maintaining a structured competency framework for all safety-critical roles. This includes leadership training, technical qualifications, and role-specific safety competencies to ensure that personnel are equipped to manage HSEQ risks effectively.
- use risk-based audits, assurance, and KPIs to drive learning, accountability and performance improvement.

This policy reflects our commitment to HSEQ excellence. All employees and contractors are expected to uphold the principles outlined herein and contribute to a healthy, safe, sustainable, and environmentally friendly place to work.

Hugo J. Heerema
President & CEO
September 2025

Figure 3-1 Bluewater HSEQ Policy

Environmental Management

Bluewater is certified to ISO 14001:2015 standard (a copy of the certificate is presented below). Bluewater's Environmental Management System (EMS) sets out guiding principles and mechanisms for managing HSE risk, impact and compliance in accordance with the Bluewater HSEQ Policy.

LRQA

Current issue date: 7 November 2023
Expiry date: 6 November 2026
Certificate identity number: 10556899

Original approval(s):
ISO 14001 - 7 November 2008

Certificate of Approval

This is to certify that the Management System of:

Bluewater Energy Services B.V.

Taurusavenue 46, 2132 LS Hoofddorp, The Netherlands

has been approved by LRQA to the following standards:

ISO 14001:2015

Approval number(s): ISO 14001 – 0024489

This certificate is valid only in association with the certificate schedule bearing the same number on which the locations applicable to this approval are listed.

The scope of this approval is applicable to:
Design, engineering, procurement, management of subcontracted fabrication, installation, commissioning and aftersales of Single Point Mooring systems (SPM), offshore renewable energy systems and Floating Production Storage Offloading (FPSO) systems. Operation and management of FPSOs.

Paul Graaf

Area Operations Manager, Europe

Issued by: LRQA Limited

UKAS

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Issued by: LRQA Limited, 1 Trinity Park, Bickenhill Lane, Birmingham B37 7ES, United Kingdom

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Figure 3-2 Copy of ISO14001:2015 Certificate

The Corporate Management System (CMS) describes how HSE performance is managed, taking into account all relevant elements, such as legal requirements, stakeholders, risks / opportunities and company goals. The CMS is applicable to all employees and activities on all locations (onshore and installation and operational sites - offshore) and is based on the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015. Within the overall CMS, the Safety and Environmental Management System (SEMS) is the framework of policies, processes standards and procedures that ensures that the health, safety and environmental objectives can be achieved. The SEMS acts as the link between the policies and standards and local processes and procedures. The high-level structure of the CMS is shown in Figure 3-3.

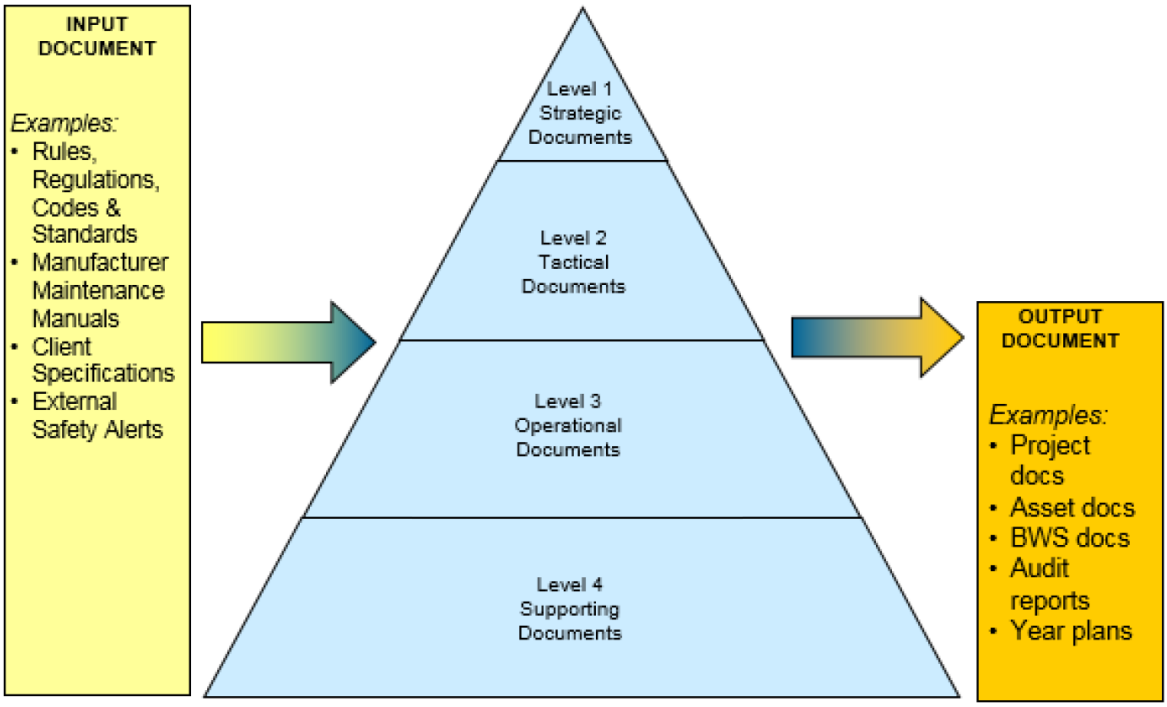

Figure 3-3 High Level Structure of the CMS

Key Environmental Management Activities in 2025

Bluewater's key environment related objectives and activities for 2025 were to ensure compliance with all environmental permits and relevant regulations and to progress a number of programmes to support continued improvement in performance, including:

- Offshore Environmental Compliance and Permit audits and inspections;
- Onshore Emergency Response exercises and Offshore Drills;
- Monitoring of asset performance and Environmental Key Performance Indicators [KPI] covering resource use and emissions to the environment;
- Maintenance of the assets' Environmental Aspects Registers.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Hæwene Brim FPSO Environmental Performance

Atmospheric Emissions

Atmospheric emissions arise from power generation, flaring and fugitive emissions. The Hæwene Brim FPSO holds an Offshore Combustion Installation (PPC) Permit under the Offshore Combustion Installations (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2023 (as amended) for the combustion equipment onboard. Adura is the holder of the greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme (UKETS) permit, therefore certain emissions may be duplicated within their 2025 annual environmental statement.

Table 4.1 provides the Production related fuel combustion and flaring emissions as reported into the Environmental Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS) through the UK Energy Portal. This covers the period from the 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025.

Table 4.1 Hæwene Brim Atmospheric Emissions (1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025)

Atmospheric Emissions	Unit	Fuel Gas	Diesel	Flaring	Totals
Fuel Use	Tonnes	16,374.01	9,875.58	5,626.99	**N/A**
CO_2	Tonnes	39,738.21	31,602.48	13,656.19	**84,996.88**
NO_X	Tonnes	173.93	493.70	6.75	**674.38**
SO_2	Tonnes	0.21	19.75	0.07	**20.03**
CO	Tonnes	98.24	130.44	37.70	**266.38**
CH_4	Tonnes	15.06	1.49	56.27	**72.82**
VOC	Tonnes	0.59	16.52	56.27	**73.38**

Water and Oil in Water Discharges

Liquid associated with the oil produced by the Pierce Field (oil and produced water) is processed through oil and water separation systems offshore with the cleaned produced water being discharged to sea. The Hæwene Brim FPSO holds a permit for produced water discharge under the Petroleum Operations (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control (OPPC)) Regulations. The Hæwene Brim FPSO has two discharge routes for produced water and the installations drainage systems, as follows:

- The primary route is via the produced water treatment system. All produced water from the separators is routed to designated hydrocyclones via inline coalescers. The in-line coalescers help improve the performance of the downstream hydrocyclones by increasing the oil droplet size in the feed stream.
- The secondary route is from the FPSO slops tanks. Liquids are processed through a centrifuge system before being discharged to sea.

Table 4.2 provides the details for the produced water discharges as reported into the EEMS through the UK Energy Portal (only months with reported discharges are shown). This covers the period from the 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025.

Table 4.2 Haewene Brim Produced Water Discharge Data (1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025)

Month	Sample Point (Source	Produced Water Volume (m3)	Monthly Average Oil in Water (mg/L)	Calculated Weight of Oil (tonnes)
January	Hydrocyclones	624.70	14.85	0.00928
	Slops Tanks	403.80	11.00	0.00444
February	Hydrocyclones	2,092.30	12.14	0.02540
	Slops Tanks	2,462.20	15.98	0.03935
March	Hydrocyclones	1,335.20	7.71	0.01030
	Slops Tanks	1,086.20	11.55	0.01255
April	Hydrocyclones	2,232.70	8.08	0.01804
	Slops Tanks	3,262.50	15.97	0.05211
May	Hydrocyclones	3,120.50	11.45	0.03574
	Slops Tanks	1,159.90	20.73	0.02405
June	Hydrocyclones	1,028.00	11.89	0.01222
	Slops Tanks	36.10	23.84	0.00086
July	Hydrocyclones	3,994.30	12.87	0.05142
	Slops Tanks	-	-	-
August	Hydrocyclones	1,298.00	14.65	0.01901
	Slops Tanks	-	-	-
September	Hydrocyclones	-	-	-
	Slops Tanks	-	-	-
October	Hydrocyclones	3,814.60	20.57	0.07848
	Slops Tanks	-	-	-
November	Hydrocyclones	7,575.60	22.08	0.16728
	Slops Tanks	2,855.60	14.45	0.04127
December	Hydrocyclones	8,020.50	21.22	0.17016
	Slops Tanks	5,270.80	13.31	0.07017
Totals	All sources	51,673.50	16.30	0.84213

The average oil in water concentration is a weighted average, calculated by dividing the total oil mass discharged by the total discharged produced water volume.

The total mass of oil discharged with the produced water during 2025 was ~ 0.84 tonnes.

Figure 4-1 presents the oil in water average concentration from the primary and secondary route. No breaches of the 30 mg/L monthly permit limit were observed for the period for the secondary disposal route.

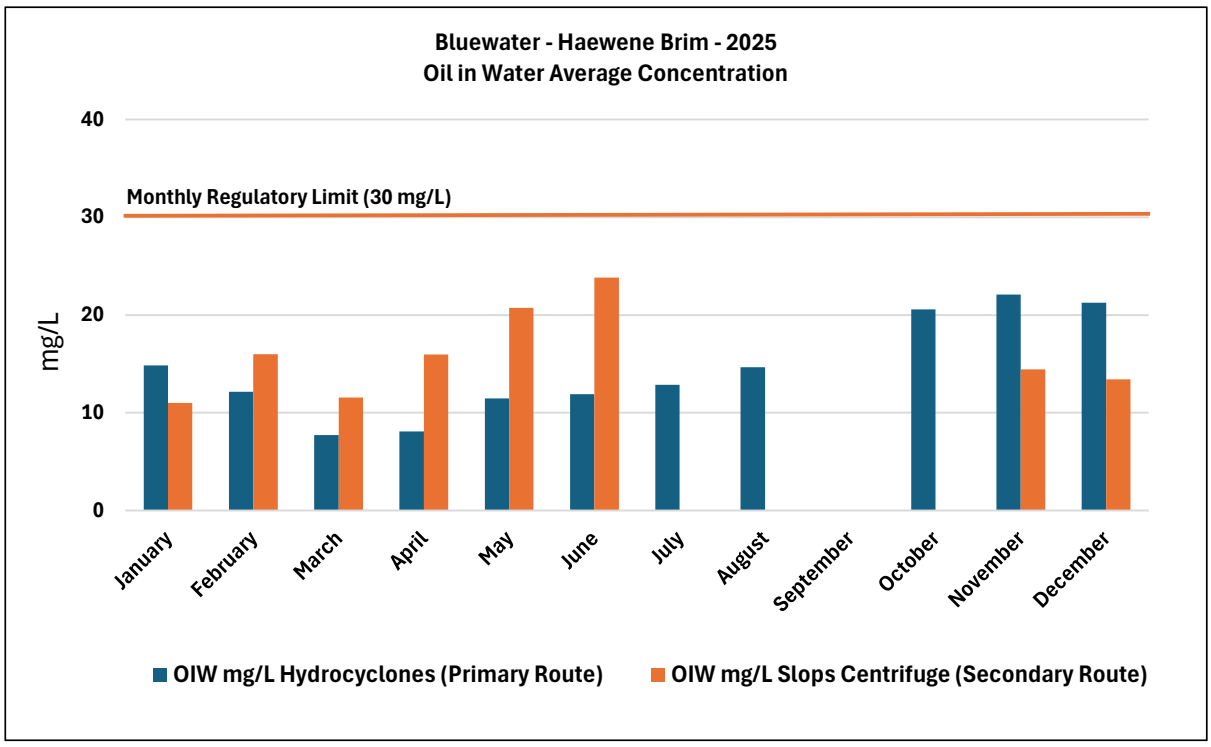

Figure 4-1 Hydrocyclones & Slops Tanks: Oil in Water Average Concentration

Chemical Use and Discharge

Under the Offshore Chemical Regulations (OCR) 2002 (as amended), the Hæwene Brim FPSO holds a permit for the use and discharge of chemicals. During 2025, a total of 417.61 tonnes of production chemicals were used, and 394.65 tonnes were discharged to sea.

The Regulator has highlighted certain chemicals to be phased out by mean of substitution warning (SUB chemical warning). Two SUB chemicals were used during 2025, EMBR43442A – Demulsifier, and PARA12200A – a wax inhibitor. In 2025, the use of these SUB chemicals equated to 4.81 tonnes and 11.20 tonnes, respectively. A detailed breakdown of each chemical's tracked usage and discharge against the permitted quantities is presented in Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3 respectively.

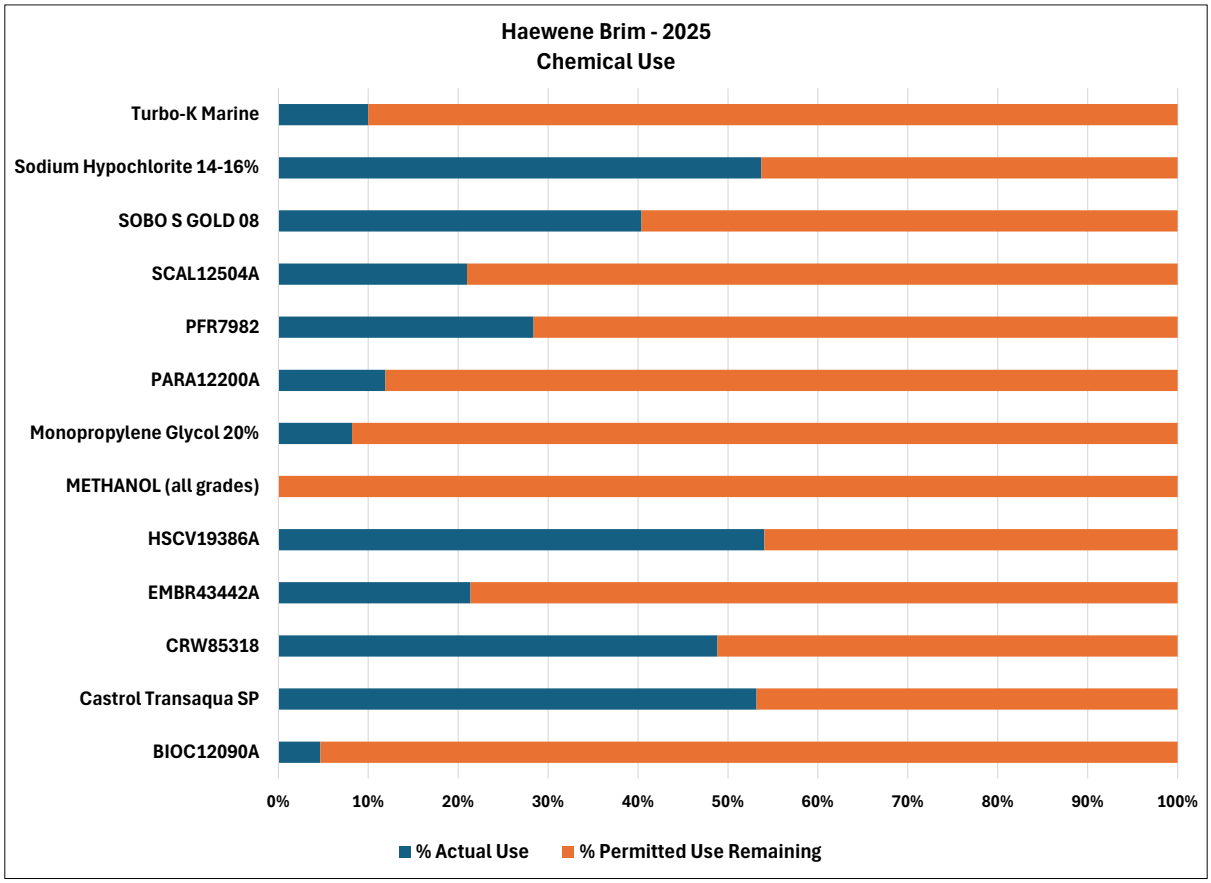

Figure 4-2 Hæwene Brim 2025 Chemical Use vs Permitted Quantities

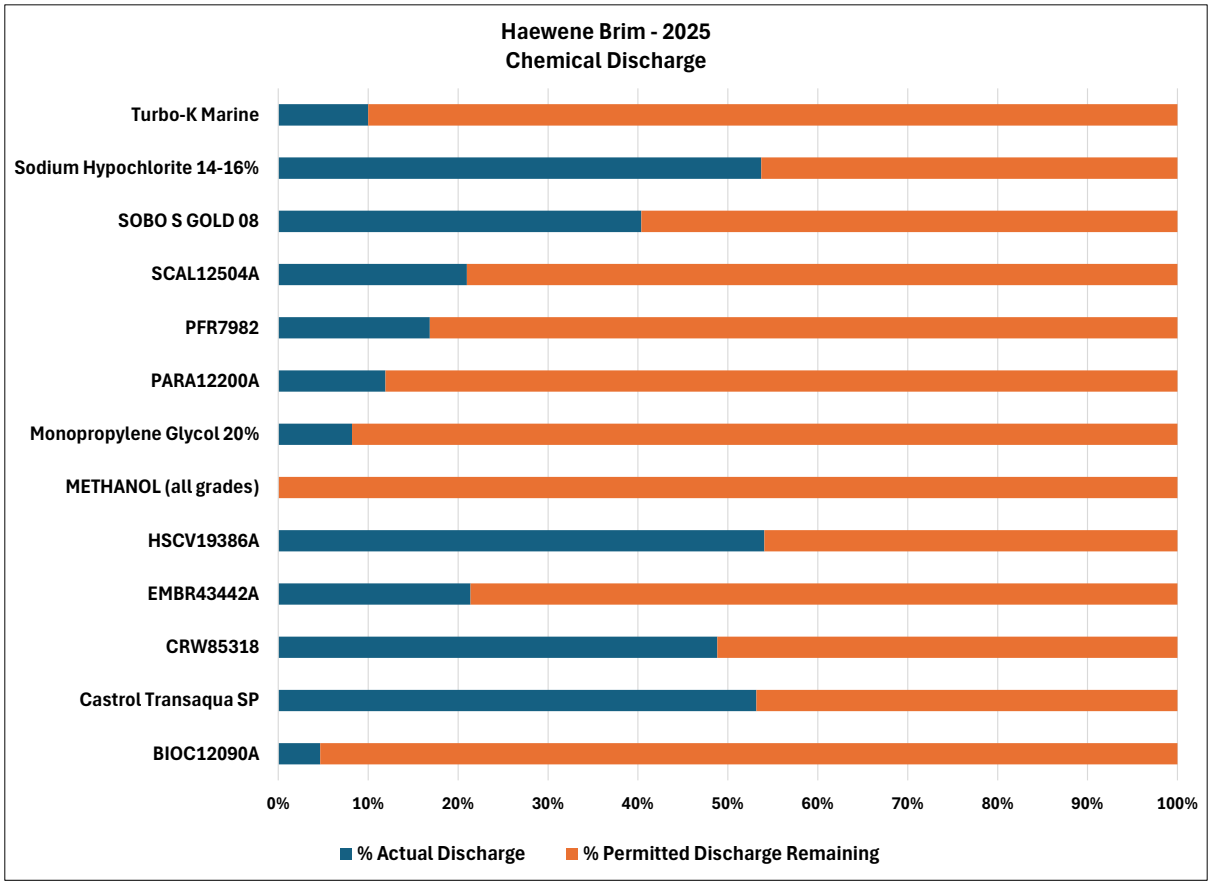

Figure 4-3 Hæwene Brim 2025 Chemical Discharge vs Permitted Quantities

The chemicals used, comprised hydraulic fluids, biocides, wax inhibitors, corrosion inhibitors, gas hydrate inhibitors, scale inhibitors, hydrogen sulphide scavengers, demulsifiers and cleaning fluids utilised during routine production operations. The majority of these chemicals were Hazard Quotient (HQ) Gold or Category 'E' or 'D' chemicals (the ratio of Predicted Effect Concentration against No Effect Concentration), thus have the least potential impact on the marine environment.

Chemicals are subject to continual review and Bluewater will continue to seek suitable alternatives, where appropriate to minimise impact on the marine environment.

Waste Management

Management and segregation of waste takes place on the installation prior to transfer to onshore facilities for recycling or disposal. Total waste arising during 2025 from the Hæwene Brim FPSO and the disposal routes is provided in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Hæwene Brim Waste Arising and Disposal Routes during 2025

Category	Reuse	Re-cycling	Waste to Energy	Incinerate	Landfill	Other	Total
	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)
Group I – Special							
Chemicals/ Paints	-	-	3.459	0.169	-	1.789	5.417
Drums/ Containers	2.08	5.664	-	-	-	-	7.744
Oils	-	0.42	-	-	-	-	0.42
Miscellaneous Special Waste	-	8.179	6.647	-	2.98	-	17.806
Sludge's / Liquids / Washings	-	0.347	-	-	-	-	0.347
Sub-Total	**2.08**	**14.61**	**10.106**	**0.169**	**2.98**	**1.789**	**31.734**
Group II - General							
Chemicals/ Paints	-	-	-	0.015	-	0.059	0.074
Drums/ Containers	0.16	0.148	-	-	-	-	0.308
Scrap metal	-	31.02	-	-	-	0.16	31.18
Segregated Recyclables	-	27.773	-	-	-	-	27.773
General Waste	-	-	52.75	-	0.46	-	53.21
Sludge's / Liquids / Washings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	**0.16**	**58.941**	**52.75**	**0.015**	**0.46**	**0.219**	**112.545**
Group III - Other							
Asbestos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radioactive Materials (exc NORM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinical	-	-	-	0.039	-	-	0.039
Explosives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-	**0.039**	-	-	**0.039**
Grand Total	**2.24**	**73.551**	**62.856**	**0.223**	**3.44**	**2.008**	**144.318**

Figure 4-4 overleaf shows that the Hæwene Brim FPSO recycled ~51% of the total waste produced. Waste disposed to landfill amounted ~ 2.4% of the total waste produced. Most general waste from the Hæwene Brim, that is not recycled, is utilised for waste to energy, with minimal waste sent to landfill. In 2025, 44% of total waste was utilised as waste to energy. There was also ~2 tonnes of "other" waste, mostly chemicals / paints, equating to 1% of total waste.

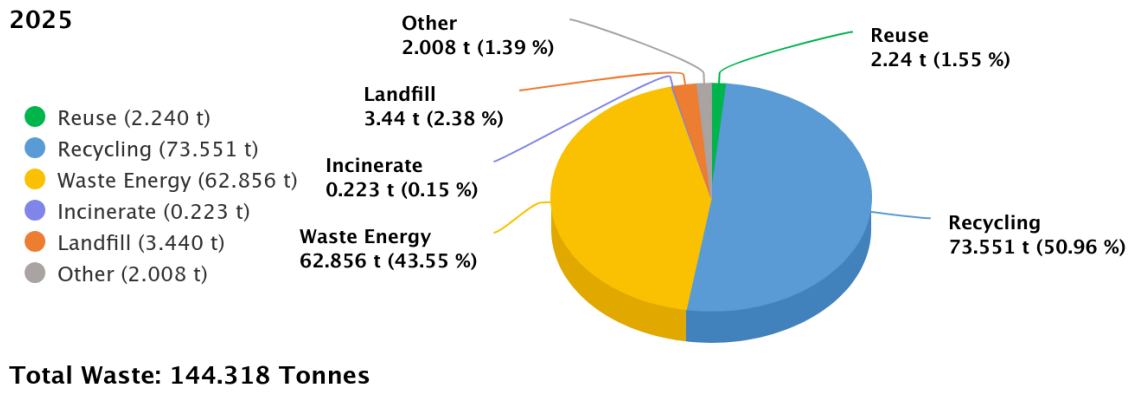

Figure 4-4 Hæwene Brim 2025 breakdown of generated waste

2026 Key Activities

The main offshore aims and objectives for the Hæwene Brim FPSO during 2026 are:

- ✓ Ongoing maintenance and implementation of the EMS, including
  - Maintenance of 14001:2015 Standard;
  - Environmental data monitoring & reporting schedules;
  - Environmental KPIs;
  - Environmental Aspects Registers and Controls;
  - HSE Management System Interface documentation.
- ✓ Audit and review of Permits and Consents management and compliance associated with Environmental Management Systems and Processes;
- ✓ Continued management of asset integrity and process safety to minimise the risk of spills.

Aoka Mizu FPSO Environmental Performance

Atmospheric Emissions

Atmospheric emissions arise from power generation, flaring and fugitive emissions. The Aoka Mizu FPSO holds a PPC Permit under the Offshore Combustion Installations (PPC) Regulations 2023 (as amended) for the combustion equipment onboard. Prax holds the UK ETS GHG permit.

Table 4.4 provides the Production related fuel combustion and flaring emissions as reported into EEMS through the UK Energy Portal. This covers the period from the 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025.

Table 4.4 Aoka Mizu Atmospheric Emissions (1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025)

Atmospheric Emissions	Unit	Fuel Gas	Diesel	Flaring	Totals
Fuel Use	Tonnes	9,148.57	1,910.75	11,384.85	**N/A**
CO_2	Tonnes	24,957.84	6,114.40	31,299.51	**62,371.75**
NO_X	Tonnes	86.63	72.96	13.66	**173.25**
SO_2	Tonnes	0.11	3.82	0.15	**4.08**
CO	Tonnes	54.89	18.24	76.28	**149.41**
CH_4	Tonnes	8.42	0.21	113.85	**122.48**
VOC	Tonnes	0.33	2.34	113.85	**116.52**

Water and Oil in Water Discharges

Liquid associated with the oil produced by the Lancaster Field (oil and produced water) is processed through oil and water separation systems offshore with the cleaned produced water being discharged to sea. The Aoka Mizu FPSO holds a permit for produced water discharge under the OPPC Regulations.

All produced water from the installation was discharged overboard. This amounted to approximately 597,264 cubic metres for 2025. The Aoka Mizu FPSO has two discharge routes for produced water and the installations drainage systems, as follows:

- The FPSO's hydrocyclone units; and
- The FPSO's slops tanks.

Table 4.5 provides the details for the produced water discharges as reported into the EEMS through the UK Energy Portal (only months with reported discharges are shown). This covers the period from the 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025.

Table 4.5 Aoka Mizu Produced Water Discharge Data (1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025)

Month	Sample Point (Source	Produced Water Volume (m3)	Monthly Average Oil in Water (mg/l)	Calculated Weight of Oil (tonnes)
January	Hydrocyclones	37496.62	1.968	0.07379
	Slops Tanks	975	18.944	0.01847
February	Hydrocyclones	44720.29	2.679	0.11981
	Slops Tanks	623	3.576	0.00223
March	Hydrocyclones	50890.83	3.111	0.15832
	Slops Tanks	862	15.424	0.0133
April	Hydrocyclones	48853.57	2.644	0.12917
	Slops Tanks	3541	17.164	0.06078
May	Hydrocyclones	50941.26	2.521	0.12842
	Slops Tanks	829	10.333	0.00857
June	Hydrocyclones	49162.27	2.753	0.13534
	Slops Tanks	919.8	11.213	0.01031
July	Hydrocyclones	51968.69	2.558	0.13294
	Slops Tanks	0	0	0
August	Hydrocyclones	49263.77	3.21	0.15814
	Slops Tanks	693	6.682	0.00463
September	Hydrocyclones	46612.02	4.727	0.22034
	Slops Tanks	2120	6.838	0.0145
October	Hydrocyclones	50822.42	4.721	0.23993
	Slops Tanks	1075	7.908	0.0085
November	Hydrocyclones	50980.03	2.547	0.12985
	Slops Tanks	632	15.738	0.00995
December	Hydrocyclones	51994.63	2.154	0.112
	Slops Tanks	514	25.498	0.01311
Totals	All sources	596490.2	3.189	1.9024

The average oil in water concentration is a weighted average, calculated by dividing the total oil mass discharged by the total discharged produced water volume.

The total mass of oil discharged with the produced water during 2025 was ~1.9 tonnes.

Figure 4-5 present the oil in water average concentration from the primary and secondary route, respectively. No breaches of the 30 mg/L monthly regulatory limit were observed for the period for the primary or secondary disposal route (Figure 4-5).

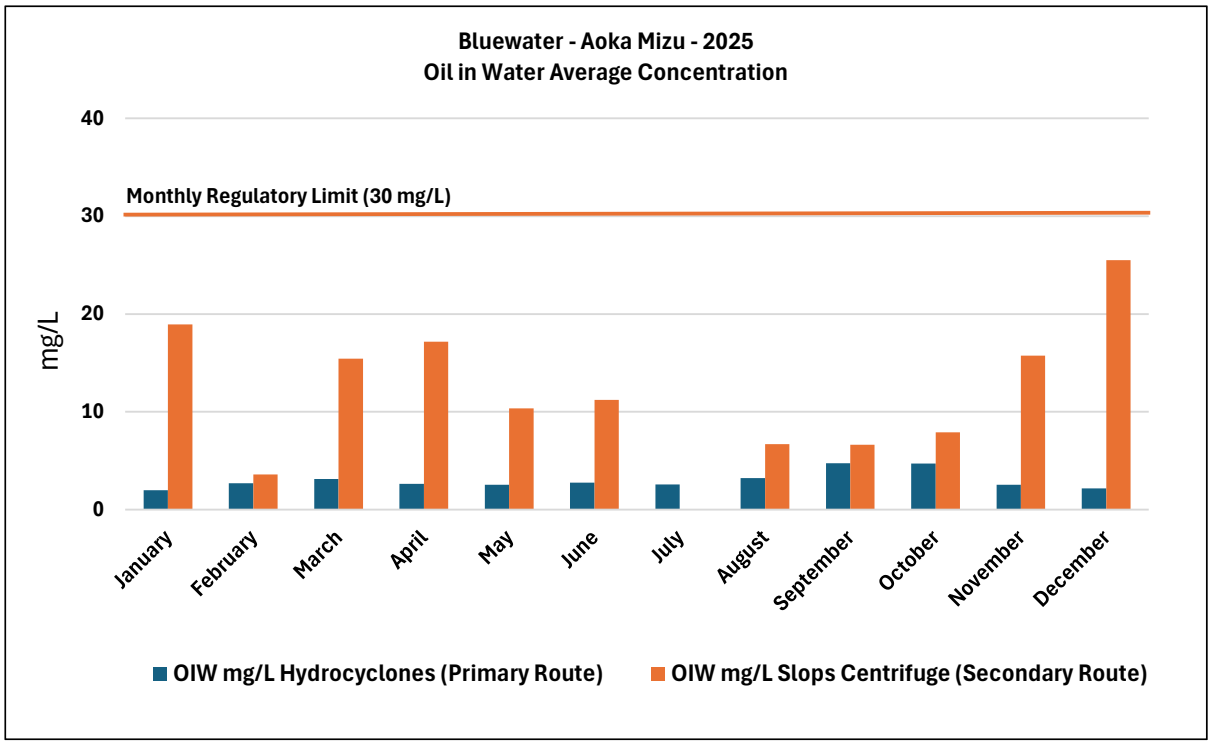

Figure 4-5 Hydrocyclones and Slops: Oil in Water Average Concentration

Chemical Use and Discharge

Under the OCR 2002 (as amended), the Aoka Mizu FPSO holds a permit for the use and discharge of chemicals. During 2025 a total of ~45.3 tonnes of production chemicals were used. In total approximately 84.6% (38.3 tonnes) of the chemicals used were discharged to sea.

The Regulator has highlighted certain chemicals to be phased out by mean of substitution warning (SUB chemical warning). Three SUB chemicals EMBR48636A - Demulsifier, Oceanic HW443 R – Hydraulic Fluid and RX 7025 – Wax Inhibitor were used during 2025 with a total use of 5.9, 0.487 and 0.009 tonnes respectively.

A detailed breakdown of each chemical's tracked usage and discharge against the permitted quantities is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**. Chemicals permitted, but not used are not included in the **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**.

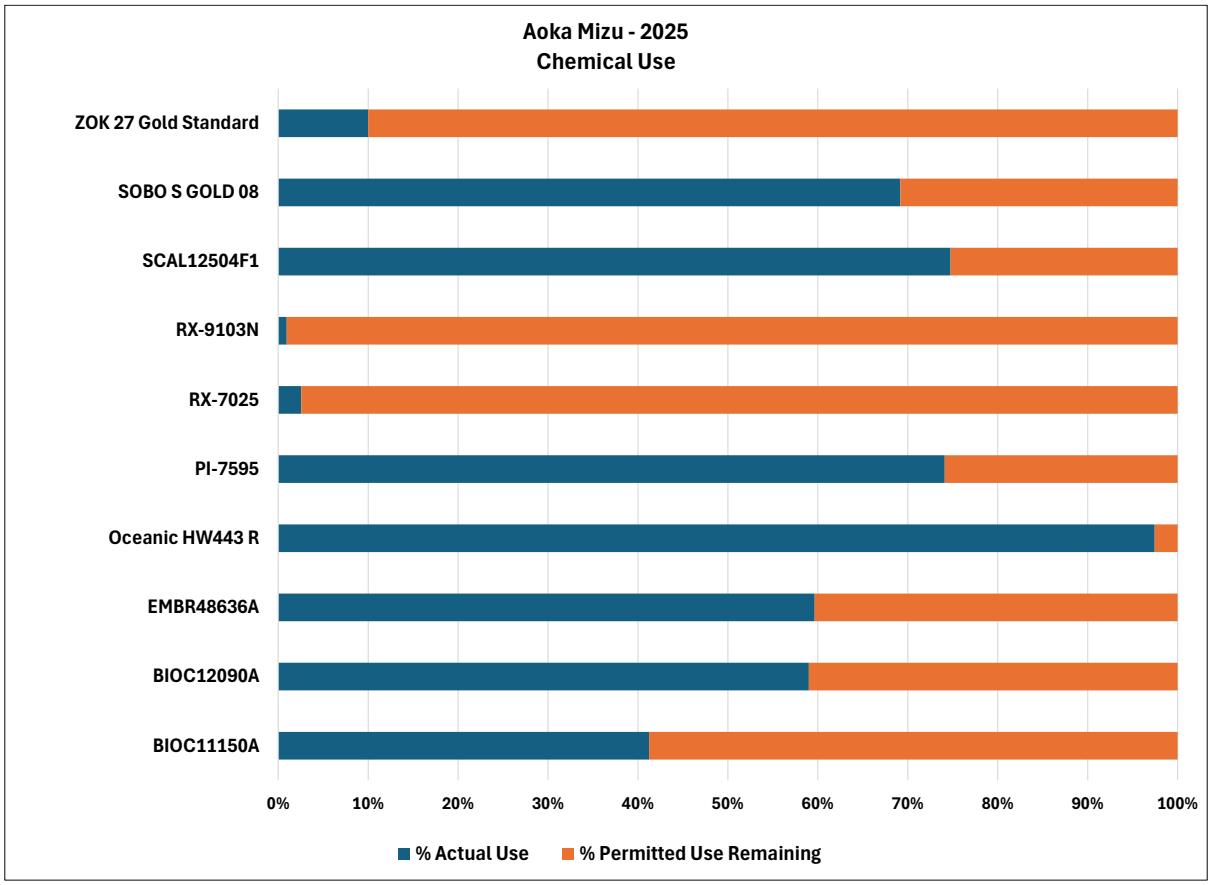

Figure 4-6 Aoka Mizu 2025 Chemical Use vs Permitted Quantities

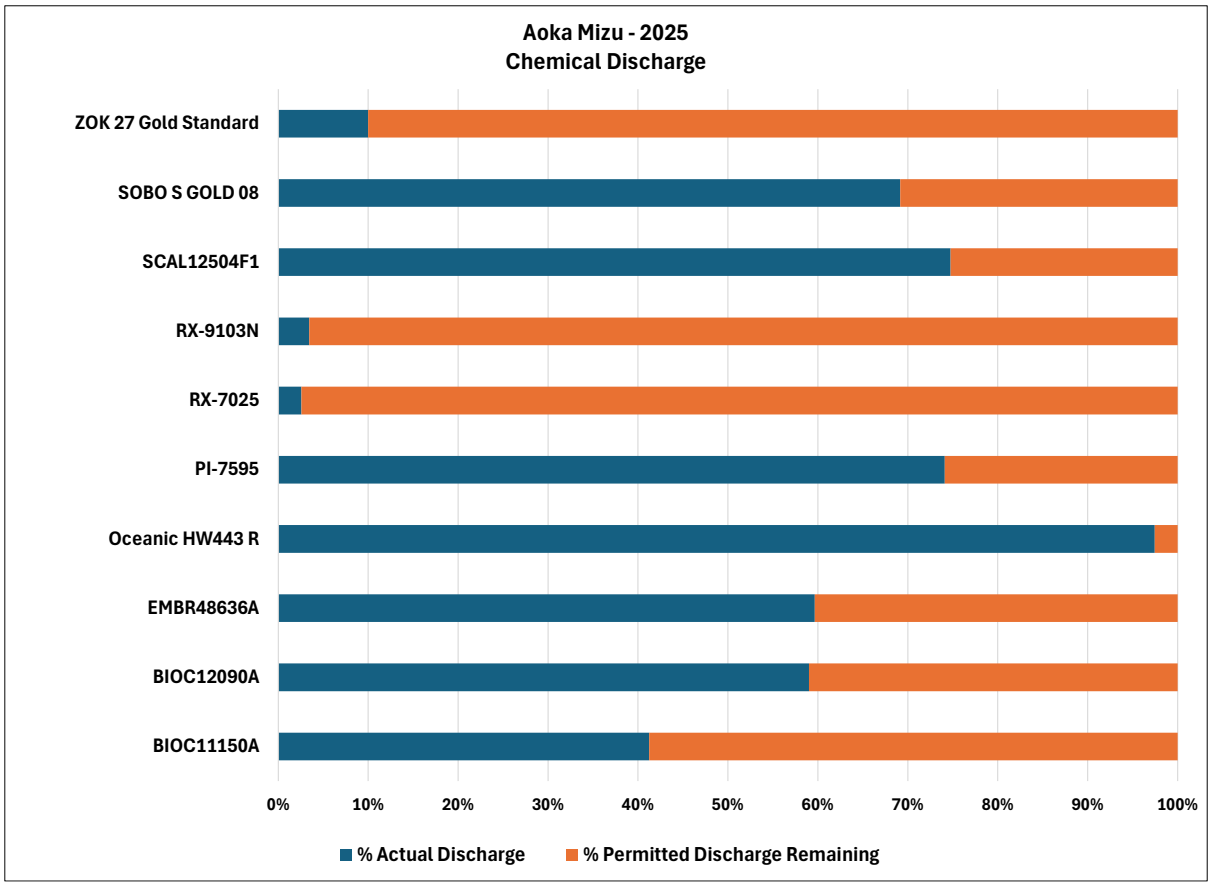

Figure 4-7 Aoka Mizu 2025 Chemical Discharge vs Permitted Quantities

Note that MEG and Methanol are PLONOR (Poses Little Or NO Risk) chemicals, therefore there are no permit limits for use

The chemicals used, comprised biocides, demulsifiers, hydraulic fluids, asphaltene inhibitors, wax inhibitors, corrosion inhibitors, scale inhibitors, hydrogen sulphide scavengers, hydrate inhibitors, antifoams and cleaning fluids utilised during routine production operations. The majority of these chemicals were Hazard Quotient [HQ] Gold or Category 'E' or 'D' chemicals (the ratio of Predicted Effect Concentration against No Effect Concentration), thus have the least potential impact on the marine environment.

Chemicals are subject to continual review and Bluewater will continue to seek suitable alternatives, where appropriate to minimise impact on the marine environment.

Waste Management

Management and segregation of wastes takes place on the installation prior to transfer to onshore facilities for recycling or disposal. Total waste arising during 2025 from the Aoka Mizu FPSO and the disposal routes are provided in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Aoka Mizu Waste Arising and Disposal Routes during 2025

Category	Reuse	Re-cycling	Waste to Energy	Incinerate	Landfill	Other	Total
	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)
Group I – Special							
Chemicals/ Paints	-	0.026	-	-	-	1.905	1.931
Drums/ Containers	-	1.851	-	-	-	-	1.851
Oils	-	2.05	-	-	-	-	2.05
Miscellaneous Special Waste	-	17.866	3.365	-	0.75	-	21.981
Sludge's / Liquids / Washings	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.5
Sub-Total	**-**	**21.793**	**3.365**	**0**	**0.75**	**5.405**	**31.313**
Group II - General							
Chemicals/ Paints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drums/ Containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrap metal	-	1.65	-	-	-	-	1.65
Segregated Recyclables	-	49.396	18.71	-	-	-	68.106
General Waste	-	4.27	34.23	-	-	-	38.5
Sludge's / Liquids / Washings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	**-**	**55.316**	**52.94**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**108.256**
Group III - Other							
Asbestos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radioactive Materials (exc NORM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinical	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	0.12
Explosives	-	0.048	-	-	-	-	0.048
Sub-Total	**-**	**0.048**	**-**	**0.12**	**-**	**-**	**0.168**
Grand Total	**-**	**77.157**	**56.305**	**0.12**	**0.75**	**5.405**	**139.737**

Error! Reference source not found. overleaf shows that the Offshore Installation recycled 55% of the total waste produced. Waste to Energy amounted to 40%, with waste to landfill accounting for less than 1% of the waste produced. There was also approximately 5 tonnes of "Other" waste, mostly comprising of sludges, liquids, paints and chemicals equating to 4% of total waste (Table 4.6). Approximately 0.12 tonnes of Group III (Other Wastes) were generated, mainly comprising of clinical waste. No Group IV (Back-loaded Cuttings) wastes were produced in 2025.

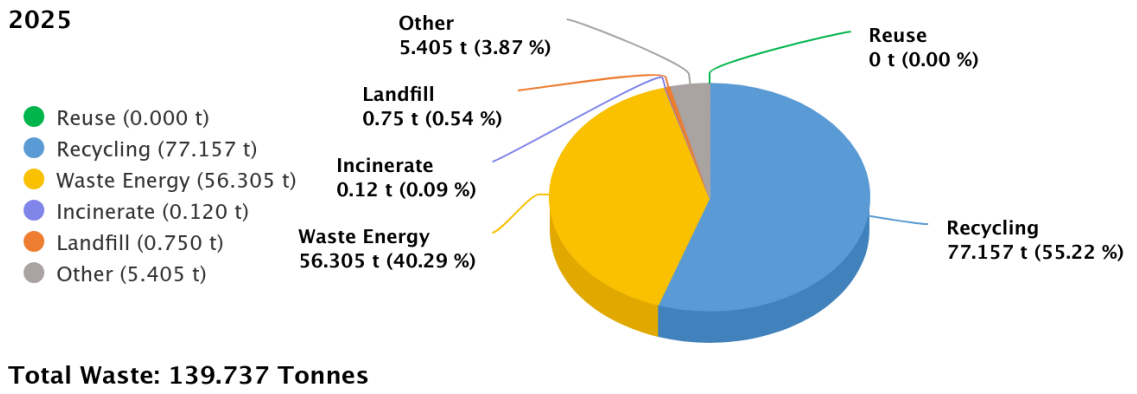

Figure 4-8 Aoka Mizu 2025 breakdown of generated waste

2026 Key Activities

The Aoka Mizu is due to cease production and depart the Lancaster field in Q2 2026. No further UKCS operations are expected.

5. INCIDENTS

Under UK legislation any unplanned / unpermitted releases of oil and chemicals discharged to the marine environment are required to be reported to OPRED via the integrated reporting system (IRS). These, as well as other reportable incidents / operations notices that occurred during 2025 for the assets are detailed in Table 5.1 (10 in total).

Table 5.1 2025 reportable incidents

Date	Asset	Non-Conformance Type	Description	Reference
1st January 2025	Aoka Mizu	PPC NC	Installation boilers failure to meet emissions requirements of the Medium Combustion Plant directive (new in 2025) . Ongoing.	IRS/2025/5592/PPC
1st January 2025	Haewene Brim	PPC NC	Installation boilers failure to meet emissions requirements of the Medium Combustion Plant directive (new in 2025). Ongoing.	IRS/2025/5593/PPC
29th January 2025	Haewene Brim	PON1	Pinhole leak in bunkering hose led to approximately 0.85 kg of diesel being released to the environment.	IRS/2025/5720/PON1
5th February 2025	Haewene Brim	OCR NC	Internal corrosion of cooling medium system resulting in 408 kg PFR7982 discharged to sea via slops system.	IRS/2025/5753/OCR
6th February 2025	Haewene Brim	OCR NC	Systems in place do not comply with permit requirements. This was identified on an OPRED inspection and a subsequent OPRED investigation opened. Improvement plan in place to reattain compliance.	IRS/2025/5770/OCR
24th February 2025	Haewene Brim	PON1	Chemical injection valve failure led to release of 5 kg of EMBR43442A being released to the environment.	IRS/2025/5847/PON1
27th April 2025	Haewene Brim	PON1	Hydraulic oil release from Azimuth Thruster. Thruster shut down for repair. 116 kg hydraulic oil released to the environment.	IRS/2025/6126/PON1
21st July 2025	Haewene Brim	PON1	Pinhole leak in the cooling medium system resulting in 309 kg PFR7982 being released to the environment.	IRS/2025/6463/PON1
11th October 2025	Haewene Brim	PON1	A sheen from deluge testing was observed. Using the Bonn Agreement Code, 0.37 kg of crude was estimated to have been released to the environment.	IRS/2025/6824/PON1

Date	Asset	Non-Conformance Type	Description	Reference
21st December 2025	Haewene Brim	PON1	Subsea hydraulic fluid (Castrol Transaqua SP) release from utility swivel. Ongoing. 3.667 tonnes released to sea in 2025. Requires extended shutdown for repair. Environmental impact assessment completed concluding no significant environmental impact.	IRS/2025/7123/PON1

6. APPENDICES

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Abbreviations

BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
CH_4	Methane
CMS	Corporate Management System
CNS	Central North Sea
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
EEMS	Environmental Emissions Monitoring System
EMS	Environmental Management System
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
HQ	Hazard Quotient
HSE	Health Safety & Environmental
HSEQ	Health, Safety, Environmental and Quality
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
mg/l	Milligrams per Litre
NO_x	Nitrous Oxides
OCR	Offshore Chemical Regulations
OIW	Oil in Water
OPPC	Oil Pollution Prevention and Control
OPRED	Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning
OSPAR	Oslo Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
PPC	Production Prevention and Control
PPCL	Pierce Production Company Limited
SEMS	Safety and Environmental Management System
SO_x	Sulphur Oxides
SUB	Chemicals Rated for Substitution
UK	United Kingdom
UKCS	United Kingdom Continental Shelf
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds