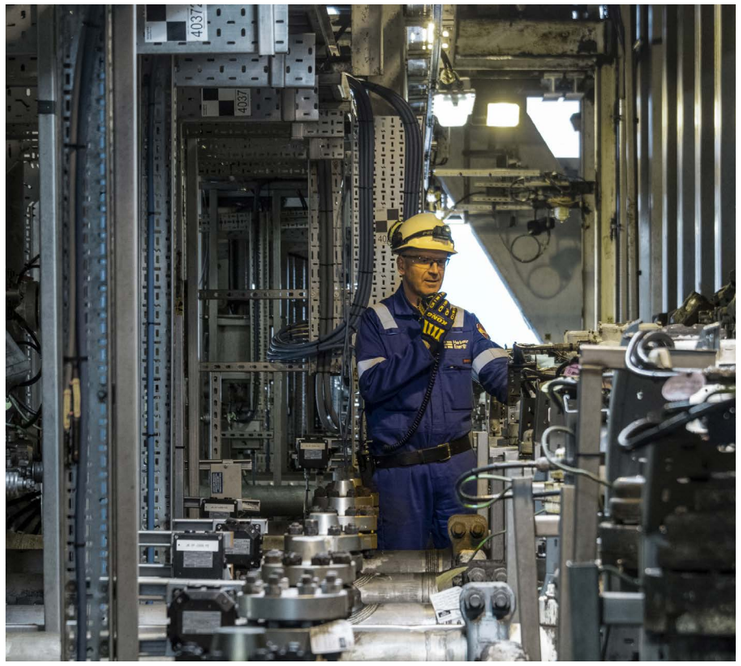
Harbour Energy

Harbour Energy plc

UK NORTH SEA REGION
Annual Environmental Statement 2024

INTRODUCTION



This is the annual environmental statement for Harbour Energy plc for 2024, as required by OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5[1]. The statement covers offshore installations operated by the company in the UK North Sea and installations owned by third parties while providing services to us.

Harbour Energy was founded in 2014 and has grown by acquisition. 2024 was a transformational year for Harbour Energy, with the completion of the Wintershall Dea transaction. As a result, we became one of the world's largest and most geographically diverse independent oil and gas companies.

Across our diversified portfolio of interests, we have around 3,000 employees. Production averaged 258 kboepd during 2024, split c.40 per cent liquids, c.45 per cent European natural gas and c.15 per cent other natural gas. The UK was Harbour's largest producer in 2024, averaging 149 kboepd.

This report contains the environmental performance for Harbour's activities in the UK North Sea region in 2024. The report aims to:

- Describe our main assets and activities
- Provide a brief overview of our environmental management
- Provide details on key environmental aspects and their impact
- Summarise our UK environmental performance and progress against objectives for the year.

[1] To fulfil the requirements of OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5, all operators of offshore installations on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf (UKCS) are required to produce an annual environmental statement which is made available to the public and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Harbour is committed to addressing the environmental impact of our operations and playing a role in the transition to a lower carbon economy.

We aim to achieve our goal of no damage to the environment by:

- Systematically identifying environmental impacts and seeking to avoid or minimise them
- Improving environmental performance, including reducing our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- Putting plans in place to reduce environmental risks associated with our projects and operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We conduct our operations in such a way as not to harm people and to minimise any impact on the environment. This is enacted by our Health, Safety, Environment and Security Policy (see HSES policy documents in Appendix).

Our UK Environmental Management System (EMS) is certified to ISO standard 14001:2015. Our external verification body carries out regular site visits to verify we are meeting the objectives of our management system.

We apply the EMS to manage the impacts of any activities, products and services on the environment. It provides a structured approach for continuous planning, implementing, reviewing and improving environmental protection measures, and working towards increasing environmental sustainability.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY TRANSITION

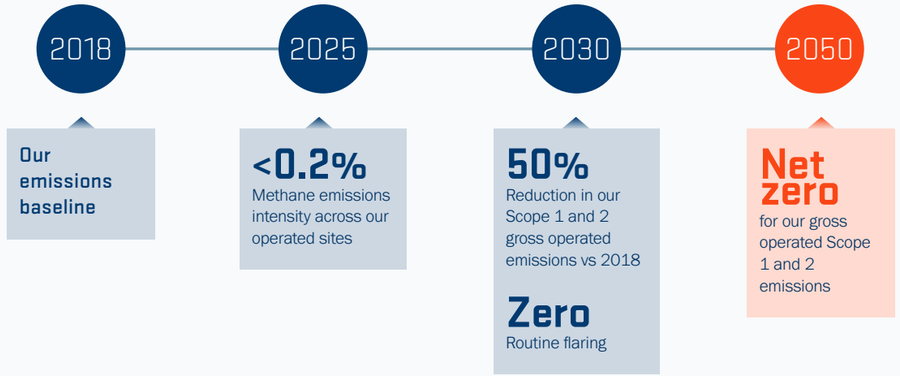
Harbour has set an aspiration to achieve net zero by 2050 for our gross operated Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e emissions, with an interim target of a 50 per cent reduction versus a 2018 baseline by 2030. In addition, we have set ourselves the target to achieve zero routine flaring by 2030 and a methane intensity of less than 0.2 per cent by 2025.

To support the global energy transition, we will continue to invest in projects to enable Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).

Our priority is to further reduce emissions through our emissions reduction action plans (ERAPs), as well as safely and responsibly decommissioning assets as they reach the end of their commercial life. We reviewed our ERAPs regularly throughout 2024 to ensure that the decarbonisation activities were progressing as planned and to update them with newly identified opportunities.

This ensured that our reduction plans were up to date and integrated with the business plan. We continued to mature and deliver our ERAPs and explore new technologies to drive performance improvements.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
2024 Annual Report
www.harbourenergy.com/safety-esg/viking-ccs/
www.harbourenergy.com/safety-esg/acorn/



OUR UK NORTH SEA PORTFOLIO

We work hard to maximise the value from our existing UK North Sea portfolio, investing in short cycle, high return opportunities to add reserves, improve recovery and extend field life while continuing to generate material free cash flow.

Our UK offshore operated assets include:

- The Production Operations Centre comprising: J-Area (Judy, Jade, Jasmine and Joanne) and Greater Britannia Area (GBA) (Britannia and subsea tiebacks Enochdhu, Callanish, Brodgar and Alder)
- The Late Life Operations Centre comprising: Armada, Everest, Lomond (and Erskine) (AELE), Solan and East Irish Sea
- The Operated by Others (OBO) Operations Centre comprising: Catcher Area and Tolmount Area

Harbour has ongoing decommissioning activities in the East Irish Sea and Southern and Central North Sea.

OUR OPERATED ASSETS

PRODUCTION OPERATIONS

Harbour's Production Operations Centre consists of the operated hubs of J-Area and GBA.

Judy, Joanne and Jasmine are located in Block 30/07a of the Central North Sea. Jade is located in Block 30/02c. In 2024, the Talbot field was tied-back to Judy, Talbot is located in Block 30/13e. Talbot, Jade, Joanne and Jasmine export gas and liquids via the Judy platform. Commercial oil and gas sales began in 1997. After being processed on the Judy platform, gas from the J-Area is transported through the Central Area Transmission System (CATS) pipeline and liquids are transported to Teesside through the Norpipe system.

Britannia is in Block 16/26 of the Central North Sea. Britannia satellites – Brodgar, Callanish and Enochdhu subsea developments – are controlled from Britannia. Condensate is exported through the Forties Pipeline System to the Kerse of Kinneil processing plant near Grangemouth. Gas is exported via a dedicated Britannia pipeline to the Scottish Area Gas Evacuation (SAGE) facility at St Fergus.

LATE LIFE OPERATIONS

Harbour's Late Life Operations Centre consists of the operated assets of Armada, North Everest, Lomond (and the non-operated Erskine high pressure/high temperature gas field), Solan and East Irish Sea. For the purposes of this report, only Armada, North Everest, Lomond and Solan data is reported.

Armada is in Block 22/5b of the UK North Sea, North Everest is in Block 22/10a and Lomond in 23/21a. First production was achieved from the assets in 1997, 1993 and 1993 respectively. Production from Armada, North Everest and Lomond is exported via the Forties Pipeline System to the Kerse of Kinneil processing plant near Grangemouth. Gas is exported via the CATS pipeline to Teesside.

Solan is located in Block 205/26a. First production was achieved in 2016. Oil from Solan is produced into a 300,000-barrel subsea storage tank and offloaded via shuttle tankers.

Harbour has a 100 per cent equity interest in EIS assets comprising the fields of Calder, Millom and Dalton, and the Rivers Terminal at Barrow-in-Furness. Spirit Energy operates the Calder asset and Rivers terminal at Barrow in Furness under contract. As the EIS assets progress towards decommissioning, management of these assets moved into our Late Life Operations Centre from 2025 onwards. The environmental performance of these is reported by Spirit Energy for 2024.

OPERATED BY OTHERS

Harbour's OBO Operations Centre consists of the non-operated Catcher Area and Tolmount Area.

CATCHER

The subsea wells from the Catcher, Varadero and Burgman fields are tied back to a floating production, storage and offloading vessel (FPSO). BW Offshore Catcher UK Limited (BWOCUK) is the owner of the FPSO and the appointed production installation operator. They are responsible for the day-to-day health, safety and environmental management of the facility, and all environmental permitting requirements for production operations, including the Pollution, Prevention and Control (PPC), and chemical and oil discharge permits.

Harbour is the licensee, pipeline and well operator for the Catcher Area development. We are responsible for the FPSO's GHG Emissions Trading System (ETS) permit, and the flare and vent consents. The data presented in this report relates to our activities for the Catcher Area development.

TOLMOUNT

Harbour achieved first gas from Tolmount in Block 42/28d in April 2022. Tolmount is a minimum facilities platform, which exports gas via a 20-inch pipeline to the Easington Terminal. ODE Asset Management Limited was appointed as Tolmount installation operator in advance of production start-up. The environmental performance for Tolmount is reported by ODE Asset Management Limited.

OUR DRILLING RIG ACTIVITIES

VALARIS 92

In 2024, the *Valaris 92* drilling rig successfully continued with Harbour's planned East Irish Sea (EIS) and Southern North Sea (SNS) abandonment campaigns. In the EIS in Q1–Q2, the rig carried out a further five well abandonments – four at the Millom West Platform and a single subsea abandonment at the Crossans well.

At the end of Q2, the rig moved back to the SNS, where it completed a further three well abandonments – one at the Katy platform and one at each of the Murdoch KM and Hunter subsea wells. The rig finished 2024 at the NW Bell subsea well. This brings the total number of wells that have been abandoned by Harbour to 146 out of 149 overall in the SNS.

VALARIS 120

In 2024, the *Valaris 120* drilling rig continued to support Harbour's planned operations in the J-Area. The *Valaris 120* completed development drilling at Talbot, a three-well tieback to Judy, in Q1 2024, with first production achieved in Q4 2024.

Post Talbot operations, the rig located to the Judy Riser Platform (JRP) to undertake the drilling of two further development wells at JRP: RB Chalk and Jocelyn South. The RB Chalk well came on stream Q4 2024, with first oil from Jocelyn South expected Q1 2025.

NOBLE INTREPID

The *Noble Intrepid* was brought on hire in Q4 2023 to carry out well intervention scopes at Judy. The rig was then used in accommodation mode to support the Talbot tie-in operations throughout 2024. The rig departed the Judy Platform in Q1 2025.

NOBLE RESILIENT

The *Noble Resilient* drilling rig was brought on hire in Q2 2024 to carry out an intervention campaign at Jade to remove a deep scale blockage in the J-13 well. The campaign was executed to aid blockage removal and restore reservoir pressure. Following the campaign, the rig departed Jade in Q3 2024.

PAUL B. LOYD JR (PBLJ)

The *PBLJ* semi-submersible mobile offshore drilling unit was contracted by Harbour to carry out drilling operations in 2024, including three development wells (Callanish F6, NW Seymour and Brodgar H5) and the Gilderoy exploration well.

The first well, Callanish F6 was completed and was brought on stream to Britannia in Q2 2024. The NW Seymour well was brought online to the Armada platform in Q3 2024.

The rig completed operations at the Gilderoy exploration well in Q4 2024 and moved to Brodgar H5, where it continued to undertake drilling operations into Q1 2025. First production is expected from Brodgar in 2025.

DECOMMISSIONING

SOUTHERN NORTH SEA

Our decommissioning activities in the SNS continued throughout 2024. The Katy satellite installation was plugged and abandoned, transitioned to cold suspension and is now awaiting removal. By the end of 2024, we had removed a total of 33 platforms from the SNS, leaving five in cold suspension. A further two subsea wells were successfully plugged and abandoned.

WEST OF SHETLAND

The Decommissioning Programme and associated Environmental Appraisal and Comparative Assessment were developed for future decommissioning of Harbour's Solan asset and associated infrastructure. The Decommissioning Programme went for Public Consultation in 2024 with approval received in Q1 2025.

CENTRAL NORTH SEA

In 2024, work continued at Balmoral in preparation for future plug and abandonment activities.

MacCulloch subsea infrastructure was removed using the *Boka Da Vinci* Dive Support Vessel (DSV) and *Northern Ocean* Construction Support Vessel (CSV).

EAST IRISH SEA

The Decommissioning Programme and associated Environmental Appraisal and Comparative Assessment were developed for future decommissioning of Harbour's EIS assets and infrastructure. Public Consultation commenced in 2024.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

The main source of atmospheric emissions from our operations are from the combustion of fuels (gas and diesel) for electrical power generation, compression of gas, and export of oil to shore. A small quantity of reservoir gas provides the primary fuel source, and we use diesel as a back-up.

Flaring and venting emissions are associated with maintenance activities, equipment and plant trips, plus shutdown and start-up activities, whilst maintaining a safe route to disposal in the event of an emergency scenario. Flaring and venting is restricted to the minimum required for the safe operation of the installations.

Atmospheric emissions from well operations are mainly associated with running diesel-driven engines for rig power generation. Flaring is also undertaken to remove hydrocarbons produced during well testing and clean-up operations.

Atmospheric pollution affects local air quality. It is also linked to global warming, ozone depletion and acid deposition in soil and water.

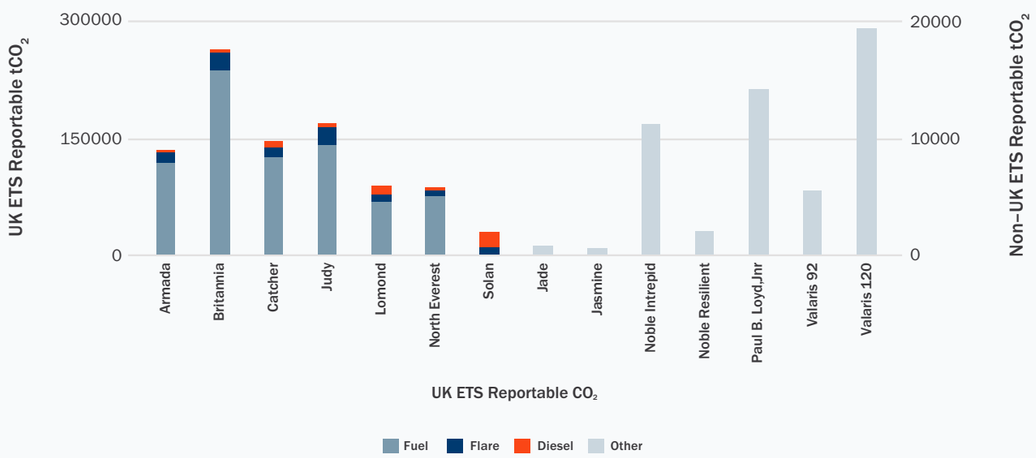
GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

The primary GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and ozone (O_3).

The emission of CO_2 is governed under the United Kingdom (UK) Emissions Trading System (ETS) which launched on 1 January 2021. As part of the UK ETS, Harbour's qualifying offshore installations (Armada, Lomond, North Everest, Britannia, Judy, Solan and Catcher) hold GHG emissions permits, which authorise them to emit CO_2 from the combustion of fuels.

Atmospheric emissions from Jade, Jasmine, plug and abandonment and rig-based activities are not reportable under the UK ETS, but they are included in our environmental metric reporting as 'Other CO_2 (non-UK ETS)'.

CO_2 emissions from operations, 2024

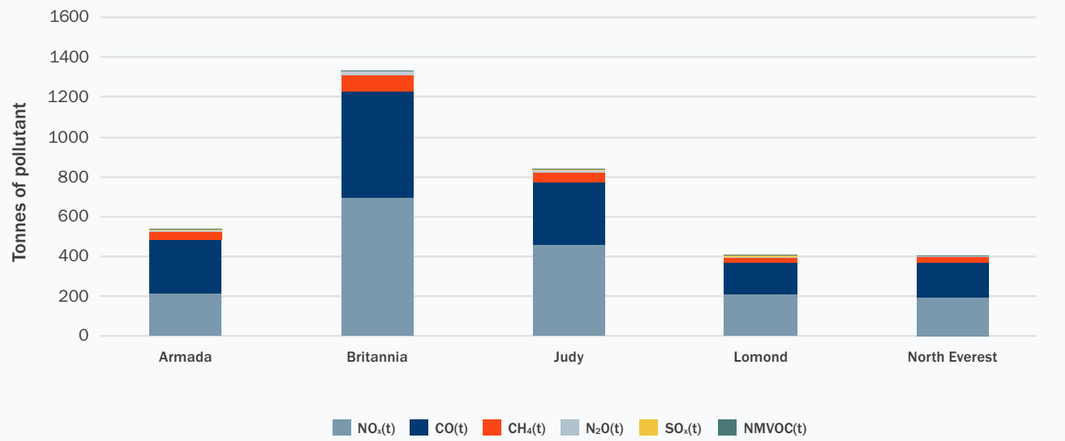


OTHER ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

The Offshore Combustion Installations (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2013 (as amended) (PPC) regulate atmospheric emissions (except for CO_2) from offshore oil and gas facilities. Armada, Lomond, North Everest, Judy and Britannia hold PPC permits, with specific limit values for methane (CH_4), sulphur oxides (SO_x), nitrous oxide (N_2O), carbon monoxide (CO) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC). The quantities of gases emitted to air are calculated based on fuel gas and diesel consumption data on each installation and agreed emissions factors. Throughout 2024, our operations remained within all PPC permit limits.

We present no PPC emissions for the Catcher FPSO. This data will be reported by the operator in their 2024 annual environmental statement. Solan, Jade and Jasmine are below the PPC requirement threshold and are therefore not eligible for a PPC permit.

PPC emissions from operations, 2024



OIL DISCHARGES TO SEA

The OSPAR Commission recommendations are regulated through the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (as amended) (OPPC).

Water produced alongside oil and gas operations, known as produced water, contains dispersed oil which we treat to reduce concentration of oil in water to permitted levels, before discharging it to the marine environment. Produced water is one of the largest sources of hydrocarbon discharges to the sea from the offshore oil and gas industry. While there are treatment systems in place offshore to separate oil from the produced water, the discharge still has some residual oil content. Our installations discharge only a small percentage of the total produced water generated by the industry.

Our Armada and North Everest platforms have single discharge points for produced water, while Lomond (and Erskine via Erskine Production Module (EPM)), Judy (and the Judy riser platform (JRP)) and Britannia (and the Britannia bridge-linked platform (BLP)) each have two permitted discharge points.

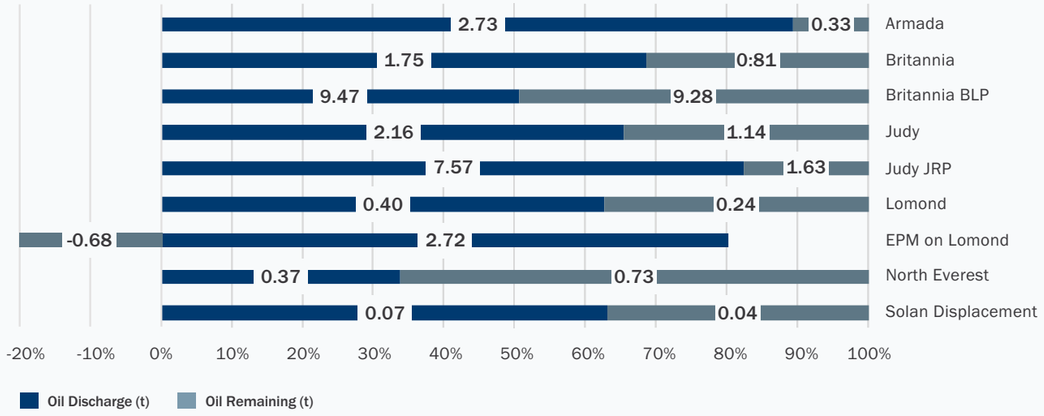
Solan has a bespoke produced water treatment package, however water rates were so low in 2024 that this could not be run. Instead, ballast water from oil displacement within the subsea oil storage tank (SOST) was discharged or reinjected once treated through the dedicated ballast water filters.

Short-duration (term) OPPC permits were in place to support the *Valaris 120*, *Noble Resilient* and *PBLJ* well operations and various DSVs for subsea work scopes.

The quantity of oil discharged to sea under permitted conditions for 2024 is illustrated for all operated installations in relation to the total permitted quantity. The quantity of oil discharged depends on the volume of produced water discharged and its associated concentration.

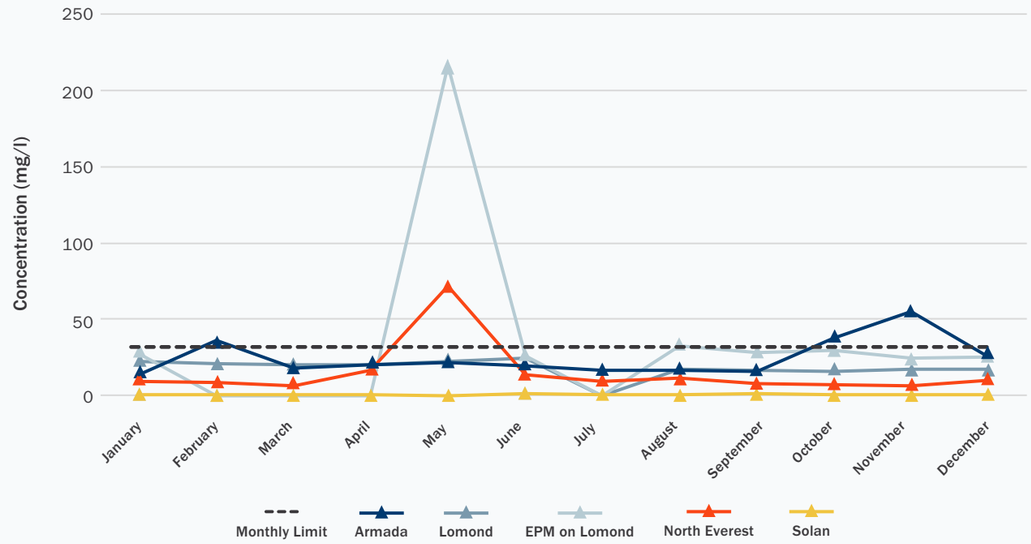
All assets remained within their annual consented limit with the exception of EPM on Lomond. The cumulation of all events throughout the year resulted in the EPM discharge point exceeding the annual maximum oil discharge limit by 0.68te.

Oil Pollution Prevention and Control (OPPC) permit compliance, 2024



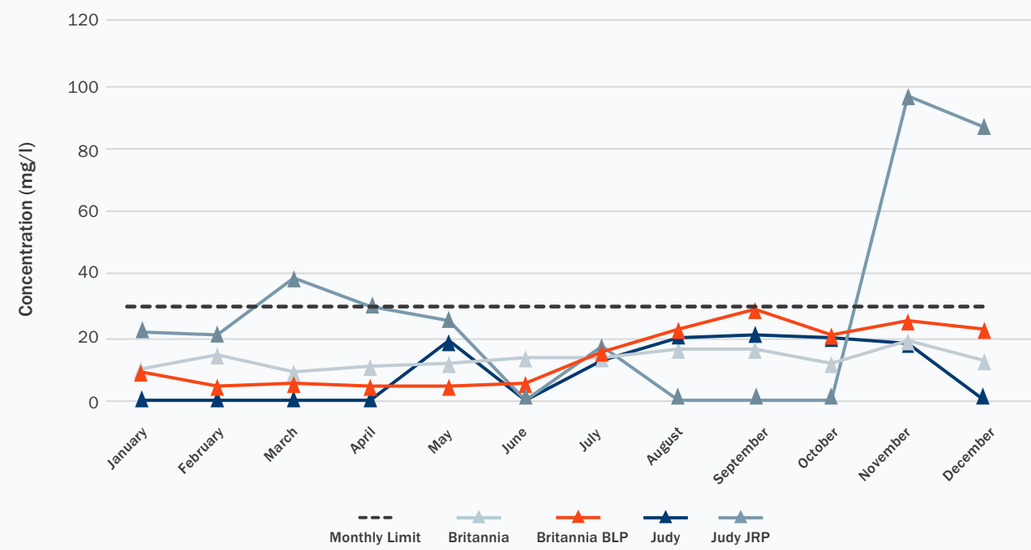
Across the Late Life Operations Centre, there were 36 produced water discharge OPPC non-compliance events in 2024. Of these, six were with respect to the OPPC maximum monthly flow-weighted average concentration of oil per litre of water (mg/l) exceeding 30mg/l and 25 events were with respect to the concentration of individual oil in produced-water samples exceeding the 100mg/l OPPC permit limit. Five events were classified as 'other OPPC'; these include the presence of a sheen, late submissions of reports or permits and issues with sample collection.

Monthly oil in water performance for Late Life Operations, 2024



The Production Operations Centre reported 16 produced water discharge OPPC non-compliance events in 2024. Of these, three were with respect to the OPPC maximum monthly flow-weighted average concentration of oil per litre of water (mg/l) exceeding 30mg/l and 12 events were with respect to the concentration of individual oil in produced-water samples exceeding the 100mg/l OPPC permit limit. The one remaining event was in relation to a sample being missed.

Monthly oil in water performance for Production Operations, 2024



CHEMICAL DISCHARGES

Various chemicals are used offshore in drilling, production, subsea and well intervention operations.

Any chemical used offshore must first be approved by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences (CEFAS) in line with the Offshore Chemical Regulations (OCR) 2022 (as amended). The chemicals are subject to strict environmental risk assessment and, once approved, their use is controlled and monitored through a permit granted by the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED).

Some chemicals are regarded as PLONOR (PLO), which means that they have been determined to pose little or no risk to the environment.

Any chemicals which have been identified as posing potential environmental risks (such as bioaccumulation or slow biodegradation) are subject to controls, under which their use must first be approved by OPRED. This is backed up by detailed justification for use of the chemical. Such chemicals carry a 'substitution warning' (SUB) which aims to phase-out the use of these chemicals.

We carry out frequent reviews of chemical requirements with our chemical suppliers and strive to reduce the number of chemicals flagged for substitution.

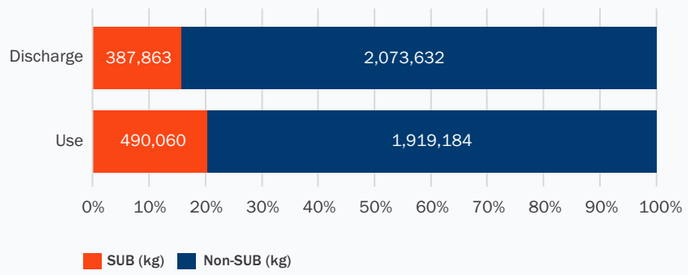
OPERATED PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

Each platform holds a separate chemical permit, which includes justification for the use of chemicals that hold a substitution warning. We have presented the use in kgs of substitution versus non-substitution chemicals, with the percentage contribution to total use also provided.

The discharge of chemicals is higher than the usage in 2024 due to:

- The Lomond platform discharges chemicals injected on the Erskine platform, where the usage is covered by the Operator's permit
- The Judy platform discharged chemicals associated with Talbot project, where the usage was covered by the applicable term permit for the project scopes.

Annual chemical use and discharge from operated production activities, 2024

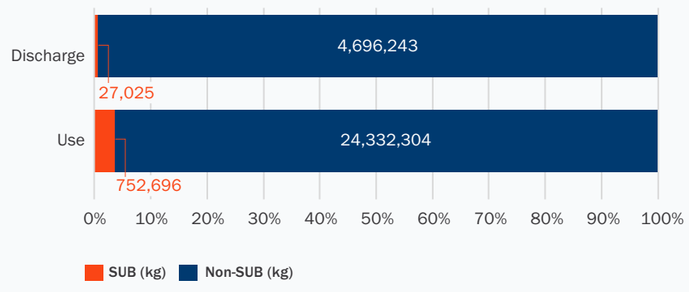


DRILLING ACTIVITIES

Short-duration chemical permits were also in place in 2024 to support drilling activities, pipeline operations and decommissioning activities. Drilling activities represent the largest chemical use and discharge, comprising drilling mud, cement, completion and additive chemicals.

Drilling activities included operations from the *Valaris 120*, the *Noble Intrepid*, the *Noble Resilient* and the *Paul B Loyd Jnr.* Operations from the *Valaris 92* and *Boka Da Vinci* are accounted for within decommissioning activities.

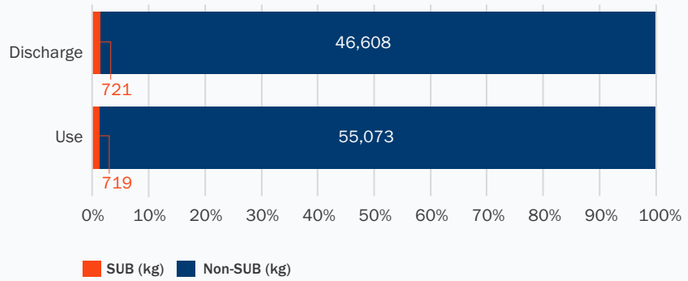
Annual chemical use and discharge from drilling activities, 2024



PIPELINE ACTIVITIES

Chemical use and discharge in 2024 covered by pipeline chemical permits included four pipeline campaigns undertaken across Talbot, Callanish, NW Seymour and Joanne.

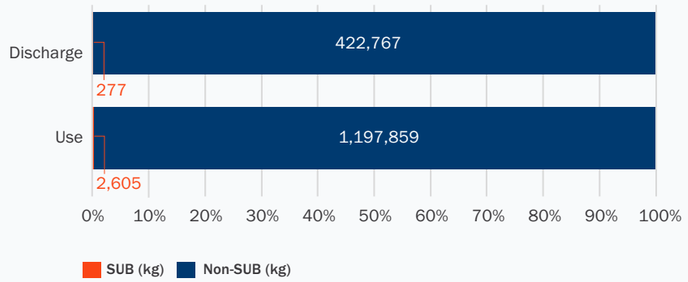
Annual chemical use and discharge from pipeline activities, 2024



DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES

We present chemicals used for rig-based plug and abandonment and DSV scopes associated with our decommissioning under the chart for decommissioning. We minimised discharges to the sea during pipeline cleaning operations by containment for onshore treatment and disposal wherever practicable.

Annual chemical use and discharge from decommissioning activities, 2024



WASTE

Waste is categorised as hazardous or non-hazardous, dependent on whether the waste has one or more of the 15 hazardous constituents specified in Annex III of the EU revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD, European Directive 2008/98/EC).

Waste is divided into three main categories: recycled, non-hazardous and hazardous waste. We work with contract waste management companies to reduce waste, and to recycle and reuse items wherever possible. Non-hazardous waste types include packaging, galley and accommodation wastes, scrap metal and wood. Examples of hazardous waste include bulk liquid wastes from mobile accommodation or drilling units on hire, process sludges, oily rags, used chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent light tubes and electrical and electronic equipment.

OPERATED PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

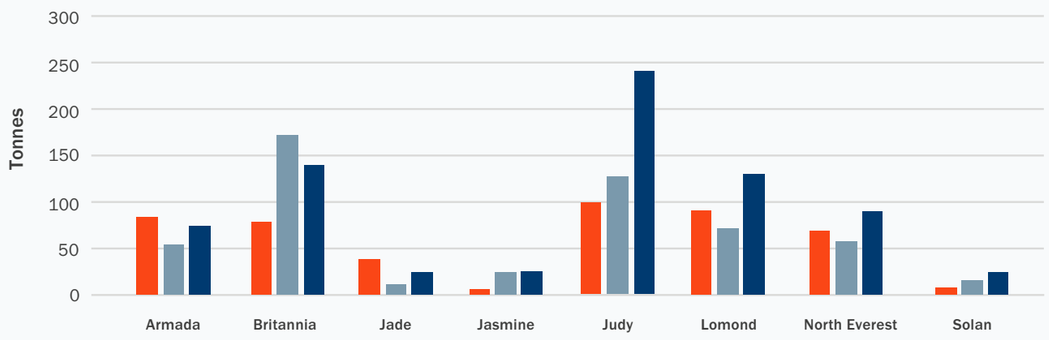
Waste generated from our operated assets include: Armada, Lomond, North Everest, Britannia, Judy, Jade, Jasmine and Solan. High recyclable values for some assets below are associated with works where large amounts of metals and heavy recyclables are being removed or replaced. High hazardous waste figures relate to shutdown activities where large quantities of oily water, condensate and sludges were removed from vessels and separators. In addition, Judy had the *Noble Intrepid* alongside acting in accommodation mode to allow additional activities to be undertaken resulting in associated waste being generated (predominantly scrap metal). Such activities included Talbot topside modifications and accommodation upgrades.

DRILLING AND DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES

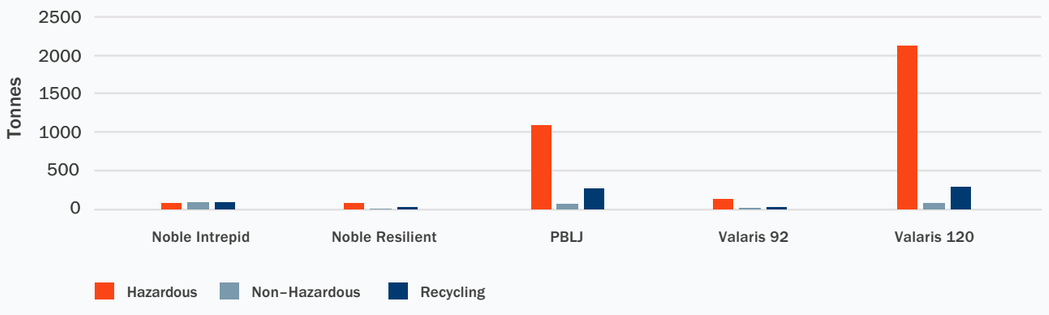
Waste generated from well operations and decommissioning includes the domestic and operational wastes from the *Valaris 92*, *Valaris 120*, *Noble Intrepid*, *Noble Resilient* and *PBLJ*. High hazardous waste figures comprise water-based slops, oil-based mud slops and high contaminated fluids which require onshore treatment.

In addition to the data reported in OPRED's Environmental and Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS) a further 1,298Te were associated with the decommissioning of the Mimas and Tethys installations. Additionally, 4,950Te of subsea infrastructure was returned to shore as scrap for recycling associated with decommissioning activities at MacCulloch and the SNS.

Waste disposal from operated production activities, 2024



Waste disposal from drilling and decommissioning activities, 2024



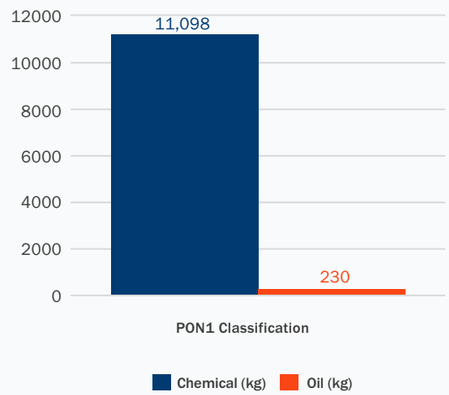
SPILLS TO SEA

Non-permitted releases of oil or chemicals to the sea are reported to OPRED using a Petroleum Operations Notice 1 (PON1). These notices provide details of the event and actions taken to prevent reoccurrence. All spills to the sea are reported and investigated, regardless of size.

Across our operations, 25 unplanned releases to the sea occurred in 2024. Of these, 18 were chemical spills and seven were oil spills. There were two events which resulted in the release of more than two tonnes, both were the release of corrosion inhibitor and triethylene glycol from the Judy platform. The first release was from a drain valve which was inadvertently knocked open. The second release was from bursting disc failure; the discs have since been changed out.

The event reported in the 2022 environmental performance report remains ongoing in the GBA on the Alder infrastructure. While Harbour is the permit holder and installation operator, the infrastructure is owned by a third-party, who is responsible for the resolution of the leak. The leak is understood to be part of the subsea hydraulic controls system containing Castrol Transaqua HT2. In 2024, surveys were commissioned to detect and identify the source of the release, however it was not possible to pinpoint the location of the release. Harbour is continuing to work with the infrastructure owner to further investigate the source of the leak and determine remediation plans. The figures presented here do not include the 2024 reportable quantities for this ongoing release.

Quantity of regulatory reportable spills to sea, 2024



Number of regulatory reportable spills to sea, 2024

	Chemical				Oil			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Armada	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Britannia	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1
Jade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jasmine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judy	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lomond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Everest	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Solan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catcher	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Drilling / Subsea / Decommissioning	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	0

APPENDIX

2024 OBJECTIVES

We outlined several environmental focus and improvement areas in our 2024 Health, Safety, Environmental and Security (HSES) Plan. In 2024, we successfully completed the following objectives:

TOPIC	DELIVERY
Deliver UK BU ISO 14001:2015 recertification	We successfully achieved ISO 14001:2015 recertification for the UK BU.
Expand PowerBI metrics for environmental performance	Our PowerBI metrics were expanded to promote efficient environmental performance tracking across the UK BU.
Implementation of improved PPC emissions forecasting	We rolled out our improved PPC emissions forecasting methodology to our Late Life Operations and Production Operations assets.
Key UK BU environmental projects	All Environmental Statements are on hold pending outcome of the Finch ruling and revised guidance being issued by the Regulator.
Nesting bird management	Bird Management Plans and associated surveys completed in 2024 across our SNS and EIS assets.
Methane	Gap analysis against Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0 completed for our UK BU operated assets and the development of asset scorecards initiated.
Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS)	We successfully completed our ESOS Phase 3 assessment and compliance notification (July 2024) and associated implementation plan (March 2025).
Progress zero routine flaring	Completed engineering studies for Britannia and J-Area, which identified the optimum flare gas recovery technology required to recover low pressure flare gas. FEED studies to progress in 2025.
GHG emissions forecasting tool	Market review of GHG emissions forecasting tools completed.
Deliver Emissions Reduction Action Plan (ERAP) commitments to reduce Scope 1 GHG emissions	We continued to enact our emissions reduction action plans (ERAPs) completing 12 opportunities to deliver annual emissions savings to the sum of 10,000 tCO_2e.

2025 OBJECTIVES

Our focus for 2025 is to ensure the continuation of safe and environmentally responsible activities.

TOPIC	DELIVERY
Secretary of State Representative (SOSREP) Tier 3 exercise	Successfully complete the UK BU SOSREP Tier 3 exercise in Q2 2025.
UK ETS baseline data reporting	Undertake the UK ETS baseline data reporting exercise for qualifying ETS installations.
Solan Cessation of Production (CoP)	Complete CoP for Solan and all regulatory compliance expectations.
Predictive Emissions Monitoring System (PEMS)	Scope the implementation of PEMS systems on relevant installations.
Methane	Submit OGMP 2.0 integration plan and first annual methane report to the International Methane Emissions Observatory. Participation in the Methane Measurement & Monitoring Joint Industry Project.
Zero routine flaring	Define roadmap to zero routine flaring for the Late Life Operations assets in accordance with Harbour's commitments and asset strategy.
Energy and emissions reduction	Deliver asset ERAPs on a page and facilitate offshore visits to publicise and identify additional emission reduction opportunities. Deliver ERAPs, ESOS implementation plan and submit the first ESOS progress report.
Data led decisions	Improve performance visibility across the UK BU through expanding KPI dashboards.

HSES POLICY DOCUMENTS

HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND SECURITY POLICY

Our Health, Safety, Environment and Security (HSES) Policy is implemented through our Business Management System (BMS), which comprises a comprehensive set of standards and procedures that define our expectations and requirements for managing all our business activities.

Harbour Energy

Health, Safety, Environment and Security

Policy

Harbour Energy is committed to operating responsibly and securely, never compromising our Health, Safety, Environmental or Security (HSES) standards. Harbour Energy will do all that is reasonably practicable to reduce HSES risks, ensure the safety and security of everyone affected by our operations, protect the environment by minimising our environmental impacts, and protect our assets and business data.

To achieve this Harbour Energy will:

- Provide strong, visible leadership and commitment at all levels of the business
- Effectively identify hazards, threats and vulnerabilities to assess and manage risks
- Meet or surpass our legal and other requirements (e.g., compliance obligations)
- Set objectives and targets to drive improvement
- Support and train our people and assure their competence
- Provide appropriate resources
- Encourage open and honest communication
- Effectively manage the HSES risks associated with contracted work
- Maintain safe, clean, healthy and secure workplaces to protect our people, environment, assets and data
- Maintain protected high quality documented systems and processes;
- Plan and prepare for potential emergencies
- Report, investigate and learn from any incidents and near misses
- Routinely inspect the workplace and audit systems and processes;
- Seek opportunities to continually improve our performance

It is the responsibility of everyone in Harbour Energy to conform to our Policies and Standards and to assist the business in their implementation.

Linda Z Cook
CEO Harbour Energy Plc
01 December 2023

Health, Safety, Environment and Security Policy

Revision 2

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

Responsibility for climate change matters, including adaptation, resilience and transition, ultimately rests with our Board of Directors. The Climate Change Committee is established as a committee of the cross-disciplinary experts and is responsible for monitoring and reviewing Group-wide HSES and net zero strategies.

SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

Our Board established the Group's purpose, values and strategy, and is also responsible for our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance. It approves our Sustainability Policy and endorses the management of significant sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

For more information, or to see these policies: **harbourenergy.com/about-us/our-policies**

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